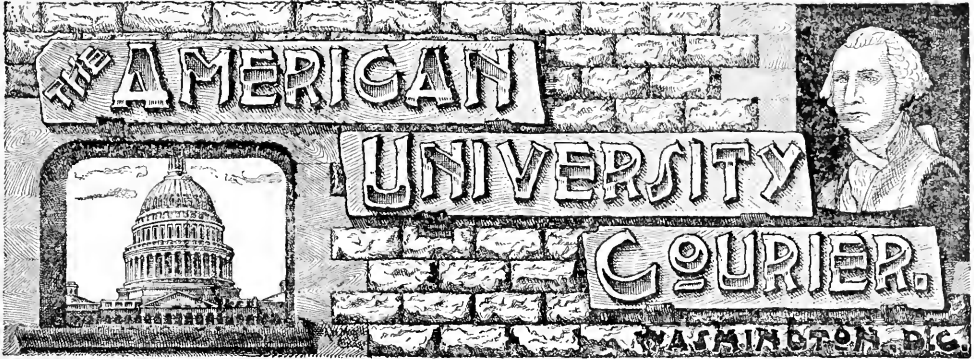


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Vol. I, No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1892.

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PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ENDORSEMENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 31, 1890.

BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, Washington, D. C. :

MY DEAR BISHOP:—I regret that I am to be absent from the city on Monday, and shall, therefore, be unable to fulfill my purpose to attend the meeting to be held that evening to promote the movement, so wisely and so auspiciously inaugurated by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, to found at the National Capital a great university.

This movement should receive, and I hope will receive, the effective support and sympathy, not only of all the members of your great Church, but of all patriotic people. Such an institution, to serve its proper purpose, to save it from the jealousies and competitions of other educational enterprises in the States, should be so organized as to supplement and perfect their work. It must be a National University, with strong emphasis on both words.

With the assurance of a deep interest in your enterprise, and the most cordial wishes for its perfect and early success,

I am very sincerely yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

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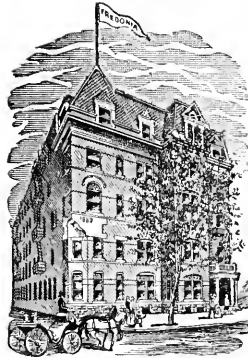
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The University Courier.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

OFFICE, 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE.

Vol. I, No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1892.

50 cents a year.
15 cents per copy.

JOHN F. HURST, LL. D. }
GEO. W. GRAY, D. D. } Editors.

Advertising Manager, A. E. DUNN,
57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Editorial.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER is in the interest of Christian education. It is in no sense a competitive paper, neither has it been projected because the editors of our church papers have not done all in their power to push forward the interests of the American University, but because the space required to discuss the issues involved is much greater than any paper having a general circulation could give to the presentation of any special subject. The central thought of the COURIER will be the scope and present condition of university education in this and foreign countries. We believe the necessity of an advanced movement by the Protestant Church in America will become manifest when the facts are known.

REV. ALFRED WHEELER, D. D., recently deceased, wrote to Bishop Simpson in 1856 outlining and urging the establishment of a great university at Washington, D. C., under the leadership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of large plans and great force of character.

We think it is not generally known that as early as 1775 it was the fixed purpose of Gen. George Washington that there should be in connection with the National Capital a great National University. We ask special attention to the article, "The National University," in another column.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church is the largest Protestant Church in the world; it has the greatest responsibilities to meet; it should have the best leaders; it must afford the broadest educational advantages, or, in a measure, fail in discharging its responsibilities and doing its part in taking the world for Christ.

IN 1791 there were reported in this country fifteen colleges and twenty academies. Five years later there was added one college and five academies. Within the

next five years one more college and five more academies were opened. In 1804 we find reported eighteen colleges and thirty-eight academies in the whole country. From this small beginning has come the great educational system of the United States.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church has now under her general supervision seventeen theological schools. Seven of these are in the United States. Starting from the one in California and coming eastward you travel about 2,000 miles before you reach the next "school of the prophets" at Evanston, Ill. Through the magnificent gift of Mrs. Bishop Warren this great span will soon be broken by the Iliff School of Theology at Denver, Col. It is to be opened this September.

According to the annual Report of the Board of Education for 1892 we had in the colleges of the Methodist Episcopal Church last year 5,916 collegiate students. Where are these students to receive special training for their particular life work? Many will find it in the German universities under rationalistic influences. We should afford equal opportunities in America, surrounded by Protestant Christian environments.

A Concert Exercise is being prepared by Rev. John O. Foster, A. M., of Chicago. He has made many of the most popular concert exercises used by the Missionary and other societies.

It will be divided into three parts. One in the interest of the Columbian Thank Offering, ordered by the General Conference for October 16th, another part will be adapted for those desiring to raise money for the Lincoln Hall, and a third part will be arranged for the Epworth League.

Many of the hymns have been written especially in the interest of the cause to be presented. Much of the music is new, and all of a very high quality. It is hoped that the demand for this concert exercise will be very general. We trust that the request of the General Conference, that the 16th day of October be set apart to the interest of "The American University" will be generally regarded.

The concert exercises will not be ready for distribu-

tion before the first of September, but as soon as published will be sent free on application to any pastor or Epworth League desiring to use it in presenting the cause and taking a collection for The American University.

The American University is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Chancellor and at least two-thirds of the Board of Trustees must be members of our church. The entire Board must be approved by the General Conference. A magnificent site has been purchased. It consists of 92 acres at the northwestern end of Massachusetts avenue extended, and has cost \$100,000. This sum has been contributed by the citizens of Washington. Competent judges estimate its present value largely in excess of the original cost.

These initial steps for the founding of The American University were taken after consultation with wise and trusted leaders of our denomination, and, as we believe, with the guidance of the great head of the church.

PATRIOTIC UNDERTAKING.

Mrs. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN has undertaken to raise a million of dollars from the women of this country for the American University at Washington, D. C.

Her plan is to organize the women into state, congressional district, and local leagues; these leagues to co-operate with her in raising the money to aid in this great national enterprise.

Here is an opportunity for the women of America by concert of action to establish a university that means more for women than any single movement ever started in this country.

Suppose that this million of dollars should be set apart as Fellowships, of \$10,000 each, to be held for women only, we can readily see that this would support 100 women each year, while they pursued departmental studies. One hundred women would here have an opportunity for post-graduate work and original investigation, which would mean more to them and to humanity than any one can estimate.

We trust that the women throughout the land will give Mrs. Logan the cordial support which she richly deserves in undertaking the leadership of so great a movement. We may venture to hope that her plans will commend themselves to the Collegiate Alumnae Association, which is soon to meet in Washington, D. C.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Clark University, located at Worcester, Mass., is the result of the beneficence of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas G. Clark. It has organized five departments, as follows:

Mathematics.

Physics.

Psychology, including Neurology, Anthropology,

Criminology and History of Philosophy.

Chemistry.

Biology, including Anatomy and Physiology.

The members of the university during the year just closed represent graduates of 48 colleges and scientific schools.

The general policy of the university is to strengthen the departments already established rather than to organize new ones. We shall give a full account of this movement at Worcester, in the near future.

No one in touch with the educational thought of to-day but knows that the trend is toward university education in America. We mean more by this than simply applying the university methods to collegiate training. It is a serious question whether the most successful university work can be done in connection with the undergraduate course. It is quite certain that it cannot be done by the corps of teachers, who are burdened with the care of under-graduate students. They must be free to pursue lines of research, which they cannot do as teachers of college classes. We invite discussion upon this subject.

The following is the condition of admission to Clark University:

Only graduate students are admitted or those of equivalent attainments, unless in rare and special cases. At present no entrance examinations are required, but, by testimonials, diplomas, personal interviews of written specimens of work, the authorities must be satisfied that the applicant has scholarship enough to work to advantage, and zeal and ability enough to devote himself to his chosen field. The methods of the university are too costly, and its energy and funds too precious to be spent upon men who are not promising and in earnest.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The plan of providing Fellowships for worthy students has not become very common in America. With the high rate of interest which money brings in this country, \$10,000 will afford a yearly income of from \$500 to \$600. With this the student can pay his board, tuition, and supply himself with books. The benefit of a Fellowship can be given to one student for three years, while he pursues his work along some line of original investigation; then to another, and so on. Thus by the donation of \$10,000 any one can be the direct instrumentality of sending out into society from thirty to forty scholars each century to the end of time.

No church owes more to the idea of Fellowships than the Methodist. It was while Wesley was enjoying the advantages which such opportunities afford as a Fellow in Lincoln College that he formed a club which resulted in the formation of Methodist societies, and finally in the organization of a church.

In our pioneer work in this country we have not had time to look farther than the college course, and many not even so far as that. We have now passed to the

period of accumulation, and wealth has crowned our efforts. We are the richest nation in the world. We are fully persuaded that the time has come when we should take a step forward and provide at least 100 Fellowships for worthy young men and women.

Yes, young women! We have much more faith in securing for woman the place God designed for her by giving her opportunity for the highest and broadest culture than in short-cut methods, which may give legislative responsibility, but add not a farthing to the wealth of her resources.

Let the almost intuitive insight of woman be turned into lines of original investigation; let her inquire of the Father about the "Secrets of the Lord," which He has promised to unfold "to them that fear Him," and consecrated womanhood will give to our Christian civilization a new power and a greater glory.

A REGIMENT OF WOMEN.

Are there not ten women who will pledge \$1,000 a year for ten years? Are there not twenty more who will pledge \$500 a year for ten years? Are there not forty who will pledge \$250 a year for the same time? Are there not one hundred who may not be able to do as much as these, but could give \$100 a year for ten years? Once more, are there not 1,000 who will pledge \$10 a year for ten years to afford American women an opportunity never enjoyed by their sex for securing the broadest and deepest culture?

Here are 1,170 women—a regiment—who, by concert of action, can provide each year for the higher education of fifty women of the brightest intellects that grace American society.

Christian women, think of it! Before the close of the twentieth century you will have afforded a year of supreme advantage to each of 5,000 women, whose consecrated lives will be spent in bringing the world to Christ. What nobler ambition could quicken the step of such a regiment of women?

ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

OMAHA, NEB., May 25, 1892.

WHEREAS, The cause of The American University, located at Washington, D. C., has been presented by its Trustees for the consideration of the General Conference; and

WHEREAS, The National Capital presents unequalled facilities as a distributing center for great intellectual and moral forces, and incomparable advantages because of the vast treasures for scientific and literary investigation accumulated by the General Government, and

WHEREAS, It is the imperative duty of the Protestant Church to provide in the city of Washington a university, Christian, catholic, tolerant and American, having for its sole aim post-graduate and profes-

sional study and original research; and

WHEREAS, The American University, under its charter, has been placed under the authority and control of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore

Resolved. First, that the General Conference approve the establishment of the American University, and accept the patronage of the same according to the terms of its charter; *provided,* nevertheless, that the endowment of the institution shall be not less than five millions of dollars, over and above its present real estate, before any department of the University shall be opened.

Resolved. Second, that, in our judgment, at least ten millions of dollars should be secured for the endowment of the University, and THAT ALL OUR PASTORS BE REQUESTED TO TAKE SUBSCRIPTIONS OR COLLECTIONS FOR THIS OBJECT *at the Sabbath service succeeding the 12th day of October, 1892,* the quarter-centennial of the discovery of America, and that the offerings of all our people be for this one object as our Columbian Memorial.

Resolved. Third, that we commend the generosity of the citizens of Washington for the site of ninety-two acres which they have provided by the gift of one hundred thousand dollars.

"BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH."

Those who knew Dr. Chas. W. Bennett best knew most thoroughly his greatness of soul, his soundness of thought and his effectiveness as an educator. He wrote the following letter to Bishop Hurst just before he died:

MY DEAR BISHOP HURST:

You are a man after my own heart. God be thanked that we have in the Board of Bishops one broad enough and bold enough to strike the one needed blow—one clear-eyed enough to discover the key to future success or failure.

I am only keenly sorry that you did not go to Washington ten years ago, when you were elected, and thus be the pioneer and leader rather than now the follower of the Catholics.

Yes, the lesson is to me plain as sunlight that we must plant ourselves at this center (and other Protestants must help) or this country will surely be Romanized through subtle and powerful influences on national legislation, and Romanism be popularized and made fashionable by the concentration of the brightest, most polished, and able *personnel* of the Catholic hierarchy. Their utterances before the Centennial are before the country, and I am studying them as the most potent chapter of modern church history.

I believe the Methodist Episcopal Church and united Methodism will stand by you. I think a million of money can be raised in a single year if we could place it properly before the church, and it is in my judgment the mightiest Home Missionary movement yet made, and I believe that it would prove to be one of the grandest unifying powers of the century—bringing into closest fellowship not Methodism alone, but American Protestantism as well.

This is the time when the scattered warring forces of Protestantism must hear the command "close rank,"

'shoulder-to-shoulder," "aim," "fire," or we are the easy victims of a strong, confident, self-asserting, united foe. Give us your hand in an earnest grasp. Raise with me your hand in solemn pledge to no yielding in this high purpose which you have conceived. No man could covet a grander immortality.

Ever yours for Christ,

CHAS. W. BENNETT.

OUR APPEAL.

We make our appeal for \$10,000,000.

We appeal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its two and a quarter million of communicants, with its fifteen thousand ministers, and with its Epworth Leagues of three hundred and fifty thousand members, soon to become five hundred thousand. In one month, if the sympathy and will are equal to the providential occasion and necessity, this entire sum can be given. By such an act the Methodist Episcopal Church can add another rich benefaction to the American people for all time to come. We must do our part to enforce and perpetuate the example of our immortal founders.

To all the Methodist Bodies in America, numbering four million eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand members, we appeal for help in aiding to establish The American University, which, we hope, shall prove a cementing bond for our Methodist churches in every part of the country, and shall project into the future the piety of our common Epworth and the learning of our common Oxford.

To all friends of Christian education, under whatever denominational banner, and to all lovers of Protestant America, we appeal for co-operation in the great work of establishing a central institution, which shall conserve and promote all the interests of our country and our common Christianity.

To the rich, we appeal to give largely of the wealth of which the Lord has made them stewards. How can they better perpetuate their beneficence and name than by some princely gift to build a hall or endow a chair of learning in such an institution at the National Capital?

To those of limited means, we appeal to give according to their ability, though their gifts be farthings. They, or their children, may be the recipients of thousand-fold benefits.

We, therefore, shall accept with gladness and thankfulness the assistance of all who from patriotic, philanthropic or religious considerations aid our undertaking.

AMERICAN FORTUNES.

Nowhere in the world are individual fortunes so great as in America. There are nine Americans whose possessions are reckoned at from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000. There are probably 1,000 Americans who are worth \$1,000,000 or more.

The largest personal fortune in any foreign country

belongs to the Duke of Westminster, a British peer. It consists of entailed estates, and he therefore has only a life interest in it. It is estimated at \$60,000,000. The accumulated wealth of the Rothschilds is enormous, but no one member of this family of money-getters is considered worth over \$40,000,000. The Rothschild family wealth, however, is undoubtedly the greatest in the universe. The fortune of Baron de Hirsch, the philanthropist, does not exceed \$25,000,000.

Money is more easily made in America than elsewhere, because the opportunities are more numerous and more favorable. Fortunes of \$1,000,000 attract no more attention nowadays than those of \$100,000 did two decades ago. Fortunes are likely to increase as fast, if not faster, in the future than they have in the past.

NINE MEN.

Every one of the nine men whose fortunes amount to \$50,000,000 or more was born in America, was reared here, and either made or inherited his money here. There is not one of the fortunes but was accumulated here, so that both the men and the money are entirely American. Following is a list of the fortunes compiled from the most authoritative sources:

William Waldorf Astor.....	\$150,000,000
Jay Gould	100,000,000
John D. Rockefeller.....	90,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	90,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt.....	80,000,000
Henry M. Flagler.....	60,000,000
John I. Blair.....	50,000,000
Russell Sage.....	50,000,000
Collis P. Huntington.....	50,000,000
	<hr/>
	720,000,000

A better idea of the wealth of the nine richest Americans is afforded by comparative illustrations than in any other way.

One million dollars in the standard silver dollars of the United States weigh 30 tons.

The total aggregation of silver—21,600 tons—which these nine men represent, would make eighteen trains of forty cars each, reckoning a car load at 30 tons. Allowing 2 tons for a load, it would take 10,800 wagons to convey it to the train. It would require 8,640,000 men, each bearing 50 pounds, to carry it.

There is a probability that William W. Astor will be a billionaire long before he reaches his allotted age.

Mr. Astor has just turned forty. He is a large, fine looking man, wears glasses and has the air of a student. He is an omnivorous reader. He has written several novels. In politics he is a Republican.

NINETEEN AMERICANS.

There are more millionaires in America than in any other country, and probably more than in all Europe.

THE LINCOLN HALL MEDAL.



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

Here are some of the principal fortunes in addition to those already mentioned:

William Astor.....	\$40,000,000
Leland Stanford	30,000,000
Mrs. Hetty Green.....	30,000,000
Philip D. Armour.....	30,000,000
Edward F. Searles	25,000,000
J. P. Morgan	25,000,000
Charles Crocker estate.....	25,000,000
Henry Hilton	25,000,000
Darius O. Mills	25,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	25,000,000
E. S. Higgins' estate.....	20,000,000
George M. Pullman	20,000,000
Anthony J. Drexel.....	15,000,000
John W. Mackay	10,000,000
Robert Goelet.....	10,000,000
Ogden Goelet.....	10,000,000
Percy R. Pyne.....	10,000,000
Mrs. Moses Taylor.....	10,000,000
George Westinghouse, jr.....	10,000,000

Adding to these the amount belonging to the nine above referred to, we find that in the hands of twenty-eight persons in the United States there is lodged the enormous sum of \$1,115,000,000. Six per cent interest on this amount would build an American University costing \$10,000,000 every two months. What more noble and patriotic object could come before these twenty-eight than to establish and endow the greatest protestant university in the world?

LINCOLN HALL.

We make our appeal to the American citizen, independent of church relationship, race or color, for 500,000 persons to give us one dollar each to build The Administration Hall of the American University as a monument in honor of, and to bear the name of, Abraham Lincoln. Thirty years have passed since the struggle between two great civilizations occurred in this country. We think none can be found who do

not ascribe to Mr. Lincoln pureness of purpose, wisdom in action, tenderness of heart, consideration of the oppressed, unsullied patriotism, devotion to truth, indeed almost every element of character that goes to make a great man for a great emergency. No monument worthy of such a man, or worthy of the nation which through his patient forbearance and unflinching integrity was saved as one country, has ever been built. It is appropriate that such a monument should be built in the city of Washington, where such an eventful life was cut off by such a tragic death.

We have confined this to one dollar that both rich and poor might meet together and stand on a common level in the presence of the honored dead. He was a representative of the poor but honorable white people of the South. He was always the poor man's friend, and we are sure that if he could be consulted in this tribute of respect, he would endorse the plan which we here suggest.

Each person giving one dollar to this cause will have his name enrolled in the University Register, prepared for this purpose, and which will be kept in the public library of the institution. We hope to make this record of names and postoffice addresses of great value in the future study along genealogical lines. For this reason we invite the record of families, and a statement of relationship existing between parties giving, so far as it may be known.

In addition to this, we have provided a most beautiful medal, made out of aluminum, containing a medallion of Mr. Lincoln on the obverse side, and on the reverse side a brief statement of the principal facts of the movement thus far. There will be just 500,000 of these souvenirs to dispose of. Send us your name, postoffice address, age (if you desire), and any record that you would like to have made, consisting of not more than half a dozen words. The record will be made and the medal forwarded. Who will be the first? Who will be the last?

THE G. A. R. AND OTHER PATRIOTIC ORDERS.

The building of a Memorial Hall to the memory of Abraham Lincoln as a part of the American University will commend itself to all the patriotic organizations of the Nation. At the head of these stands the Grand Army of the Republic, that body of men who bore arms to preserve the Union and who looked to "Father Abraham" for sympathy and encouragement in the darkest days, and never looked in vain. We believe this and other patriotic orders will delight to contribute to this great undertaking for so noble a purpose, and to perpetuate a spirit of loyalty under the banner of his own words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, let us press forward in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

Mrs. John A. Logan is earnestly at work for the great University. Dr. P. L. McKinnie of Chicago, the well known Grand Army writer and late A. A. G. of Department, Ill., is working under direction of the University to promote this cause. It is the cause of American education, of loyalty, and patriotism.

The Grand Army of the Republic will hold its twenty-sixth National Encampment in this city in September. Here will gather Veterans by the thousands, here will be revived the memories of the Great Contest, and the Grand Review at the close of the war. Here again will the old stories be told, old friendships renewed and the fires of patriotic ardor kindled anew in the breasts of the "Boys in Blue." Welcome! thrice welcome! preservers of our Union, to the Capital city!

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.**ITS DESIGNS.**

The design of the American University is to afford special opportunities and inducements for original investigation to students who have completed some course of study at our colleges and desire to devote themselves to some department of research. The language of the charter, in defining the scope, is, "An institution for the promotion of education and investigation in science, literature and art." Its methods are necessarily different from the college. It is, therefore, in no sense competitive, but seeks to meet a want created by our colleges.

It is to do for the American student all that the universities of the older countries offer, with such additional departments demanded by our modern and higher Christian civilization.

The work will be departmental and specific. In its relation to our colleges it will advance instead of retard their interests, by emphasizing the necessity of collegiate training, and offering special inducements for the best scholarship; thus it will be an inspiration

to the under-graduate classes in all the collegiate and professional schools.

WHY IN WASHINGTON?

Its location at Washington, D. C., is unquestioned by all who are familiar with the opportunities afforded by the Government. Why in Washington?

Because of the unequalled facilities of the National Capital as a distributing center for great intellectual and moral forces, and because of the incomparable advantages for scientific and literary investigation presented by the general Government. American University life is destined to center here. The Congressional, Departmental, and Technical Libraries, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Army and Naval Medical Museum, the great Naval Observatory, the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, the Patent Office, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Botanical Garden, the Museum of Hygiene, the Department of Education and the many subdivisions of scientific investigation, under the direct patronage of the Government, are gratuitously furnished and constantly multiplying. Money given for education here must go farther than anywhere else in the country, because of these priceless accessories. A student in The American University will find outside its walls another university, and constantly within reach.

MAGNITUDE OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The institution the church proposes at Washington, D. C., is of no ordinary magnitude. It is designed to represent the highest form of Christian education, to be an exponent of the best forces of Christian thought and activity, and to express, at this center of our civil and political influence, the firm faith of our people, and their devotion to Christ and His kingdom. We cannot afford to make it inferior to the strongest in the world. That which we offer Him should be the best.

The time has fully come when the Protestant Church in America should be able to rightfully boast of affording the best opportunities in the world for *original investigation*. The scientific men of the twentieth century should be consecrated earnest Christians.

STUDENTS.

The American University proposes to receive as students young men and women who shall have completed their collegiate studies, and received their first degree in arts and sciences. Its plan is to furnish the amplest facilities for the broadest culture in post-graduate studies and in original research. We shall endeavor so to plan as to satisfy the supreme need of the multitudes who, having graduated at our colleges, instead of being lost in some skeptical wilderness, shall here find, in a pure atmosphere of Christian learning, superior means for securing the best special preparation for their intended career. The only con-

ditions of admission will be character and literary qualification.

BEQUESTS.

Bequests should be made to "The American University," situated in the District of Columbia. We advise, however, that all who have the ability should make their gifts promptly, in their lifetime, that they may have the satisfaction of seeing the fruit of their beneficence. The risk is too great and the issues too serious, in these days, to entrust too confidently one's noble benevolent plans to the doubtful mercies of discontented heirs and industrious attorneys.

ENDORSEMENTS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is thoroughly committed to the undertaking through the approving action of the bishops, numerous annual conferences, the representatives of our benevolent societies and publishing houses, the editors of our periodicals, the Board of Control of the Epworth League, members of the faculties of many of our largest institutions of learning, a large number of pastors, and assurances of support from representative men and women in all parts of our country, but above all by the enthusiastic endorsement of the General Conference at Omaha, Neb. Members of other Christian bodies have given practical expression to their gratification at the inauguration of the work. But we stand before the Protestant churches and the whole world as the sponsors in this undertaking, and are pledged to its successful prosecution. We do not shun the responsibility, for we believe it a Divine purpose. The history of our church proves that in our best hours of exaltation we do not fear, but welcome, a providential burden. A great opportunity now throws its door wide open. We must enter. Opportunity, in such a case, means duty. Duty means possibility of success—victory.

ASBURY HALL.

It is a growing sentiment that Bishop Asbury had more to do in shaping Methodism in this country than has been ascribed to him. The following extract from an article written by Bishop Merrill for *The Daily Christian Advocate* states the case very forcibly:

"When Mr. Asbury declined the appointment (of bishop) on Mr. Wesley's terms, and insisted on calling a conference, he did a grander thing than any one could have imagined at that time. By that act he introduced the elective principle in the conferment of ordinations, made the conference the governing power in the church and established the connectional bond which has distinguished the Methodism in all important branches till the present day. Few lives in any age have equalled his in courage, in faith, in heroic service, in unflinching loyalty, or in the patient endurance of hardships; and certainly no successor has excelled him in such efficiency, as is evidenced in the awakening and conversion of sinners, if any one has approached him in the power to influence men, or to organize crude materials into consistent and effective working forces.

With less culture than Mr. Wesley possessed, and less flexibility of talent, the record of Francis Asbury, in persistent labor, under difficulties, in wisdom of administration, in faithful supervision of every interest of the church, and in steadfast faith in God and unselfish consecration, will not suffer in comparison with that of the unsurpassed founder of Methodism, or any other man whose life has adorned the annals of Christian work since the days of the Apostles."

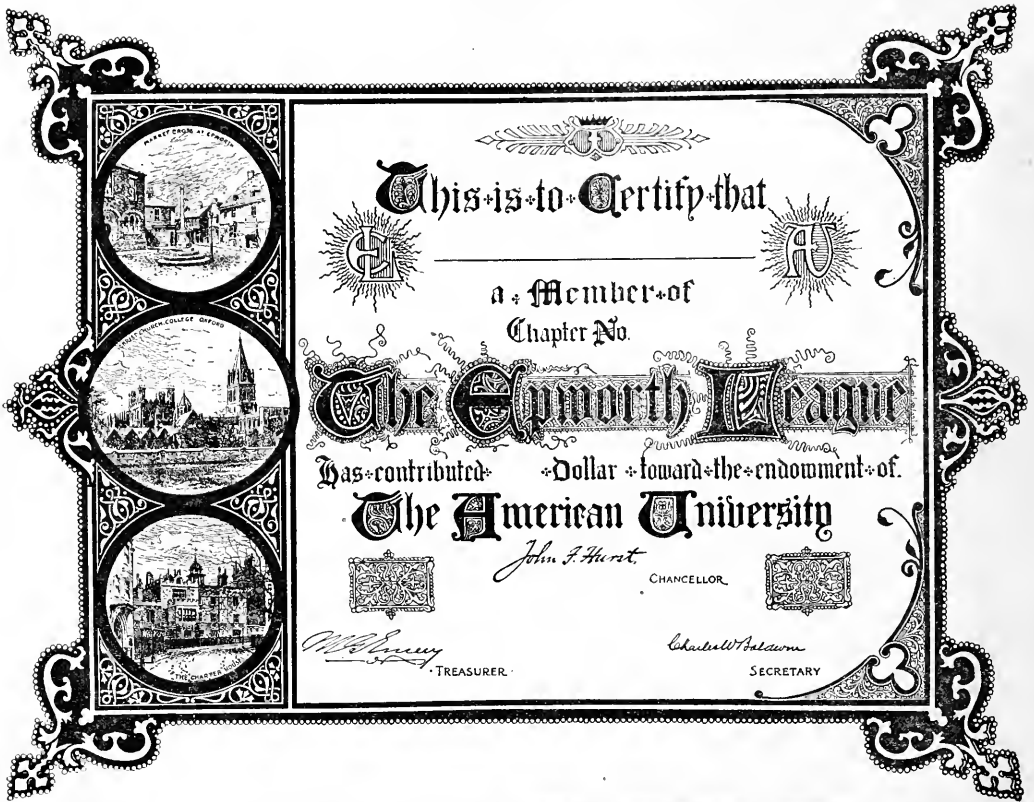
Very many of our educational institutions bear the name of Wesley. The only one which bore that of Asbury has changed to another for reasons satisfactory to itself. The proposition has been made to build an Asbury Hall, to cost not less than \$100,000, in honor of the founder of American Methodism. We limit this appeal to ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We ask for one thousand preachers to give \$100 each. Already the following have sent us their names: Who will be the next?

- Rev. R. W. Copeland, Rush, N. Y.
- Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.
- Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D., Englewood, N. J.
- Rev. H. C. Weakley, D. D., Cincinnati, O.
- Bishop Thomas Bowman, St. Louis, Mo.
- Rev. Lucien Clark, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
- Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D., New York City.
- Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., New York City.
- Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D. D., Boston, Mass.
- Rev. Wesley Webster, South Charleston, O.
- Rev. W. H. Haverfield, Jerusalem, O.
- Rev. J. Wesley Hill, Ogden, Utah.
- Rev. D. Lee Aultman, Cincinnati, O.
- Rev. Chas. W. Baldwin, A. M., Washington, D. C.
- Rev. T. H. Hagerty, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF GERMANY.

STATISTICS FOR 1892—SPRING.

Universities.	Founded.	Corps of Instruction.	Students.
Heidelberg.....	1386	120	1,076
Wurzburg.....	1402	74	1,514
Leipzig.....	1409	195	3,556
Rostock.....	1419	45	371
Griefswald.....	1456	84	729
Freiburg.....	1457	106	918
Tübingen.....	1477	91	1,187
Marburg.....	1527	93	882
Königsberg.....	1544	95	683
Jena.....	1558	94	610
Strasbourg.....	1567	122	1,026
Braunsberg.....	1568	9	41
Giessen.....	1607	64	585
Kiel.....	1665	88	508
Halle.....	1697	139	1,584
Göttingen.....	1737	120	843
Erlangen.....	1743	64	1,073
Münster.....	1786	43	397
Berlin.....	1810	356	8,342
Breslau.....	1811	138	1,292
Bonn.....	1818	126	1,239
Munich.....	1826	165	3,347
Totals.....		2,431	31,863



THE EPWORTH LEAGUE CERTIFICATE.

The certificate of the American University which is given to every member of the Epworth League who contributes a dollar or more toward the endowment of the University is almost startling in its beauty. It was designed by one of the most distinguished "decorative" artists of America, and its graceful design, its rich colors, and its singular symbolism well sustain his reputation. It measures about thirteen by sixteen inches. A rich border of red and gold incloses the quaint old-English lettering. This border bears such a relation to a red and gold line in the center of the certificate that it gradually resolves itself into the capital letter E, the initial of the title of the League.

The upright line of this capital E is a broad column of red, white, and gold, marked by exquisite Gothic tracery, and bearing in three panels, one above the other, dainty etchings of the "Market Cross at Epworth," "Christ Church College at Oxford," and the "Charter House School." These views have been prepared from photographs and sketches made especially for this certificate, and are highly

picturesque. The etching of Christ Church is unusually beautiful. "The Market Cross" at Epworth will bring to every pilgrim who has visited the primal home of Methodism a vivid recollection of that quaint village; and of all the views we have ever seen of the historic old Charter House, where so many of England's famous sons were trained in boyhood, that here given is the finest.

The initial letter of each word is in red and gold, the rest being printed in black. "E. L.," the initials of the League, and "A. U.," the initials of the University, have been twined into graceful monograms, and stand at the extremities of the line on which the name of the member of the League who contributes is to be written.

Another ornament which is conspicuous in gold and white is a decorated capital W (standing for Wesley), which stands surmounted by a golden crown. The certificate is signed by Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor of the University, Charles W. Baldwin, Secretary, and M. G. Emery, Treasurer, with the University seal attached. There is a symmetry and character in the general design which we have never

seen surpassed. It almost brings to us the aroma of a quaint old parchment. The ornaments have been copied in detail from illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages, and we can assure our friends of the Epworth League that a more beautiful memento will not soon again come within their reach.

R. R. DOHERTY.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE HALL.

The following is the action taken by the Board of Control of the Epworth League at its meeting in St. Louis in May, 1891:

"Whereas this Board of Control learn with genuine satisfaction of the measures taken for the founding of a great National University in the city of Washington, D. C., under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and

have endorsed the proposed University in unqualified language; Therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Board of Control, representing the young people of Methodism, and recognizing the close relation between the Epworth League and the American University, whose object is the higher education of the youth of our land, gladly unite in the endorsement of the bishops, and commend this national educational enterprise to the Epworth Leagues of the church."

In addition to money for the endowment of professorships, lectureships, fellowships and studentships, funds will be required for halls of science, philosophy, languages and literature, history, law and medicine, besides dormitories, etc. For this great purpose we estimate that \$10,000,000 must be dedicated to God and humanity. We now appeal to our brothers and sisters of the Epworth League, soon to number 500,000, that they may have a share in this magnificent enterprise by establishing the "Epworth Fund" for building the Epworth Hall and endowing the Epworth Professorship. What better act could the League do, while yet in the first glow and fervor of its existence, than to consecrate its efforts on this great and universal object?

We appeal to you, and through you to every member of your chapter, to aid your brethren of every other chapter in securing \$500,000 toward the Epworth Fund of The American University. To every one giving \$1 we will give a beautiful and suggestive certificate, which you will find illustrated in another column.

In addition to sending this certificate, we will also enroll your name in the University Register prepared for that purpose, so that your name and address will become a matter of record in the University library. To aid you in raising this amount, we are having prepared a concert exercise for young people, which we will furnish *free on application*. It has been prepared with great care to meet the varied wants of different sections of the country.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY REGISTER.

A large register is being prepared, in which the name and address of every donor giving one dollar or more to the various funds of The American University will be recorded. These names will be enrolled alphabetically. It will be stated for which fund the money was given, and any condition in connection with the donation. It will be kept in the library of the University as a public record. Great care will be taken to make the Register valuable in the study of genealogy. This is certainly to become in the near future a question of importance in this country.

We invite all who make a donation to the University, large or small, to send us any item of importance which can be expressed in a few words.

Donations may be made to the following specific purposes: Epworth League Fund, Lincoln Hall Fund, Fellowship Fund, Asbury Hall Fund.

Dr. Learned, of Johns Hopkins University, proposes to be one of five thousand to give \$100 each to establish a SCHOOL OF DISCOVERY as a part of the American University. Nothing has come to us so in harmony with the original idea of the University as this. No one word says so much of its scope and purpose as discovery. It is to be a School, not a Hall, for the field is the undiscovered along all lines.

The proposition is made more particularly to the professional class. The educators and physicians are more directly pressing their investigation along original research. Who will second Dr. Learned's proposition? There should be one hundred within thirty days. You can pay it in installments. Write us soon.

Any donation coming to the University not specified will be charged to the General Fund.

We wish to enroll the names of five hundred thousand young people, donors to the Epworth League Fund.

We expect to enroll the names of five hundred thousand patriotic people, who give us one dollar each for the Lincoln Hall Fund.

Every educational institution in the land should have at least one Fellowship in The American University, to offer as a prize to each graduating class for the best scholarship. Let all who are interested in their local institutions give their name for one dollar or more, in the collection to be taken October 16th, 1892, for the Fellowship Fund.

There are certainly one thousand Methodist preachers who can and will give one hundred dollars each to build an Asbury Hall, where there shall be kept in a fire proof building the antiquities of Methodism. We are making history. Let us commence at once to preserve everything that may become valuable touching the development of American Methodism.

Contributions.

LEYDEN UNIVERSITY.

ITS ORIGIN.

Leyden University is the monument both of the heroism of its stalwart citizens through the terrible double siege by the Spanish army and of their gratitude for deliverance. Seven years of relentless war had Philip waged against the Dutch nation in order to compel them to return to the bosom of the mother church.

THE FAMOUS SIEGE.

The first siege of the city by the Spanish forces lasted from October 31, 1573, to March 21, 1574, when the Spaniards were diverted by the approach of Count Louis of Nassau, who hoped to join his army with that of William, Prince of Orange. Louis having been defeated and killed at the battle of Mookerheyde, the siege was renewed May 26 by Valdez. By the last of June food had become very scarce and was meted out most economically. By the middle of July William decided to open the dykes and flood the country around Leyden. The sentiment of the people was: "Better a drowned land than a lost land." From sixteen openings in the outer massive dykes on August 3 Old Ocean began his march to the help of the beleaguered city.

William, the Silent Prince, was now smitten with fever, and lay in its grasp for several weeks. On August 21 the city sent word to William that malt cake was now their food, and that only enough of that remained for four days, and then—starvation. On September 1 William, now convalescent, resumes active measures for relief. His troops take possession of the Land-scheiding, a heavy wall, five miles from Leyden, on the night of September 10 and 11. Boisot, in command of the Dutch fleet, sails in upon the advancing ocean, and, barrier after barrier having been passed, finally reaches the two forts near the city, both in the hands of the Spanish.

Bread and horse-flesh had now given out in the city, and morsels snatched from the dogs or found in the gutters were eagerly sought. Dogs, cats and rats were luxuries to these starving ones. Motley says: "Leyden was sublime in its despair."

A HERO IN FACT.

The words of the brave Van der Werf, the burgomaster, when reproached by some of the faint-hearted citizens, reflect the lofty and unflinching courage of the sturdy burghers:

"What would ye, my friends? Why do ye murmur that we do not break our vows and surrender the city to the Spaniards? a fate more horrible than the agony which she now endures. I tell you I have made an oath to hold the city, and may God give me strength to keep my oath! I can die but once, whether by your hands, the enemy's, or by the hand of God. My own fate is indifferent to me; not so that of the city intrusted to my care. I know that we shall starve if not soon relieved; but starvation is preferable to the dishonored death which is the only alternative. Your menaces move me not; my life is at your disposal; here is my sword, plunge it into my breast, and divide my flesh among you. Take my body to appease your hunger, but expect no surrender so long as I remain alive."

THE HARD-EARNED VICTORY.

The plague broke out in the midst of all this distress and carried off from six thousand to eight thousand of the people. On October 1 a northwest storm brought the waters

to their help, and Boisot opened battle at midnight. A strange spectacle was the mingling of ships of war in lively action and half-submerged chimney-stacks of the peasants' houses on that memorable night. The first fort was taken, and the panic-stricken Spaniards abandoned the second fort; and Boisot entered Leyden on October 3, 1574. Thus was the city saved.

As a memorial to the heroism of the defenders of Leyden and as a thank-offering for their rescue, it was decided by William and the estates that a university be forthwith established within the walls of the city. The University of Leyden was thus founded at the point of extreme exhaustion of the people from the horrors of a most bitter war.

This is the story in brief of the founding of an institution of the higher learning which for three hundred and eighteen years has had a most useful history, and records among other illustrious names such men as Scaliger, Gomarus, Arminius, Grotius and Descartes. A. O.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C. ORIGIN.

The thought of a National University at Washington, D. C., is older than the republic. In October, 1775, Maj. William Blodgett went to the headquarters of Gen. Washington to complain of the ruinous state of the college (Harvard) from the conduct of the militia quartered in Cambridge, Mass. Gen. Green, being present, said to the company in consultation: "To make amends for these injuries, after our war he hoped we would erect a National University at Washington." Gen. Washington made reply with that inimitably expressive and truly interesting look for which he was sometimes so remarkable: "Young man, you are a prophet, inspired to speak what I feel evident will one day be realized." Gen. Washington gave the credit of the thought of building a university at the National Capital to Col. Byrd, of Virginia, who is believed to be the first man who suggested the Federal city as the place for a great university for America.

During the subsequent years of Washington's life he always put the idea of a great university at the Capital next to the federation of the States. His thought was that a Federal city and a National University would be two great influences for the purpose of strengthening the bond existing between the various State governments and the National. Through his influence a committee was sent to Europe to study and devise plans for the university. The detailed drawings, as agreed upon, are in the Congressional Library, and are worthy of study. We hope in some future number of THE COURIER to present them to our readers.

During Mr. Washington's presidency, in his communications to Congress, he frequently made reference to his favorite idea. In his will he provided for it beneficently. He died at the age of sixty-seven, Dec. 14, 1799, "leaving in his will stocks equal to \$25,000 for his favorite National University, and inviting subscribing followers, and directing the interest to be invested at compound interest until the fund that such subscription has invited in his will may be sufficient for the entire object."

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the same year a subscription was started. No one was allowed to give more than the price of one stone. Men, women and children were invited to subscribe, with the limitation that no foreigner was permitted to help in building an institution devoted to the interests of the model republic of the world. In this restriction there were some things worthy of consideration. It was evident that the

possible danger of the influence of foreign emigration upon the destiny of the country was the reason for this limitation. On the other hand, it would appear that Gen. Washington had but little conception of the readiness with which foreigners would become Americanized, and constitute not only a large but valuable element in the population of the country. In a future number we hope to discuss what became of this bequest of President Washington and the subsequent subscription.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is certainly remarkable that an enterprise so absorbing to the Father of our Country should wait so long for its fulfillment.

It is fitting that the church, whose loyalty to the country has never been divided, that "sent more prayers to Heaven, more soldiers to the field, and more nurses to the hospital" than any other, should lead in building the thought of the great National University, which, in the mind of Washington, was so inseparably connected with the perpetuity of the nation. If the call for a million soldiers was made today in defense of the welfare of the country, the Methodist Episcopal Church would do its full share. Will not the same spirit of loyalty to the welfare of the republic inspire every true American citizen to do something toward building this bulwark of national prosperity?

ITS SCOPE.

As early as 1800 the plan and scope of the university was clearly marked out. The plan was designed from the Magazine Temple built in honor of Timoleon, in Syracuse, Sicily. It was to have a department for the science of politics, another for the science of war, belles-lettres or elegant literature was to occupy a department, philosophy and mathematics were to take a prominent place, and in addition to all these a department of morals was to crown the enterprise.

G. W. G.

PRESBYTERIAN VIEW.

Remarks by Rev. Dr. BARTLETT, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, at a reception given to the Ecumenical Conference, Washington, D. C.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am here to-night, because I believe in education, in Christian education, in the Methodist Church, in Washington City, and in Bishop Hurst. (Applause.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The members of this Ecumenical Conference have made a splendid impression upon this city for their level-headedness, for the dignity with which they have discussed the topics that are agitating the world—political, social, and religious. They have brought themselves to disseminate their influence to one of the great centers of distribution of the world—Washington City. Whatever there is or is not in Washington, during the period of our great legislative sessions we have men and women here from every Congressional district of our broad land, and we have representatives of every intelligent nation upon the face of the earth. It is a distributing center. If you have a truth or a lie to promulgate you can send it further from here than you can from almost any part of the earth. It is a political center, necessarily and naturally. It is a great social center, and it is a great educational center. As Bishop Hurst suggested, you could build a roof over the city and it would be a vast university, and our white exclamation point, the Washington Monument, would be its steeple.

Why should not Washington be as well a center for religious power? We must mass piety; we must concentrate the religious forces, as the nations of the world are concen-

trating their great intellectual abilities for the rearing of their great central powers. And here is the place for a Christian university.

THE METHODIST LABEL.

I do not know that I have any objection to a Methodist label upon this University, although I am a Presbyterian through and through. I know one thing—you cannot have a baby unless you have a mother. Universities do not spring up with nobody to care for them. Somebody may say it is a narrow way; but the household is about the narrowest thing we can think of, and that is the house where real love is begotten, which is the nursery of the large love of country that we call patriotism and of mankind which we call philanthropy. These begin within the narrow but warm walls of a home. A child must have a mother before it can have a country or before it can be a child of God. So that the label is a necessity, the way things go to-day. The mother bears the burden; the community share the benefit. I do not believe you can put the flavor of Methodism upon the binomial theorem, nor embarrass the pedal extremities of a Greek pentameter with badges of free grace. The basis of many scents is musk, and the rose and violet odors only accentuate its pungency. So we say the substantial basis of all varieties of learning should be religion. The religious power, the universal force that comes from Christ to the Methodist Church or any other church, will abide after all the labels have been rubbed off, after all differentiating perfumes have evaporated. (Applause.) Hence, I am for the Methodist University.

THE POOR MAN'S DOLLAR.

I believe that the Methodists should build this university, because they are able to do it. They are a mighty denomination. They can gather the necessary money in dribbles. They have rich men, and what is a most blessed thing they have poor men. And the poor man's dollar will build bigger buildings than the rich man's millions and better ones. They ought to build this university, because they have the right; they have earned the right to do it by what they have done for the masses of men. They have the spiritual enthusiasm, and learning needs enthusiasm. We have had enough of soggy-headed professors, sitting up on high stools trying to work out abstruse problems with no heart behind their work, with no enthusiasm streaming through it. We want enthused education, and that influenced by the Holy Ghost—an education that has religion in it.

SELF-CONTROL.

One of the distinguished justices who went out from this city for his summer vacation never to return, the last time I met him on the street, told me this story: "In the town in which I lived in Pennsylvania there were two brothers, George and Charley. George was phlegmatic; he was so afraid he would do the wrong thing that he never did anything. He kept his hands almost always ready, but he never finally launched himself out, while Charles was in everything, the city affairs, the town affairs, the religious affairs, the educational affairs. After awhile George, the phlegmatic man, died. Some one asked another of what George died. 'Well,' said the man, 'between you and me he died of self-control.'" (Laughter.)

Now, the Methodist Church will never die of self-control. If a man must perish he had better perish of enthusiasm. The learning of the world must be itinerant; it must be disseminated and have fire and life in it to meet the emergencies of every man's case on every continent on earth. And I hail with delight the fact that Methodism began in a

university. John Wesley walked out of Oxford with fire in his heart and the best education of England in his brain. He walked among the masses, the lowest of men. He took his best achievements and the flame of the Holy Ghost to the meanest and worst.

FERVOR OF THE HOLY GHOST.

You Methodists have a right to come up after your splendid success to another university and place a beacon-light on this continent that will shine with your intelligent achievements, with your fervor—the university of the old continent interpreted and crowned in the fulfilled prophecy of the university of the new continent. We want an education that is baptized. We want an education that has in it the fervor of the Holy Ghost, lambent and sufficient to illuminate, so that there will be a science of God who made the universe as well as of the atom which He created. I believe Washington is the city. I believe the closing years of the nineteenth century to be the favored era. I believe Bishop Hurst is the man.

You can build a great university in Washington, but you cannot build a little one. When you talk of two million dollars and ten million dollars you are all right. A small thing will fail among sixty millions of throbbing citizens. A great thing they will lift on their shoulders, and the heavier the better.

My friends, this then is the city; this is the opportunity. The safety of this republic and the hope of the world depend upon Christian education. (Applause.)

HIGHER EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT, in a recent article in the *Forum*, discusses with great clearness the true purpose of a higher education. He seeks to answer four questions. We quote below the questions and a sentence or two of the reply to each; sufficient, we hope, to indicate the main thought:

HOW ARE WE TO UNDERSTAND ITS SIGNIFICANCE?

The higher education should have as its end and purpose the culture and development of the thinking mind. Its aim should be serious thought. The proper design of all education is and must be to build up and build out the mind. The thoughts which he receives stir the thought forces of the soul, and the man becomes, in the true sense of the words, a thoughtful man.

BY WHAT MEANS SHALL WE DETERMINE ITS EXTENT?

The thinking mind should be fitted to think widely. Life is everywhere moving towards material growth. Education is, first of all, for the sphere within the man, and not for the sphere without him. The work for the outward, which is to accomplish its result for the well-being and up-building of the world, is to be the outcome of the energies within. The education which is thus set before us is one that is all-sided, not one-sided. It opens the mind to the true, the beautiful, and the good everywhere. We may know literature and art and history and science, not fully, all of them, and equally well; but on that highest principle of educated life, "Everything of something and something of everything," we may give our serious thought to what each and all offer to us. The forces of the mind moving with one leader, yet all moving, is the true philosophy of life.

TO WHOM OUGHT IT TO BE GIVEN?

If education is for the growth of the human mind—the personal human mind—and if the glory of it is in the up-

building and outbuilding of the mind, the womanly mind is just as important, just as beautiful, just as much a divine creation with wide-reaching possibilities as the manly mind. When we have in our vision serious thought as the working force and end of education, the woman makes the same claim with the man, and her claim rests, at its deepest foundation, upon the same grand idea. Let the idea be what it should be, and the conclusion irresistibly follows. Education is for the purpose of developing and cultivating the thinking power. It is to the end of making a knowing, thinking mind. The higher education is for the realization of broad knowledge and wide thinking. It is too late in the world's history to think that a woman's mind is not of as much consequence as a man's mind, or that, whatever may be her peculiar sphere, she is not to be richly, broadly, and if we may use the word, thoughtfully educated, as well as he.

WHAT SHOULD BE OUR OUTLOOK RESPECTING IT IN THE NEAR FUTURE?

Two or three suggestions. The first is, that the opening years of the new century will, I think, carry forward this thought of the higher education towards general appreciation and acceptance in a measure far beyond what is realized at present. The time is not far distant, we may believe, when a new change will have come over us, as a people, and we shall have entered upon a new stage of our progress. We have, in the older sections of the country, already passed altogether beyond what we may call the pioneer era. We are now passing through the era of the accumulation of wealth and material powers and gifts. But the two earlier stages are preparatory to a third. The characteristic of the coming era is not to be found in the making, but rather in the fact that what was once making is already made. We are to be, in some fitting use of the term, a developed and not simply a developing people.

The twentieth century is to be more than the nineteenth. It is, we may hope, to bring with itself the full apprehension of the manhood of the individual man in all the possibilities of his thought and culture, for which the nineteenth century has been preparing by its partial work and through its developments on many sides.

A second thought: The lesson of the coming years is, I am sure, a lesson full of significance. It is a lesson which we are in danger of passing by unheeded, in the rush and pressure of material interests, but one which has infinite meaning for the highest welfare of our children's lives. If we take it to ourselves, the future for them will be full of richest and sweetest light. But if we fail, the inheritance of the ages in the bright coming age will be lost.

The old education was not too broad; it was too mechanical. The present education is somewhat less mechanical, but the danger besetting it is that it may become too narrow. The era of thought and of wide thought is that which we must hope for. There is nothing narrow and insignificant in education when it stands forth before us in its proper aspect. It is broadening, elevating, ennobling for the intellectual life always, if it is its ideal self. But as it thus elevates and broadens the man, it rises into the sphere of the spirit and above that of the letter; it subordinates and passes beyond the mechanical element pertaining to it, and makes thought and thinking power the end of its effort, the atmosphere of its life.

The era will be for the schools, as well as for the household and the individual, an era of wide culture, in which the higher education will be valued for what it gives the man of thinking power and range of mental life.

Educational Notes.

The increase of population in the United States from 1880 to 1890 was 26.7 per cent; for the same period the increase of students in college classes in all schools in the United States was 53.1 per cent, in all Methodist schools in the United States 52.3 per cent. In the seven colleges under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church having the largest number of college students there were in attendance last year 2,310. They are divided as follows:

Ohio Wesleyan University, Ohio.....	531
Northwestern University, Ill.....	341
De Pauw University, Ind.....	327
Syracuse University, N. Y.....	301
Cornell College, Iowa.....	290
Boston University, Mass.....	276
Wesleyan University, Conn.....	244

The seven colleges of Methodism having the largest income are the following:

Boston University.....	\$160,244
Northwestern University.....	111,404
Syracuse University.....	110,331
Wesleyan University.....	70,000
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	61,184
De Pauw University.....	50,000
Dickinson College.....	40,300

The American University will be a crown that will not only adorn, but will also enrich and ennoble, the whole educational body and the whole church. It will not take money, students or influence from any other school of the church, but will add immeasurably to the strength and usefulness of them all. Methodism is building for a vast future and for uncounted millions. Let us build this glorious temple of Methodism with its marble front toward the future; build for the coming generations; build for all the years of time and eternity.—*Dr. C. H. Payne, Secretary Board of Education.*

Northern Christian Advocate, in reporting the address of the State Librarian, refers to a fact worthy of profound consideration, viz., the increased interest in university work in this country:

State Librarian Melvil Dewey in a lecture at Round Lake last week stated that the development of university extension had been so rapid and so steady that there was no doubt that it had come to stay. American history, political and social economics, the tariff question, and the relations of labor and capital, and the currency were high in popular favor.

Shall we not a great church utilize this rising tide for broader culture?

A recent announcement has been made by the authorities of Yale University, that the post-graduate courses of that institution are hereafter to be open to all properly qualified persons, irrespective of sex. This concession is really a greater gain toward the higher education of women in America, than the opening of the under-graduate courses would have been. Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and others of this class, furnish large opportunities for the regular collegiate courses, but the need for advanced and special work they do not give. Hence there is cause for congratulation that the splendid appliances of Yale for the higher learning are now available for women.

Literary Notices.

All books sent to THE UNIVERSITY COURIER, Washington, D. C., will be noticed by title when received, and will be carefully reviewed as rapidly as time and space will permit.

"ECONOMICA," a statistical manual for the United States of America, is a rare book. It was prepared and published in 1806 by Samuel Blodgett, jr. He was an intimate friend of George Washington. This book was the first work published on economics in this country, and is really the basis of all that has followed on that subject. The copy, from which we shall make some extracts, is the property of Mr. William F. Boogher, of Washington, D. C., one of the best genealogists in this country.

The *Review of Reviews* for August contains a brief article on "University Education for Women; Some Notes of Progress chiefly in Europe." It is illustrated by four faces, the most prominent being that of Mrs. Kempin, Doctor of Laws, a graduate of the University at Zürich, who has become *privat-docent* in her alma mater. Switzerland thus takes a leading position in the promotion of woman's educational work, not only in study, but also in teaching. The writer gives a gloomy view of the exclusion of women from the universities of Germany, though he admits there are amid the general darkness some gleams of light from the position taken by Herr Bosse, the present cultus minister at Berlin, who is trying to secure some recognition of the right of woman to an education.

Under the heading of "Women in Politics" in the *Progress of the World*, the faces of Mrs. Henry M. Stanley and Mrs. John A. Logan are given. The editor draws the contrast between the fashion of the English ladies who are ambitious for the political success of their husbands and the method of Mrs. Logan, of whom he says: "She is, perhaps, the best representative of American women in politics in a strictly American manner."

Henri Taine, in a June issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, writes on "Schools and Universities under Napoleon II."

Professor Mahaffy has an article on Trinity College, Dublin, in the July number of *Nineteenth Century*.

Oriental Education in Burmah is the title of an article written by P. Horden, in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* of July.

Joseph Cook has written and published in the July number of *Our Day* an interesting article on "Fast and Loose Theories of Evolution."

The *Methodist Review* (July-August number) contains a thoughtful and trustworthy article from the pen of Bishop James M. Thoburn on Theosophy, in which he gives an account of the Blavatsky-Olcott fiasco in India.

The *National Methodist* is a religious weekly paper just started in Washington, D. C. Thomas Coke Carter, D. D., is the editor and Martin N. Evans business manager. The first number shows newspaper taste and ability.

It is published for one dollar a year. This is a popular price, and we think the *National Methodist* will win a deserved success.

FROM THE FIELD.

DEAR DR. GRAY: Your letter at hand with the appeal for the University. It is splendid. I will put it in *World Wide Missions* for August. We *must* build and endow the greatest university in the world, and it must be in Washington. The poor must start with their small gifts and the rich will follow by and by. I have perfect faith in overwhelming success. There is no appeal that has ever been made to the church that will make such a response as this. It means so much for our country, that patriotism—the love that sends men to the battlefield to die by thousands—will lead the masses to come to our help.

I would rather have a university built and endowed by the contributions of the many than by the great contributions of the few.

Go on with unflinching faith. It will be a bond of union for all Methodisms in the United States.

Yours, faithfully,

C. C. McCABE.

DEAR DOCTOR: I am in receipt of your circular of July 22, and am greatly impressed with the scheme. I rejoice that you have taken hold of this, as you are so well fitted to make it a great success. It seems to me there ought to be a very ready response to this appeal, and I wish you great success, not only for Methodism, but for the whole national prosperity, which I believe to be involved in the planting of a great protestant university at the Capital of the Nation, where it may have such remarkable facilities and at the same time exert so permanent an influence on the affairs of the nation. You will have the prayers and sympathy of the entire church in your wonderful undertaking, and I pray that God's blessing may be upon you.

Yours, faithfully,

W. A. SPENCER.

We are satisfied that no more far-reaching enterprise was ever undertaken by our church than the founding of a great university at the Capital of the Nation. Once accomplished, protestantism has infused its salubrious influences into the very fountain-head of American life. The effects upon the destiny of Christianity and our country will be of incalculable good.

Upon our own church its influence will be no less potent and beneficial; in this, particularly, that it will bind our educational institutions into a glorious federation—into a union of colleges and universities, of which it will be the radiant capital. Let every Methodist study the General Conference action and make some contribution toward realizing the great undertaking.—*Dr. Moore, in Western Christian Advocate.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have read your plan for the American University. Am especially pleased with the scheme of raising ten-thousand dollar fellowships. I believe the American University is destined to be a crowning factor in the educational system and work of American Methodism. It has an unique field and must more and more command the attention and money of wealthy people.

Yours, truly,

J. C. HARTZELL.

There is in my judgment no more worthy object of benevolence now before the American people, especially American Methodism, than the American University. It appeals to every noblest and highest sentiment in the church and in the nation. The General Conference wisely and heartily

endorsed the appeal to the church at large for a Columbian Thank Offering to this worthy cause. The plan of establishing fellowships for the benefit of institutions located in the territory where the offerings are made is an admirable one. If every college in Methodism can have the benefit of one or more such fellowships it will prove a great stimulus to advanced scholarship and inspire earnest students in all the institutions of the church to pursue post-graduate studies. It is hoped that this Columbian Thank Offering will be worthy of the Methodism of the nation.

C. H. PAYNE.

Dr. Abel Stevens, our able and venerable church historian, writing from California, sends the following timely message to Bishop Hurst:

"With God's blessing I may hereafter repeat my gift, perhaps as long as I live, for I esteem this great enterprise one of the most momentous undertakings of the church. Our people may not immediately respond, but they will never fail to sustain the project. It has come about in due season; it altogether befits us—our relative standing in the Protestantism of the nation, our present and future needs in education, and our duty to the common country. So God speed you, my dear friend, in your great work."

President G. H. Bridgman, of Hamline University, in a letter to Bishop Hurst, says:

"Your plan for an American University at Washington is a grand idea. It is just what we want. In no way could the church or higher education be served so well. I hope you may secure all the money you need, and that no discouragement or opposition may prevent you from going ahead."

Dr. Daniel Wise, writes:

"Thinking the other day of our University, to be established in Washington, begat a thought in my mind which I venture to mention to you, namely, that a hundred thousand dollars might be secured for the endowment of its theological chair by the ministers of our church. Surely, thought I, there are a thousand of our travelling ministers able and willing to contribute \$100 each toward such an endowment fund. The effect of such a noble sum given by the ministry, would powerfully influence the liberality of our laity * * * ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM A THOUSAND OF OUR PREACHERS FOR THE METHODIST UNIVERSITY! Is not it a good watchword?"

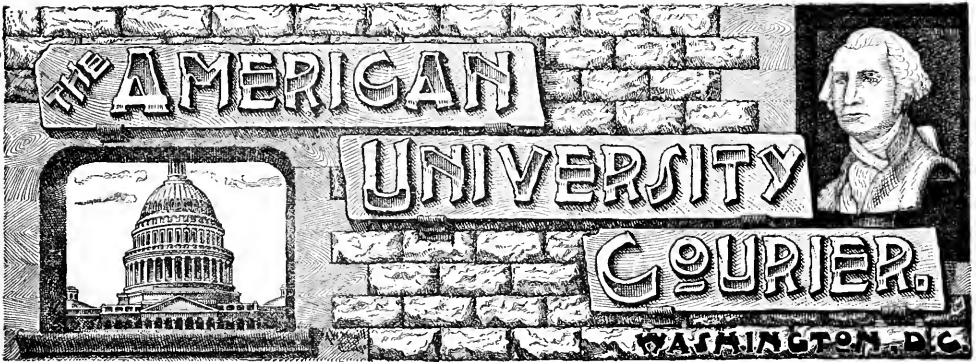
These words are from a young pastor in the General Conference and were the first containing the proposition for a hundred dollars from ten thousand ministers:

BISHOP JOHN F. HURST:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The step you have taken looking to the possible establishment of a university in Washington, D. C., must meet with an immense response from the patriotic and Protestant impulses of northern Methodism and in the good time coming, the Methodism of the South no less. I cannot doubt that ten thousand Methodist preachers of the rank and file would quickly subscribe a hundred dollars each toward the endowment. Count me as one of them.

Very truly,

R. W. COPELAND.



Vol. I, No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1892.

50 cents a year,
5 cents per copy.

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ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT OMAHA.

Resolved. First, that the General Conference approve the establishment of the American University, and accept the patronage of the same according to the terms of its charter; *provided*, nevertheless, that the endowment of the institution shall be not less than five millions of dollars, over and above its present real estate, before any department of the University shall be opened.

Resolved. Second, that, in our judgment, at least ten millions of dollars should be secured for the endowment of the University, **and that all our pastors be requested to take subscriptions or collections for this object at the Sabbath service succeeding the 12th day of October, 1892**, the quarter-centennial of the discovery of America, and that the offerings of all our people be for this **one object as our Columbian memorial.**

Resolved. Third, that we commend the generosity of the citizens of Washington for the site of ninety-two acres which they have provided by the gift of one hundred thousand dollars.

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Dr. Carter is one of the most fluent and eloquent speakers on the American platform, and his best gifts are called out by the splendid theme of this lecture. Churches, Epworth Leagues, Colleges, Lyceums and Lecture Committees desiring to secure the services of Dr. Carter will please address

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The Episcopal address to the General Conference of 1892.

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The University Courier.

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1892.

NO. 2.

JOHN F. HURST, LL. D. } Editors.
GEO. W. GRAY, D. D. }

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Editorial.

FOR assistance and courtesies in the preparation of our illustrated article on the Catholic University of America, which we present in this issue, we are greatly indebted to Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, D. D., Vice-Rector, and to Mr. Merwin-Marie Snell, Secretary to the Rector of that institution.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, poet of the heart and of the hearth, is enshrined in the affections of his countrymen and will occupy a niche in the gallery of the world's sweetest and strongest singers. He died at Hampton Falls, N. H., September 7, 1892.

PRESIDENT BASHFORD, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, writes words of cheer. He says: "All hail to the American University. It will afford the College graduates of the nation an opportunity for the highest culture and for the noblest consecration. It is the loftiest educational enterprise of the closing decade of the nineteenth century."

THE action of General Conference, with reference to the American University, covered the following points:

1. It adopted the American University as outlined by the Board of Trustees and represented by Bishop Hurst.
2. It made the American University the only object of our Columbian Thank Offering.
3. It requested that every pastor present the subject and take a "subscription and collection" on the Sabbath following October 12.

We hope this great educational movement will have as thorough a presentation in every Methodist pulpit in the world as was contemplated by the action of the General Conference.

IN our series of sketches of the prominent universities of Europe and America, we in this issue give some descriptive and historical facts concerning the Catholic University of America. By virtue of its location and its proposed high purpose and broad scope, we deem it worthy of the careful study of all our readers.

May the enterprise and generosity of our Roman Catholic neighbors prove a stimulus to the minds and hearts of all the friends of the American University.

IN the Calendar of the Catholic University January 7, 1892, is devoted to saying "Mass for living benefactors," November 5, "Mass for deceased benefactors."

IN this number of the COURIER we have given considerable space to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

The Catholics are wise in utilizing the advantages afforded by the government to students of higher learning. The scope of university work, as set forth by Cardinal Gibbons, is worthy of profound study.

There can be no doubt but that the university training of the next fifty years will do more than any other single influence in giving direction to the thought of the twentieth century. The leaders of the next century will come from the university.

In its school of sociology will be studied the social development and political institutions of this country. Shall they be determined solely from the standpoint of Catholicism, or shall Protestantism do her part in shaping the destiny of our free institutions?

IN the death of Mr. Francis H. Root, which occurred in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 6, 1892, the Methodist Episcopal Church loses one of its most liberal and distinguished laymen. Mr. Root was one of the charter members and has been for many years the president of the board of trustees of Syracuse University. Among his bequests is one for \$50,000 to that worthy institution.

SEND to Geo. W. Gray, 1425 N. Y. Avenue, Washington, D. C., for Columbian Concert Exercises, sent free, except postage.

THE *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of September 7 says: "This great enterprise is receiving the indorsement of the press and of leading men."

President Harrison, in a letter addressed to the chancellor, Bishop Hurst, writes: "This movement should receive, and I hope will receive, the effective support and sympathy, not only of all the members of your great church, but of all patriotic people."

General W. H. Gibson, of Ohio, and other leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic, not only com-

ment this enterprise, but are giving it the benefit of their practical support. There are already indications that many thousands of members of the Grand Army of the Republic will secure the Lincoln medallion by dollar contributions. Since some of the plans for the establishment of the American University were made public last week, a friend, whose name we are not now at liberty to print, has subscribed \$100,000 for an endowment fund.

STEPS have been taken toward raising a fund of \$500,000 to build Lincoln Hall, as a monument in honor of and to bear the name of the martyr president. It is expected to raise this fund by contributions of \$1 each from 500,000 patriotic Americans, independent of church relationship, race or color. Every contributor will receive a beautiful medal made of aluminum, containing a medallion of Mr. Lincoln on the obverse side, and on the reverse side a brief statement of the principal facts of the American University movement. There will be just 500,000 of these souvenirs, and one will be given for each dollar contributed. There should be at least one of them in every American home, and it would stimulate patriotism as well as interest in higher education if one be given each child.

The building of Lincoln Hall will no doubt commend itself to all the patriotic organizations of the nation, and many members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other orders, will consider it a pleasure and honor to contribute to this great institution devoted to the cause of American education, loyalty and patriotism. Dr. P. L. McKinnie, of Chicago, the well-known writer and late Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Illinois, has been engaged to assist in promoting the cause of the university.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

THE NATION'S HEROES.

In the universal greeting to the officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic at their Twenty-sixth National Encampment, the COURIER most warmly and sincerely joins. To revere the memory and deck the graves of the brave ones who sleep in dust, is a just tribute to departed worth. Equal honor should be shown to the soldiers who still live; heroes are not made by death; heroes they were who fell; heroes they were before they fell; heroes are they who fell not; heroes, by whose loyal hearts and strong hands our union was preserved, the nation bids you a hearty welcome to the Capital City.

May the blessing of our fathers' God rest upon you, every one, and upon the loved ones in your homes, and may your visit to Washington kindle in all Americans a quenchless love for our country, and an ardent affection for her defenders. (A. G.)

REMEMBER October 16 is set apart by General Conference as Columbus Thank Offering Day and every pastor in Methodism is requested to take a "Subscription" or "Collection" for The American University.

A GREAT DAY.

A Columbian Concert Exercise has been prepared for ministers to use in taking the collection for the American University, which, by action of General Conference, was made the sole object of the Columbian Thank Offering. We have, also, prepared a Young People's Concert Exercise, to be used by the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, or any other society of the church for the purpose of building an Epworth Hall and endowing an Epworth Professorship. These services will be sent free, on application, to any one wishing to use them in presenting the claims of the American University. Those ordering will please send fifty cents per hundred to pay postage.

These Concert Exercises are so arranged as to give information and to make a profitable, as well as beautiful, service. We hope that every pastor in Methodism will arrange to give a full day to the religious recognition of the discovery of America.

Various denominations are arranging for the observance of a National Day. A National Executive Committee has been appointed for that purpose. The day set apart by this Executive Committee is the same as that fixed by the General Conference at its session in Omaha. This year is to mark one of the greatest events of modern times. There are no more continents to discover. There ought not to be a pulpit of any denomination in this favored land where the flag should not be unfurled and the service entirely devoted to such lines of information that would make the people more intelligently and devoutly thankful that we live in this country and in this age of the world.

Address Geo. W. Gray, D. D., 1425 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

COLUMBIAN SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1892.

This date, by the action of the Executive Committee of the National Celebration of Columbus Day, has been selected to be observed as Columbian Sunday in all the churches of America, without distinction of creed.

The committee, of which Francis Bellamy is chairman, suggests "that not only the proper services of the day give recognition of Divine Providence which has so marvellously led, and abundantly blessed, this people; but also that the sermons of the day, in view of the national celebration of the following Friday, give special emphasis to the educational idea which has with such wisdom been made the center of all the local celebrations. Our system of free and common education is the master-force which, under

God, has been filling the American people with their ideas of equality, justice, and liberty. It seems to be, moreover, the institution upon which America must depend for the proper training in good citizenship of the coming generations. While unchecked waves of un-American sentiment are spreading themselves over our country, the common school alone has a sure command of the future; its education in intelligent patriotism, its training in the duties of citizenship, are forces which can be trusted to Americanize the huge armies of alien immigration. The ministers of America have been invariably the friends of education. It is, therefore, with a degree of confidence that American educators turn to the churches, and respectfully solicit their co-operation in impressing upon the people America's dependence upon the system of public enlightenment."

The same Sunday has, by the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, been set apart to be observed in all Methodist Episcopal Churches in the interest of the American University. The General Conference requests "all our pastors to take subscriptions or collections for this cause, and that the offerings of our people be for this one object as our Columbian Memorial."

Both as Christians and as Methodists, our pastors and their congregations are all requested and are with great unanimity preparing to make SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1892, a memorable day in the annals of the Church and the nation, by sermon, by addresses, by song, by prayer, and by a united and enthusiastic offering toward the endowment of the American University.

THE SCOPE OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

The faculty of divinity, now organized, has for its object the profound study of all that concerns man, and his multiform relations with all below him, around him, and above him, as seen in the light of natural reason.

The school of philosophy embraces the thorough study of man's spiritual, rational and ethical nature with the aid imparted by the wisdom of the philosophers and schoolmen of all ages, especially St. Thomas Aquinas.

The school of sciences comprises the study of man's relations to all organic and inorganic nature. It includes in its scope investigations (1) in physics, chemistry and geology; (2) in biology, physiology, and anthropology, these being crowned by a complete course of experimental or physiological psychology in which the relations between mind and matter in all mental operations are carefully analyzed.

These scientific courses are to be organized and conducted in such a manner that they who wish to

study the sciences not merely in their relation to philosophy, but for purposes of professional utility, or of profound experimental research, will find every facility for doing so.

In the school of sociology will be thoroughly treated the organization of human society under its three great heads of social development, political institutions, and economic adjustments.

With this will be intimately connected the school of jurisprudence, which will have for its field the history and the philosophy of the development of law in the civilized world. From this school of jurisprudence will naturally grow in process of time our faculty of law.

The above-mentioned schools, in which man's nature and relationships are studied in all their phases, will naturally call for departments of philology and literature, and departments of history, in which the busy workings of human thought and human life in all ages and nations will furnish abundant matter for most interesting study.

NATIONAL GROWTH AND DECLINE.

Every country passes through three periods—the pioneer, when the people are taking possession of uncultivated fields, conquering forests, and steadily encroaching upon the natural order of things. This period is full of sacrifice. It absorbs the time and thought of the people, and gives but little opportunity for consideration of anything beyond their surroundings. Its influence is to develop a sturdy manhood along economic lines.

SECOND PERIOD.

The next period in any country is that of accumulation. The cultivated lands become valuable—the wild forest has given away to the cultivated field, and yielded to its victors the wealth which it held in its possession. Manufactures of various kinds are organized to use up what would be wasted material, and increased value is found in every change that takes place. This increased value induces emigration, emigration in turn gives an impetus to increased values, and thus wealth is the assured result of the development of a new country having natural possibilities.

DIVERGING LINES.

At this point there may be diverging lines. The usual course of nations is to follow the period of accumulation by that of luxury, ease, reduction of character, disintegration and ruin. Christianity that consecrates wealth to the good of others, and not to self-enjoyment, may so change the current of life of the people that the ruin that follows luxury may be avoided. The spirit of helpfulness which Christianity enjoins, and the consecration of property that underlies it, is the absolute safeguard to Christian civilization, and

marks the distinction between those of the past and the promised era of Christianity.

The building of every charitable institution of learning, the support of every missionary, the building of every church, the maintenance of all the appliances that result from an inherent spirit of helpfulness in the gospel seem essential to the establishment of a civilization which will continue to increase in power and for the good of humanity beyond the period of accumulation.

The rapid multiplication of things making demands on every hand for money, the cry of need going up from all lands, the rush of thousands into the field of charitable work, all indicate, not only the spirit of Christianity, but the necessity of that spirit following close upon the heels of the great accumulation of property which has come to this country.

ACCUMULATED WEALTH.

We are in the tide of the second period of this country. We have passed through largely the pioneer age, and we are enjoying the results of accumulated wealth. We are standing at the dividing line between the luxury ending in ruin and a higher consecration of property to all lines of helpfulness, looking toward higher development and greater possibilities, and a glory to crown that result, which the world has never seen.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WEALTH.

In the hands of the wealthy people of this country to-day, more than any other class, is the destiny of our Christian civilization. By their large donations to institutions reaching out to touch the higher and purer civilization of the future they may turn the thought of the age from self-gratification to the development of a noble manhood, and save the country to God and humanity. Let the Church of America preach the gospel of investigation rather than gratification. Let it bend its energies to secure the best possible appliances for study and original research. Let it reach out after the development of a higher manhood and a deeper hold upon the truth.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

The German empire is worthy of consideration in illustrating this point. Having gone through the pioneer age and reached the high tide of wealth, it turned its attention to lines of comprehensive thought. It entered the domain of the unknown with the spirit of investigation, and the same economic methods which produced the nation's wealth have been applied to pioneering into the unknown realms of truth; and they are to-day enjoying the period of accumulation in the higher realms of human thought, which induces an influx of students to their universities as to no other country.

Over and above the 250 gymnasias, which correspond to our colleges, Germany has to-day twenty-two uni-

versities, manned by 2,431 professors and teaching 31,803 students.

The time certainly has come for the Methodist Episcopal Church to seek to turn the material wealth of our nation into the same higher realms of thought, and commence to pioneer the untrodden fields of truth, that to us may come a period of accumulation of knowledge and power that will bless the world and bring it still nearer to the Christ who alone is truth.

THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

REV. CHARLES M. STUART, A. M.

A preliminary word by way of definition. The writer has been asked to signify the special advantages offered by the university as compared with those offered by the college. But in what does the university idea differ from the college idea? The universities of Germany are justly regarded as first among the learned institutions of the world. There, if anywhere, the university idea is most fully and definitely expressed; and there we find the distinguishing characteristic to be advanced work in professional lines. The organization of the German university proceeds upon the basis of an already finished college course. In England and in this country the university idea at present is that of a confederation of colleges, and includes the under-graduate work which, in Germany, is done by the gymnasias or lyceas. In this country the average university does not, even in its professional departments, organize upon the post-graduate basis. So that in speaking of the special advantages offered by the university, as this is expected to be a practical paper, we must recognize that it is the average American university we are dealing with, and that, in the main, the college idea has its expression in the university plan. It ought also to be specified that we are dealing with universities of established character and reputation, and not with the "wild-cat" species which have their origin and scope determined by commercial rather than by educational considerations.

In general, then, we may say that the distinction between the university and the college is that of resources, and, therefore, of opportunity. The college proposes to be a university when its resources are sufficient to warrant the extension. In proportion to its prosperity will the standard of work be advanced, the faculty strengthened and enlarged, and the equipment perfected. Upon the fullest development of this progression is the university idea realized. The university, therefore, has all the advantages of the lesser institution plus those denied the latter just because it is lesser.

These increased resources and opportunities attract to the university the best teaching talent; and the teacher is an important factor in the personal edu-

educational problem. Emerson's judgment was that "it is little matter what you learn, the question is, with whom you learn." The faculty is, in an important sense, the university. Doubtless the smaller colleges have had their great teachers, but in this country it was when the difference between the college and the university was not so marked as it is now. They have them now, for there are fine teachers who deliberately prefer the smaller field. But more and more eminent teaching qualities are in demand for the larger market, and teachers are few who do not covet the larger opportunity.

The university resources admit of a wider range of study and of its prosecution under better conditions. In the smaller college there are departments of science wholly untouched, and other departments so inadequately equipped that they might as well be non-existent. One American man of letters, writing of a classmate, says that though he was one of the ablest men in the school where both were trained, he made no record simply because he had no outlet. The course of study provided nothing upon which his genius could expend itself. This, too, was in a college which has since become one of our leading universities. Libraries and laboratories are necessary tools for the prosecution of work under the most favorable conditions. But these are achieved only by large expenditure of money, which is not at the command of the smaller college.

The faculty and equipment of the university attract the best students. Given a student with scholarly enthusiasm, and, even if he has finished a course at the smaller college, he will find his way to the university to avail himself of the opportunities not to be found in the former institution. This association with the highest order of talent, brought to its best by an enthusiasm for study and wealth of opportunity, every scholar recognizes as among the most potent influences of the educational life. "The good of a college," says one of our most delightful essayists, "is to be had from the fellows who are there and your associations with them." In class-room, in the debating society, in the literary club, in the closer intimacies of social life, "the fellows" have about as much moulding power as all the other influences combined.

Among minor but appreciable advantages are those arising from association with a distinguished body of alumni, which is perhaps the peculiar privilege of the university; also, from possessing the diploma of a school whose name is a guarantee not only of liberal but of thorough and sound scholarship. The most eminent scholars of the Old World are particular to place the name of the university with the degree which they have obtained, and the coveted Oxon., or

Cantab., are passports immediately recognized and honored to respect and confidence in the world of science and letters.

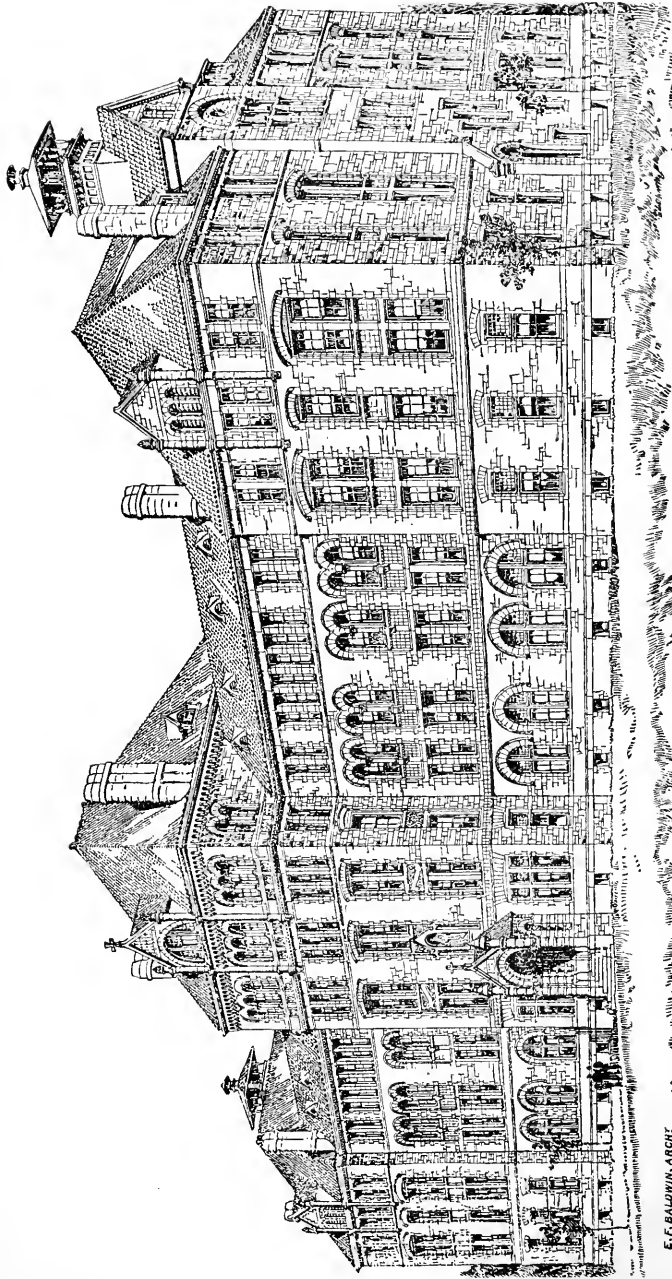
These claims for the university are so obvious that it seems almost like willfully consuming space to make them. A more important word may be allowed in closing. The college and the university are alike opportunities. Only that, and nothing more. The best they can do for a student is to give him a chance to make the most of himself; he himself is the determining factor. Whatever the opportunity, it will be found that all higher education is self-education, and that one is enriched only in proportion as he appropriates and assimilates for himself what the school offers. Nevertheless even the most indifferent and indolent student cannot take the university course without contracting some nobler aims and qualities. And he is the best representative of the university idea who makes its splendid advantages all contribute to the development of the highest manhood. For there is no dispute that, as Sir Philip Sidney says, "The ending end of all earthly learning is virtuous action."—*Epworth Herald*.

AN IDEAL CHAIR OF BOTANY.

The necessity for a university, with its lines of special work, is seen in the following from the pen of Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell:

"The ideal chair or department of botany, therefore, should comprise, in material equipment, laboratories, botanic gardens, green houses, orchards, vegetable and ornamental gardens, all of which should be maintained for purposes of active investigation rather than as mere collections; and I am sure that no department of botany can accomplish the results of which the science is capable until such breadth of equipment is secured. I am aware that there are difficulties in such a comprehensive field, but the only serious one is the lack of men. Botanists, as a rule, care little for gardens and cultivated plants, and horticulturists are too apt to undervalue the importance of scientific training and investigation; but the time cannot be far distant when men shall appear with sufficient scientific and practical training to appreciate the needs of the whole science and with enough executive ability to manage its many interests. Such men are no doubt teaching in some of our colleges to-day, were the opportunity open to them. One cannot be a specialist in all or even several of the many subjects comprised in this ideal, but he may possess the genius to encourage and direct the work of other specialists. *The first need is the opportunity, for there is not yet, so far as I know, an ideal chair of botany in existence, where the science can be actively studied in its fullest possibilities and then be presented to the student and the world.*"

The ease with which all this could be done at Washington, D. C., is proof positive of the wisdom of locating the American University at Washington, where everything necessary is provided by the Government except the man. We will contract to find the man if the Church will respond to our appeal for two million.



E. F. BALDWIN, ARCHT.

Divinity Hall Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Corner-stone laid May 24, 1888; Dedicated, November 13, 1889.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.

The site of the Catholic University is a quadrangular piece of land of about sixty acres in extent, located on a line running a little east of north about two and one-half miles from the Capitol. It lies directly east of and adjacent to the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, and has a commanding view over the surrounding country. Its surface is beautifully diversified by undulating swells and ridges, which are here and there adorned with rows and groups of trees and shrubs. Access to it may be had either by the electric cars of the Eckington line or by the Metropolitan Branch of the B. & O. Railroad.

ORIGIN.

The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore recognized that the great need of the hour was the extension and improvement of the facilities for Catholic education in the United States.

It observed, also, that the Catholic colleges and universities of the country did not, as a class, offer to its citizens as excellent opportunities for the prosecution of higher collegiate studies as could be found in the non-Catholic institutions, and that little systematic provision existed in the United States for the post-graduate work characteristic of a true university. It was decided to found, at the earliest practical moment, an institution which would be a home of the most profound and Catholic learning.

When it was made possible, through the generosity of Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell to enter upon the execution of this colossal plan, it was decided, after a careful consideration of the claims of various cities in different parts of the country, that no more appropriate place could be found for the great National University than the Capital City itself, the very center of the nation's life. A consideration not to be overlooked was the extraordinary and unique advantages offered to the students by the libraries and scientific collections of the United States Government at Washington, to say nothing of the public libraries at Baltimore, which are comparatively easy of access.

The Catholic University of America, which was decreed by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, December 6th, 1884, and solemnly approved by the Pope, Leo XIII. on Easter Sunday, April 10th, 1887, was legally incorporated in the District of Columbia on April 21st of the latter year. The Right Rev. John J. Keane, bishop of Richmond, Va., had already been appointed by the American hierarchy to the rectorship of the University, in the spring of 1886, and in the fall of that year went to Europe with Archbishop Ireland and received the ratification of his appointment from the Pope. In August, 1888, Dr. Keane was translated from Richmond to the titular see of Ajasso. On the 13th of November, 1889, the

opening of the University took place with great solemnity in the presence of the President of the United States, the bishops and archbishops of America, and a large number of civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries of every rank, together with many college presidents and educationalists, without regard to religion, from various parts of the United States, and a vast concourse of people.

The divinity faculty, which has begun its work, is the only one thus far established, but the faculty of philosophy and letters is now being organized, and will enter upon its functions as soon as the Hall of Philosophy is complete, which will be in the fall of 1894.

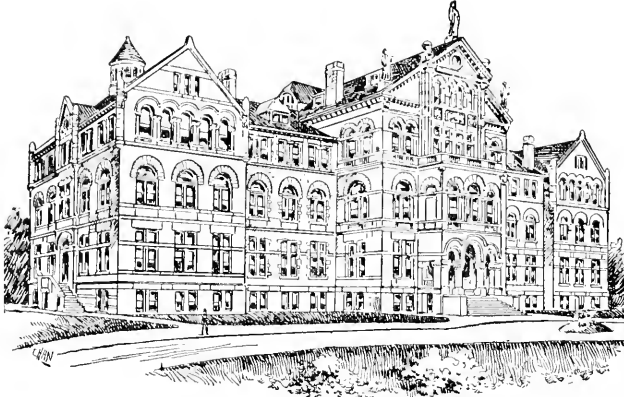
As soon as possible thereafter other faculties will be added. It is hoped to equip all departments so thoroughly as to offer to the graduate student every facility, whatever be his chosen speciality, which he could find at the best universities of Europe.

DIVINITY HALL.

Mr. E. F. Baldwin was the architect of the divinity building, the corner stone of which was laid with impressive ceremonies by Cardinal Gibbons on May 24th, 1888. The building is of the modern Romanesque style, and has an imposing, massive appearance. The middle structure, 56x70 feet, has two wings, each 105x45 feet, making the whole front 266 feet in addition to two return wings, each 46x45 feet, with a back building to one wing and a chapel in the rear of the middle building. One wing still remains unfinished and will be completed by the addition of a return wing, constituting a fine southern façade with a square central tower.

The central portion, finished plainly with a gable, is five stories high; the rest of the building is four stories high. The material used is Georgetown blue gneiss rock, which is laid in broken range face work. There is a little carving here and there, but the design is essentially plain and the carved work relieves rather than enriches.

At the main entrance, which is at the center of the front, there is a stone porch, and above is a recess in the wall, in which there will be placed a marble statue of the Savior, executed in Munich. A marble slab is set in the pediment of the porch with an inscription in Latin commemorative of the generosity of Miss Caldwell, whose gift of \$300,000 formed the nucleus of the university's fund. The finials of the pinnacle in the center building and wings are ornamented with six ideal figures in alto-relievo, representing philosophers. The Romanesque arches over the windows are ornamented with similar though smaller figures. The woodwork of the main entrance hall and approach to the chapel is of oak, and some fine carving has been introduced. The grand stair-case is likewise of oak and the newel posts solid and substantial. The two



HALL OF PHILOSOPHY, IN PROCESS OF ERECTION; CORNER-STONE LAID MAY 27, 1889.

parlors on each side of the main entrance hall are finished in oak, with wainscoting of the same material, and handsome oak mantels with framing-in slabs of highly polished marble instead of tiling.

From the main entrance a large hall extends back to the landing of the grand stair-case. On the north side of the chapel entrance stands a statue of the Mother of Jesus, which was executed in Munich. This statue was the gift of Madame de la Rue, of Paris. The chapel extends back from the central portion of the building for 80 feet, and is a handsome piece of architecture. There is a grand altar at the east end and several smaller ones on the north and

south sides. The south side of the main entrance hall is finished in oak, with wainscoting of the same material, and handsome oak mantels with framing-in slabs of highly polished marble instead of tiling. From the main entrance a large hall extends back to the landing of the grand stair-case. On the north side of the chapel entrance stands a statue of the Mother of Jesus, which was executed in Munich. This statue was the gift of Madame de la Rue, of Paris. The chapel extends back from the central portion of the building for 80 feet, and is a handsome piece of architecture. There is a grand altar at the east end and several smaller ones on the north and

tion halls for the professors are in the second story of the north wing. The fifth floor contains one of the handsomest rooms in the building, and is used for the recreation room of the students, containing billiard and gymnastic appliances. The central portion is furnished with a grand double stair-case and two smaller flights of stairs in the wings are built around the brick shaft that incloses the elevator and ventilating flues. The floors are made of North Carolina pine and are filled with plaster that not only deadens all sound but is fire proof. The walls are lined with terra-cotta and wire lathing is used instead of wood. There are no wooden partitions in the building, and the whole house is practically fire-proof. Steam is used in heating the building, and a system of pneumatic clocks furnish the time. In 1891 a small observatory was erected north of Divinity Hall.

HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

The hall of philosophy is being built a short distance southeast of the divinity building and at right angles to the latter. It faces south and is in the rear of the site selected for the University Church, which will face west. It will be 250 feet wide and will be divided into a center building and two wings. The ceiling of the basement will be twelve feet high. The first, second and third floors will have a height of 18 feet and the fourth floor will have a height of 16 feet. Port Davenport granite has been selected for the basement and the walls above will be of Potomac rock. The roof is to be covered with slate. The main entrance is to be of massive granite and will lead to a large vestibule.

The rector's and secretaries' offices will be placed in the first floor of the center. The second floor of the center will be used for an assembly hall 64x44 feet. It will seat 400 people. In the east wing there will



SEAL OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

south sides. On the west end is the choir gallery, in which is an excellent church organ donated by Mrs. Chas. F. Barbour of this city. The ceiling will be ornamented with stucco work, and the walls of the side chapels with mural paintings. This chapel has a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty.

Adjoining the parlor on the south are class rooms and on the southwest corner of the building is a public lecture hall which will seat about three hundred people. In the return wing on the north are the dining rooms, pantries and kitchens. The dining rooms and recrea-

be the vivisection laboratories, lecture hall, professors' rooms, sectional laboratories, zoological and botanical museums and laboratories for histological research. In the future a residence will be built for the rector, in which will be placed all the executive offices.

The faculty for the department of philosophy will be mainly American, drawn from the great northern colleges. Students will be admitted who have taken the degree of baccalaureate, or who have passed an examination at the University. As the University is to do no collegiate work, there can be no conflict or rivalry between it and any other institution.

Professional education is properly the exclusive work of the University, but its imperative necessity is so evident that while no fully equipped faculty of philosophy and letters has thus far existed on American soil, schools of law, medicine and other sciences have grown up all over the country. But these schools, as a result partly of the fact that a preliminary college course has not been insisted upon, partly of the lack of thoroughness in their professional teaching, and partly of the shortness of their courses, have standards far below that of similar institutions abroad. From this consideration arises the importance of post-graduate professional studies, to which the Catholic University of America is to give special attention.

GIFTS TO THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

have been as follows :

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, Newport, R. I., for Divinity Hall, for the Shakespeare Caldwell Chair of Dogmatic Theology, and the Elizabeth Breckenridge Caldwell Chair of Philosophy	\$300,000.00
Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, for Chapel of Divinity Hall	50,000.00
Rev. James McMahon, for Hall of Philosophy (estimated).....	400,000.00
Mr. Patrick Quinn, Philadelphia, for the Quinn Chair of Ecclesiastical History	55,000.00
The Misses Andrews, Baltimore, for the Andrews Chair of Scriptural Archaeology	50,000.00
The Misses Drexel, Philadelphia, for the Francis A. Drexel Chair of Moral Theology	50,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, New York, for the Eugene Kelly Chair of Ecclesiastical History, and for the Margaret Hughes Kelly Chair of Holy Scripture	100,000.00
Hon. M. P. O'Connor, San José, Cal., for the O'Connor Chair of Canon Law	50,000.00
Mr. Sylvester Johnston, St. Louis	15,000.00
Messrs. Benziger Brothers, New York, for a scholarship	5,000.00
Mr. Leopold Hüffer and family, Paris	8,000.00
Mr. E. C. Loubat, New York	5,000.00
Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman, Washington	5,000.00
Count Joseph Loubat, New York, for a scholarship	5,000.00
Mr. Michael Jenkins, Baltimore, for a scholarship	5,000.00
Miss Emily Harper (deceased) Baltimore, for a scholarship	5,000.00
Total benefactions to present.....	\$1,108,000.00

THE OFFICERS AND FACULTY

as now constituted are :

CHANCELLOR—Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Cardinal Gibbons, the archbishops of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and St. Paul, the bishops of Cleveland, Covington, Detroit, Peoria and Sioux Falls, and the coadjutor of Santa Fé.; the Rector of the University; Rev. J. M. Farley, V. G.; Rev. Thomas S. Lee; Eugene Kelly, Esq.; Michael Jenkins, Esq.; and Thomas E. Waggaman, Esq.

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LECTURERS—Bishop J. J. Keane, D. D., Lecturer in Homiletics. Rev. J. B. Hogan, D. D., Lecturer in Ascetic Theology. Prof. Charles Warren Stoddard, Lecturer in English Literature.

PRESIDENT OF DIVINITY COLLEGE—Rev. J. B. Hogan, S. S., D. D.

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT OF THE PRESIDENT—Rev. A. Orban, S. S., D. D.

DIRECTOR OF THE OBSERVATORY—Rev. George M. Searle, C. S. P.

A PROTESTANT MOVEMENT.

The plan which has been long maturing in the active and resourceful brain of Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a National University at Washington is at length confided in part to the public. Bishop Hurst has set about raising an endowment and building fund of \$10,000,000, chiefly among the people of his own denomination. He is to have the co-operation of Mrs. John A. Logan, who will raise \$1,000,000 or more among the Methodist women. The institution is to be for post-graduate students, and Washington is chosen as the place in order to make available the priceless government museums and libraries at the Capital. We give good wishes and congratulations to the bishop, his colleagues and their enterprise. There are some post-graduate schools in America already, but there is room for more. Not to mention the post-graduate departments of the regular universities, one of them is at Baltimore, near Washington, the Johns Hopkins University; another is at the National Capital itself, the Roman Catholic University. The establishment of a new institution in so close vicinity will but strengthen the other two. We do not hesitate to prophesy that they will work in harmony for the good of each other and of knowledge, enlightenment, religion and patriotism. The more post-graduate schools the better. The time must surely come when our college boys need no longer go to Germany to pursue special studies in their chosen lines of work. We must have our own universities—first-rate in equipment and standard.—Chicago Post.

Contributions.

A LETTER FROM DR. MULLER.

DEAR DR. GRAY: I send the following reasons for founding the American University:

1. The plan of endowment and study is progressive and American. The work of the University will not begin until it is fully equipped for success.
2. The location and design are in harmony with the growth of the nation and the latest developments of educational work. The one is seen in the increasing beauty of the Capital, the other in the newer views of educational methods.
3. It meets the need of the Republic for a distinctively American University—representative, truly catholic, eminently Christian.
4. It meets the need of Methodism, furnishing a culmination in her educational system without interference of any antecedent part. The broad-minded opinion of the best minds in Methodism, foreign and native, confirm this statement.
5. It should command and receive the practical sympathy and generous support of all intelligent Christian men and women who can appreciate the benefits such a university will give the nation and church.
6. A grateful recognition of the blessings the discovery of America has brought to the country, and a baptism of patriotism and enthusiasm upon the millions in the Methodist Church.

October 16th ought to bring two million dollars from their hands to the treasury of the University, and a shout of victory from their hearts. To secure both results, "Here am I."

"A TREE KNOWN BY ITS" SHOOTS.

No quadrennium in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church bears more signal marks of her vigor than the one which closed in May. The new off-shoots from the parent stem are remarkable if we consider them in their present and prospective character. The steady numerical increase of the membership, the stately march of her missionaries into new territory and the royal response of the church to the enlarged demands for money to support her missions, and the full tide of evangelical and benevolent spirit that has continued to flow through all her varied agencies for carrying the gospel to every creature, these alone would indicate a healthful and progressive life. But besides these tokens of strength we hail as additional proofs of her providential guidance and future usefulness: First, the institution, organization, and initial success of the deaconess work; second, the origination and marvelous development of the Epworth League, with its almost unlimited possibilities for the spiritual training of our youth and the consequent strengthening of the entire communion when youthful vigor shall have grown into robust maturity; and, third, the birth of the American University.

To these latest-born children of the church—a trio of beautiful young life—the kindest, truest, and tenderest treatment is due. They all bear in their faces the spiritual lineaments of the mother who bore them, and they will each receive her prayerful blessing, her wealth of affection, and her generous provision for an assured future.

The first in this trinity of "Applied Methodism," the Deaconess movement, will become more and more the exponent of the church in her warm and practical sympathy with the poor, the sick, the prisoner, the unfortunate, the ignorant, the oppressed, and the mourning ones. The

second, the Epworth League, will find its legitimate and well-chosen mission in voicing to the hosts of our young people the hearty welcome of our church to all the spiritual, intellectual, and social activities involved in the Epworth "wheel." The third, and youngest of the group, The American University, is the organic embodiment of a long-cherished purpose to provide on an ample scale, in a central location, on a just and true basis, and with Christian and evangelical environments, facilities for the highest education of the most advanced students in America or from abroad in professional life, in special and original research.

ITS FIELD

of operation is a large and inviting one, and grows larger and more inviting with every passing year. From the forty thousand students in Methodist Episcopal schools alone, and especially from the six thousand students in our institutions of collegiate rank, comes every year a large band of our brightest and most cultured young men and women as graduates, seeking the best helps for their chosen lines of life. A few of this number tarry for a year or two at the schools where they have taken their first degrees and receive sympathetic and helpful assistance in post-graduate work from professors and instructors who are able and willing to take them to the higher sources of learning, but who are already burdened with the task of caring for the larger number in the collegiate courses, and who cannot with justice to their own health and the demands of their regular work give the time nor the enthusiastic energy required in the highest forms of study in special lines of inquiry. The larger number of our graduates who desire and seek a few years of special preparation for their career in life go either to some other American or more likely a European university to seek the instruction and facilities they need. And they find them; but under circumstances which often militate against social comfort and taste, against moral principle, and even against Christian character and faith.

The trend in American and in all education sets powerfully toward the higher learning. Unless the church shall make provision in some more adequate measure for the highest needs of her students, she is in danger of entering upon the twentieth century with the limp and gait of a cripple, not maimed in foot, but dim of eye and paralyzed in nerve.

Protestantism, and Methodism as the most vital and prolific branch of the Protestant family, are commissioned of Heaven to give such institutions to the world as beacons to those who sail the seas of thought and philosophy, and to keep them from the fatal rocks of error and reefs of doubt. This commission has thus far been fulfilled. With the increasing pace of progress in science and education the church must and will keep step—nay, more, she must prepare to be able and worthy to lead in this march of the human mind. She can take no wiser path than to build strong, broad and deep during this decade the foundations of the American University at the National Capital.

A. O.

THE UNIVERSITY THE DEFENDER OF THE FAITH. BY BISHOP C. H. FOWLER.

The Duke of Monmouth, on account of his assumption of royal prerogative, was beheaded by England's king. Years afterward, simple people were found in the remotest parts of the island who carried their right hand carefully wrapped, and refused to use it in any of the common occupations or salutations of life, saying, "Oh, no, I cannot put that hand

to common uses. It has grasped the hand of King Monmouth." So, to-day, I seem to myself like one of these simple folk from the remotest frontiers of the church, who years ago grasped the royal hand of the university, and since have felt that most other things were common and unclean. The university rises before me, a royal figure, and I am loath to look elsewhere for the scepter and the crown. My subject brings us face to face with all the great interests of the race. Food and shelter are prized by our animal nature, in common with the other animals beneath us, but culture and worship link us fast to shining ranks that reach above us, up to the eternal throne. The relation of the university to our faith involves every great question for which heroic souls have dared to die.

Such is the nature and constitution of the unregenerate mind that we must struggle either with superstition or with doubt. Sunk in ignorance and sluggishness, we are certain to deform our characters by our deformed conceptions of God. Awakened and thrown out into the universe to solve its vast problems, we stagger into doubt. We are compelled to choose between these oppressive alternatives. In this age, in this nation, in this church, we are practically shut up to meeting and mastering our doubts. The ignorance that fosters superstition is in too narrow a field, and too certainly fenced off from the range of our permanent labors to make our perils serious in that direction.

NEW AGE WITH NEW DUTIES.

We are entered into a new age in intellectual activity, and have new duties. There never were before so many heads at work in any nation as in this American nation. Reading, thinking, planning, speculating on all subjects, investigating, questioning are the common occupations of the great majority. Think of the printed pages that would carpet every street and highway in all our cities every month in the year. Count the hundreds of thousands of libraries, public and private, with literally tens of millions of volumes within hand-reach of our great people. Enumerate the common schools that stand like endless armies of veterans around every city, town, and hamlet. Passing up and down these long lines you can see the high schools, and academies, and seminaries, and colleges, the line officers who dress up and direct and inspire these vast hosts, while here and there, on the summits of society, stand the great commanders, the universities, who plan the campaigns and issue the orders for moving upward and forward.

ARMY OF TEACHERS.

It is difficult to adequately apprehend the United States school census. Let your mind take in, of this vast elevating system, the single item of teachers, 353,797, trained, qualified men and women who have passed examinations more or less thorough in quite a wide range of preparatory work. Neither Rome, nor Greece, nor Egypt, in all the glory of their wisdom, could furnish a single sage or philosopher who could pass the simplest examination to which these teachers have been subjected. What a host, 353,797! More than ten times as many as there were citizens of Athens when she ruled Greece and dictated law to mankind. Must they not be enrolled among the ruling forces of the country? More than thirty times the number of the immortal legion that under Xenophon cut its way through a continent of barbarians. Is it too much to expect them to help mightily in cutting a way through the continents of ignorance that are drifted to our shores? More than twelve times as many as there were soldiers in the army of Hannibal when he slid down the sides of the Alps into the plains of Italy, and made Rome shiver with mortal fear. May we not con-

fidently hope that this host of teachers will make Rome shiver again? More than fifty times as many as there were soldiers that followed Caesar over the Rubicon to the conquest of the world. Surely these trained legions must be counted in the rugged business of widening and strengthening the empire of thought and in subduing the world.

Now turn with me from this vast, brilliant, resistless force, and run your thoughts along the endless lines of enrolled pupils in the schools of the Republic—there they are: 12,382,080. This is only a formula; no finite mind can measure it. Four times as many as there were inhabitants in the thirteen colonies when our fathers won liberty for mankind on the fields from Lexington to Yorktown. Twice as many as all the great armies of the fighting nations on earth that preserve order to-day. Almost as many as there were English-speaking people in the world at the beginning of this century of enlightenment. Standing in this presence, nothing is impossible for liberty, for order, for civilization.

MORE IMPOSING COMPANY.

I see another company, not so vast, but more imposing—the colleges and institutions for higher and professional education—890, with their varied equipments—890 of the mills of God, that often seem to grind slow though they grind exceeding small—operated, worked by 11,273 professors and instructors, learned men and women, who bend their energies upon 138,902 students, seeking to make them meet for God's use in building a nation and a civilization. Such mills, such millers, such a grist, culled out of all the two and one-fourth billions of acres under our flag—2,292,086,547! Surely we must have much flour meet for the Master's table! We must see to it that it is made fit for the great wedding feast at the marriage of the King's Son.

POWER OF THE SUNBEAM.

Who can calculate the elevating power of all these workers? Look at that slender beam of light, one solitary ray stealing through the morning gloom and touching the heavy bosom of the earth! It is as silent as the foot-fall of a shadow. It is so feeble that a floating mote can almost resist it in the open air. Yet it comes with the authority of the sun, backed by the power of the universe; and see what miracles follow its touch, what voices answer its call, what anthems ring out on the gleam of its wand. The quivering pulse of life at its touch is seen in the dull bosom of the cloud. All the great forces of the universe swell and surge at the inspiration of its presence, and the hard grip of winter is relaxed; the brooklets leap out of their icy beds; the forests swing out of their coffins, shedding their white shrouds and donning the festal robes of bloom and beauty. Uncounted millions of tons of water are lifted up in the trunks of all the meadows and harvests and forests. The whole round of joyous life breaks forth in song and shout all the world over. A sunbeam does not seem worth much attention, yet it shows itself in league with the sun and all the forces of the universe. So with these higher forces. They do not seem much. Their voice is drowned in the din of the mart. Their value is obscured by the glitter of gold. Their beauty is concealed by the dust of the hurrying multitude. Their arduous greatness is forgotten in the transitory glory of popular idols, yet like the sunbeam they demonstrate their celestial birth and heirship.

SPELLING-BOOK AND NEW TESTAMENT.

A single spelling book and one copy of the New Testament dropped into a land will lift off millions of tons of ignorance and superstition. They will widen the streets of every city, pile up the palaces of trade in every mart,

lift the roof of every poor man's cottage above the stars. They drive the gods and demons from every forest's depths and from every mountain's solitude. They take the wrath from the lightning, and putting the bit in his fiery teeth drive him in a willing errandry. They reclaim every acre of earth and every yard of air from the domain of fear, and attach them to the peaceful patrimony of the race. With such a host of industrious, restless, fearless workers, armed with telescope and microscope, with spectroscope and retort, lifting the earth up and pulling the stars down, quenching the literal fires of Gehenna, and storing up the fires of the sun, holding great nature as an indulgent mother, stealing her secrets without fear of reprimand, and lighting their way into new discoveries with the burning mummies of ancient gods—with such a host of workers turned loose in our doorway there is but one course left open to us; that is to continue in the universal search for truth and secure our share of the rewards, do our part of the work and receive our part of the wages. Nature is no respecter of persons. She has no prejudices against saints. She offers her secrets and her rewards to all alike. She keeps a one-price store. Whoever puts down upon her counter the price takes the goods. We enter an open mart to compete in the business of stamping an image and superscription on the mind of this age. This mind comes into the mart ready to be impressed. Secular ideas, worldly convictions, will have the right of way and stamp the coming generations with the attractive impress of worldly indifference and scientific skepticism, unless we are in the mart equipped with scholarship, with science, with breadth of views, with quietness of soul, with winsomeness of character, with the splendor of heroism, with the magnetism of sacrifice, to resist every advance of skepticism and claim the soul of the age for our God, that we may put upon it the image and superscription of His Son.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHY SHOULD THE METHODISTS BUILD THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

BY JOHN E. SEARLES, JR.

In the first place, because of its representative character. It is proposed that this institution shall be representative, not only of the highest order of education, but also of the best forms of Christian thought and activity, and clearly expressing the faith and doctrines which are the staples of the Christian religion. By whom then should it be espoused and controlled, if not by that church which, not only in point of numbers and influence, occupies the front rank, but whose doctrines and methods, as we heard the other day in the Episcopal Address, "once greatly opposed, have so approved themselves to our sister denominations as to be extensively embraced and practiced by them, greatly to their advantage in religious power and usefulness"? It is, therefore, fitting beyond question that to the representative church of America should be confided the building and endowment of this great and representative Christian institution of learning. Broad-minded Christian men of every name will gladly co-operate, but to the Methodist Episcopal Church they look for leadership.

THE METHODIST CHURCH NEEDS THIS UNIVERSITY.

Born in a university, the greatest of its day, the highest order of learning and culture was utilized for the founding of this great church, and because of that culture its foundations were laid so broad and deep that they have proved sufficient for the superstructure which is alike the wonder

and admiration of the century. But, because Methodists went out into the highways and hedges, seeking souls among the illiterate and poor, and, for the work of the hour, in the absence of better material, utilized as preachers men whose only qualification was the love of Christ in their hearts and a burning zeal to tell to others the story of their salvation, there came to be prevalent the idea that little importance was attached to the value of education by the Methodists in their ministry or among their membership, notwithstanding the many brilliant exceptions that were admitted to exist here and there.

All this is changed. The legitimate fruit of Methodism has appeared, and it is seen that the gospel, as preached by this church, involves the uplift of all its members, better homes, higher aspirations and an ever-increasing desire for higher educational facilities, so that the records of our Board of Education show that the number of our colleges and universities has nearly trebled in the last twenty-five years. But we are now, as I believe, on the eve of a new movement toward higher education, which will be a great surprise to the church, and that largely by reason of certain new factors which have come into the field during the last twenty years, and the influence of which has not yet been felt.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Now, sir, let us add to this the influence of the Epworth League, for if the league shall preserve, even in a modified degree, the literary character of the Oxford League from which it sprang, this will be an added power in leading our young people up to the craving after an education, which word has now come to stand almost universally for a college course of study. Now, what is the relation of all this to the American University? I answer, that the proper equipment of the ever-multiplying colleges which will be demanded for the Methodist youth of the future, with thoroughly qualified instructors, makes the university imperatively necessary; and where shall we go for presidents and professors for our institutions if we do not provide the university for their equipment and training? The Episcopal Address put the case none too strongly when it stated concerning our ministry, "Our educated pews will not long endure an uneducated pulpit. We must meet the demand for an educated pulpit. No man should be permitted to fill the theological chair who is not abreast of the best scholarship of our time." But pray tell me how are these chairs to be filled with men of broad scholarship and sound doctrine unless we provide the university for their preparation?

RALLYING POINT.

But again we need this great university in the interests of denominational unity. This great American University is to be the rallying point of the Methodist family of this country in all its branches, and will, as I believe, inevitably lead to the organic union of the church. Our educated men are the leaders of the church, and the bringing together of such men means the bringing together of the church. Already the educational representative of our sister in the South has expressed her interest in and willingness to support this great institution, and we have only to move in the matter, and move strongly, to bring to our side all our brethren. The ability of our people is increasing in even larger ratio than our membership, and I have great faith that any undertaking which commends itself, as this will, to the heart of the church, will be carried through to a grand success.

Let us then speed on the good work,

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

BY EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE.

From the Christian Advocate.

As is well known, this University was founded by Governor Leland Stanford in memory of his only son, who died some years ago at Florence. I can well understand the devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford to so beautiful a memory. Shortly before his death I met the youth, and was greatly impressed by the nobility of his character; a strong mind and high purpose were evident in all his utterances and conduct. Sad indeed seemed that untimely loss, and yet few lives have been more effective than his, for it has inspired this work, which there is every reason to hope is to be one of the greatest benefactions in the history of our country, and a noted contribution in the higher evolution of man.

The first endowment act for the institution was passed in 1885, and ever since that time Governor and Mrs. Stanford have been steadily but quietly at work, taking counsel of those who might aid them in perfecting plans and laying foundations. In the original grant there was first dedicated as an endowment fund a productive landed property containing over eighty-five thousand acres, or more than one hundred and thirty three square miles, among the best improved and most valuable lands in the State. This serves as a substantial basis, but it is merely a beginning; in addition to it there have been already expended sums mounting among the millions for buildings and endowment, and the income of six millions has been placed at the disposal of the president for carrying on the university at its beginning.

In its situation it is especially happy. It stands in the midst of Santa Clara valley, within easy railway communication with San Francisco at a distance of about thirty miles, and in the neighborhood of some of the most suburban villages in California. The estate devoted to the immediate uses of the university, and which may be considered as its campus, embraces more than thirteen square miles. Nothing can be more beautiful in its way. The valley lies not far from the sea, but framed in by hills, which at this season of the year are covered with rich verdure to their summits; while in the distance are mountains that give dignity to the whole view; and on one of them, easily seen on a clear day, though at forty miles' distance, is the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, in itself one of the wonders of the world. The whole valley is diversified with groves of live oak and evergreen forests, and dotted with the pleasant villages and country residences of San Francisco men of business. In the midst of this great estate have been placed the first buildings, and they are well worthy the attention of men interested in university architecture, not only in this country, but in others. Certainly no more perfect and beautiful plan has ever been adopted by any institution, and none has been carried out, so far as it has gone, with greater fidelity. Knowing, as I do, almost every university of importance in our own country, I do not hesitate to say that the section of the plan already carried out is far finer than anything which has yet been achieved in any other part of the United States. The great interior quadrangle or court of the university must always rank among the nobler specimens of architecture in the world. The original germ of its plan was found in the old Spanish architecture of this region, but this has been developed, perfected, and indeed idealized. This court of three and a half acres is surrounded by columns of a rich, cream-colored stone with well carved capitals, bearing broad, massive stone arches, upon which rest the walls and roofs of the surrounding buildings. All about

this court runs a broad ambulatory flagged with stone in two colors, and opening into wide-columned passages leading to the various laboratories, libraries, and lecture rooms, as well as to the inner courts, and to various parts of the grounds. The great central court itself is adorned with spacious beds of semi-tropical plants, while here and there luxuriant vines climb the columns and spread over the walls. Walking through these massive archways and along these extended and spacious corridors one can imagine himself in Granada, or in some of the more beautiful conventual buildings of Italy. Down the long vistas and under the arches he catches glimpses of the outer world, and everywhere it is a world of beauty. It is only at the hours when the great body of students is hurrying to and fro between lecture room, laboratory, and libraries that this illusion is dispelled. Further development of this great central group of buildings is soon to begin, and the large outer rows of buildings for libraries, museum of natural history, and auditorium will be fully under way before the beginning of the coming year. Already two great dormitories, one for men and the other for women, have been erected, one on either side; and at right angles with these, in accordance with the original plan, Mrs. Stanford has erected an art gallery, which is far more extensive and beautiful than any as yet reared in connection with any other American university. It has fourteen main halls, besides the great entrance room containing the main staircase, lined and decorated with rich marbles. This, too, is very elegant in its architecture, and adorned with colossal statues in marble, and with doors in sculptured bronze.

In order to provide for the increasing number of students, temporary buildings have already begun on an extensive scale at the rear of the main quadrangle. Some twenty or thirty cottages have also been erected for the members of the faculty. The general equipment is worthy of these surroundings, and most valuable machinery and apparatus of all sorts are in place on every side, and all this is rapidly increasing.

As to the faculty, President Jordan is developing more and more the qualities that led to his election, the same which were recognized when he was a student at Cornell, an investigator at the Smithsonian Institution, and President of the University of Indiana. He has already gathered about him a faculty of about forty vigorous men, and it is constantly increasing. His plan evidently is to choose young men who have a reputation to make and can make it. Many of us in Eastern colleges know to our cost how keen is his eye in selecting and attracting just those whom our institutions would most gladly retain. I have been struck with the intellectual vigor and earnestness of these young professors as I have discussed university matters with them, or seen them at work with their classes, and am prepared to see this faculty become, not only one of the largest, but one of the most influential in the United States. The students, too, have greatly interested me. I remember that the question was asked, when Governor Stanford's proposal was first made, "Where is such an institution to get students?" That question is answered. Over five hundred are now in attendance, and the cry is "Still they come." The great majority, of course, are from the Pacific coast, but a very considerable number have come from our side of the mountains. There is a spirit of devotion to work among these young men which argues well for the future of the institution. Nearly every day for a month I looked into the faces of about three hundred of them, and during that time I lived with a still larger number at the college dormitory, and found them in their whole spirit and conduct worthy of the benefaction they are receiving.

Educational Notes.

Thirteen women have given \$225,000 of the last million raised for the Chicago University, Mrs. Mary Beecher contributing \$50,000 of this amount.

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell has given more money to the Catholic Church than any other woman now living in America, and has received a special gold medal from the Pope.

The leading universities of the country (omitting the Stanford, of which no accurate estimate can at present be given) in order of wealth are: Harvard, \$10,000,000, approximately; Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Yale and Johns Hopkins or Princeton. England, with 94 universities, has 2,723 more professors and 51,814 more students than the 360 universities and colleges in the United States. The revenues of Oxford and Cambridge represent a capital of about \$75,000,000. The university of Leipsic is worth nearly \$20,000,000.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

Two more colleges are added to those which have opened their doors for the admission of women—Tufts College, Mass., and Brown University, R. I.; the former, under the auspices of the Universalists, and the latter, one of the Baptist institutions of high grade. President Andrews, of Brown, calls for half a million dollars for the Woman's Department of the University, in order that the girls shall have just as good a chance as the boys in all the advantages and facilities of the institution. It is but a few years since hardly a college in America offered equal facilities for education to men and women; now there is hardly an institution—except the colleges for women only—that has not opened its doors to both sexes. The facilities afforded by Oxford and Cambridge, and by the higher institutions in London, in the same direction, are phases of the question that are worth noting also. In this connection it is further worthy of record that Indiana Asbury University, now De Pauw, when Bishop Bowman was president, was the first Methodist college to institute co-education.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

Literary Notices.

In the *Scottish Review*, Paisley, for July, C. T. H. Wright has an article on "Russian Universities."

"Education in Germany" is the title of an article in the August number of the *Westminster Review* written by F. Reutter.

H. von Helmholtz writes in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, for July, on "Goethe's Predictions of Future Discoveries in Natural Science."

The *Educational Review*, London, for August, has a paper from Sir M. E. Grant Duff on "Geographical Education and the Royal Geographical Society."

A very interesting and profitable discussion of an important subject is that by Professor William James, of Harvard, on "What Psychological Research has Accomplished," which appeared in the August *Forum*.

The *Century* announces the immediate publication of a

series of important letters which passed between General W. T. Sherman and his brother, Senator John Sherman, giving an inside view of certain interesting periods and events in American history, and marked by a candor and vigor of expression characteristic of their distinguished authors. The letters are printed by arrangement with Senator Sherman and the heirs of General Sherman, and with notes by Mrs. Rachael Sherman Thorndike, the General's daughter.

FROM THE FIELD.

From a large number of cheering notes coming to us from all over the country, we have room only for three, one from a minister, one from an educator and one from a lawyer.

NEW YORK CITY, September 13, 1892.

UNIVERSITY COURIER:

I send fifty cents for the *COURIER*. I believe in the American University. As chairman of the committee on education in the New York Conference I penned the original resolution commending the enterprise.

I will gladly take the collection in my church in October. I hope to lend a helping hand before the battle is over.

Let the enterprise be pushed with vigor.

I am very truly yours,

EZRA TINKER.

BOSTON, August 8, 1892.

MY DEAR DOCTOR GRAY: Having in hand an effort to raise \$2,000,000 the present year for Boston University, I am in perfect sympathy with you in your like noble work, and I sincerely hope the church and Christian public will give us both success.

As ever, your friend and brother,

WM. F. WARREN.

We hope that the Boston University will more than realize its fondest hopes.

MARYVILLE, Mo. September, 15th, 1892.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER, Washington, D. C.

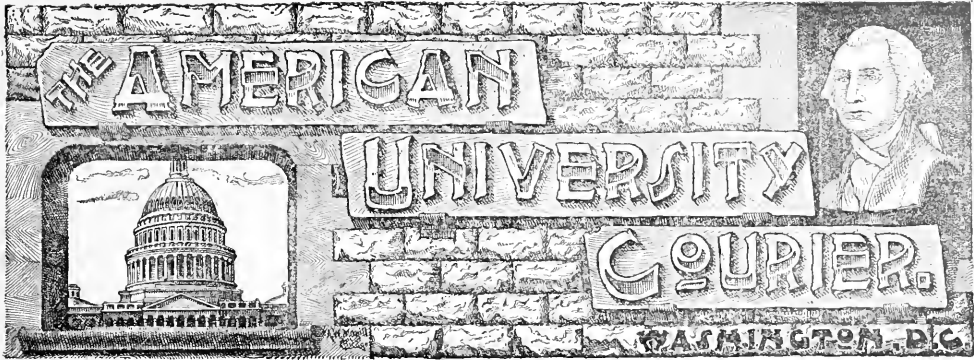
EDITOR:

In looking over No. 1, Vol. 1, THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURIER, which has been sent me by some friend of the *greatest educational enterprise of Methodism* if not of our country, my attention was fastened to the article "Lincoln Hall" on fifth page. It seems to me that no better method of commemorating the pure, wise, tender, true, and patriotic Abraham Lincoln, than the building of an Administration Hall of the American University, and the Methodist Church, having been so universally in sympathy with the great War President, and he with that church, no other organization could more appropriately thus commemorate him. I want to be one of the 500,000 in this enterprise. I could not if this appeal had overreached the poor. I enclose \$1 herein, and on the enclosed law card, the matter for enrollment with my name in the University Register.

Very truly,

IRA K. ALDERMAN.

NOTICE—Please forward your subscription for the *University Courier* as soon as possible. Send by post-office or express money-order, or registered letter to *University Courier*, 1425 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.



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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1892.

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3. 5,000 preachers to give one hundred dollars each to build an **Asbury Hall** and endow a series of **Lectureships** in the interest of profound research in Christian Theology.
4. 5,000 persons to give one hundred dollars each to endow a **School of Discovery**.
5. One hundred persons to give \$10,000 each to establish one hundred **Fellowships**.
6. 1,000 persons to give \$1,000 each for the **General Fund**.
7. \$1,000,000 to be raised by the women of the country organized into the American University Leagues under the leadership of **Mrs. John A. Logan**.

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The Episcopal address to the General Conference of 1892.

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The University Courier.

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1892.

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JOHN F. HURST, LL. D. } Editors.
GEO. W. GRAY, D. D. }

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Editorial.

THE next issue will contain an article from Prof. Learned, of Johns Hopkins University, giving as full an account of that institution as the space will permit. This will be a valuable addition to the discussion of university training in this country.

UNDER the taking caption "What I would do if I could" in the *Epworth Herald*, Dr. Joseph F. Berry says: "I would build yonder on the hill at Washington a cluster of university buildings that would be the pride of Methodism for centuries to come."

AMONG the interesting associations recalled by the Encampment of the G. A. R. in our city, is the fact that Fort Gaines, built during the civil war, occupied a portion of what is now the site of the American University. In the conflict for the supremacy of American principles and of American ideas in the educational work of the nation the American University has a field as important in our day as did Fort Gaines and other fortresses and their brave garrisons in the early sixties.

IN the first number of the COURIER we published some educational statistics taken from a statement prepared by Professor Norton, of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, which the *Christian and Northern Advocate* thought were incorrect. The following letter from Professor Norton needs no explanation:

I notice that the *Christian Advocate* of last week disparages, and the *Northern* controverts, the statistics of collegiate attendance you publish in the welcome UNIVERSITY COURIER, No. 1, page 13. The statistics in their original form, which I inclose, are entirely correct. They refer, as they plainly state, only to the students in college classes. Their critics seem to suppose that the phrases *college students* and *students in college classes* mean the total attendance and include students in conservatories and business colleges, in preparatory departments and professional schools. I am responsible for the statistics, though not for their publication in our papers. I had other use for them—and will vouch for their accuracy. Very respectfully,

WM. H. NORTON,

Professor of Geology, Cornell College.

THE leaders of the twentieth century will come from the University. If the Methodist Church holds her place in the van guard of advancing civilization she must put her molding influence upon the men of thought and action of that period. Great questions must be settled within the coming century. The study of economic relations, political institutions and the various forms of sociology cannot be longer delayed. We can now determine the arena of this discussion. It should be the Christian University—patriotic and protestant.

DR. BASHFORD in his address before the Central Ohio Conference stated that Dr. Harper, chancellor of the Chicago University, said to him that "he had found his best trained men for the university among the graduates of Methodist colleges."

This should encourage us to more vigorous effort to push the standard still higher. While the Methodist Church has ever been the church of the people, it has always had within it the progressive spirit. If we maintain our position we must do that which will make us worthy of it.

WE visited Madisonville, Ohio, October 16, and presented the interest of The American University. The result was a collection and subscription of \$500.00. The people are ready to give if they understand the spirit and scope of this great movement. Captain Peabody, Vice-President of the B. & O. R. R., and leader of the church choir, pledged for it \$100 to part of the endowment of the College of Music to be a part of the University. We ought to have at least one thousand such pledges. Let the choirs of the country respond. Who will be the next?

IN the biographies of eminent scholars, it is curious to observe how many indicated in youth pre-eminent ability. Isaac Casaubon, whose name in the sixteenth century shed lustre on the learned circles of Geneva, Montpellier, Paris, London and Oxford, began as professor of Greek, at the age of twenty-two; and Heinsius, his Leyden contemporary, at eighteen. It was at the age of twenty-eight that Linnaeus first published his *Systema Naturae*. Cuvier was appointed a professor in Paris at twenty-six, and, a few months later, a member of the Institute. James Kent, the great commentator on American law, began his lectures in Columbia College at the age of thirty-one.

Henry was not far from thirty years of age when he made his world-renowned researches in electro-magnetism; and Dana's great work on mineralogy was first published before he was twenty-five years old, and about four years after he graduated at New Haven. Look at the Harvard lists:—Everett was appointed Professor of Greek at twenty-one; Benjamin Peirce, of Mathematics at twenty-four; and Agassiz was not yet forty when he came to this country. For fifty years Yale College rested on three men selected in their youth by Dr. Dwight, and almost simultaneously set at work; Day was twenty-eight, Silliman twenty-three, and Kingsley twenty-seven, when they began their professional lives. The University of Virginia, early in its history, attracted foreign teachers, who were all young men.—*President D. C. Gilman.*

The difference between a great act and a small one is *persistency of effort*. There are hundreds of people who can and do give a thousand dollars to some enterprise. If such a person should persist in giving \$1,000 a year for ten years he could establish a Fellowship in The American University that would secure to some bright devoted Christian man or woman the opportunity of profound research which he can never enjoy without such help. Some John Wesley or some Hypatia might be all the while in training for leadership in the world's great conflict. Think of it. It is worthy of your highest and noblest ambition.

PRESIDENT D. C. GILMAN says: "The object of the University is to develop character—to make men. It misses its aim if it produces learned pedants, or simple artisans, or cunning sophists, or pretentious practitioners. Its purpose is not so much to impart knowledge to the pupils, as to whet the appetite, exhibit methods, develop powers, strengthen judgment, and invigorate the intellectual and moral forces. It should prepare for the service of society a class of students who will be wise, thoughtful, progressive guides in whatever department of work or thought they may be engaged."

It is said that Mrs. Warren received her inspiration to build a theological school while on her knees in prayer. It came to her that if she could spend \$15,000 for a stone monument for her deceased husband she ought to give \$50,000 to educate young men for the ministry. She has given over a hundred thousand dollars and the work goes on. This may reach some one who is inquiring how to build a monument not of stone but of lives.

A gift of \$10,000 to the American University will secure a permanent Fellowship for some young man or woman of energy and purpose to pursue special training for some special field of usefulness. Such

a gift in its first century will aid one hundred of the brightest and best that our colleges may afford. It will then be as powerful for good as at the beginning. "Take it to God in prayer."

THE California Conference has heartily indorsed the American University and pledged its support. We may expect this Golden State, noted for noble generosity, to show its faith by generous works. Dr. Hancock presented the interests of the American University to the Trinity M. E. Sunday School, Denver, Col., Sunday, October 16, and was assured by its officers that it should be heard from in the near future. This great school of nearly 700 in that magnificent city of the mountains can do great things. Whenever people hear of this latest and most important movement of the church it strikes a responsive chord in the heart.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, of the Grand Army of the Republic, writes: "The effort to erect a Lincoln Memorial Hall in Washington ought to have the indorsement and support of every American citizen."

FOUR GREAT FACTS AND TWO GREAT QUESTIONS.

1. The United States Government has now invested in its various bureaus and departments in Washington, including libraries, museums, collections, appliances, buildings, etc., useful and largely necessary for the purposes of higher education the magnificent sum of thirty-three millions of dollars (see p. 33)..... \$33,000,000
2. The United States Government appropriated the last fiscal year for the maintenance and increase of the same three million three hundred thousand dollars, a sum equal to the income arising from a productive endowment of sixty-six million dollars (see p. 34).. \$66,000,000
3. The United States Government thus furnishes gratuitously for the encouragement of true university work a grand total of ninety-nine million dollars..... \$99,000,000
4. By act of Congress at its last session this vast array of classified helps was declared open for the use of all students in the higher institutions of learning now, or hereafter to be, located in Washington.
 1. Shall these treasures continue to be the mere objects of idle and gaping curiosity to a sight-seeing public, and only a handful of specialists avail themselves of the rich privileges here offered? or—
 2. Shall we, as grateful citizens and patriots, each one to the extent of his ability and opportunity, help

to establish the American University, and thus utilize these accumulated and ever-growing materials by bringing the alert minds from every State in the Union to a thorough and scientific study of them and of the departments of knowledge to which they relate?

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

This great school of learning is located in the heart of Baltimore. It was established by the munificence of Johns Hopkins, Esq., a merchant prince of that city, who bequeathed to it three and a half millions of dollars. He also gave a like sum for the erection and endowment of a twin institution in his thought and heart, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, located on the eastern heights of the same city. The two corporations will in time become one, as the desire was expressed by the founder that the Medical Faculty of the University, when organized, should have supervision of the Hospital. The University was incorporated six and a half years prior to the death of Mr. Hopkins, viz., August 24, 1867. The election of a president—Dr. Daniel C. Gilman—occurred in December, 1874. He traveled in Europe in 1875, conferring with many leaders of university education in Great Britain and visiting many important seats of learning. The plans of the University were formulated the winter following, and the Inaugural Address of the President was delivered February 22, 1876, the birthday of the great Washington and the Centennial year of American Independence. The following are the principal buildings now in use:

- (1) A central administration building, in which are the class-rooms for classical and oriental studies.
- (2) A library building, in which are also rooms devoted especially to history and political science.
- (3) A chemical laboratory well equipped for the service of more than a hundred workers.
- (4) A biological laboratory, with excellent arrangements for physiological and morphological investigations.
- (5) A physical laboratory—the latest and best of the laboratories—with excellent accommodations for physical research and instruction.
- (6) A gymnasium for bodily exercise.
- (7) Two dwelling houses, appropriated to the collections in mineralogy and geology until a suitable museum and laboratory can be constructed.
- (8) Levering Hall, constructed for the uses of the Young Men's Christian Association, and containing a large hall which may be used for general purposes.
- (9) Smaller buildings used for the smaller classes.
- (10) An official residence of the President, which came to the University as a part of the bequest of the late John W. McCoy, Esq.

The library of the University numbers nearly

45,000 well selected volumes—including "the McCoy library" not yet incorporated with the other books, and numbering 8,000 volumes. Not far from 1,000 periodicals are received from every part of the civilized world. Quite near to the University is the library of the Peabody Institute, a large, well chosen, well arranged, and well catalogued collection. It numbers more than one hundred thousand volumes.

The University has extensive collections of minerals and fossils, a select zoological and botanical museum, a valuable collection of ancient coins, a remarkable collection of Egyptian antiquities (formed by Col. Mendes I. Cohen, of Baltimore), and a bureau of maps and charts.

The total number of students enrolled from 1876 to 1891—fifteen years—has been 3,906, which includes both collegiates and post-graduates.

As yet only the Faculty of Philosophy has been organized, whose instruction comprehends mathematics, ethics, history, and science. The Medical Faculty will not long be delayed. That of Jurisprudence will also come in time. That of Theology is not now proposed.

The names of the professors in the Faculty of Philosophy from 1876 to 1890 are as follows, arranged in the order of their appointment:

- 1876—Basil L. Gildersleeve, LL. D., Greek.
- 1876—J. J. Sylvester, LL. D., Mathematics.
- 1876—Ira Remsen, Ph. D., Chemistry.
- 1876—Henry A. Rowland, Ph. D., Physics.
- 1876—H. Newell Martin, Sc. D., Biology.
- 1876—Charles D. Morris, A. M., Classics (Collegiate).
- 1883—Paul Haupt, Ph. D., Semitic Languages.
- 1884—G. Stanley Hall, LL. D., Psychology.
- 1884—William H. Welch, M. D., Pathology.
- 1884—Simon Newcombe, LL. D., Mathematics and Astronomy.
- 1886—John H. Wright, A. M., Classical Philology.
- 1889—Edward H. Griffin, LL. D., History of Philosophy.
- 1891—Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., Amer. and Inst. History.
- 1891—William K. Brooks, Ph. D., Animal Morphology.

The persons below named have been appointed associate professors, and their names are arranged in the order of their appointment:

- 1883—Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., History.
- 1883—Maurice Bloomfield, Ph. D., Sanskrit and Comp. Philology.
- 1883—William K. Brooks, Ph. D., Animal Morphology.
- 1883—Thomas Craig, Ph. D., Mathematics.
- 1883—Charles S. Hastings, Ph. D., Physics.

- 1883—Harmon N. Morse, Ph. D., Chemistry.
 1883—William E. Story, Ph. D., Mathematics.
 1883—Minton Warren, Ph. D., Latin.
 1884—A. Marshall Elliott, Ph. D., Romance Languages.
 1884—J. Rendel Harris, A. M., New Testament Greek.
 1885—George H. Emmott, A. M., Logic.
 1885—C. René Gregory, Ph. D., New Testament Greek.
 1885—George H. Williams, Ph. D., Inorganic Geology.
 1885—Henry Wood, Ph. D., German.
 1887—Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., Political Economy.
 1888—William T. Councilman, M. D., Anatomy.
 1888—William H. Howell, Ph. D., Animal Physiology.
 1888—Arthur L. Kimball, Ph. D., Physics.
 1888—Edward H. Spieker, Ph. D., Greek and Latin.
 1889—Louis Duncan, Ph. D., Electricity.
 1890—Fabian Franklin, Ph. D., Mathematics.

The wisdom of the appeal for ten millions of dollars for the endowment of the American University is readily appreciated by the Trustees, Faculty, and patrons of the Johns Hopkins University, who, having started with three millions and a half have been working for fifteen years without reaching beyond the organization of the Faculty of Philosophy. To go slow is good common sense in a great undertaking; but the President of Johns Hopkins and his admirable Trustees have to build slower than they thought and frequently impress the need of larger funds upon the public. Their proximity to Washington is a great assistance in the work of original investigation and discovery.

Mr. Asa C. Hill, a member of G. A. R., in Washington, has taken one of the Lincoln Souvenirs which we give to each one giving a dollar to the Lincoln Hall, and has had a gold band put around it so as to hold on each side a watch crystal. This protects the medal from dust and makes a beautiful pocket piece.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

We are preparing to send to every Epworth League in Methodism properly ruled sheets of paper upon which the name and address are to be written by each member of the League giving one dollar or as many names as there are dollars given by the League. These sheets are to be returned to the office in Washington and will be bound in volumes bearing the title of The Epworth League Album of the American University. These will be kept in the Epworth Hall, which the money given is to build. The paper is to be the best quality of bank paper and the names written with the best of ink. This probably will be

the most remarkable autograph record ever made. We hope it will be a complete list of each league, with such definite information in the column of remarks as to make it invaluable. These sheets will be sent free to any league writing for them. In writing, state the number of members, so that we will be sure to send you sufficient to enroll the entire membership of the league. In addition to this, each donor will receive the beautiful Epworth League Certificate.

THE LEAGUE AND THE UNIVERSITY.

Epworth will reinforce our educational institutions. The leagues are so many recruiting stations for the denominational and orthodox schools. President Eliot of Harvard is reported to have said in one of his recent addresses in California that denominational schools were dying at the root, and that the future would have nondenominational schools alone; that is, state and liberal schools. He is entirely in error. We are not drifting toward a refined paganism. This great religious movement among the young people means a revival of Christian education. Christianity stands at the very threshold of every school. "Behold, I stand at the door and knock" is true of institutions as well as of individuals. The negative education has *begun to die at the root*. The Epworth Leagues form a sort of cordon about the great American University at Washington.—*Epworth Herald, October 22*.

The following action was taken by the State Convention of the Epworth Leagues of Iowa in Oskaloosa, October 27:

Resolved, First, That we, Epworth Leagues of Iowa, recognize in the action of the recent General Conference in Omaha, designating the American University as the only object for the gifts of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the Columbian year, as the crowning work of our educational system.

Second, As the young people of today are to be the church of tomorrow, and the Epworth League is rapidly becoming the organized force of the young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we see in this a Providential call to action, and assure the founders and managers of this projected institution of our hearty sympathy and co-operation, and invite all the young people of Methodism to join us in assisting to make it worthy the closing decade of the nineteenth century and capable of meeting the highest educational demands of the age.

Third, That we believe the young people of our Church should provide at least \$500,000 of the \$10,000,000 asked for this grand and worthy object; and we recommend that each chapter shall hold at least one service during this Columbian year, at which the interests of the University shall be presented and an effort made to provide funds.

The above action was taken with perfect unanimity, and much enthusiasm was manifested pending the action. Evidently the institution is on the heart of the Church, and none are more enthusiastic than the young. It is safe to say the young people can be counted on to do their part. They are anxious to get all the facts and suggestions to aid them.

Contributions.

WHAT IS A LIBERAL EDUCATION?

BY J. M. BUCKLEY, D. D.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, some months ago defined a liberal education. We are not certain that the report printed at the time does him justice; but if not, it is a fine summary. "The powers of a man of liberal education must be attention, concentration and analysis. He must have the power of arranging as well as retaining his knowledge, and be able to express it for the benefit of others. The culmination of all these powers is good judgment. His knowledge should consist of the workings of body and mind, and should include not only an understanding of his mother tongue, its history and capabilities, but of at least two other tongues; and with scientific learning should be combined a knowledge of the literature of the world, together with universal history and political economy." Therefore he held that the groundwork of a modern liberal education should be mathematics, languages (ancient and modern), history and political science in all their phases and philosophy, with due attention to physical culture, without which it would not be possible to acquire such extended knowledge.

We have reproduced this because it appears to present the subject in due proportion. With the honor conferred upon physical science we are in full sympathy. With the prevalent relative disparagement of languages, especially ancient, we have no sympathy.

Mathematics, too, is slighted: it has not been long since we heard an alumnus of one of the most advanced colleges derying the time spent in the study of mathematics. We attribute much of the general prevailing feebleness of mental grasp, inexactness of statement, and vagueness and incoherence of conclusion to a neglect of mathematical studies. There is no practice so well adapted to qualify a man to write and speak well as the translation of Latin and Greek classics into his mother tongue, whether that tongue be French, German or English.

When it is considered that three-quarters of professional and scientific terms are derived from those languages, that in accurate translation the comparison of the words of one's own tongue must be constantly made to obtain the best, and that, if as far as possible the translation is made into the original words of his own tongue, the student becomes possessed of a knowledge both of the Greek and Latin derivatives that are incorporated with his vernacular and their equivalents in the latter, that man seems to us an intellectual weakling or views the subject askance who recommends anyone desiring a liberal education to ignore the ancient languages.

Through the plausible sophistries of a friend the writer in the "real period" was led into such an opinion, but the necessity of enlarging a limited vocabulary to avoid wearisome repetitions soon taught him better.

Our advice, therefore, to all young men is to take a full college course, giving greater attention to what taxes the mind most, and to what they like least, and thus carry out President Gilman's further prescription, "to get as great an amount of liberal education as possible between the work of the school-boy and the work of the professional man." Such, too, should be the course of the business man, who, if successful, will be raised to a position where the ability to express himself on important occasions by speech or pen may be of immense advantage.—*Christian Advocate*.

GOVERNMENT AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR J. W. POWELL.

[Director of U. S. Geological Survey.]

(L.)

ESTIMATED VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request to furnish you with an estimate of the libraries, museums and other appliances available for a university of higher education in Washington, D. C., and which can be used under proper conditions for the purposes of a National University of high order, I have the honor to state as follows:

A careful investigation of the subject has been made and the conclusions reached have been submitted for criticism to others engaged in the various bureaus of the United States, and as a result of this conference it has been concluded to report as follows:

1. Library of Congress.....	\$8,500,000
2. National Museum.....	6,500,000
3. Patent Office.....	5,500,000
4. Bureau of Education.....	200,000
5. Bureau of Ethnology.....	200,000
6. Army Medical Museum.....	1,500,000
7. Department of Agriculture.....	3,000,000
8. Fish Commission.....	1,000,000
9. Botanic Gardens.....	1,250,000
10. Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	1,500,000
11. Geological Survey.....	1,500,000
12. Naval Observatory.....	1,835,000
Total.....	\$32,485,000

All of the above materials are of such a nature as to be useful and largely necessary to the faculties and students in an institution of higher learning.

There is another phase of the subject which I think worthy of consideration. In connection with the bureaus engaged in scientific research there are a very large number of men employed as specialists, many of whom could be utilized to a greater or less extent as lecturers and demonstrators, and through them a great variety of subjects would be presented to faculties and students in fields where spe-

cialists are pre-eminently fitted for the office of higher instruction.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL

(H.)

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your interrogatory in relation to the annual cost of the maintenance and increase of the libraries, museums, and other scientific collections of the Government, I take pleasure in making the following statement:

The direct appropriations made for the present fiscal year are hereby scheduled:

Army Medical Museum	\$15,000
Bureau of Education	54,620
Bureau of Ethnology	50,000
Botanical Garden	21,893
Coast Survey	513,630
Department of Agriculture	300,000
Fish Commission	348,393
Geological Survey	631,940
Library of Congress	57,600
National Museum	200,500
Nautical Almanac Office.....	26,380
Naval Observatory	45,690
Patent Office	893,990
Smithsonian Institution	87,000
Zoological Park	50,500
Total	\$3,297,136

In addition to the total given above, about \$2,000,000 is annually appropriated indirectly for various purposes connected with the institutions named, as for printing and binding publications, etc.; and through these publications, libraries are increased by exchange.

It will be seen from the above that the institutions which will be immediately available for the purposes of a higher institution of learning at Washington receive annually between five and six million dollars, to be expended in a manner which maintains and rapidly increases their resources for higher educational purposes.

It should be added that the Government is year by year erecting new buildings for the custody of the materials collected.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL

THE STATE AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The elementary school is not more necessary to the existence of a free State than the University. The public school system depends upon the institutions of higher education, and could not be maintained in real efficiency without them. The function of colleges, universities and professional schools is largely a public function; their work is done primarily, indeed, upon individuals, but ultimately for the public good. They help powerfully to form and mould aright the public character; and that public character is the foundation of everything which is precious in the State, including even its material prosperity. * * * The true greatness of States lies not in territory, revenue, population, commerce, crops or manufactures,

but in immaterial or spiritual things; in the purity, fortitude and uprightness of their people, in the poetry, literature, science and art which they give birth to, in the moral worth of their history and life. With nations, as with individuals, none but moral supremacy is immutable and forever beneficent. Universities, wisely directed, store up the intellectual capital of the race, and become fountains of spiritual and moral power. * * * Here young feet, shunning the sordid paths of low desire and worldly ambition, walk humbly in the steps of the illustrious dead—the poets, artists, philosophers and statesmen of the past; here fresh minds explore new fields and increase the sum of knowledge; here from time to time great men are trained up to be leaders of the people; here the irradiating light of genius sometimes flashes out to rejoice mankind; above all, here many generations of manly youth learn righteousness.—*President Charles W. Eliot, LL. D., of Harvard University.*

THE SUPREME WORK OF THE COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, LL. D.

From Zion's Herald.]

That the supreme work of the college must concern itself with the intellectual powers of young men, goes without saying. If a piece of work is to be honest, it must meet the conditions which it professes to meet. Since the college is pre-eminently a place for the development of intellectual power, no college can honestly wear the name which does not concern itself primarily, continuously and strenuously with the intellectual life of its students. The Christian college is not an exception to this general rule. The higher the Christian purpose of those who are interested in the Christian college, the stronger the obligation upon them to keep high the standards of scholarship, the ideals of scholarly attainment, at that college. No graver danger threatens the higher education in our land than subtly assails it when Christian people advocate the

LOWERING OF THE STANDARD OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE and of scholarly work at a Christian college in order that larger numbers of good but incapable young men may share in the looser and lower courses of study thus opened to them. Wise Christian parents will not ignore the life-long—yes, the eternal—influence which will make itself felt in the life of their sons as the result of four years' association with students and professors at college. It is altogether unreasonable to suppose, if these four plastic years are spent at a center where Christ and Christian truth are ignored under the influence of strong intellects which do not reverence God in Christ, that the student life spent under such surroundings will be likely to contribute to strong, sound Christian character and "spiritual-mindedness." This is no plea for narrow sectarian colleges. It is a reminder that the trend of thought and life, the prevalent current of impression and of tendency at a college of sufficient strength to deserve serious consideration, must be either avowedly and openly Christian, or by the very absence of avowed Christian influence it will be strongly and decidedly un-Christian in its effect upon students.

DANGEROUS TENDENCY.

But, on the other hand, the careful observer of the work

done at educational centers in our country must discern the dangerous tendency in certain quarters, in place of the intellectual standards and the scholarly work which should characterize the college, to substitute moral and religious features, which are admirable if they attend upon high scholarly work, but which can never be a substitute for such work at a college. It will be a grave blow at the Christian life of our country if it is ever even tacitly admitted that our best Christian colleges allow a substitution of other aims for the aims which are essential to the honest work of the college. Take the scholastic definition of "essence," and by it test the college: "The essence of a person or a thing is that by virtue of which that person or thing is, and is what it is." That by virtue of which the college is, and is what it is, we must find in the intellectual work of the college. Certainly, it would be disastrous to the prospects of our country if the Christian scholarship of our land were for a moment to tolerate the idea that less of intellectual achievement and power was to be expected of and exacted from it than from scholarship that was not avowedly Christian. We hold that no pure culture is too broad for the consistent follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. We hold that all science leads along converging lines up to that conception of God which is given in His revealed Word.

The first duty of a Christian college, then, is a
CONSISTENT MAINTENANCE OF HIGH SCHOLARLY STANDARDS OF WORK.

No Christian man can be a consistent Christian in college without being a careful, thorough student. No board of trustees which manages a Christian college has any right to allow any considerations of "general good influence" or of "moral and religious culture" to divert their minds from the fact that a college exists pre-eminently for the attainment of knowledge, and of that high character which comes from the systematic training of the knowing powers.

Do we mean, then, that a college has no right to concern itself with the moral and religious culture of its students? On the contrary, we hold that no college can truly accomplish its appointed work which does not thus concern itself with the moral and spiritual life of its students. It is idle to speak of the *laissez faire* principle as the proper one to govern a college in its relations to the spiritual life and the moral condition of its students. To leave entirely out of consideration the moral tone and spiritual life of a body of undergraduates, is not to guarantee to them freedom, but is to deliver them over unaided to the strong influence from the worst, least conscientious, among their own number—an influence the fearful strength of which is well known to all who have carefully studied the life of large bodies of boys and young men who have left home life and family influence and are not yet responsible as citizens. In saying this, I yield to no man in my respect for the good purpose and the average moral stamina of American young men from seventeen to twenty-two years of age. But there is no time in the life of anybody of men when moral and religious truth can be ignored without injury to the whole life.

THE CRITICAL TIME.

And during the years when old associations are first set aside, when the young man is feeling his way to his own standards of living and is keenly sensitive to the opinions of those about him, when a reticence about his own spiritual life and about religious truth, which may be natural to him, may be confirmed into a systematic ignoring of these truths—into an atrophy of the spiritual and religious na-

ture—at this critical time to be entirely cut off from the influence of Christian truth, to have one's moral condition ignored, is pre-eminently dangerous. Some men will come safely through it. Those who are morally and religiously strong will in some cases withstand this downward tendency. This fact makes it possible to advocate this method as one which "kills off the weakest and strengthens the strongest." But the law of the survival of the fittest in morals is not the law of Christ, and is not the practice of Christian civilization. You and I do not wish our sons subjected to such a test during the four years immediately following their transplanting from the homes where they have received kindly Christian nurture.

The supreme work of the American college, then, is to secure the

HIGHEST POSSIBLE INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY

along with the clear recognition of the fact that conscience, faith, the religious life, are essential factors in the highest manhood and naturally attend and direct the highest intellectual activity. For the supreme object of the college is to give an education for power in social life, to build up the broadest and soundest character based on the full and free training of the knowing powers.

Believing this, we must ask the question, "While young men study, are they living purely and nobly?" Is it defensible to ignore the moral and religious life of young men during the formative period of young student life? Can older young men, more independent in habits, and as they trust more fixed in habits of right living—can older university students afford to shut themselves out from active participation in avowedly Christian influences and from Christian fellowship with the men with whom they enjoy every other form of fellowship?

Books alone, the study of ethics alone, will not keep young men pure, unselfish, morally strong and pure-hearted during years of isolation from home life and from social life. When the intellectual life is uninterruptedly pursued, there arise diseases of the mind such as follow in the body when one physical organ is used to excess and other powers fail and other organs suffer from atrophy. Man is not, and was not meant to be, pure disembodied intellect. True philosophy, as well as common sense, teaches that the heart and will have their rightful domain in every man's life. If the understanding becomes arrogant and spurns the aid of the other powers of the mind, not only does the man become an incomplete man, but his intellect itself inevitably loses poise and clearness. The man ceases to be a man, and becomes a calculating machine; and his intellect becomes subject to those sudden reversals of legitimate processes and results which the law of construction for calculating machines renders inevitable in them, but from which life saves the living man, the feeling, worshipping soul.

A MORAL DYNAMIC.

In that effort to build up character while acquiring knowledge—which is the supreme work of the college—do we not come to know the need of a moral dynamic, of some strong elemental force that shall draw us with a powerful attraction toward goodness and duty when duty is clearly seen? There are many men connected with the highest education in America who believe that the supreme work of the college lies in maintaining the highest possible standards of intellectual achievements under the sway of that light of reason which continually refers to God as the source of light and draws heat and life-power from Christ, who is the life and the light of the world.

THE FIRST METHODIST SCHOOLS.

REV. J. W. CORNELIUS, D. D.

John Wesley had a superior education. The intellectual and moral training he had in the Epworth Rectory, under his peerless mother, of itself was almost a guarantee of a high destiny. At the tender age of eleven he was sent to the large and splendidly founded Charter House School in London, where he rapidly gained the highest esteem of the instructors and made remarkable attainments. In 1719, when only sixteen years of age, he entered Christ Church College, Oxford University. By the merit of high classical scholarship he was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College when only twenty-three. He received the degree of M. A. in 1727—not then a thing thrown around for money or for compliment, but won in the hard struggle for real education. He was shortly after chosen Greek Lecturer in the University and gained a wide reputation for elegance of composition and speech and for keenness and profundity of varied mental characteristics and acquirements. The great zeal of his soul for the knowledge of God diverted him from a merely professional literary career; yet he ever consecrated and widened his learning in extending the Kingdom of God. Though there were many good schools in England in his day, he saw the special need of one for the children of his preachers and therefore he founded the Kingswood School at Bristol in 1748. Many youths who became famous in the political and religious activities of the second half of the eighteenth century were educated there. The guiding genius of its founder and its successful work made it famous in his generation, and it still exists, having undergone some enlargements and changes in New Kingswood, etc.

John Dickens, who was born in London but not converted until he had emigrated to this country, having some knowledge of the Bristol Institution, presented plans to Bishop Asbury as early as 1780 for a Christian school under Methodist auspices in America, similar to Kingswood. Mr. Asbury strongly favored it and authorized Dickens to secure subscriptions. When Wesley selected Coke and ordained him to be a superintendent of the Methodists in America, the latter laid before the venerable founder a plan for a Methodist college—almost a university in germ and grasp. Coke was himself a scholar of no mean grade, educated at Oxford—a “Gentleman Commoner”—one who has paid all his own expenses of education, asking no favors of the University revenues. He thoroughly appreciated the benefits of wide culture and wished the newly organized church to enjoy it, especially in its ministry. Wesley approbated and as soon as Coke, after landing in New York, could have an interview with Asbury and his principal co-laborers the scheme was revealed. Asbury had encouraged Dickens in the establishment of an American Kingswood School, but yielded to the wider thought of Wesley and Coke. When the Christmas Conference was convened a month later, as soon as the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church was effected and some “Rules of Discipline” were enacted, the conference, on the first day of January, 1785, considered the question of establishing a college. It was agreed to with large unanimity and was called in honor of Coke and Asbury, Cokesbury College. A beautiful and central site was selected near Abingdon, Maryland, and the cornerstone laid in June of that year. Coke took great interest in collecting the funds and the materials for the building—a very considerable structure—and with Asbury issued a “plan for erecting a college to advance the interests of religion in America.” Students were to be instructed in

English, Latin, Greek, Logic, Rhetoric, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Sciences were soon to be added with the Hebrew, French and German languages. There were to be “Recreations” in husbandry, the Georgics of Virgil to be perused in these recreations so that “the students may delightfully unite together both theory and practice.” Four guineas were to be charged per annum for tuition. “Deep learning and genuine piety” were the mottoes and motives of the institution. \$5,300 were subscribed at the beginning—\$50,000 in all being paid in ten years for this enterprise by the humble Methodist preachers and communicants, to realize the ideals of Wesley, Coke, Asbury and the Christmas Conference. Only money was needed to make it a very Harvard in scholarly environment and a very Kingswood in religious inspiration. A president, Rev. Mr. Heath, was sent over by Wesley and duly installed; but he was not a man equal to the situation either in scholarly requirements or in the sublime, unearthly *motive* of a self-denying Methodist. He soon retired. The torch of the incendiary destroyed the institution after a rather brilliant career of ten years. The undaunted Coke soon collected another thousand pounds for a second college building, and friends in Baltimore and elsewhere added thirteen hundred pounds more, but the new institution shared the fate of the previous one in a year’s time. The leaders of the church still felt profoundly the need of intellectual training for themselves, their children, and their successors. They had showed the first great effort of Methodism on this line, seemingly thwarted by Providence, but really only by their poverty and by the consecrated activity of their ministers in evangelistic work. If we out of our riches were to give as they out of their poverty did give, the last decade of the nineteenth century would witness the building and endowment of the great University at the nation’s capital. Cokesbury is indeed a sublime object lesson to stimulate us in the building and endowment of the American University.

THE UNIVERSITY THE DEFENDER OF THE FAITH— CONTINUED.

BY BISHOP C. H. FOWLER.

Each age has its own peculiar type of skepticism. The Church has had her natural history. She has grown from childhood to manhood in revelation, in truth, in polity and in experience. We will concern ourselves at this hour only with her experience.

This can be measured by her conflicts. She began like the individual believer in feeling. She has fought her way through every type of opposition up to the supreme assault now being made upon the very existence of her Author, on high, scientific grounds. Run your mind over the progressive series of assaults.

In Old Testament days it was a struggle against polytheism. It was largely a measure of power. The one God of the Hebrews was Himself put on probation, on trial, against the gods of the Gentiles. Moses and Aaron demonstrated that Jehovah was mightier than the gods of Egypt. Elijah’s God answered by fire, to the confusion of the priests of Baal. Daniel’s God was declared after a trial to be the true God.

In the New Testament days the assault was two-fold, partly from Judaism and partly from heathen religions. And the New Testament answers are two-fold. Each enemy is met and vanquished on his chosen field. Christianity stands against all comers, offers all challenges, and so allows all enemies to select the field, the day and the

weapons. In the great Epistle to the Hebrews, Apollos forever settles the relations of Christianity to Judaism. And St. Paul, as set forth in the Acts, touches heathenism and carries the argument home to their own understanding.

THREE SACRED SPOTS OF EARTH.

In wandering about the East, I touched three spots of earth that, like telescopes, opened new worlds before my enraptured vision. The first was in Bethlehem, where the Son of God came into the world for our redemption. As I looked at the silver star that veneration has set in the floor of the grotto, to mark the spot where Jesus was born, the low roof of the grotto opened above me and I saw a path of light all the way up to the throne of God. I shall not soon forget that hour. The second was just outside the walls of Damascus, on the old cement highway built by the Romans from Damascus toward Jerusalem. There it stands, solid as a single rock, four or five feet high, stretching across the plain.

The wind and winters of twenty centuries have carried away the adjoining soil. As I stood where they said St. Paul was smitten down, and saw by the contour of the country that I was near the place where he fell, I heard the voice saying, "Behold, I send you far hence to the Gentiles." Then my heart leaped within me and I choked with the thought, "Here is where we found our chance as Gentiles. Here the gates of the Eternal City outward swung to let us in."

The third spot was yonder in Greece. We came down from the Acropolis of Athens, walked across the little valley that separates it from Mars Hill, and made our way up the broken and dim steps cut in the rock that led to the seat of the court of the Areopagus. As I looked about me I could hardly catch my breath. Close at hand, rising to the left, was the Parthenon, the pride of Pericles, of Phidias, of Socrates, of Plato—the pride of Athens, of Greece, of all the ages. Yonder, at the foot of the Acropolis, was the theatre of Sophocles and Aeschylus, where the excited Athenians listened to the play of Oedipus Tyrannus. Away beyond, on the plain, were the majestic columns of the Temple of Jupiter Maximus, some fallen, some still standing. Away in front of me, in the mountain side, is the old Pentelicus quarry from which came the marble for the Parthenon. A little to the right rises Mt. Hymettus, where Greek bees gather the world's sweetest honey, of which Horace sang. Still farther to the right and not far away, beyond the agora, where once stood the statues of heroes and of gods, is the same old stone platform on which Demosthenes stood when he delivered his great oration against Philip. And yonder, on the hillside, you see a dark opening, cut in the rock. That is where dear old Socrates spent his last night and drank the hemlock. All these places are great and historically sacred. But here, on this level spot, three yards square, nearly surrounded by stone seats, is the place where St. Paul stood and revealed the unknown God. Here he appealed, not to Moses and the prophets, but to the God who made the world and all things therein, who giveth to all life and breath, who hath made of one blood all nations, and hath appointed the bounds of their habitation. His appeal is to the great argument from nature. Here we are met on the plain of our intelligence, we are treated as rational beings. Here I had the assurance that God intended not to mutilate but to save me, my whole being. I straightened up in these footprints of St. Paul on Mars Hill, and thanked God for the manhood He had redeemed.

Christianity meets every foe on his own field. In the age

immediately succeeding the days of the Apostles, the struggle was with Greek Theism or Platonism. Celsus and Porphyry, Platonic infidels, urged the old Greek Theism of Socrates with some adulterations. Justin Martyr and Origen rose into the philosophy of Plato and became the great Platonic Apologists. They quoted Plato against their enemies and made their great defence on the plane of the philosophy that assailed them.

In the third century the attack was made by Ebionites, who denied that Christianity met the requirements of the Old Testament prophecies. The field of conflict was the Old Testament Scriptures. On this field rose up the great exegetes, Irenaeus, Tertullian, Clement and Origen.

Next followed the great swarm of heresies. These discussions demonstrated the need of an infallible standard. Up rose the great Augustine, brushed away and condensed the lax views concerning the Scriptures and exalted the infallible word of God.

In these later centuries Herbert made a learned and elegant assault upon Christianity, denying our need of it, and holding that Nature could give all that man requires. This was met by the great defenders, Conybeare, Lardner and Butler, who, on the same basis of natural religion, showed the need of revelation to meet man's ignorance of redemption.

It has been reserved for our time to make the most bold, the most startling, the most candid attack of all the ages. It sweeps away everything at one stroke. It denies the existence of a personal God, and the possibility of any revelation. We confront the supreme assault upon faith at once scholarly, elegant and popular. It bases all its claims and denials upon purely scientific data. It attempts the destruction of all the faith of past ages by the discoveries and developments of science. Our answer and vindication must come from the same field.

We are in an age of intense mental activity. Some of the great leaders of scientific thought are borne away from the old lines of religious convictions. Their sentiments run down through much of the strongest literature. Their doubts are clouding the vision of many in all our cities and towns. I do not refer to the cheap skepticism which peddles its vulgar wit for so much a dose in the form of popular lecture-shows. But there are great and scholarly men who impress the public conviction by their own evident candor and earnestness—men who turn away into orphanage and darkness with an agonizing will.

John Stuart Mill, believing that religion had been removed from the region of belief, seeks to retain it in the region of hope and imagination. He says: "The beneficial effect of retaining religious ideas is far from trifling.....It makes life a far greater thing to the feelings.....Human excellence greatly depends upon the sufficiency of the provision made for it." He thinks "we need familiarity with the conception of a morally perfect being as the *norma*, or standard to which to refer and by which to regulate our characters and lives."

Tyndall, with touching pathos, in his Belfast speech, intimates that the human mind, with the yearning of a pilgrim for his distant home, will find a field for the use of the recreative faculties. He says, "Here, however, I touch upon a theme too great for me, but which will assuredly be handled by the loftiest minds when you and I, like streaks of morning cloud, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past." And Prof. Clifford wails out, "We have seen the spring sunshine out of an empty heaven upon a soulless earth, and we have felt with utter loneliness that the Great Companion was dead."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Educational Notes.

A new building for the Law School at Yale is found necessary and will be erected at a cost of \$250,000.

Columbia College Library has 140,000 volumes, 12,000 of which have been purchased recently. 60,000 volumes are in the Library of the Law school.

The gifts to Yale University during the school year ending with June, 1892, amounted to \$373,860.37. There were accessions to the Library of 8,730 volumes and 29,000 pamphlets.

The Gymnasium of Wesleyan University when completed will have cost \$85,000 and is thoroughly equipped. Wesleyan students have pledged \$5,240 for a Y. M. C. A. building in Middletown.

The number of graduates from Boston University from its foundation in 1869 is 2,407, about 100 of whom have died. The late Miss Lovicy D. Paddock, of Boston, bequeathed to the institution \$30,000 the past year.

Two of the Presidents of the United States have been graduates of Harvard and three of William and Mary. Dickinson, Princeton, Bowdoin, Williams, Union, Dixon, Hampden, Sydney, Kenyon, University of North Carolina, West Point and Miami have also each graduated one of the Presidents of the United States.

In fifteen of the most important institutions of the country there were in attendance in the five years last past 15,084 students—an increase over the preceding five years of 6,887, or 33 per cent. Harvard stands at the head with 2,658 students, Michigan University is next with 2,622; Yale University, 1,784; University of Pennsylvania, 1,764; Cornell University, 1,489.

Chicago University, which shows a disposition to distance everything on the educational line, has voted \$200,000 for a Gymnasium. Silas B. Cobb, an octogenarian, has donated \$150,000 to the general building fund. When he went to Chicago from his native Vermont at twenty-one years of age he was without a penny. He was a carpenter, but afterward worked at harness making until he saw there was something better for him at the shoe and leather business.

The Faculty of the Iliff School of Theology are Bishop H. W. Warren, Chancellor McDowell, Dr. J. R. Van Pelt, Dr. W. F. Steele, and others. The departments already established are Homiletics, Practical Theology, Christian Evidences, Systematic Theology, Historical Theology and Exegetical Theology. For all candidates for the Methodist Episcopal ministry the tuition is free. In addition to these scholastic advantages, the splendor of Rocky Mountain scenery, the great altitude, the dry atmosphere, etc., will ever make the University of Denver a great attraction for students from all parts of the land.

The number of students in Cornell University increased under the administration of President Charles K. Adams from 575 to 1,538; the number of graduates from 31 to 177; the corps of professors from 53 to 122. Barnes Hall, Lincoln Hall, Morse Hall, the Library and Law buildings have been erected and equipped. Sibley College and the gymnasium have been greatly enlarged and their faculties much improved. The endowment grew \$2,000,000 and an

increase in donations for buildings and equipment was received of \$465,215. The annual income of the university climbed up to the splendid figure of \$706,709. The total increase in the productive funds, buildings and equipment was \$3,154,037. Yet President Adams resigned because he could not endure the discordant elements in the faculty and management.

The Library of Brown University now numbers 72,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets. It was increased in the last scholastic year by 1,766 volumes (722 of which were donated) and 430 pamphlets. The treasury (April 15th) had \$1,243,365 as against \$1,199,122 of the previous year. A fund of \$50,700 for a gymnasium building has been received, and for the maintenance of the gymnasium \$34,320. The Lyman Fund for students now is \$38,865. The Ladd Observatory has been finished and equipped. \$50,000 have been received from the Fayerweather estate and \$100,000 from the estate of John Wilson Smith, of Providence.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY ITEMS.

The Sargent Prize of \$100 for the best metrical translation of an ode of Horace was awarded, June 14, to Miss Margaret Foster Herrick. This is the third time, and the second successive year the prize has been awarded to one of the young women students.

One hundred and forty of the three hundred and eighteen students registered for Harvard summer schools last season were women.

The following are recent bequests to Harvard :

By E. Price Greenleaf.....	\$711,000
“ Ellen Gurney.....	170,000
“ Boyden estate.....	237,000
“ Anonymous.....	200,000
“ Miss C. W. Bruce.....	50,000
“ J. S. Wheeler.....	50,000
“ Dr. H. F. Sears.....	35,000
“ Henry Villard.....	25,000

and many smaller amounts.

Edwin Conant's will gave Harvard \$5,000 for the Divinity School and \$27,700 for the Library.

The will of Rev. Frederick Frothingham gives \$30,000, to found a Frothingham Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological School at Cambridge.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg has paid to the treasurer \$198,000 as part of a bequest in the establishment of an Art Museum in honor of William Hayes Fogg.

Mr. Frederick L. Ames has given \$25,000 for the improvement of the Arboretum, and Professor Sargent has given \$10,000 for books for the Arboretum.

An anonymous friend of the Botanical Department has given recently \$4,500 through Professor Goodale. Henry Lee, Esq., also gave \$1,000 for the Botanical Department.

In accordance with the wishes of the late Dr. John Witt Randall, who graduated from Harvard College in 1834 and from the Medical School in 1839, his sister, Miss Belinda L. Randall, has given to the College his large collection of engravings, and \$30,000 for the creation of a fund for their care and increase.

Eugene Wamburgh, LL. D., was elected a Professor of Law, and William Thomas Councilman was elected a Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy at a meeting of the Harvard Corporation, September 1, 1892.

Frank William Taussig, Ph. D., was elected a Professor of Political Economy, and Frank Beverly Williams an Instructor in Roman Law.

Literary Notices.

GOSPEL CRITICISM AND HISTORICAL CHRISTIANITY. By ORCLE COBE, D. D. Published by Putnam & Sons, N. Y.

Notwithstanding the protestations of Roman Catholic and Orthodox Protestant theologians, that the standards of Christian faith have been successfully maintained against the encroachments of "the higher criticism," so called, it must, in fairness, be admitted that the intelligence of this age demands a larger liberty of thought in relation to the historical accuracy of the several books of the Bible, the inspiration and authority of their contents, and the make-up of the sacred canon, than had hitherto been conceded by the conservative theologian. This book is a response to this demand.

The Christian public is to be congratulated that so much Christian candor and eminent ability and scholarship have been brought to this discussion.

The assaults of criticism have been regarded with something of consternation by those who have felt content to abide by existing standards, and frantic efforts have been made in certain quarters to weaken and ward off these assaults. The author of this work has the courage to enter the field of inquiry, in the spirit of the severest criticism, and following fact and reason to accept results, however much at variance with accepted theories and teachings they might be. That he surrenders much to the historical critic, and admits innovations, which seem perilous to some is evident. This does not weaken his faith in the essential inspiration and truth of the Scriptures. He disarms hostile criticism by yielding up indefensible positions, but finds ample standing room for faith in what remains of fact and truth, and assures the Christian he may dismiss his fears as to the ultimate truth and power and triumph of Christianity. The book is a most able and admirable contribution to the religious literature of the times.

WHO WROTE THE BIBLE?—A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE. By Washington Gladden. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.

As to the divine inspiration of the Bible, there has been every degree of faith and kind of sentiment among its readers.

While some have regarded it as a transcript of the Divine Mind from "lid to lid," inspired in every word, and too sacred to admit of doubt without sacrilege, others have felt at liberty to doubt its plenary inspiration, yet they hold that in its general scope and meaning it is "God's Book," and must be maintained in its integrity against criticism, while the faith of yet others is still less, shading off more and more till it reaches utter skepticism and infidelity.

The author of this work, an accredited minister of the Gospel, Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, accedes to the claims of the historical critics, grants that there is much bound up with the inspired teachings which is neither inspired nor true, and claims that the intelligent Christian must exercise his reason and common sense in discriminating between the human and divine in the make up of the book.

Those who are willing to do this will find the work of Mr. Gladden a most suggestive and valuable help.

The spirit of the broadest charity breathes through the work, but it will doubtless produce a flutter in conservative theological circles. Believing in the largest liberty of Christian thought and belief we heartily commend the book as a valuable contribution to the theological literature of the age.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPACY VALID, CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF THE SCRIPTURES, THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS AND OF HISTORY. By BOSTWICK HAWLEY, D. D. Published by Hunt & Eaton, Cranston & Curtis.

Anyone desiring a succinct and forcible putting of the question of Episcopacy cannot do better than get this little book. Under the heading of "Modifications of the Episcopacy" the author does not rise to the magnitude of the question. It may have been a want of room rather than a failure to appreciate the importance of the discussion.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL SERMONS. A series of Sermons delivered in "Old John Street" Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, by prominent ministers of different denominations. Edited by W. W. Bowditch, D. D.

In 1889-'90, under the pastorate of Dr. Bowditch, there were a series of twenty-eight sermons preached by ministers of seven denominations, in the "Old John Street" Church, New York City. These have been put into book form. The volume is worthy of perusal. Many questions of great interest are discussed by very prominent men of our own and other denominations.

In connection with each sermon is a half-tone picture of the preacher. Everything has been done possible to throw about the printed sermon the charm of the speaker.

THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE. By W. J. Dawson. Hunt & Eaton, N. Y., Cranston & Curtis, Cld.

The addresses which make up this book are bold, dashing, and exhibit a good range of intelligence. The addresses, as the author admits, do not have a very close or logical connection with the subject which is assumed as the title of the book. A vein of originality runs through them, and at times they are refreshingly suggestive.

But they leave us very much in the dark as to "The church of the Future." If existing churches fall so far short of representing Christ and Christianity, it is difficult to avoid the conviction that they ought to be abandoned for something better suited to the purpose.

That there is too much ground for his scathing allegations we must all admit, and we can all unite with him in insisting that very many of those who profess religion should do very differently; but alas, what is the ground of hope that they ever will? He does not tell us. If the church of the future is incapable of some definition, it seems hardly worth while to write about it. We need something of it in outline and method to make it an intelligent object of thought, but the author fails to give it.

In his view the value of a "profession of faith" and a creed dwindles into nothing in the presence of right conduct and a right life. His drift is strongly and unmistakably away from dogmatism and ecclesiasticism, but from want of a better defined objective, his brilliant and epigrammatic rhetoric may be said to be iconoclastic more than constructive in effect.

The Christian Propaganda needs method, and while the author makes existing methods fearfully inadequate, without seeming to intend it, he leaves us with a feeling of uncertainty as to what better is possible.

The chapter on the "Socialism of Jesus" is disappointing. The hope that something would be set forth having form and consistence as a scheme or mode of social life is not realized. We are left to feel, as we have long felt, that the hand of a competent master has not yet taken hold of this subject. But we commend the book for its liberty of thought, its aggressiveness, and the Christian spirit which breathes through all its pages.

A WINTER IN INDIA AND MALAYA AMONG THE METHODIST MISSIONS. By Rev. M. V. R. Knox, Ph. D., R. D. Hunt & Eaton, N. Y.

It is difficult to understand why books of travel are not more in demand. The desire to visit other lands is very strong, and many thousands are annually spent in "touring beyond the sea." It is well known, however, that other elements besides the desire to know other lands and peoples, enter, as causes, into the yearly pilgrims to Europe and elsewhere. "To see is to know," and seeing better satisfies ordinary curiosity than can any book of travel. "Actual travel, therefore, is more fascinating to the average enquirer after this kind of knowledge than books of travel, however ably written. But, after all, books of travel present many advantages over an outing tour. They can be procured at the merest trifle of cost. They are free from the dangers, annoyances and privations inevitably incident to traveling abroad. Besides a much more comprehensive and fuller knowledge can be obtained from books than the ordinary tourist can hope to obtain by travel. He who tells the story of his travel for the public should, of course, in addition to being a close observer, be well versed in literature and art, in economic and social science, and thus qualified to estimate the true significance of facts, for he is not to serve as a mere gazetteer. His aim should be rather to develop a better ideal of human life. If, in addition to this equipment, he have the happy faculty of drawing his pictures to the life he may be relied on as furnishing better means of information than that of actual travel itself. The author in this case with no great pretensions or flourish of trumpets yet brings to his work good ability. His book is literally crammed with instructive facts and incidents, though destitute somewhat of dramatic interest. You may depend upon it you will be interested and profited by a perusal of his clean and religiously helpful pages.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS FROM HENRY DRUMMOND. By Elizabeth Curston. Published by James Pott & Co., N. Y.

This is a beautiful book of nearly three hundred pages. It is made up of selections from the various works of Dr. Drummond. It is so arranged that each day of the year has its reading. It is specially fitted for the parlor or bed-room table, where a few minutes can be utilized by reading such choice selections as compose this little volume.

The *National Medical Review* is a journal published by Chas. H. Stowell, M. D., Washington, D. C. It is a very bright medical journal, and is worthy of careful perusal of any one interested in the discussion of advanced medical thought. Dr. Stowell is a well-known author of various school books on subjects especially qualifying him to be the editor of such a review. It is published monthly, and is edited with reference to the busy practitioner, who may not have as much time for study as he would desire. Price \$1.00 per year.

THE INCARNATION OF THE SON OF GOD. Being the Bampton Lectures for 1891. By Charles Gore, M. A. Charles Scribner Sons, N. Y.

The subject of this work precipitates the author into a discussion which thoroughly stirred and even divided the church as early as the middle of the third century. It is not surprising that on going before a modern Oxford audience he felt that he must hold in check the drift into scholastic and theological substitutes which his subject imparted to his inquiries. He says in his preface, "I aim at presenting the subject of the Incarnation to the general reader rather than the theological student."

But the reader nevertheless must not hope if he consents

to shut himself up with the author that he will be able to breathe the atmosphere of modern liberal thought and criticism. He must listen to the arguments which have often been made to prove the "Trinity," the "Eternal Sonship," the essential nature of the divine Son both as to his humanity and his divinity, his sacrificial "Atonement for the sins of the world;" and going through with it all he must, if he can make up his mind to agree with the author, take sides with Athanasius against Arius; that it is *homoousios* and not *homoiousios*; the Son of God is of the same substance with the Father.

In the first three chapters he endeavors "to justify," as he says, "at the bar of nature and of history the faith of the Christian in the incarnate Son of God," and then proceeds to "a more exact examination of what that faith means."

This requires, he thinks, "more specific definitions;" and he accepts the statements as finally formulated in the Council of Chalcedon as such definitions. They are these, to wit:

1. As Son of God, Jesus Christ is very God, of one substance with the Father.
2. As Son of Man, he is perfectly man in the completeness of human faculties and sympathies.
3. Though both God and Man, He is yet one person, namely, the Son of God, who has taken manhood into Himself.
4. In this incarnation the manhood, though it is truly assumed into the divine person, still remains none the less truly human, so that Jesus Christ is of one substance with us men in respect of His manhood, as He is with the Father in respect of His Godhead.

In the light of these definitions the author accepts the orthodox creeds of the early church "as simple summaries of the original Christian faith," and, of course, seeks to defend them.

Then he proceeds to enquire "what is the relation of the theology of these creeds to the faith of the New Testament in Jesus Christ."

The author brings to his task a cast of mind moulded in the most conservative orthodoxy and an implicit faith in the authority of the church and her teachers with a fair degree, one may say, of ability and scholarship. But notwithstanding his expressed aim to produce a work "for the general reader," we must think he has produced one more suited to "the theological student."

FROM THE FIELD.

Dr. Henry A. Buttz, president of Drew Theological Seminary, writes from Carlsbad, Austria, in regard to The American University as follows:

"The plans for the University as outlined by the Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, must commend it to the church as worthy of its cordial support. The movement is a great one. I trust you will find a most hearty response from the church in accordance with the recommendation of the late General Conference. It affords me pleasure to join in recommending this great enterprise, and in wishing for it a most liberal support in connection with the approaching Columbian Collection."

Rev. J. F. Pierce, of Flagstaff, Ariz., sends us \$4.40, and adds: "We wish you abundant success in an enterprise worthy of such a name as this." This shows that our frontier fields have men of broad thought and enterprise. It would have been easy for him to have excused himself on the ground of doing missionary work. This should be an inspiration to some who are more favorably situated.

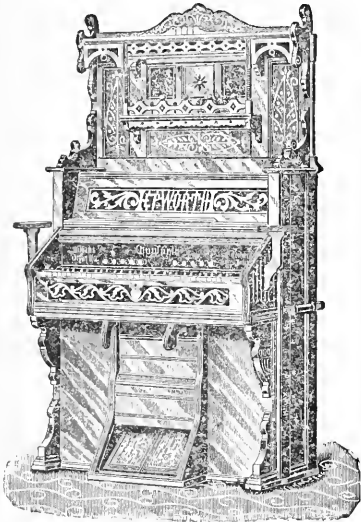
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SCRIPTION.**

This is the third number of THE COURIER which we have sent you as "sample copy." We hope you are pleased with it and will forward to us as soon as convenient the subscription price—fifty cents for the year commencing with September, 1892. If you do not care to have THE COURIER continue coming, please notify your postmaster or drop us a postal to that effect and we will take your name from our list. We hope you will not only permit us to count you among our readers, but that you will secure a club of at least ten at the exceedingly low rates which we offer for the first year. It is impossible for us to communicate with each one except in this general way.

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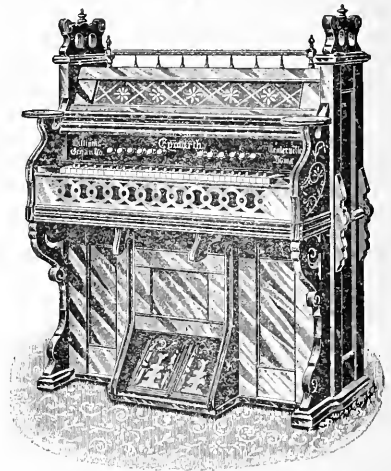
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CENTERVILLE, IOWA.



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RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1890.

Having intimately known T. W. Tallmadge, of Washington, D. C., we recommend him as a reliable and capable attorney for prosecuting Pension and other Claims against the Government.

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The University Courier.

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1892.

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Advertising Manager, A. E. DUNN,
57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Editorial.

PLEASE read the notice "To Our Readers" on last page, and encourage us by not only sending in your name for the permanent list of subscribers, but also those of your friends.

WE hope that the two letters of Bishop Hurst in this issue of THE COURIER to our Presiding Elders and Pastors will receive special attention as bearing upon the Columbian Offering for The American University.

THE leaves for the Autograph Album are now ready for the Epworth Leagues. We hope the pastors will encourage their Epworth Leagues to raise an average of one dollar for each member, so that we may have a complete Autograph Record.

LETTER TO THE PASTORS.

The General Conference authorized a subscription or collection on October 16th in all our churches in behalf of the establishment and endowment of The American University at Washington, D. C. This is to be called the "Columbian Offering." A large number of our pastors were either attending their annual conferences, or but just returning from them in October. For this and various other good reasons this cause has not yet been presented to many of our churches. Satisfactory returns have come from a large number and are still arriving from every part of the country.

In the case of the churches where the subscription has not been taken, I will ask the pastor to please arrange with his Official Board for a specified day to be set apart for this purpose. This is not to be an annual subscription, and all that we ask is that one day. What we want is *an offering from every church in the denomination.*

Please do not take a plate collection, but a subscription by cards or personal solicitation. Some of our pastors have given the matter such personal attention that the result has been in every way most gratifying.

The present number of THE COURIER is intended to convey such information as may be helpful in pre-

senting the interests of The American University to the congregations of our church. If any further information is needed, please apply to the office of this paper and it will be forwarded. I would like you to have all the information which is at our command.

Please bear in mind that this subscription on the part of our individual churches is only for one occasion. We have no authority nor desire to ask a second presentation, but only that in cases where the subscription has not as yet been taken it may be attended to as early as possible.

I am glad to report that the interest in the University is still growing. You may be glad to know that among recent contributions are two, one of twenty-five thousand dollars from a gentleman who is a member of another denomination and another of five thousand dollars from a lady.

Please do all you can to have your church do its part in the establishment of this institution, that it may be a tower of strength for all the years to come. Please send me a line giving me the date when the cause will be presented.

The American University, coming before the church with the indorsement of a large number of annual conferences and the unanimous approval of the General Conference of 1892, I feel that it is not too much to ask you as a brother minister to lead the people under your charge to large deeds toward the planting of this Protestant University at the Capital of the nation.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN F. HURST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1892.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDING ELDERS.

MY DEAR BRETHREN:

In the present number of THE COURIER I address a letter to all the pastors of our church who have not as yet taken the Columbian Offering for The American University, in order that measures may be taken as promptly as possible to present the interests of this institution to our people. While you are not pastors and do not have immediate responsibility for the congregations, let me ask you to do what you can to urge the pastors to do their utmost to take a subscription in every case where it has not been taken.

The day appointed was Sunday, October 16th, but in many parts of the country many of the pastors had not returned to their work, and in a large part of

the West the churches had not reached their regular order of fall and winter work. In every case where the subscription has not been taken it is of great importance that one be taken. May I not request that at your quarterly conferences and district conferences, and in your visits to the various churches, in all your ministrations you will do all you can? We have no authority to ask for more than one presentation. The General Conference authorized but one. But this one should be made as full and strong as possible.

This number of our paper contains information suitable for a pastor to use on such an occasion, but should you need further information please drop a line to our office and it will be sent you.

Among the recent facts that will encourage our friends throughout the country is Mrs. John A. Logan's organization of the women of the country into the American University League to raise one million dollars for the enterprise.

We greatly need the help of our Presiding Elders to carry out the important work before us, and I am sure we shall not look to them in vain.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN F. HURST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1892.

A PLEASING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Among the events of the recent past is one of which all our friends will be glad to hear. On October 20th Mr. William Thompson, an honored citizen of Washington, who has a suburban residence at Sligo, Montgomery County, Maryland, accompanied by his wife, made a pleasant morning call upon Bishop Hurst, and at the close put into the hand of the Bishop his check for twenty-five thousand dollars for the American University. This liberal and graceful act will make the donor one of the chief benefactors of the University, both because of the magnitude of the contribution and because of its early bestowment. Such a gift should inspire others from various sources. It will hasten the day when the institution, as yet invisible to the natural eye, shall assume form and take to itself "a local habitation" as well as "a name," on the beautiful and commanding site already secured in the northwest part of our city by the generosity of the people of Washington.

Mr. Thompson prescribes that his gift shall be a part of a fund for the erection of a Hall. He expressed his strong desire for the speedy erection of the first building, and also for the early laying out of the grounds. Bishop Hurst informed him that Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect of the Central Park, New York, had visited the grounds and made an examination preliminary to its laying out,

THE DECEMBER MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of The American University was held Wednesday, December 7, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C. Hon. Hiram Price presided, and there were present also Rev. Dr. D. H. Carroll, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. George P. Hunkill, Oil City, Pa.; Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, Rev. Dr. A. M. King, Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, of New York; President W. W. Smith, of Randolph-Macon College; Hon. W. M. Springer, of Illinois; Hon. Jacob Tome, Port Deposit, Md.; Mr. A. B. Browne, Mr. Benjamin Charlton, Mr. A. B. Duvall, Hon. M. G. Emery, General S. S. Henkle, Bishop J. F. Hurst, Mr. B. F. Leighton, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. H. B. Moulton, and Mr. S. W. Woodward, of Washington. The following were elected members of the Board: Rev. J. W. Reid, Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. John S. Huyler, New York, and Mrs. P. L. Bennett, Wilkesbarre, Pa. General S. S. Henkle was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

A Finance Committee consisting of five members of the Board was constituted, and Hon. M. G. Emery, Mr. S. W. Woodward, Mr. B. F. Leighton, Mr. A. B. Browne, and Bishop J. F. Hurst were elected as such.

Mrs. John A. Logan was elected President of the American University League, an organization of American women who purpose to raise \$1,000,000 for the University. A contribution to this fund of \$5,000 from Mrs. P. L. Bennett, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was announced, and also the cash gift of \$25,000 from Mr. William Thompson, of Sligo, Md., towards a building fund. Initial measures were taken towards raising one million dollars during the year 1893, and toward this amount, on condition that it be secured before January 1, 1894. Rev. Dr. George W. Gray, General Secretary, pledged ten thousand dollars.

The Secretary, Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, was absent, being in attendance upon the Central Convention of Presiding Elders, at Elkhart, Ind. Letters explaining their absence and encouraging the work were received from Bishop Thomas Bowman, St. Louis; Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York; Bishop C. H. Fowler, Minneapolis; Mr. Job H. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe, New York; Bishop J. P. Newman, Omaha; Governor R. E. Pattison, Harrisburg; Mr. Charles Scott and Mrs. Matthew Simpson, Philadelphia; Mr. J. E. Searles, Jr., Brooklyn; Bishop J. H. Vincent, Buffalo; and Bishop A. W. Wilson, Baltimore.

The Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, was authorized, in the name of the Board, to present for co-operation to the Trustees and to other friends of the University the proposition for raising ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE.

ALBERT OSBORN, Secretary *pro tem*,

DR. WHEELER TO BISHOP SIMPSON.

ERIE, PA., June 1, 1892.

MY DEAR BISHOP HURST: As you desired, I send you a short account of a suggestion I made years ago to Bishop Simpson concerning the establishment of a great Methodist University in Washington City. It was in the fall of 1854, the year after I was received into the North Ohio Conference. I was stationed at Milan, Ohio, and for some reason, I do not remember what, had occasion to drop a note to Bishop Simpson. In it I spoke of the want of recognition of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Government at Washington, stating that we had no representative in the President's Cabinet and never had. In this last statement I was mistaken, for Judge McLean had been a member of General Jackson's Cabinet. I then suggested the importance of a great Methodist University in Washington, associated with a periodical through which the Church might influence public opinion in the interests of political morality, righteousness and religion. This is the substance of what I wrote.

Yours truly,

A. WHEELER.

WOMEN AND THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The relation of women to higher institutions of learning is worthy of consideration. In 1868 the royal charter of the London University was so extended that it made it possible for the university to extend to women certain opportunities, which permitted them to enjoy partial benefits of the university, but not to enter the arena, and contend for all the institution proffered.

The language of the charter as amended August 27, 1868, is as follows:

We did, amongst other things, will, grant and ordain that the said Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows should have power to cause to be held from time to time as they should deem expedient, a special Examination of Women being Candidates for such Certificates of Proficiency as therein mentioned, and after every such Examination to grant to such Female Candidates in such mode and on compliance by such Candidates with such conditions as the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows of the said University might determine, such Certificates of Proficiency, as the said Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows should from time to time by regulations made in that behalf determine.

Ten years after this, May 4, 1878, the charter was again amended, and a much broader and more advanced position taken upon the subject. The language of the charter at that time is as follows:

And Whereas it is expedient still further to extend the benefits of the said University, and for that purpose to enlarge the powers of the said Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows so as to enable them to examine for and after examination to grant to Women any Degrees or Certificates of Proficiency which they have power to grant to Men:

NOW KNOW YE, that We do, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal and of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, will, grant and ordain that all the powers and provisions relating to the granting of Degrees and Certificates of Proficiency contained in our said recited Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of our reign shall henceforward be read and construed as applying to Women as well as to Men, and that except as hereinafter mentioned all the parts of our same Letters Patent shall be read and construed as if the extended powers hereby conferred were contained in our same Letters Patent.

The women were not to be members of the Convocation until invited to become so by the Convocation. In every other respect unlimited privileges were extended to them.

The inquiry would naturally arise, What has been the result of this remarkable change in the charter of this great institution? In order to form a basis of deduction we give the following facts as reported in the catalogue of 1890 and 1891.

The figures cover all the departments of the University as organized for the past seven years, commencing with 1883. This is probably sufficient data from which to draw correct inferences. We hope from time to time to give the facts upon this subject with reference to other institutions of similar grade.

PERSONS APPLYING FOR MATRICULATION.

Candidates—men, 12,857; women, 2,016.

Passed—men, 7,164; women, 1,255.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Candidates—men, 3,017; women, 505.

Passed—men, 1,745; women, 333.

Bachelor of Arts:

Candidates—men, 2,154; women, 294.

Passed—men, 1,102; women, 188.

Master of Arts:

Candidates—men, 163; women, 21.

Passed—men, 93; women, 14.

Doctor of Literature:

Candidates—men, 8; women, 1.

Passed—men, 4; women, 0.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE.

Candidates—men, 774; women, 143.

Passed—men, 445; women, 67.

Bachelor of Science:

Candidates—men, 478; women, 55.

Passed—men, 265; women, 32.

Doctor of Science:

Candidates—men, 68; women, 3.

Passed—men, 39; women, 2.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS.

Candidates—men, 419; women, 3.

Passed—men, 213; women, 0.

Bachelor of Laws:

Candidates—men, 225; women, 4.

Passed—men, 111; women, 1.

Doctor of Laws:

Candidates—men, 28; women, 0.

Passed—men, 10; women, 0.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

Candidates—men, 1,622; women, 78.
Passed—men, 978; women, 55.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Candidates—men, 973; women, 37.
Passed—men, 570; women, 25.

Bachelor of Medicine:

Candidates—men, 563; women, 12.
Passed—men, 372; women, 8.

Doctor of Medicine:

Candidates—men, 276; women, 3.
Passed—men, 200; women, 1.

Bachelor of Surgery:

Candidates—men, 141; women, 1
Passed—men, 108; women, 1.

Master in Surgery:

Candidates—men, 16; women, 0.
Passed—men, 11; women, 0.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.

Candidates—men, 63; women, 3.
Passed—men, 48; women, 3.

Bachelor of Music:

Candidates—men, 22; women, 0.
Passed—men, 12; women, 0.

INTERMEDIATE DOCTOR OF MUSIC EXAMINATION

Candidates—men, 5; women, 0.
Passed—men, 5; women, 0.

Doctor of Music:

Candidates—men, 4; women, 0.
Passed—men, 4; women, 0.

TOTAL NUMBER AT ALL OF THE EXAMINATIONS.*

Candidates—men, 23,876; women, 3,179.
Passed—men, 13,499; women, 1,955.

AN IMPORTANT GIFT.

Through the gift of Mr. John E. Searles, jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of our trustees, and who represented the Board among the speakers at the University mass-meeting held at Omaha last May, this historic Bible becomes the possession of The American University. Mr. Searles recently purchased it from Rev. W. H. Boole, who in 1870 purchased it, through Philip Phillips, from George John Stevenson, of London, England. The following original certificates accompany the precious volume:

The Rev. Samuel Wesley, A. M., was appointed Rector of Epworth at the end of the year 1696. He lived to enjoy that preferment till the spring of the year 1735, a period of nearly forty years. During that whole period the Bible used by him and by his curates, one of whom was for some time his son, the Rev. John Wesley, is this volume. It continued to be used in Epworth Church till about the end of the reign of King George, when another and smaller one took its place and this was preserved in the vestry. In October, 1834, the Rev. Robert Aitken, then an exceedingly popular clergyman, preached some special sermons in Epworth Church, and on the following day Mr. Sharp, churchwarden of the parish, presented this old Bible to Mr. Aitken, who immediately on his arrival in London gave the book to Mrs. Smith, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, and when that lady died, this with other Wesley valuables was disposed of to cover the cost of her illness and funeral. This Bible was bought by the present writer, G. J. Stevenson, as executor to Mrs. Smith. On the blank leaf, opposite

to St. Matthew's Gospel, Mr. Aitken has written as follows: "This Bible was used in Epworth Church by the Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of the great and good John Wesley, during the term of his incumbency. It was presented to me by Mr. Sharp as a most valuable relic of the Wesley family, on my visit to Epworth in the month of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; and its identity was most clearly attested by unquestionable testimony.—R. AITKEN."

EYRETON, October 28th, 1834.

GEO. JNO. STEVENSON.

[Letter of Philip Phillips, attached to invoice.]

NEW YORK, March 27, 1870.

The Bible referred to in the above invoice I first saw in England in the possession of Geo. J. Stevenson, and was held by him as a most precious relic of the great and good Wesley.

Returning to New York, the fact of the existence of this rare and valuable Epworth Wesley Pulpit Bible was casually made known in conversation with Rev. W. H. Boole, who desired me to immediately write and learn if it could be obtained for any consideration. Owing to pecuniary embarrassments having overtaken the owner, he reluctantly consented to dispose of it to me. And I this day transfer the same to Rev. W. H. Boole. PHILIP PHILLIPS.

This Bible was seen by thousands of visitors at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, held in Washington in October, 1891, and it will ever hold a conspicuous place among the relics of Methodist history.

THE RIGHT RING.

The following article, by Rev. Charles W. Buoy, D. D., of Philadelphia, clipped from the *Peninsula Methodist*, has the right ring. We must not think of trying to accomplish so great an undertaking as building a great university with a few dollars which simply float in upon us. We have opened an account with every church in Methodism, and hope that each church will raise at least one dollar per member. This would give us \$2,500,000. Some of our most prominent pastors, such as Drs. Buoy, Chapman and Hulburt of Philadelphia Conference, are making private appeals and securing generous responses.

Brethren, by one united effort let us show the world what the Methodist Episcopal Church can do when it makes a united effort.

"In reading your most excellent paper, I noticed one offering for the American University, and was not a little surprised that the pastor only took a plate collection, when the object was one of such magnitude. It seems to me that a subscription might be taken in our churches generally that would at least average one dollar a member. I took my offering last Sunday, and during this week have been hunting my absentees, trying to gain a subscription from every one. I want all friends to know of the great work started by Bishop Hurst; for I am firmly convinced that if Protestantism can know of the meaning of this great work, it will respond and millions will be collected. The question of its necessity can be summed

up in one inquiry: "Shall the higher thought of the nation be captured by Rome, or shall it be ruled by Protestantism?"

"The answer to that inquiry is in the power largely of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Roman clergy for their University in Washington went from door to door in Philadelphia, and some of us in Protestant bonds of fellowship are doing the same in the same city, being determined by all means to build our great school.

"May we not have in all the churches a personal canvass for this new ministry of our beloved church?"

THE BEGINNINGS OF OUR FUNDS.

Aside from the Land Fund of \$100,000 for the purchase of the site, provided for by the citizens of Washington, donations have been received upon each of the following propositions:

1. The young people of the Church under the leadership of the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, and other young people's organizations, to raise \$500,000 to build an Epworth Hall and endow an Epworth Professorship.

2. \$500,000 to be raised by a donation of one dollar each to build the Administration Hall in honor of and to bear the name of Abraham Lincoln.

3. 1,000 preachers to give one hundred dollars each to build an Asbury Memorial Hall in commemoration of the services and labors of Francis Asbury, our pioneer American bishop.

4. 5,000 persons to give one hundred dollars each to endow a School of Discovery.

5. One hundred persons to give \$10,000 each to establish one hundred Fellowships.

6. 1,000 persons to give \$1,000 dollars each for the General Fund.

7. \$1,000,000 to be raised by the women of the country organized into the American University Leagues under the leadership of Mrs. John A. Logan.

STEPS OF PROGRESS INTERESTING DATA.

1850-1880—Early suggested by Bishops Simpson and Ames, Dr. (now Bishop) Newman, Dr. Alfred Wheeler, and Rev. William Arthur, M. A., of England.

1880-1890—A topic of conversation among our educators and public men.

Jan. 25, 1890—Option of \$1000 paid on land with money guaranteed by Mrs. Catherine E. Hurst.

Feb. 14, 1890—First subscription of \$100 toward the proposed \$100,000 from Methodist preachers by Rev. Richard W. Copeland.

Feb. 28, 1890—First installment of \$20,000 paid on site; transfer of title, Davis, Achsah, to John F. Hurst, \$100,000, parts of tracts known as "St. Philip and Jacob" and "Friendship."

March 25, 1890—Public meeting at the Metropolitan Church. Addresses by Bishop Hurst, Dr. W. A. Bartlett, Senator Hawley, Representative Elijah W. Morse and Bishop Newman.

April 14, 1890—Letter and contribution from George Bancroft, the historian.

April 27, 1890—University Sunday in Methodist Episcopal Churches of Washington.

May 13, 1890—Resolutions of approval by twenty Methodist students in Berlin, Germany.

May 13, 1890—Resolutions of Bishops approving.

Nov. 3, 1890—Planting of eighteen Oriental Plane trees, given by T. W. Tallmadge, on University grounds by the Bishops.

Nov. 3, 1890—Mass-meeting at Metropolitan Church, Washington; letter from President Harrison; addresses by Bishops Bowman, Ninde, Vincent, Warren and Hurst, and Major H. O. Cloughton.

May 15, 1891—Resolution by the Epworth League Board of Control, at St. Louis, Mo., approving.

May 28, 1891—Certificate of Incorporation, District of Columbia.

May 28, 1891—Organization of The American University, at Arlington Hotel, Washington. Election of thirty-six trustees, of Chancellor, Secretary and Registrar. Transfer of title to University site by Bishop Hurst to Trustees.

August, 1891—Appeal by Bishop Hurst for ten millions of dollars.

October, 1891—Presentation of Historic Chair, made from wood of City Road Chapel, to the University, by Dr. T. B. Stephenson, President of Wesleyan Methodist Conference of England.

October 15, 1891—Reception to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference by the Trustees at Arlington Hotel. Addresses by Bishop Hurst, William Arthur, Hugh Price Hughes, Bishop Hendrix, Bishop Newman, Dr. Carman, Dr. W. A. Bartlett, Dr. J. W. Hamilton and Dr. J. M. Buckley.

October 17, 1891—Visit of members of the Ecumenical Conference to University site. Addresses by Bishop Foss, Dr. T. B. Stephenson and ex-Governor John Evans, of Colorado.

October 20, 1891—Gift of gold watch and chain by a lady eighty-eight years old.

Nov. 11, 1891—Resolutions of College Presidents, Cleveland, O., at College Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, approving.

Feb. 12, 1892—Certificates for contributing members of the Epworth League issued.

March 31, 1892—Meeting of Trustees. Election of eleven Trustees.

April 20, 1892—The American University League, a plan to organize the women of America in the interest of the University, outlined to the Executive Committee, at their request, by Mrs. John A. Logan.

May 8, 1892—American University day at General Conference, Omaha.

May 25, 1892—The General Conference at Omaha adopts The American University, approves its Trustees, and authorizes a Columbian Offering in all Methodist Episcopal Churches, on Sunday, Oct. 16, 1892.

July 7, 1892—Election of General Secretary by the Executive Committee.

Oct. 20, 1892—Gift of \$25,000 from William Thompson, Washington, D. C., toward a Building Fund.

Dec. 7, 1892—Semi-annual meeting of the trustees. Election of three additional members of the Board, making forty-six in all. Election of National Officers of The American University League.

Contributions.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BY PROFESSOR M. D. LEARNED, PH. D.

The Johns Hopkins University was opened in the fall of 1876, and, as the Centennial University, marks the beginning of a new epoch in American education. The older American universities were rather colleges with university appendages than universities proper. To be sure, some of them were equipped with the traditional faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy; but the method and spirit of the instruction were directed for the most part toward the preparation of students for the practice of their respective professions rather than toward research and discovery. American scholars had contributed no small share to the scientific results of the first century of our national history, but this work was rather the accomplishment of individuals than the organized effort of a distinct school or system of schools.

The conflict between the *gymnasium* and the *real schule*, between the humanities and the sciences, between the classical and moderns, threatened to sweep away the older traditions of academic work and inaugurate new ones. But the old mooring which held us to the past remained firm, and readjustment, compromise between the old and the new, seemed the proper solution of the problem. This compromise by adjustment or selection was expressed by President Gilman in his Inaugural in these words: "All sciences are worthy of promotion; or in other words it is useless to dispute whether literature or science should receive most attention or whether there is any essential difference between the old and the new education. * * *

As it is impossible for any university to encourage with equal freedom all branches of learning, a selection must be made by enlightened governors, and that selection must depend on the requirements and deficiencies of a given people in a given period. * * * Individual students cannot pursue all branches of learning, and must be allowed to select under the guidance of those who are appointed to counsel them."

In a word, specialization must become the watchword of the new education. As in the arts and trades, so in the domain of letters, differentiation and concentration are the conditions of success.

The new education, then, to meet the demands of this exacting age must train specialists—specialists in classical literature and philology, specialists in modern literature and philology, specialists in mathematics and the natural sciences, specialists in history and politics.

It was on the crest of this new wave of educational revolution that the *idea* of the Johns Hopkins University came in. A university in the new spirit of the times, a school or system of schools, where both letters and science, the old and the new, should thrive side by side, each stimulating the other.

ORGANIZATION.

The Johns Hopkins University began its work by the organization of but one of the traditional faculties, that of philosophy. The reasons for the choice of philosophy are obvious, as this faculty comprehends those subjects most closely connected with modern culture—languages, literature, history, political economy, mathematics, chemistry, physics, and biology. It is interesting and significant that among the first departments organized the oldest and the newest studies—Greek and biology—were represented. In

the selection of instructors the University sought men who represented distinctive lines of inquiry, drawing as far as possible from the ranks of American scholars. It was necessary, however, particularly in those early days, to call specialists from abroad.

COLLEGIATE WORK.

Collegiate or undergraduate work in the early history of the University was quite subsidiary to the graduate departments. It was the natural result of the conditions under which the students labored, as in many cases those coming with the bachelor's degree from other colleges were obliged to do one or more years of preliminary work before entering the graduate courses of the University. It was, therefore, a necessity that under-graduate courses should be offered under the auspices of the University. In the organization of collegiate courses, the work of the graduate departments was constantly kept in view, and the under-graduate work leading up to the degree of bachelor of Arts was differentiated into separate groups, seven in number, each requiring the same number of years for its completion. These groups are: I. Classical; II. Mathematical-Physical; III. Chemical-Biological; IV. Physical-Chemical; V. Latin-Mathematical; VI. Historical-Political; VII. Modern Languages. Though in the case of all of the groups certain studies are required, there remains ample scope for election without materially affecting the symmetry of the collegiate course. This departure from the old academic traditions is amply justified by the results already obtained. A great advantage was gained in point of time. But perhaps the chief advantage of this group system so closely connected with the graduate work of the University has been the stimulus which both the methods and the men of the University departments have exerted upon the under-graduate students.

SPIRIT AND METHOD OF UNIVERSITY WORK.

The University, from the first, has combined instruction with investigation, and while it has always selected its faculty with a view of securing good instruction, the one predominant characteristic of the institution is the spirit of research which has been the inspiring genius of the University, and has shaped its unique career in America. This atmosphere of investigation gives color, form and direction to the vague ideals of the aspiring student. In the quest of new truth his crude purpose of acquiring the known is but a milestone in his study, and the mastery of method as well as of matter becomes his equipment for the discovery of new truth.

As regards method, University instruction consists chiefly of two features, the lecture and the seminary. Though the relation of these two forms of instruction varies in different departments, they are, nevertheless, clearly recognizable in all.

By means of lectures the instructor presents the general principles of the subject, or group of subjects, in hand.

The seminary, on the other hand, may be characterized as the workshop or laboratory of a given department, but in a somewhat extended sense. In it are assembled the instructor and advanced students of a department for purposes of analysis, interpretation, and investigation. Thus the experience of the instructor and the inquiry of the student are brought into closest relations, and co-operate in determining new methods and finding new results. A variation of the seminary is found in the journal meeting or club. In these meetings very many perhaps most of the researches made by the members of the University have

originated. To show what has been produced in one department of the Philosophical faculty alone, that of Philology, it will suffice to consult "Bibliographia Hopkinsiensis," published in 1891.

LIBRARIES.

University work has been greatly facilitated by the system of open libraries. From the first, great care has been exercised in the selection of books and monographs. At the opening of the University there was already a well assorted collection of books, about 100,000 in number, known as the Peabody Library, in this city. The reference libraries of the University have been equipped with a view to supplementing the Peabody collection by such special treatises as are of value to the investigator. In more recent years the Enoch Pratt Free Library has come to the further aid of scholars by purchasing large collections of modern authors in English, French, German and Spanish. Thus the University, by supplying what was not accessible in these two large libraries in the city, has collected some 50,000 volumes, and so has access to about 300,000 in all. These facilities are further increased by the easy access to the great Congressional Library at Washington.

One feature of the library system of the University deserves special mention, viz: the accessibility of the books. All special departmental collections and alcoves are open to students during library hours, and with the exception of a few reserved books, works may be taken out for an indefinite period by both instructors and students.

A very efficient part of the University library equipment is the large collection of current learned journals and reviews received as they appear. These are about 1,000 in number, and present the latest researches of the civilized world in the languages of the respective countries. Through this scientific exchange, members of the University are enabled to keep in close touch with the work of their respective departments.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

It was the purpose of the trustees from the first to organize other faculties besides that of Philosophy as the Johns Hopkins Hospital buildings should approach completion. With this end in view certain departments of the faculty of Philosophy, particularly Chemistry and Biology, have directed special instruction, known as the Preliminary Medical Course. The medical faculty and the Hospital Staff at present constitute the nucleus of the Medical School and represent the departments of Psychiatry, Pathology, Gynecology, Surgery, Anatomy, Principles and Practice of Medicine. The medical work so far has been in the more advanced phases of the science. In the near future the medical faculty will doubtless be fully organized and opened to the candidates for the degree of M. D.

Beginnings of other faculties have been included under that of Philosophy. The courses in Historical Jurisprudence, Administration, and Public Law, for example, are the germ for a future faculty of Law, and the department of Semitic languages would materially contribute to the organization of the faculty of Theology, though the formation of this faculty is not in the immediate plans of the University.

THE DRILL-MASTER.

BY REV. C. C. M'CALL, D. D.

From World-Wide Missions.

All the great enterprises of Methodism await his advent. The time has come when we *must* attempt and accomplish great things for God, or fall far behind in the struggle for

the supremacy of our holy religion in this world.

We need money—not by the hundred thousand only, but by millions. The Church ought to be in position to make her power felt in one year throughout the world, like an electric shock. What an impression it would make upon mankind if the Methodist Episcopal Church should build and endow the American University in a single year, and make it the Missionary Training School for all the peoples and tribes and tongues of this babbling earth! It might be done. If the twelve thousand pastors of the Church, who are sworn to utter loyalty to all that concerns the propagation of our holy religion, would only work together, fill their mouths with arguments and their hearts with burning zeal and bring the mighty logic of the facts to bear upon the people, it is possible to secure an extra penny a day from each communicant for this sublime purpose, and that would make us a thank-offering of

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

five millions for buildings and five millions for endowment, and thus launch into existence a power which would confront the false religions of the world in every land with the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

a fitting offering to lay at the feet of the King of kings.

Nor will this enterprise interfere with missionary collections. The million and a quarter by collections only will come. There is a steady upward movement. The army of Emmanuel will never halt again. Fortress after fortress will surrender at the command of our Divine Leader. O for a new baptism of faith and hope and dauntless courage! O for a million Joshuas and Calebs to shout along the lines, "We are fully able to go up and possess the world!"

Where is the drill-master who can call every soldier of Jesus Christ to a life of sacrifice and consecration and tireless effort!

"All at it! Always at it!" When will those words truthfully describe the rank and file of the Methodist Episcopal Church? Our victory would be the victory of Protestant Christianity for the whole world. Where we lead, all the other denominations would surely follow.

We want the drill-master to turn this great undisciplined host of Methodists into an invincible army. It is the one great need of the hour. The speedy conquest of the world depends upon his coming. Who is he, where is he, whose potent voice shall reach every Christian heart and every Christian home with a divine authority that shall summon all the timid and the half-hearted and the unconsecrated millions to the standard of the Cross of Christ?

GLADSTONE AT OXFORD.

BY REV. W. H. EGLIN, B. D.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

A young man, strong and healthy, glowing with knowledge and truth and love, is grand. A man who, in the prime of life, stands among the first of men, is great. But an old man, in full possession of all that youth can give and all that age imparts, is sublime.

These are the thoughts that come to our minds as we listen to the greatest of all living Englishmen, William E. Gladstone. Here, we say, is one that may well be called a sublime old man.

The man who is the political leader in England to-day ranks among her greatest of scholars and literary men. The prime minister is perfectly at home in addressing a

body of students and professors; for he is in the fullest meaning of the term a "university man," well fitted to take a professorship in any line of study to-day, or stand at the head of a great university.

Not only does he speak in a general way of various topics, but even dares to speak with authority upon subjects that require the profoundest research, and upon which specialists have spent their whole lives.

Oxford has sent out from her classic walls two men who have elevated, broadened, and invigorated the thought of two continents—Wesley and Gladstone. One, a theologian; the other, a statesman. Gladstone was a hard student and a brilliant student. He took first class honors at Oxford in both mathematics and classics.

I desire to describe a visit that this famous man made to the university where his college days were spent. The occasion of the visit was to deliver there the first of a series of lectures for the benefit of the university students. The subject of the lecture was "Mediæval Universities."

This subject at once presents to us a vast field of research in science, history, and theology. To give a comprehensive, logical, and unbiased account of all that this topic contains, is indeed a great undertaking. But here is a man, eighty-three years old, laying aside for awhile the pressing political duties, tearing himself away from the exciting debates of Parliament, to take up this, so different, so difficult, but yet, to him, so genial a task. The London *Daily Chronicle* speaks of this occasion as follows:

"Assuredly, age can not wither our venerable premier, nor custom stale his infinite variety. It might have been assumed that the heavy burdens of office would be sufficient for even a comparatively young man holding such a responsible position. But here we have the aged veteran repairing to the seat of learning which he quitted with the highest honors before most of us were born, and discussing there the question of mediæval universities, just as though a Home Rule problem had never been heard of, and Cabinet Councils were things unknown. Such intellectual virility must endear Mr. Gladstone even to that section of his countrymen most opposed to him politically, and it must make us all proud that our century and our own land has produced so notable and versatile a man."

The lecture was delivered at the Sheldonian Theater. This building has a seating capacity of two thousand. Those who were not connected with the university in any way had no chance at all of getting into the building. All who wore the "cap and gown" were to be admitted at a certain time. But before that certain time came, the enormous, eager, pushing crowd of students that swarmed on every side said plainly, "Let him that is strongest enter first." To many like myself, who are unwilling to engage in such a contest, the case seemed rather hopeless. Some who were very anxious did not wait to go through the gate but climbed over a high picket iron fence, tearing their clothes in the operation. You would have thought that the students were trying to escape from a burning building. The *Oxford Review* well describes what took place:

"The crush to obtain admission at the gates in Broad Street was something to be remembered by those who were in it, the single door being quite inadequate to carry off the surging mass of undergraduates as they forced their way through the gates and over the railings. Luckily, the gates on either side of the entrance were forcibly thrown down, otherwise some must have been fatally crushed, and the scene of the crush afterwards gave ample evidence of the struggle gone through, railings being bent and the

ground littered with remnants of caps and gowns. If anything, it was even worse inside. The heat on the stairs was almost unbearable, and men had to be assisted up by friends. Had one of them had the misfortune to fall, he would have stood but a poor chance of getting up again. How many fainted away we cannot say, but there were at least half a dozen; and many who did manage to reach the gallery had to leave owing to the effects of the crushing they had received."

This detailed account of the gathering here has been given in order to show how popular this leader of the Liberal party in England is among students of a university that is decidedly Tory in its management, and has the great leader of the Tories, Lord Salisbury, at its head. Speaking of Oxford, Gladstone once said: "I did not learn there what I have learned since, to set a due value on the imperishable and inestimable privileges of human liberty."

I shall never forget the first time that I looked upon that sublime old man, eighty-three years old, standing there, arrayed in his doctor's robes of bright red, delivering his lecture to that vast audience. His voice was loud, clear, pleasant, well modulated, and could be heard distinctly in all parts of the building. If it were not for his gray hair and somewhat wrinkled face, you might think he was thirty-eight instead of eighty-three. There was nothing in his voice or gesture to indicate old age; and though he spoke for one hour and a half, he seemed even more vigorous at the last than he was at the beginning. The lecture was a scholarly and eloquent production, that held the attention of that packed and uncomfortable audience until the very end. The London *Daily Times* speaks of the lecture as follows:

"It was a remarkable performance in every way; it would indeed be phenomenal in the case of any other prime minister than Mr. Gladstone. But from him the world seems to expect these excursions into strange fields, these wanderings in the wilderness."

Gladstone spoke in high praise of John Wesley, saying: "The remarkable will, energy, and character of John Wesley, now, after a century and a half, are represented in the English-speaking race by organized bodies of adherents estimated at not less than twelve millions, and by some at such a high figure as to exceed twenty millions."

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the lecture was the high place the speaker assigned to theology. He made it the foundation of every true university, and expressed a strong desire that Oxford should never depart from an idea essentially Christian. He pointed out the danger that lies before universities to-day in these words: "The idea that they are contracting to turn out machines of so many horsepower, rather than to form character, to rear into true excellence that marvelous creature they call man."

The orator wisely reserved this supreme thought until the last, becoming earnest and still more earnest as he quoted the motto of the university—"Dominus illuminatio mea"—and ended with a long but brilliant sentence: "May that root and atmosphere and light which yielded the best in leaf and flower and fruit, and which fed humanity up to its highest excellence for the performance of its great work in creation, be ever more and more, from age to age, the root, the atmosphere, and the light which shall sustain the life of Oxford in the generations yet to come!"

You should have heard the shouts and the clapping of hands, and seen the waving of caps that took place as Gladstone finished his lecture, and, bowing gracefully, took his seat. The prime minister was escorted to the carriage that

was awaiting him, at some distance from the place of the lecture, by many men of distinction. Most of these men were far younger than he, but none of them walked along with quicker step or better balance than that sublime old man, who in his eighty-third year is still at the front, leading his countrymen on to yet greater achievements in the future.

Oxford University, England.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

H. H. MOORE, D. D.

From Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

If on examination it is found that the reading and scholarship of the times are as superficial as their scope is wide in extent, we shall have but slight cause for congratulation or boasting. This is a fast age, and everything is affected by it. In all manufacturing establishments the idea of celerity by the use of machinery is prevalent; this notion has entered the counting-room in the form of lightning calculators, shorthand writing and typewriters; and it would be strange if schemes of education were not influenced by it. As a means of compassing this end school books have been multiplied until they have in variety become a nuisance. The boys and girls have been "helped" till they have but a faint idea of helping themselves. Instead of the midnight lamp, and toil, and time, and patience as the necessary means to an education, a perpetual search is kept up for some cross-cut easy road to scholarship. Probably not less than thirty or forty text-books may be found in every high school, and each one is a last and improved method of facilitating the acquisition of an education. Instead of delving in the roots and working up the trunk of the tree of knowledge into exact thought, pupils spend their school-days in hopping around among the small branches, plucking the tender blossoms or feeding upon the fruit.

Numerous as may be the branches of learning, and far and wide as they may extend, at root they are few in number. We arrange and specify them as follows: (1) Language, including words, orthography, grammar, rhetoric, logic, etc. (2) Mathematics, all that pertains to numbers and quantity—all that can be made to play an abstract part in time or space. (3) Physics, embracing astronomy, geology, chemistry, mechanics, and all the properties, forces and laws of matter. (4) Biology, or all that relates to the vital world, including mind, the life of the body, of animals, and of the vegetable world. As the organic world is a vital product, physiology, anatomy and medicine would come under this head. (5) Literature, embracing history, metaphysics and all branches of the higher philosophies. (6) Art, embracing poetry, painting, sculpture, music, engraving, photography, etc.

Of course, the trunk lines of learning may be put in other forms, but the above classification serves our purpose because, as we think, it is natural and logical. Starting with these as the basal elements of learning, the city high school should be of such a character that all its bright-minded boys and girls will be fitted for college as early in life as their eighteenth year. This implies hard work on the part of the pupil and conscientious thoroughness on the part of the teacher. The high school and college should be so nearly related that the passage from the one to the other will be possible to all the ambitious young men and women of the country.

The nation is suffering from a famine of college-bred men and women. What proportion of our judges, lawyers, statesmen, clergymen, physicians, teachers, capitalists, mer-

chants, manufacturers and farmers are graduates from a college of any grade? Taking these classes as a whole, probably not more than one in a hundred. Perhaps one-half the judges are graduates, a third of the lawyers and clergymen, a fifth of the physicians, teachers and statesmen, and not more than one in a thousand of the mechanics and farmers. We say, then, tone up the high school, academy and seminary, and if necessary make more flexible the college, that the two institutions of learning may be brought more fully within supporting distance of each other.

On every suitable occasion we enter our protest against the centralization, in a few heavily endowed universities, of our educational interests. As the church becomes able and population increases, our colleges should be multiplied, that they may become convenient to the young people. They should confine themselves to their legitimate business, and never undertake university work. It matters not what a man's ability, culture or learning may be, such is the commanding position of the college that, unless favored with its advantages, he is likely to feel some deficiency when in the circle of educated people. Horace Greeley was an illustrious example of this class of really great men. It is true that a host of college graduates amount to but little, but the fault is their own, and the fact still stands that it is difficult for an able man to attain and hold a rank for scholarship equal to his merits independent of the help of the college.

To such as may desire to prosecute still further their scholastic training, the doors of our universities are open. The church needs but few educational centers of this kind, and in this respect its wants are fairly well supplied. It would be well if the high school and academy could always be in the hands of college graduates, do and do thoroughly preparatory work, and attempt nothing more. As an intermediary between the academy and the university the college would find its appointed field of labor.

The university extension and Chautauqua movements are simply actuated by the spirit of the times, which demands, especially for this republic, the education of the masses. It perfectly accords with the genius of our church to fall into this line of action, without letting down in the least the standard of education. The immense masses of humanity which are annually dumped upon our shores from other lands, bound in soul if not in body in the chains of popery or heathenism, must be educated and Americanized as a condition of the continuance of this nation. Only a flexible scheme of education can reach these varied conditions.

What the church mostly needs is, not schools nor money, but pupils—bright, ambitious young men and women. Few of these, however, can meet the heavy expenses incident to a residence far from home, and fortunate are they if the halls of a college of any grade are accessible. President Garfield spoke from experience when he said that a log anywhere with Mark Hopkins sitting on it was a good college. The need of the times is the scholarly enthusiast as a teacher.

Chautauqua, New York.

THE UNIVERSITY THE DEFENDER OF THE FAITH— CONCLUDED.

BY BISHOP C. H. FOWLER.

It is impossible but that these convictions, flowing out of earnest lives that have drifted into the night, will have very perceptible influence upon our age and the age next at hand. It matters not that their exclusive devotion to

science disqualifies them to determine great questions which they have neglected for years. There are the towers of their great abilities and world-wide reputations holding aloft this lurid and false light over the stormy reefs of life. In some way we must turn out of the latest and brightest science some magnesian or electric search light, like the great Agassiz, or like Principal Dawson, who shall clearly reveal every concealed rock or approaching foe, or men like Professor Virchow, the eminent German Pathologist, who the other day in the Anthropological Congress in Vienna, showed the drift of science away from Darwinism. As I read Providence, this is the loftiest work required of us as a church.

The steady and believing preaching of the gospel must be pushed with all the old-time vigor. The spirit and faith of our fathers must never be abated. The gospel, and the gospel alone, can do the work of saving the hurrying multitudes. Converted men, having the good news and telling it, will be honored of God in reaching men; these are the soldiers that go into the field and win the victories. But some great workers must keep them supplied with the latest and best weapons, must manufacture the cartridges for them to use. It would be idle to send out an army without ammunition to be butchered by a skilled, equipped and merciless foe; it would be crime beyond measure. No less would it be a crime for our church to send out our children and young people into the great conflict of ideas and strifes of opinion without furnishing them means for defense and conquest.

We are in a life and death struggle. The challenge is to fight to the death. There is no room for quarter. We could not accept it, even if it could be given. The enemy sails down upon us in the iron walls of his Merrimac. Courage is useless against him. We can stand on the devoted deck of the Cumberland and go down with the flag above us, with all the spirit of patriots and all the courage of martyrs, but we go down none the less. We leave our homes, our cities, our treasures, our country, the open and easy spoil of a ruthless and un pitying foe. Our wooden walls are a mockery and a crime. We have sacrificed ourselves, wrecked the liberties entrusted to us, and desolated the country that looked to us for protection. We are without excuse. It was our business in some way to prepare for this peril. We must have our Monitors ready. To fail of that is to lose all. To fail of this is to deserve shameful and ignoble graves. So, in this great moral conflict of all centuries, where everything is in peril, it is folly, it is madness, it is treason against God, not to forecast the conflict and be ready for it. If the enemy has an armor of chilled steel and nickel, we must be as well equipped as he. Anything short of this is saying to God, we must have a harvest, but we will not sow any seed. As certainly as God would let us starve if we did not sow and reap, so certainly will He let us be scourged from the face of the earth if we do not prepare to defend the great truths He has entrusted to us.

It is true that Herbert presented beautiful and adroit and specious systems of skepticism, and that Butler's Analogy hardly made a perceptible ripple on the surface of English society. It is also true that John Wesley's cobblers and miners, with the knowledge of sins forgiven, stood up among men and testified that the Son of God hath power on earth to forgive sins, and men listened, and all England heard and felt the rising tide of spiritual life. All this is true; but this is a widely different age. This is the age of reading and questioning. In that age few could read, and the high price of books prevented them from

reading much. A single copy of a small paper cost about all a laboring man could earn in a day. The works of Spinoza and Herbert and Tindal were beyond the reach of the common people. Only the well-to-do could afford the luxury of a newspaper or of books. Not so to-day. The cheapness of printing and the abundance of money, and the universality of the ability to read, have brought all the great problems to every man's door, into every man's life. In some way these doubts must be met.

The Cyclopedists in France did through literature a little of what is now being done in the English language. They so popularized and spread their skepticism that it took possession of the popular mind. There were no evangelical truths to oppose them, and Romanism furnished no scholars to answer them; so events answered them in the Reign of Terror. God answered them with the guillotine. God dealt with the few who monopolized the culture and knowledge of the time, and left Voltaire's wit and Rousseau's rhetoric to poison the people and furnish no antidotes. He held them to a strict account. It became equivalent to a death warrant to have either culture, or wealth, or inherited privileges. Flight in the disguise of peasants was the only hope. This case is more like ours than was the skepticism of England in the days of Wesley. We combine the distemper of both lands and the perils of both and the duties of both. Papers too cheap to steal and too numerous to be mislaid reach into every crevice and to every level of society. The gang under the sidewalk that conspires against the public peace and safety, read every language, know much of every science, and discuss every social, political and religious problem.

There is hardly a club that does not read and absorb the doubts of the great scientists. There is hardly a society that cannot manufacture dynamite bombs. The magazines and papers and lectures pour the whole volume of scientific, exegetical and critical doubt over the whole body of society. We are shut up to the stubborn choice between answering this doubt or losing all saving power in society.

It is a fearful crime against humanity to poison the sources of knowledge. The corrupt and godless court of Charles II. corrupted and poisoned the very springs of information concerning Oliver Cromwell. For centuries he stood as the monstrosity in English history. His was the name with which English nurses frightened the children. The old hero had to wait for Thomas Carlyle to come and resurrect the real Cromwell. In our day great efforts are being made by the inspiration from the Tiber to mutilate and belittle the irregular, yet gigantic and substantial, character of Henry VIII. Compare the last edition of Appleton's New American Cyclopadia with the edition that preceded it. Study the changes in every article that touches Romanism, or the issues between Romanism and Protestantism, and you will see the hand of the Jesuit. A new generation will soon be here, with convictions from a mutilated history. It is far-reaching to poison the sources of knowledge and of convictions.

Who can measure the consequences of spreading the blight of skepticism over all our advanced scholarship? Already one of our new and great universities is creating evolution clubs. The issue is upon us. The polished stiletto is aimed at the heart of the universe. "The Great Companion is dead." God, the personal God, the only possible God, the Eternal Father, is no more. Jesus Christ ceases to be the Son of God, and becomes a Jewish tramp, wandering about Palestine with a group of common women. The Holy Ghost is an inconceivable chimera.

The Bible is an ancient book of fables, no longer able to stand the searching glance of higher criticism. Salvation is a delusion. The Church is a tool of state-craft or a net of priest-craft. The saints are the monumental villains or fools of the past. The martyrs are the fanatics of the first water, and all that can logically remain of religion is the baseless fabric of the imagination. This is the issue, stripped of its fine rhetoric and technical terms, its assumption of wisdom and patronizing compensation.

It is impossible to measure the consequences involved in the great struggle of thought in our time. Brothers, stand a moment on the brink of the bottomless abyss. Peer into its gloom. What would you accept as compensation for your loss in having all this established as true? Could you conceive of anything that could form a motive for which you could want this dark program carried out? Could millions of worlds of solid gold as large as our sun be any inducement?

I stand on this platform, look into the faces of immortals, and look up toward the Eternal, and I can conceive of no motive that could reconcile me to dropping into the abyss that skepticism opens before us. Fearful as must be the condition of the lost, yet there seems to me something majestic in a full-grown man, clad in the power of his freedom, striding down the eternities, facing the awakened wrath of Almighty God, peeled and scarred by the thunderbolts of unforgiven sin, overwhelmed with the gloom of a rayless and hopeless despair and consumed with undiminished anguish, with the red-hot beak of guilt beating and ever beating upon the core of the heart. There is a majesty about such a being. Though uncrowned it has near kinship to the Eternal Monarch. But infinitely above all this, and beyond all comprehension of mortal man, must be those better conditions of being which cost the blood of the Son of God, and which exhausted the resources of the Infinite to perfect, and which run through all the long lifetime of Jehovah.

Surely we can stop at nothing to defend and transmit to our children the inheritance we have received. Transmit it with every glory untarnished and every blessing undiminished.

In this war of the giants our champions must not be wanting. This American University, located at the heart of the nation, not far from the most distant home, with vast accumulations of appliances, and to offer the most possible advantages, cannot wait long for any good thing. We can not afford to miss our opportunity. God never forgives a blunder. History moves forward, and destiny approaches by the most certain and discernible laws. Spain cannot consign scores of thousands of her most industrious, most intelligent subjects to the torture of the Inquisition without suffering severe loss in her wealth. It is not the most profitable use to make of able and skilled citizens. No wonder Spain was soon transformed from the banker to the pauper of the race. The French, in one fearful slaughter on the night of St. Bartholomew, wiped out Protestantism. Protestantism has never recovered. France remains the victim and dupe of merciless superstitions. Such blunders and crimes have no pardon. In the first decade of this century the English had a good footing in the south temperate zone of this hemisphere. But by the bribery of the Spanish and the treachery of an English officer, England lost her opportunity for capturing a continent, and South America lost her opportunity for becoming a strong, rich, Protestant empire. These blunders are never forgiven. If we fail to see our day of opportunity we shall

drop into the rear, and cease to do our part for the evangelization of this land and of this world, and that sad voice from the broken-hearted watcher of Olivet will come to us: "O Methodism, Methodism; if thou hadst known, even thou, at least, in this, thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace!"

But, as I listen and look, a brighter vision spreads out before my gaze. I see the rich men of this great church coming up from every section of the country; from the factories and refineries of New England; from the shops and homes of New York; from the mountains and coal treasures of Pennsylvania; from the wide plains and crowded granaries of the Mississippi Valley; from the vast cotton-fields of the South; from the mines of the golden West; from the counting-rooms of all the great cities. I see them coming with their treasures and their wealth, pouring their gifts into the lap of this American University till she has no want unmet. I see her professors, under the guidance and inspiration of a great evangelical church, unfolding every science to its utmost depths, and leading the throngs of students with glad hearts into the new and multiplying apartments of the magnificent mansion fitted up and given to us by our Great Father. I see on the summits, overlooking the capital of this greatest of nations, an opulent group of stately buildings, forming a suitable city of letters, while, over the dome of her great science hall, the outstretched arms of the cross and the waving folds of the stars and stripes catch the first beams of the Atlantic sun.

BRITISH INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING IN INDIA.

BY REV. J. W. CORNELIUS.

Not until the administration of Lord William Bentinck as governor-general of India was there any satisfactory arrangement for studies in the English language by institutions which were supported by government subsidies. The policy of the East India Company was to gratify as much as possible the prejudices and superstitions of both the learned and the illiterate natives, on the supposition that thereby they would be the more easily controlled. Warren Hastings had founded a college at Calcutta on the basis of English study in 1781; but the study of the sacred books in Arabic and Sanskrit was the principal occupation of Oriental students in almost every other place until Lord William, with a courage rarely equaled in emergencies, decreed a radical change in the system of public instruction. Through him a clause was inserted in the renewed charter of the East India Company in 1833 admitting natives to higher civil appointments—a thing which would have been practically inoperative without an English education. As English was the official language of the ruling English Government, an accurate and thorough scholarship in English was strictly essential to those of the natives who should be admitted to civil stations.

By a most happy providence in this crisis, Lord Macaulay was appointed by Parliament in 1834 a member of the council of the governor-general, and by Lord Bentinck was made president of the Committee of Public Instruction. The committee was about equally divided between Anglicists and Orientalists. It was a serious struggle to break from all the old traditions and practices; for the Orientalists think what has been should forever be. The clear and positive position taken by Macaulay on this subject was one of the noblest acts of his life. He refused to construe the acts of Parliament governing the collegiate instruction of India as requiring either oriental or other special classes of

literature to be used. — or did he agree that the public faith of Great Britain was pledged to teaching the old mysteries of the sacred books of the Hindus and the system of absorption into the Deity. He plainly asserted to the Orientalists that the dialects of India contained neither literary nor scientific information, but were so poor that no valuable work could be translated into them. One shelf of any good European library was worth the whole native learning of India and Arabia. "All the historical information," he averred, "which has been collected from all the books written in the Sanskrit language is less valuable than what may be found in the most paltry abridgments used at preparatory schools in England." On the contrary, "the English language abounds with works of the imagination not inferior to the noblest which Greece has bequeathed to the world; with models of every species of eloquence; with unsurpassed historical compositions; with lively representations of human nature; with the most profound speculation on metaphysics, morals, government, jurisprudence and trade; with a full and correct information on every experimental science which tends to expand the intellect, preserve the health and increase the comfort of mankind. Whoever knows the English language has ready access to all the vast intellectual wealth which all the wisest nations of the earth have created and hoarded in the course of ninety generations." To continue the Oriental languages and literature in colleges and universities supported by the English Government is "to countenance at the public expense medical doctrines which would disgrace an English farrier, astronomy which would make the girls of an English boarding-school laugh, history abounding with kings thirty feet high, whose reigns were thirty thousand years long, and geography made up of seas of treacle or seas of butter." "The sacred books inculcate the most serious errors on the most important subjects in a manner not reconcilable with reason or morality. They are fruitful of monster superstitions, false history, false astronomy, false medicine, false religion. Can we, therefore, with decency or in reason bribe men out of the revenues of the state to waste their youth in learning how they are to purify themselves by touching an ass, or what text of the Vedas they are to repeat in expiating the crime of killing a goat?"

Such solid shot from British brains and such courage of convictions at a crisis moment among British officials triumphed against a hundred millions of devotees to the Sanskrit and Arabic "sacred" books. Strangely enough Macaulay, as all the governmental officers of the British Government at that time, exhibited hostility to Christian missions, but the introduction of English studies into Government schools for higher education brought English literature into India. The central volume of English literature is the English Bible. Multiply the efficiency of the schools for higher education and the errors of the centuries hide themselves in the shame of a future oblivion. The natives of India exhibit the most extraordinary ability for acquiring and speaking the English language fluently. They are proud of it, and the ruling classes are proud of them for it. Modern culture is being rapidly disseminated in this great empire. A free press creates a healthy public sentiment. Missionaries are the most efficient allies of the Government. The heaven has worked and Christian truth has been so absorbed that we would not be surprised if the marvelous intellectual and moral transformations now distinguishing India were a thousand fold increased, and a nation yet to be "born in a day" to the light of the Sun of Righteousness.

Educational Notes.

The library of the late John W. McCoy, of Baltimore, presented to Johns Hopkins University, has about 5,000 volumes, and is especially rich in illustrated works of art from the great artists.

Johns Hopkins also has the Birney Library of books on slavery, numbering over one thousand titles, collected by the late James G. Birney and his son, General Wm. Birney, and by the latter presented to the university in 1891.

At a meeting in the interest of Victoria College, Canada, William Hart Massey surprised and electrified the audience by sending up his card, stating that he would give \$40,000 to endow a chair in the Department of Theology.

God bless him and multiply such men more and more.

The Hliff School of Theology in the University of Denver was endowed by Mrs. Bishop Warren by the gift of \$100,000. The building was erected by her son at a cost of \$50,000, and has just been completed. Ex-Governor Evans, an octogenarian, the first governor of Colorado, appointed by President Lincoln, has aided in the endowment and has secured also \$50,000 additional to his own contributions.

Harvard has not only furnished two Presidents, but 1 Vice-President, 15 Cabinet officers, 20 Foreign Ministers, 29 United States Senators, 104 Congressmen, 19 Governors. But Princeton has beaten the Harvard record in everything except the first and fourth items. It has given to the country 1 President, 2 Vice-Presidents, 19 Cabinet officers, 19 Foreign ministers, 55 United States Senators, 142 Congressmen, 35 Governors.

The Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., endowed by the munificence of George Peabody in 1857, now has a library of 110,000 volumes, and is constantly growing with the best extant publications of ancient and modern learning. It is now one of the best reference libraries in the country. There are 5,000 volumes in individual biography; 3,500 volumes of special collections relating to English History; 2,000 volumes of archives, recueils, etc., relating to French History; 500 volumes on the French Revolution; 600 volumes of Egyptian Antiquities; Shakespeare, 500 volumes; Dante, 175 volumes, and 450 reprints of rare English texts, Chaucer, etc.

FROM THE FIELD.

Very many letters are received in the office from which we should be delighted to make an extract, but the want of space in THE COURIER does not permit the printing of many things that would be read with great interest.

Brother Eslinger, from York, Pa., writes as follows:

"The church I am pastor of is a mission church, and of course we are poor, but I felt it a duty as well as a privilege to present the cause of the American University to my people and invite them to give. I have never enjoyed the privilege of a college or university education, but I want to do what I can for my children and the children of Methodism, that Methodism may have the very best opportunity to obtain a high degree of culture in the schools of our own church, and with culture learning also to be loyal to God and to our dear Methodism."

He sends us \$5.40.

TO OUR READERS.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The notice in the last COURIER asking those who did not care to subscribe for it to notify us, was not intended to apply to the Epworth Leagues. We send it to the President or Secretary of the League to read and pass it to others who would be interested in the great movement of building a Christian University in this country. If any Epworthian desires to subscribe we should be very glad to furnish back numbers that he may have a complete file.

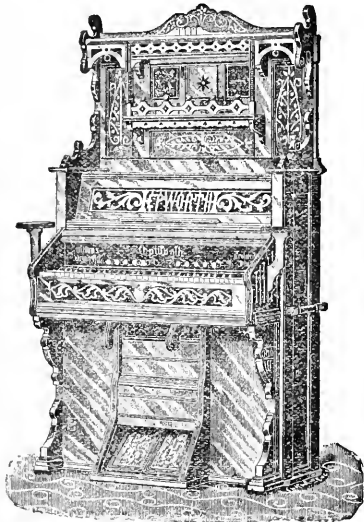
THE PASTORS.

We would gladly furnish every pastor THE COURIER *free of charge*, but in inaugurating an enterprise so large as this the greatest economy is necessary. We would have written to each pastor instead of giving this general notice if it had not been for the expense. The postage alone for sending a letter to each person to whom we are sending THE COURIER would be \$400. We seek to save this expenditure by this and the notice in the November COURIER. We hope you will not consider it burdensome to notify us if you do not wish to subscribe. Permit us to urge your hearty co-operation by allowing your name to continue on our list. You can pay at any time during the year. Price, *fifty cents*.

To the 4,800,000 Methodists in the United States,
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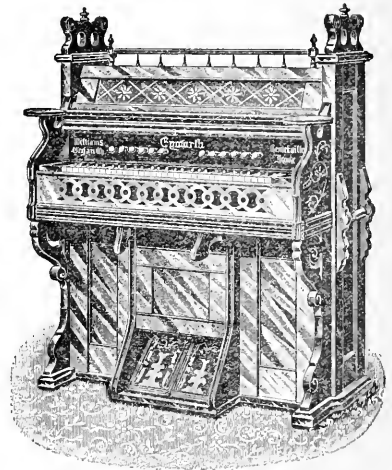
Our Mr. H. B. Williams was a member of the last General Conference, and we refer to the Book Concerns or to the editors of this paper, or any other Methodist paper as to our reliability.

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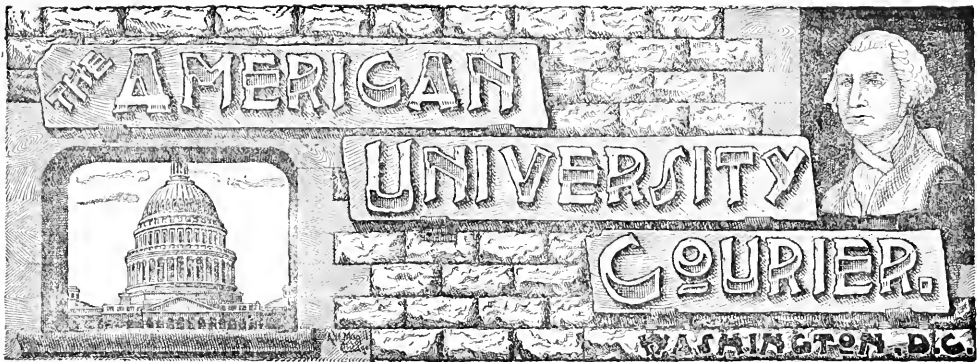
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Vol. 1, No. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1893.

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PITHY POINTS FROM FRIENDLY PENS.

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“The Church which was born in Oxford should deem one part of its mission unaccomplished till it has an Oxford of its own.”—Professor WILLIAM NORTH RICE, Wesleyan University.

“It will be the strength of Protestantism not only here but throughout America and the whole world.”—Mr. BRAINERD H. WARNER, Washington, D. C.

“One feature of your plan deserves especial commendation, viz., that of restricting the scope of the institution to university work proper.”—Professor MARION D. LEARNED, Johns Hopkins University.

“I believe that ground for Asbury Hall might be broken in this year of our Lord, 1893, if the thousand Preachers resolved that it should be done.”—DANIEL WISE, D. D., LL. D., January 12, 1893.

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Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1893.

NO. 5.

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Advertising Manager, A. E. DUNN,
57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Editorial.

A SAMPLE of the Epworth League Autograph Record which is being used in the subscriptions to the Epworth League Fund will be found on the inside of the last cover. These blanks are sent free on application to any League.

PASTORS who desire to hold a Columbus Memorial Service on some Sunday of 1893 are invited to send for sample copies of either the "Church Service" or "Young People's Concert Exercise," or both. Please read notice on the third page of cover.

HARVARD, Yale, Princeton, Brown, Michigan, Cornell and Wisconsin Universities each publish a daily paper. Who can now say that the Christian people of the great cities could not, if they would, revolutionize public sentiment on many great topics by uniting in the publication of clean dailies which would not be a breakfast feast of sensation, lust, rum and murder?

WHATEVER is secured for the Lincoln Fund by the use of the Lincoln Medal will be credited to the Church on its collection for The American University. If each pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church would take one of these medals into his pulpit and explain the plan of building the Administration Hall of the University as a monument to Abraham Lincoln, the \$500,000 asked for this purpose could be secured within six months. Why not? Try it.

It is with no little pride (pardonable, we hope) that we record the fact that among the graduate students of the Johns Hopkins University there are about twice as many Methodists as of any other denomination, and they compose about one-eighth of the whole number. This means much. The zeal of Methodism has put it in the front of the moral forces of the age. Nothing but knowledge added to zeal will keep it there. This flocking of our Methodist students to the highest standards of an educational character is a hopeful indication.—*Baltimore Methodist.*

THE following letter from Miss Callie B. Morgan, of Dixon, Ill., district secretary of the Epworth League, explains itself. We hope the action taken by this League will become the basis of similar action by many other Leagues in the Church:

At the Fall Convention of the Epworth League, Dixon District, Rock River Conference, held at Princeton, Ill., November 17 and 18, 1892, the following resolution was passed, and I was ordered to forward a copy to you:

"Whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church has committed itself to the great work of establishing the American University at Washington, D. C., and has made a special appeal to the Epworth League of the Church for aid in carrying forward the enterprise; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Epworth League of Dixon District, declare ourselves in hearty sympathy with this forward educational movement of our Church, and pledge to it our individual and united support. God speed The American University.

Rev. ENOS HOLT, Walnut, Ill.,
Miss JOSEPHINE BARRETT, Sterling, Ill.,
Mrs. DAVID GOSTELLOW, Prophetstown, Ill.,
Committee."

1492 — 1892

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AND THE COLUMBIAN YEAR.

The American University is the product of the desires, longings, prayers and convictions of the Protestant churches of America. The rival of no other institution of our Church but "the ally and pride of all," it aims to represent at all times the sum of human knowledge; to supply full courses of graduate instruction in every department of learning; and to lead the world in the work of original research and investigation and in new applications of science. The whole enterprise is to be conducted by men not merely imbued with the spirit of the age, but inspired by the spirit of Christianity, and always holding aloft the standard of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The American University is not to be sectarian; nor in any narrow sense denominational. Yet in order that responsibility for its conduct and maintenance may be definite, the charter requires that two-thirds of its trustees and its chancellor shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that all of its trustees shall be approved by the General Conference of our Church. No denominational qualification is required of any other officer or teacher. We do not doubt that scholars of all the Protestant churches will find here a field for the exercise of their highest abilities.

The establishment of a university in Washington was the subject of earnest desire and persistent effort on the part of that great pulpit orator and ecclesiastical statesman, Bishop Matthew Simpson. At one time he had prevailed upon a wealthy layman to begin the work, but adverse influences thwarted his plans. Bishops Ames and Newman, when the latter was first pastor of the Metropolitan Church in this city, wrought for the same end. Rev. William Arthur, of England, years ago in conversation with the Harper Brothers, outlined a plan of a university for our National Capital. For many years past the National University has been a topic of conversation among our educators, public men and thoughtful Methodists.

The idea of a Protestant University was abroad in the church and country when, in October, 1888, Bishop Hurst became a resident of Washington. An idea, however, needs incarnation to render it powerful for good or to effect a permanent place in the lives of men. This incarnation was effected in the person of Bishop Hurst, who carefully weighed the subject, and having decided, acted with foresight, promptness and energy. After laborious investigation of various sites in Washington and vicinity, Bishop Hurst, on the 25th day of January, 1890, on his own responsibility, bought a tract of land, about ninety acres in extent, 400 feet above tide-water, on the range of hills northwest of the city, and not remote from the Presidential Mansion. No location could be more beautiful or more worthy of a magnificent university. The wide-spread announcement of this fact revealed clearly that the Bishop had not misinterpreted the state of the public mind. From all parts of the land came by telegram and by mail assurances of sympathy and promises of assistance.

On the 25th of March a public meeting crowded the Metropolitan Church, when addresses were made by Bishops Hurst and Newman, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, and Representative Elijah W. Morse, of Massachusetts. The venerable historian, George Bancroft, sent the following letter with a contribution a few weeks later:

1623 H STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 14, 1890.

MY DEAR BISHOP: I thank you for giving me an opportunity of showing how highly I esteem the importance of the great design upon which you have entered of establishing a university in the Capital of our country, to be thoroughly complete in every branch of science and human learning. The importance of the object at which you aim cannot be too forcibly stated, and I hope that the result may be a university equal to any in the world.

Yours most truly,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

To Rev. Bishop JOHN F. HURST.

On the 27th of April the Methodists of Washington made liberal offerings in all their churches, to be used in payment for the site. These, together with subscriptions from other citizens, irrespective of religious associations, amounted to more than \$100,000, the purchase price of the land. The bishops, in their semi-annual meeting on the 13th of May, passed resolutions highly approving the enterprise. Two days later the Board of Control of the Epworth League resolved, "We gladly unite in the indorsement of the Bishops, and commend this national educational enterprise to the Epworth Leagues of our Church."

At a second mass-meeting in Washington, November 3, 1890, addresses were made by Bishops Bowman, Ninde, Vincent, Warren, and Hurst, and the following letter from President Harrison was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
October 31, 1890.

Bishop JOHN F. HURST,
Washington, D. C.:

My Dear BISHOP: I regret that I am to be absent from the city on Monday, and shall, therefore, be unable to fulfill my purpose to attend the meeting to be held that evening to promote the movement, so wisely and so auspiciously inaugurated by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, to found at the National Capital a great University.

This movement should receive, and I hope will receive, the effective support and sympathy not only of all the members of your great Church but of all patriotic people. Such an institution, to serve its proper purpose, to save it from the jealousies and competition of other educational enterprises in the States, should be so organized as to supplement and perfect their work. It must be a National University with strong emphasis on both words.

With the assurance of a deep interest in your enterprise, and the most cordial wishes for its perfect and early success,

I am very sincerely yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

On May 28, 1891, the University was incorporated and organized by the election of trustees, the chancellor, the secretary and the registrar. In August Bishop Hurst issued an appeal for \$10,000,000.

At a reception given by the trustees to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, October 15th, the University was cordially and emphatically indorsed.

The College Presidents, in their association on the 11th of November following, at Cleveland, Ohio, united in a similar commendation.

On Sunday, May 8, 1892, during the General Conference in Omaha, Neb., a great meeting was held in the interest of The American University. An immense concourse of people assembled at Exposition Hall. There were present delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States, and from Europe, Canada, Mexico, South America, Japan, India, China and other parts of the world. Many of these were distinguished scholars and educators who were in-

tensely interested in the exercises. Addresses were made by Bishops Hurst, Newman, Fowler, and Thoburn, and by Drs. Payne, McCabe, Bristol and Moore, by President Bashford and by the Rev. Dr. Moulton, Fraternal Delegate from the British Conference. The effects of this meeting were far-reaching, and have greatly stimulated the desire of the churches and of the people of the country to see the consummation of this great undertaking—the establishment and endowment of The American University.

The bishops in their quadrennial address to the General Conference had already highly commended the enterprise. That body on the 25th of May, in a series of resolutions recognized the incomparable advantages of Washington for such an institution; the imperative duty of the Protestant Church to provide a Christian, catholic, tolerant and American University in that city; approved the establishment, and accepted the patronage of The American University, and appealed to the loyal pastors of Methodism to take subscriptions in all of our churches as a Columbian Memorial Fund during the quater-centennial celebration of the discovery of America.

Many reasons have been assigned for, and several attempts made to secure, the establishment of a National University in Washington under the authority and control of the General Government.

Such efforts were put forth by George Washington in his first inaugural address, in letters to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to Governor Brooke, of Virginia, to Jefferson and Hamilton, and in his last message to Congress. His dying bequest for such an institution, if it had been duly husbanded, would now amount to \$4,000,000, and is proof how dear this project was to his heart. Both the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in their inaugural addresses, urged the establishment of a National University. In later times, Grant, Hayes and Garfield, among the Presidents; Chief Justice Chase, Senators Sumner, Morrill, Garland, Schurz, Lamar, Doolittle, Carpenter, Edmunds and Hoar, among our statesmen; Hill of Harvard, Barnard of Columbia, White of Cornell, Winchell of Syracuse, Haven of Michigan, Welling of the Columbian, among our university presidents; Agassiz, Henry, Gray, Baird, Hayden, Powell, Youmans, Sands, Maury, Langley, Newcomb and Mendenhall, among our scientists, as well as the National Education Association, have with emphasis approved the much desired National University.

It does not seem likely, however, that the United States will undertake such an establishment.

First. Because a very large number of our people do not believe that such a movement accords with the functions of the Federal Government.

Second. Others are persuaded of its unwisdom lest it should become, as many State universities have, more or less the foot-ball of politicians.

Third. Others believe it would be either an instrument of sectarian aggrandizement on the part of some church, or more likely still, a seat of sceptical and anti-Christian propagandism.

However this may be, it is quite certain there is needed at Washington such a university as that described by the General Conference—"Christian, catholic, tolerant, American." Christian—owning allegiance to one Master, Jesus Christ, always and in every department; catholic—welcoming to its halls all seekers of truth, without distinction of race or sex; tolerant—assured that in the fair and open field truth will surely conquer; and lastly American—believing fully in the high destiny of America, and aiming to collect in the Nation's Capital tens of thousands of noble youth, to teach them the highest ideals of American citizenship as well as to open wide to them all avenues to literary and scientific culture, and to send them forth to mold into one homogeneous and Christian Nation the vast populations of all races now crowding our shores. By this means we shall do no small share in creating a people *Christian, catholic, tolerant and American*.

It is not difficult to say why such a scheme should be pressed to a successful issue by the Protestant churches of America.

First. The need not only exists but increases with the years.

Second. There is throughout our land marked appreciation of the highest education as shown by the most liberal gifts in that behalf. A strong and vigorous beginning now made will certainly attract donations from our own people and from Protestants generally.

Third. This year, when we celebrate a continent discovered by Columbus, would most fitly be commemorated by a university founded in the District named "Columbia," and in the city which bears the name of the first President of the Republic.

Fourth. The growth of the people of the United States in wealth, intelligence and power, and their high standing among the nations of the earth, demand that, at the National Capital, there shall be a Christian University, gathering and disseminating such forces and influences as shall worthily impress and lead the world.

Fifth. It is not to be forgotten that already the church of Rome is establishing a university in Washington. Whatever fault may attach to the hierarchy of that church, it cannot be charged with a lack of worldly wisdom. Sixty acres of ground north of the Capitol occupied by two immense structures (the sec-

and now building), \$1,100,000 subscribed (much of it paid), and the whole church from Leo XIII. down to the humblest member in America pledged to the enterprise, give promise of a splendid success. It is morally certain that the work thus begun with strength of purpose and liberal gifts will become an important factor in forming the political and religious character of our people, as well as an efficient means of entrenching the power of the Roman hierarchy in America and at the very seat of government.

While we have not the remotest desire to restrict the liberty of that church in the great educational scheme she has undertaken, and are willing she should do her own work, we cannot consent to such a let-alone policy as would throw into her hands the magnificent opportunity which Providence has put within reach of the Protestant churches.

Our proposition is to found a great university which, at the outset of its career, shall set before it the highest educational aims of both hemispheres, and which means to be the most comprehensive and generous training school for humanity in the world.

Lowell says of Lincoln :

“For him her old-world moulds aside she threw,
And choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new.”

English, German, French and all old-world experiences and ideas must of necessity be utilized in the foundation and development of our university, but no old-world mould can serve in which to cast an institution which will be “the bright, consummate flower of democracy.” It must not be cast at all, but must grow and bloom. It must be, not mediæval and Latin, but modern and American. Holding fast all that is best of ancient learning, it must be sensitive to the needs of its own age, and meet the requirements of its own generation. Built by Americans it must be for Americans, yet to its wide-open halls students from all the world will be welcomed that they may drink in the American spirit of the freedom and brotherhood of mankind, of reverence for God, for law, for the Bible and for the Sabbath.

Hence the conditions of admission to our university will relate to character and competency only. Its students aiming at degrees must have received the Bachelor's degree already; its system of scholarships will reward efficiency and elevate the standard of education throughout the country; its fellowships must be amply endowed and open to the world; its professors must be men and women of the highest character and efficiency, and their research, investigation and instruction will lead to the most valuable scientific and literary results; its beginnings are to be with such means as befit the great undertaking, to

encourage liberal endowments and to make it the leading university of the world. It will be a bond of union for all the Methodisms in America, and indeed of the divided Protestant hosts of our country. It will be forever the seat of a learning at once “Christian, catholic, tolerant and American.”

If it were demanded to undertake this great work solely at our own cost, we might well despair of success; or had any other Protestant church established such a university, we might excuse ourselves the task. But since by act of Congress all the scientific and literary treasures of the government, costing unmeasured sums, and maintained and enlarged every year at an expense of three and a half millions of dollars, are absolutely at our service; and since there is no institution at the Capital which meets the requirements of our age, it is clear that our church is not only able to do this work, but has opened to her a magnificent opportunity, from which she dare not shrink—an opportunity which comes only once in the history of a church. It were as unreasonable to expect the rich soils of America to remain the pasture of roaming herds and the hunting-ground of savages, as that this great educational field should furnish only occasional browsing to wandering students, and not be seized upon and diligently cultivated by the university, one of the highest forces of our organized Christian civilization. The country waits to know if we will do it. It will not wait long. Of this we may be sure, somebody will do it. Dare we to whom Christ has committed so large a division of his flock, and so rich a field, lose this precious opportunity?

The scheme which we propose requires three things:

First. A large force of learned, devout and skilled teachers, who shall know how to inspire their students with love of truth and zeal in study, and who in addition to their duty as instructors shall have leisure for original research and investigation.

Second. We must have a large body of earnest students face to face with these professors in these treasure-houses of learning and science.

Third. There must be halls for every department, with professorships, lectureships, fellowships, scholarships, studentships and dormitories, thoroughly equipped and endowed.

To provide for these it is estimated that ultimately not less than ten millions of dollars (\$10,000,000) will be required, while half that sum may be necessary to make a suitable beginning.

We need 100 fellowships whose income shall be \$500 each, to award the most competent and diligent students. This will require a fund of \$10,000 to each fellowship, which may bear the name of the donor, or of any other person selected by him. We shall

need 100 scholarships of \$2,000 each, whose income of \$100 per year shall aid meritorious and industrious young people in obtaining the highest training.

There is needed a great Administration Hall, which, with its endowment, should cost \$500,000. This is to be built by the one dollar contributions of 500,000 people, and is to be named the "Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hall." Each person contributing one dollar to this hall will receive a beautiful aluminium medal, with the portrait of Lincoln in relief on one side, and historical inscriptions on the other.

The flower of our church, the nearly 500,000 Epworth Leaguers, are invited by the gift of one dollar each to found an Epworth Hall, Epworth Lectureships, Fellowships and Studentships. Each member thus contributing will receive an elegant certificate of artistic and ecclesiastical design.

One thousand preachers are invited to give \$100 each to found a hall to be named in honor of Asbury.

We shall need other halls, lecture-rooms, dormitories, chapels, etc., besides a large number of endowed professorships, each of which should have an income of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year. There must also be a large sum of money for free endowment, whose income shall be used at the discretion of the trustees for such purposes as may arise from time to time, so as to enable the University to meet the ever changing needs of our civilization.

To these several objects we invite the gifts, the cooperation and the legacies of all people. As President Harrison says, "this movement should receive, and I hope will receive, the effective support and sympathy not only of the members of your great church, but of all patriotic people." Nevertheless we must depend chiefly upon our own church. We have the numbers, the wealth, the stimulus, the zeal and the ambition which are equal to this great undertaking. May God grant us without measure that Spirit who shall sanctify the whole.

We have already referred to the action of the late General Conference in reference to the American University. The following is one of the resolutions passed by that body:

Resolved, That in our judgment at least ten millions of dollars should be secured for the endowment of the University, and that all our pastors be requested to take subscriptions or collections for this object at the Sabbath services succeeding the 12th day of October, 1892, the quarter-centennial of the discovery of America, and that the offerings of all our people be for this one object as our Columbian Memorial.

Many of our churches took the offering on the 16th of October, but many others were in circumstances that prevented. Nevertheless we earnestly hope that those who have not done so will, at the earliest practicable day, present the subject to their congregations

and receive a liberal contribution for this great cause.

Mark these points:

One dollar from every Epworth Leaguer, to each of whom we shall send a beautiful certificate.

One dollar from 500,000 persons for the Lincoln Hall. Each of these receives a Lincoln medal made of aluminium.

One hundred dollars from each of 1,000 preachers (to be paid in instalments if desirable).

One Fellowship of \$10,000 from each conference. Other Fellowships of \$10,000 each from individual donors.

In Professorships, Scholarships, Lectureships, Halls and free endowment, \$8,000,000.

A Columbian offering from every church and every member during the four hundredth Columbian Anniversary.

The American University has a great field. The Methodist Episcopal Church alone has 40,000 students in her institutions of learning of every grade. Of these 10,000 every year leave the schools. In her colleges are 6,000, of whom nearly 1,500 graduate annually with the Bachelor's degree. Of these many go at once to business or to professional schools. A few continue for a short time at alma mater, and attempt post-graduate courses under more or less advantageous circumstances; while yet a larger number in other American universities or in those abroad seek the higher learning they covet, and which in no adequate measure the Methodism they love has yet opened to them. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with her 1,250,000 communicants and increasing number of academies and colleges, is without a complete university. A Methodist University in the Capital of the Nation would receive large patronage from that Church. Indeed all the Southern colleges might naturally be expected to send most of their students who take post-graduate studies to The American University. These with the immense number who will come from the East, the North, the West and from abroad, will give us a university cosmopolitan in patronage, but American, Protestant, and Methodist in its characteristics.

To illustrate the probable career of our university, we will take the University of Berlin, because it is not only one of the youngest, but it is also one of the most prosperous and splendid in the world. This university began its life in 1810. It was inaugurated in the midst of those years when Prussia was practically a conquered nation and under Napoleonic oppression. Her people were struggling for their autonomy. Berlin had then a population of less than 200,000. Eighty-two years have passed and the city has grown to a population of 1,800,000. Washington is the capital of a young, vigorous, and growing Republic. In thirty-two years it has grown from a miser-

able town of "magnificent distances and squalid poverty" with 50,000 inhabitants to be, what many traveling people call, the handsomest city in the world with a population of more than 250,000. If the same ratio of increase be continued, the Capital with its suburbs will number millions in eighty-two years, while the Nation at its present rate of progress will number 500,000,000; but even if these figures should be greater than history shall verify (though this seems improbable), nothing but an unheard-of catastrophe can check the unparalleled growth of the American people in numbers, wealth, education and all the blessings of a Christian civilization. In all these the Capital must share to more than an average degree. The University of Berlin now has nearly 9,000 students. Who shall say that The American University will not number 10,000 or even 20,000 students fifty years hence?

Humboldt, Fichte and Schleiermacher; De Wette, Neander and Eichhorn; Hegel, Raumer, Niebuhr and Buttman; Hengstenberg, Nitzsch and Schelling; the brothers Grimm, Zumpt and Carl Ritter; Dörner, Hin-schius and Du Bois-Reymond; Von Ranke, Mommsen and Curtius; and Lepsius, Hoffman and Kiepert are among the brilliant and learned men whose careers have illuminated the world and illustrated the brief but magnificent career of the University of Berlin. For the names of those men of world-wide reputation who shall be trained within the scholarly precincts of The American University, or who shall train others therein, we must await the verdict of history; but that here shall arise scholars, historians, scientists, theologians, who shall not suffer by comparison with the best produced by the past ages or by the present, he must have lost faith in God and humanity who can doubt. The present is ours, the future is God's and posterity's. We shall lay broad and deep the foundation. Those who follow us shall work on the superstructure. They and we, because under the guidance of the Divine Architect, shall build wiser than we know.

C. W. B.

WASHINGTON AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

Few persons are aware of the unequaled wealth of educational material which is stored in Washington. The silent forces of nature through unknown ages enriched our continent with vast forests, alluvial soils, gold, silver, iron, coal and all manner of minerals in untold abundance. The time came when the world needed it and must have it. Columbus opened the way to it. Behold the result! Even so for its own purposes and for the commercial and material welfare of the people, the National Government during the hundred years past, little by little, at immense cost, has collected a great educational plant, to which all times, all civilizations and all peoples have contrib-

uted. A brief account of these treasures will inadequately inform, though it may surprise or even astonish those who have given the subject no attention.

The Congressional, or as it is henceforth to be called, the National Library, is the largest single collection of books in our country. It possesses 650,000 bound volumes, 200,000 pamphlets, 500,000 works of art and 800,000 musical compositions. By the silent operation of the copyright law alone it is increased at the rate of 20,000 volumes per year. The law department grows in value by this means at the rate of \$8,000 per year. The new *international* copyright law will add largely to the ratio of increase.

In the near future this splendid library, now poorly housed, will be in a home built by the Nation's money, at a cost of \$6,000,000, with every possible convenience for student and instructor. The expense of its care and increase (now \$57,600) will not be less than \$100,000 per year, and the whole library, absolutely free of cost, will be as much at the service of the University as if every volume on its shelves and every stone in its walls belonged to its trustees and the income of \$2,000,000 were yearly spent by them in its maintenance.

The National Museum with all its appliances will become tributary to university courses with a vast saving of expense. Its marvelous accumulations, which can never be duplicated, if it were possible to estimate their value in dollars and cents, are worth at least \$6,500,000. There are twenty-two distinct scientific departments under its jurisdiction. Each of these is placed under a curator, and is provided with the necessary appliances for original research, which are yearly increasing in completeness and efficiency. Each curator has his laboratory, his study-series of specimens, his working library and access to the central library of the Museum, numbering many thousand volumes. These scientific laboratories are always open to students, and in fact university students in large numbers may follow special lines of investigation under the employ of the Museum while pursuing full courses under the guidance of our professors. In this way they may earn a large part of the cost of their education.

In the study of Chemical Science, Washington offers unsurpassed opportunities. There are at least seven centres of chemical activity conducted under the auspices of the government.

In the Geological Survey analyses are made and researches pertinent to chemical geology are pursued. In the Agricultural Department's Laboratory, work is done by able men thoroughly equipped with scientific apparatus and the scientific spirit. Problems pertaining to soil, fertilizers, food, etc., are here investigated. The Surgeon General of the Army, the

Surgeon General of the Navy, the Bureaus of the Mint and of the Internal Revenue and the Patent Office, each have a laboratory where solution is sought for the questions arising in these several fields.

The Patent Office has its own library, as indeed is the case with every department. It numbers 62,000 volumes, valued at \$100,000, and is especially rich in works on Electricity, Engineering and Chemistry. The drawings and models of this office, open to the public, number 555,116, increasing daily, and constitute a vast encyclopædia of the applied sciences: Here a school of invention may find not only the richest possible illustrations, but receive the highest inspiration to discover the secret processes of nature, apply them to the arts and sciences and to the needs, conveniences and luxuries of mankind. Its value in all is \$5,500,000.

The Naval Observatory, now transferred to its new grounds and buildings near the site of our university, has an establishment valued at \$1,835,000, with an annual outlay of \$45,690.

The Botanical Gardens are worth \$1,250,000, and \$18,000 is yearly spent in perfecting their collections of plants from all parts of the world. No place in the country gives so great facilities for the study of Botany.

The Army Medical and Surgical Museum has a value computed at \$1,500,000. Its collection of surgical specimens could only be duplicated by a war, whose victims should be as numerous as those of our late civil war. Its library is invaluable, thoroughly catalogued and at the service of the medical student, the professor or the specialist.

The Fish Commission, which is opening a new world of scientific investigation, the Bureau of Education, which is in touch with our whole system of instruction, public and private, and the Geological and Coast Survey, contain scientific material and apparatus contributed by learned men in the employ of the government for generations.

The Geological Survey has a history of achievement of which any institution might be proud. Its library is so exhaustive and complete that Major J. W. Powell, the eminent director, declares it to be the best geological library in the world, and that no man can perfect himself in the geology of America without consulting its treasures. In point of fact, professors and students from great universities in the United States are often found searching its shelves.

The Corcoran Art Gallery and Art School, gifts of the late W. W. Corcoran, with their art treasures, other properties and endowments are valued at \$2,000,000, all open, without cost, to students from any quarter.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the Senate

and House of Representatives, give opportunities increasing in number every year, to meet and hear the celebrities of the Nation and of the world. These afford lessons in jurisprudence, statesmanship, in literary and scientific culture, unsurpassed anywhere.

The value of these vast accumulations is summed up and vouched for in the following letters of Major J. W. Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey. It will also be noted how explicit this scholarly man is in declaring them to be "useful and largely necessary to the faculties and students in an institution of higher learning:"

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 31, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request to furnish you with an estimate of the libraries, museums and other appliances available for a university of higher education in Washington, D. C., and which can be used under proper conditions for the purposes of a National University of high order, I have the honor to state as follows:

A careful investigation of the subject has been made and the conclusions reached have been submitted for criticism to others engaged in the various bureaus of the United States, and as a result of this conference it has been concluded to report as follows:

1. Library of Congress.....	\$8,500,000
2. National Museum.....	6,500,000
3. Patent Office.....	5,500,000
4. Bureau of Education.....	200,000
5. Bureau of Ethnology.....	200,000
6. Army Medical Museum.....	1,500,000
7. Department of Agriculture.....	3,000,000
8. Fish Commission.....	1,000,000
9. Botanic Gardens.....	1,250,000
10. Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	1,500,000
11. Geological Survey.....	1,500,000
12. Naval Observatory.....	1,835,000
Total.....	\$32,485,000

All of the above materials are of such a nature as to be useful and largely necessary to the faculties and students in an institution of higher learning.

There is another phase of the subject which I think worthy of consideration. In connection with the bureaus engaged in scientific research there are a very large number of men employed as specialists, many of whom could be utilized to a greater or less extent as lecturers and demonstrators, and through them a great variety of subjects would be presented to faculties and students in fields where specialists are pre-eminently fitted for the office of higher instruction.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
J. W. POWELL.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 18, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your interrogatory in relation to the annual cost of the maintenance and increase of the libraries, museums, and other scientific collections of the Government, I take pleasure in making the following statement:

The direct appropriations made for the present fiscal year are hereby scheduled :

Army Medical Museum.....	\$15,000
Bureau of Education.....	54,620
Bureau of Ethnology.....	50,000
Botanical Garden.....	21,893
Coast Survey.....	513,630
Department of Agriculture.....	300,000
Fish Commission.....	348,393
Geological Survey.....	631,940
Library of Congress.....	57,600
National Museum.....	200,500
Nautical Almanac Office.....	26,380
Naval Observatory.....	45,690
Patent Office.....	\$93,990
Smithsonian Institution.....	87,000
Zoological Park.....	50,500
Total.....	\$3,297,136

In addition to the total given above, about \$2,000,000 is annually appropriated indirectly for various purposes connected with the institutions named, as for printing and binding publications, etc., and through these publications libraries are increased by exchange.

It will be seen from the above that the institutions which will be immediately available for the purposes of a higher institution of learning at Washington receive annually between five and six million dollars, to be expended in a manner which maintains and rapidly increases their resources for higher educational purposes.

It should be added that the Government is year by year erecting new buildings for the custody of the materials collected.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL.

It will be seen from the above figures that these values, if funded at 5 per centum per annum, would reach the enormous sum of \$90,000,000.

This whole body of material is now accessible to University students by the following joint resolution prepared by one of the trustees of our University, passed by both Houses of Congress at their last session, and signed by the President.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the facilities for research and illustration in the following and other governmental collections now existing or hereafter to be established in the city of Washington for the promotion of knowledge shall be accessible, under such rules and restrictions as the officers in charge of each collection may prescribe, or as are already or hereafter may be prescribed by act of Congress, to the students of any institution of higher education incorporated under the laws of Congress or of the District of Columbia:

Army Medical Museum.	Fish Commission.
Bureau of Education.	Geological Survey.
Bureau of Ethnology.	Library of Congress.
Botanical Gardens.	National Museum.
Coast Survey.	Naval Observatory
Department of Agriculture.	Patent Office.

It has well been said "every branch of human knowledge has a literary deposit in Washington."

and in the 600 learned men connected with the different departments of scientific work conducted under the patronage of the National Government, we have a body of specialists from whose ranks the most able lecturers and demonstrators may be drawn for university instruction at a very moderate cost. B.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE AND THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

In August, 1891, Bishop Hurst wrote and published his appeal to the Protestant public in general and to the Methodist public in particular for \$10,000,000 to build and endow The American University. In this undertaking he asks the Epworth League to take a part and to have as its aim the raising of an Epworth Fund of not less than \$500,000 with which to build an Epworth Hall, and endow an Epworth Professorship and Epworth Scholarships.

To this appeal have come many responses in the sympathetic words of individuals, the approving action of various bodies of Methodism, and the beginning of contributions; and from the Epworth League the response has been in its full proportion of sympathetic endorsement and gifts. Here and there, however, have appeared in various forms indications that by some who are friends both to the League and to the University it is questioned whether the League as such should enter into this work; and it is to help in putting this question in its proper light that these lines are written.

The wisdom or unwisdom of this great work set before the League depends upon the proper answer to one fundamental question—namely: In the new and unique enterprise projected by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the creation of The American University, should there be special recognition of the part which the young people of the Church take in accomplishing the end in view, or should their part, as in other benevolent and educational work of the Church, be simply and wholly merged in the general movement?

This question resolves itself into two parts: First, which will conduce most largely to the success of the Epworth League as an organization, to have its part in this colossal effort designated as its own, or to have its work simply to be an undiscernible part of the great achievement; and, second, which method of procedure will best serve the success and completion of the gigantic enterprise itself? We direct our attention at present solely to the first of these two questions.

It seems to us that the larger results of benefit to the League will be received by the recognition of the young people and their effort in a separate fund and in an Epworth Hall. We name some reasons. To the League it will act as a perpetual stimulus to the

best intellectual culture and give to it both an immediate and permanent source of inspiration for the highest spiritual attainments. A spirituality that ignores or omits in its purview the ethical element of an honest and conscientious effort to secure the highest and best instruments and results in the search for truth is a misnomer, and is to be rejected as defective, if not spurious. The ideals of Christian character set before the Epworth League are, as they should be, incentives to mental improvement as a life-long duty and delight.

The Epworth Hall will be a visible and national monument to the devotion of the League to the highest and best interests of the race, while the Epworth Professorship and the Epworth Scholarships will form through the centuries strong, practical and living bonds of union between the beautiful and vigorous life of the old Epworth home of the Wesleys and the unfolding powers of our American youth.

Such a distinct and signal identification of the League with the establishment and endowment of the University will furnish in large measure just such a lofty and abiding *esprit de corps* as will be found to be an indispensable element for the surest progress and success.

Like all other appeals for benevolence, this one should be kept upon the voluntary basis, and the work of collecting should be carried on in the spirit of sympathy and helpfulness toward any and every other good cause. The American University is the friend and ally of every other good cause, both within and without the Church, and its welcome to the educated youth of America in the years to come will be no warmer and no more genuine than is its good will for the well-being and success of the Epworth League in the present appeal for co-operation. No desire nor purpose exists to put upon our Epworthians the double duty of contributing both as members of the church and as members of the League, but simply that in the general gathering of funds and in their expenditure there be a distinct and helpful recognition of the efforts and needs of our young people.

On the broad and important subject of whether the League should as such enter into all or many of the general and local efforts to raise funds for religious purposes, there can be but one opinion; it should neither be asked nor expected. For this would to a large extent mean a divided and hence a weakened church. But upon this particular proposition, so fitting in all its aspects whether viewed as to its effects upon the League itself, upon the University, upon the Church at large or upon the cause of Christian education, we have no hesitation in affirming it to be good and only good.

A vital relation exists in the very circumstances on

the origin of these twin-born children of Methodism. After years of deep thought and earnest effort, taking form during the same quadrennium, they were both heartily adopted by the same General Conference as institutions of our church. The Methodist Episcopal Church has thus put the seal of her interest, affection and approval upon these her youngest offspring and in one utterance pronounced them blessed. Our immortal Epworth bard might well have had this providential union prophetically in mind when he wrote:

“Why hast thou cast our lot
In the same age and place?
And why together brought
To see each other's face?
To join with softest sympathy
And mix our friendly souls in thee.
Didst thou not make us one
That we might one remain?”

Surely, if it be a crime for man to put asunder what God hath joined together, it would be nothing less than an unpardonable blunder to attempt to sever the vital ties which bind in one The Epworth League and The American University. This, however, is impossible. The union already effected is strong and every day grows stronger. One in spirit, the bonds that now unite them shall become the channels of a mutual and mighty fellowship for good. A. O.

Contributions.

PRESIDENT LOW ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

From The Nation.

In the January number of the *Educational Review* the President of Columbia College gives his impressions of the condition and tendencies of the “higher education” in the United States. He modestly disclaims expert authority, and undertakes only to state “impressions of one coming from without into the educational field.” But whatever Dr. Low may have been in 1890, he is no longer an outsider in educational matters. He has been for three years the head of a great and growing university, and the period of his Presidency has been one of especially rapid development. The University has been transformed from a collection of unrelated fragments into an organic whole, and its consolidation has not only checked a considerable waste of educational energy, but has given a wise direction to the forces thus set free. It is not probable that all this progress is due solely to the wisdom of the President. Every revolution has its antecedent history, and it may be assumed that the changes made at Columbia during the past three years had long been preparing; but the speed and smoothness with which they were realized after Dr. Low's accession to office show a greater degree of insight into educational matters than his disclaimer would indicate.

In surveying the development of the higher education during the past quarter of a century, Dr. Low distinguishes two currents. One of these he terms the “world current” and ascribes to “the demand which has been felt everywhere for the recognition of new studies as of equal intrinsic value, in these days, with the old humanities. This pressure has come especially from two directions;

from the modern languages and from the many new developments of science. No country has been exempt from this pressure." The result in this country has been a widening of the field of college instruction, partly by the establishment of "parallel curricula," partly by the introduction of the elective system.

The other current he terms "national;" and this, in his analysis, is substantially university development as distinguished from the mere broadening of the college course. Its most important results are the incorporation of the professional schools into the scheme of the university, the development of non-professional graduate courses, and the correlation of the professional courses with the courses of research. Above the "higher education," in the old sense of the term, has appeared "this new thing, the university;" and "the college . . . is no longer and never can become again . . . the top of the educational system of the United States." "The college aims, or should aim, to lay the broad foundation upon which the university must build."

With this general statement of the tendencies of the highest education in the United States no one can well quarrel, but issue may be taken with Dr. Low's use of terms. Is the university movement in any true sense a "national" as distinguished from a "world current"? The whole movement, as he recognizes, is largely due to men educated abroad and familiar with the great European universities; and in our organization of the American university we are steadily approaching the Continental model. We think that the future historian of education in the United States will describe this movement in the midst of which we stand to-day as "the reception of the German university system." Of course we are not borrowing that system in all its details, and of course much that we have borrowed is becoming modified by American conditions; but we are debtors to Germany for the main principles of the new organization.

From the point of broadest view it seems to us that Dr. Low's two currents are identical in source, and that the only distinction is in the channels into which the stream has poured. A generation ago a great body of new learning was striving to force its way into our educational system. Not merely were the modern languages and the natural sciences inadequately housed in our schools and colleges, but philology, philosophy, the historical and political sciences, and the higher and more complex branches of inductive natural science were without academic shelter of any sort. The establishment of "parallel courses" (which term, we suppose, includes the scientific schools) and the introduction of the elective system could only partly meet the necessities of the situation. For advanced work in all these neglected subjects, the preliminary training of the college (or something equivalent to that training) was absolutely required. Some attempt was made, indeed, to crowd advanced courses into the already overcrowded college curriculum, but the results were far from satisfactory. The proper place for such work was in graduate courses; and with the establishment of graduate courses co-ordinated with the professional courses, these studies have begun to thrive and bear fruit. What is more, they have begun to broaden the work of the professional schools and to inspire them with the true university spirit—to which, as Schiller said long ago, Isis is, "the high and heavenly goddess," and not merely "the excellent cow that supplies its devotees with butter."

Much of this Dr. Low himself recognizes. He says in terms that the introduction of the elective system into our

colleges was largely due to the university movement. What he does not say, unless between the lines, but what we believe to be true, is that in so far as true university work, especially work of research, has been crowded into the college course, the experiment has been unsuccessful. The attempt to provide in this way for the highest education has been a failure. The stream has forced its way into the wrong channel.

It is a natural corollary of Dr. Low's view of the relation of the college and the university that he should look forward to a time when the college training shall be made a prerequisite for university education in theology, law, and medicine.

"The prophetic eye," he says, "can even now discern the day when a college education will be a condition precedent for entrance into the professional schools of the American university. This will not mean that only college-trained men will make good practitioners in law or medicine, for example, nor that only college-trained men are entitled to a professional education. It will rather mean, I think, that the university will then have fully realized its own obligation to the country to send forth into professional life, in all parts of the land, men of a thorough and wide equipment * * * I am not anticipating this result in the immediate future; but that this is the end towards which things are tending, seems to me hardly open to dispute."

Perhaps when the universities of the country have taken this position, the people of the country may say that no man shall be permitted to practice law or medicine without college and university training. That is the position which republican France and democratic Germany—socially democratic under its monarchic forms of government—have already taken, refusing to put up with professional service that is in any way short of the best that their educational institutions can provide.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, A WATER-MARK OF THE TWENTY-FIRST QUADRENNIUM.

ADDRESS BY DAVID H. MOORE, D. D., AT OMAHA, MAY 8, 1892.

It is significant that simultaneously with the uprising of the Epworth hosts, the pick and flower of all our youthful chivalry, whose central motive is self-improvement in order to greater usefulness for Christ, there should come the plan to build and endow, in the Capital of our Nation, a University to meet their loftiest purposes. God means that the Epworth League and The American University should be the twin-born prodigies of the last decade of nineteenth century Methodism. Let us see to it that the ends of Providence are not defeated.

Education and civilization have advanced with equal pace on our continent. The germs of classical learning were borne hither by Puritan and Cavalier. Harvard, Yale, King's, and William and Mary were among the first thoughts of those who broke the virgin solitudes of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia. And whenever in its westward course the march of civilization has halted to gather strength for still further advances, a college has sprung up, so that institutions for higher education stand as mile-stones from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate.

In this work the churches have pioneered the way, ours not the last nor the least. Out of the ashes of its Cokesbury have arisen, Phoenix-like, fifty-seven colleges, with property and endowments of over \$17,000,000.

The fadeless splendor of "Old Wesleyan" has been

caught on rising domes of new institutions and reflected to every section of our expanding country. There was a time when these vast plains and the snow-clad summits of the Rocky Mountains seemed to interpose an insuperable barrier. But to-day all her glories are caught on the shining pinnacles of the Nebraska Wesleyan and thence reflected to the mountain summits, where the University of Denver gathers into itself the scattered rays until it stands like Phoebus Apollo on Olympus, the very god of the sun, darting its beams to far-off California and Oregon. So that now, fed alike from the Atlantic and the Pacific, the iridescent glories of our educational institutions arch the continent. But the university period has only dawned on America. Its harbingers have been many, but itself is not older than the opening of Johns Hopkins. It must certainly be gratifying to Methodists that thus early the plans are matured and the enterprise auspiciously inaugurated to found in our National Capital a Methodist institution, which shall be a University in the broadest sense of the term, the scope of whose work is suggested by the fact that it does not propose to open its doors until it has an endowment greater than that gathered by all the institutions of our Church in a hundred years.

Think of the influence for good of such a University, located at the very fountain-head of American life!

It is the audacious largeness and the unchallenged wisdom of the undertaking which commend it. It is its harmony with the spirit of modern enterprise which attracts the notice and favor of those able to meet its expectations.

All business undertakings that are favored are colossal. Labor unions on the one hand and monopolies on the other are indications of a tendency to great schemes. Nothing is too stupendous for the enterprise of American capital! Having tunneled the Hoosac, it will, by and by, bridge Behring's Strait. Give people some vast undertaking and they are ready. Ask the Colossus to lift a trifle and he laughs at you; ask him to remove mountains and he is your obedient servant. Such are the grounds of our confidence that The American University will receive its millions for endowment and equipment and will enter upon a career of transcendent importance to Methodism and the destiny of the American people.

The eyes of the civilized world are upon the undertaking. When the Romish Goliath pitched his educational array under the shadows of the Capitol, and defied the hosts of Protestantism, it looked like a deliberate purpose to plant another Vatican over against our American Quirinal and to repeat on American soil the tragedies that have darkened sunny Italy.

Little wonder that a feeling akin to dismay smote the heart of this Protestant Nation, until the Spirit of God came upon our Bishop, and sent him out, in the name of the Lord of Hosts, to lift up the banner of Methodism, as the champion of an open Bible and a free conscience. Nor is it wonderful that Elijah, and even Saul, should have felt that the stripling, who had hitherto attended a few sheep in the wilderness of New Jersey, was not able to go against this Philistine, until they remembered that when the Wall Street lion and bear came and took a lamb out of his flock at Drew, he pursued after them and smote them, and slew them and delivered the lamb out of their mouths. Then they felt assured that the Lord, who delivered him out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear, would deliver him out of the hand of this Philistine, and they said, "Go, and the Lord be with thee!" Brethren, he is going. He is crossing the brook. He has chosen him the five smooth

stones. Even now he puts one into his sling. Be ready, ye men of Israel and of Judah, to arise and shout and pursue to the very gates of Ekron!

I confess that I shrink agast at the mere thought of failure. We have gone too far to retreat. We are committed to the cause. Our Bishops have indorsed it. Ecumenical Methodism has hailed its inception. It will stand in history as the stupendous victory or the irretrievable disaster of Methodism. Some among us may be disheartened and discouraged; but listen to the sturdy cheer and rugged confidence of our Joshuas and Calebs, for we are fully able to go up and possess the land.

However great the good to our Nation from the successful prosecution of this enterprise, equally great must be its success to our Church. This in many ways—enlarging the sphere of its influence, increasing the efficiency of its ministers, and, chiefest of all, serving as a mighty connective bond. After our Episcopacy and Book Concerns, our educational institutions are our strongest connective ties. Yet their influence in this regard is limited to the conferences which patronize them. But of this University all conferences and all colleges are to be the patrons; hence its connective influence will be bounded only by the extent of the Church itself.

Into its treasury will flow the widow's mite and the poor boy's penny, the servant girl's wages and the mechanic's offering; for its blessings are for all. And from their abundance the rich among us will make princely gifts. The day has come which Wesley anticipated and almost feared—the day when our congregations abound with rich men. Such insight and foresight have some among us that, like Midas, whatever they touch turns to gold. They are burdened with their wealth and anxiously inquire where they shall bestow their goods. Will they not remember that when Midas prayed the gods to deliver him from the burden of the fateful gift, he was directed to trace Pactolus to its source and bathe in its fountain head? Then, when he had done so, lo! he had deliverance, and thenceforth its sands were golden for the poor man's good. Do not our Methodist Midases see that our Pactolus heads in Washington in The American University? and will they not bathe therein, that, wherever its streams of influence flow, its sands shall be golden for humanity's needs?

In its external conditions Methodism is ever changing, but preserves its identity in the continuity of its spiritual life. Its days of persecution, and, in some large measure, its days of hardships are past. The little one has become a strong people, and they of Caesar's household are in its communion. But it remains the Methodism which Wesley instituted, and Asbury and Coke planted amid the wilds of the Western Continent. Emerson says: "The Dorian temple preserves the semblance of the wooden cabin in which the Dorian dwelt. The Chinese Pagoda is plainly a Tartar tent." And so I believe that when our hopes are realized and our prophecies fulfilled in The American University, there will be retained in its classic halls and academic groves the memory of Wesley and Fletcher, and Coke and Asbury, of Susannah Wesley, Dinah Evans, Sarah Crosby, and Barbara Heck, and of their immortal successors. Aye, and the very glories of its architecture will be shaped by the unfading impress of the past. Its halls of art and science will reflect Kingswood and Cokesbury. Its dormitories will perpetuate the hearty cheer of the pioneer's cabin, and its spacious chapel blend the memories of Foundry and sail-loft, and log-meeting-house, with those of the massive cathedrals and tasteful shrines of to-day.

Thus in doctrine and in polity, in fellowship and practice, the past will be reproduced in the present. In The American University the Doric temple of Methodism will be preserved, the semblance of the wooden cabin in which the Dorian dwelt, and in its heroic John Hurst will be perpetuated the dauntless and triumphant spirit of his John Wesley.

Educational Notes.

The widow of Gen. John A. Logan, whose name stands so high upon his country's honor roll, is said to have undertaken the task of raising \$1,000,000 from the women of this country for the American University at Washington, D. C. Systematic bodies of assistants throughout all the States will aid in obtaining this sum. May Mrs. Logan meet with success.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The bishops at their recent meeting in New York City appointed the following University Senate: At large, W. F. Warren, D. D., Boston, Mass.; District 1. B. P. Bowne, D. D., Boston, Mass.; 2. B. P. Raymond, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; 3. C. N. Sims, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; 4. J. F. Goucher, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; 5. T. P. Marsh, Mt. Union, Ohio; 6. Prof. W. H. Crogman, Atlanta, Ga.; 7. J. P. D. John, D. D., Greencastle, Ind.; 8. Pres. H. W. Rogers, Evanston, Ill.; 9. M. V. B. Knox, D. D., Wahpeton, N. D.; 10. Prof. A. B. Hyde, D. D., Denver, Col.; 11. W. A. Quayle, D. D., Baldwin, Kans.; 12. L. G. Adkinson, D. D., New Orleans, La.; 13. Prof. F. W. Schneider, Berea, Ohio; 14. J. N. Beard, Napa, Cal.

The Illinois Wesleyan University not only shows increased prosperity in the time covering the past school year and the beginning of the present, but has reached a crisis of opportunity. No time in its past history has presented such opportunities of enlarging its endowment fund, increasing its facilities, and thus immediately enlarging its sphere of general usefulness, as is now presented it. The Preparatory School is full. The College of Letters is rapidly growing. At the last Commencement forty-three passed from the Preparatory School to the freshmen class. All the other schools—namely, Law, Art, and Music—are full, self-supporting and increasing in popularity and power. Special efforts are now being made by Rev. B. W. Baker, Financial Agent, and Dr. W. H. Wilder, President, to secure greatly needed increase to the funds of this institution.

The recent Conference of the Catholic Archbishops adopted the following report on parochial schools:

"First. *Resolved*, To promote the erection of Catholic schools so that there may be accommodations in them for more, and, if possible, for all our Catholic children, according to the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore and the decisions of the Holy See.

"Second. *Resolved*, That as to children who at present do not attend Catholic schools we direct, in addition, that provision be made for them by Sunday-schools and also by instructions on some other day or days of the week, and by urging parents to teach their children the Christian doctrines in their homes.

"These Sunday and week-day schools should be under the direct supervision of the clergy, aided by intelligent lay teachers, and, when possible, by members of religious teaching orders."

ONE OR MANY?

One post-graduate university for our church, and that in Washington, the Capital of the Nation, is enough. What sensible man can plan better things? God's blessings upon the army of "A. B.'s." Let them flock to the Capital aforesaid and learn that which their sophomoric wisdom deemed unnecessary before they obtained a fuller glimpse of the land of scholastic promise. We hold that one prominent university of the kind for our church is enough. Let ambiguous graduates who have sufficient friends, money, and time go to our American Mecca and get their graduated brains stimulated and informed to the maximum. We are persuaded that this equation is in best shape. Other colleges should do their best for candidates for the degree of "A. B." The better the A. B., the better for him who aspires to a point, or points, beyond A. B. Work like this is a unit. If it is definitely understood and agreed that The American University at Washington is to serve the church as an exclusive post-graduate university, all Methodist rivers will pour water on that valuable water mill. Let there be no misunderstanding about that! Washington is our Capital in many respects. If graduated men and women long for advance scholastic privileges, our undergraduate schools will direct knowledge-hungry students to that privileged fountain of advanced and advancing learning.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

FROM THE FIELD.

The following is a voice of courage and power from the uplands:

LAMAR, COLO., Dec. 13, 1892.

DEAR BISHOP HURST: I hereby send you \$1.30 to go towards the most needful things about the University. I took up this little collection so that we might have something in The American University. The church that sends this is far out on the plains and the members are poor. I wish I could send you a million. You have my prayers for this great cause. Yours very truly,

W. I. TAYLOR.

Rev. William S. Crandall writes from Nunda, N. Y.: "Will you see that the cash for the enclosed money order for \$16 find its way into the proper channels, as per the following directions: For the General Fund, \$8.25; for Lincoln Hall, \$3.00; for Epworth League Fund, \$3.00; for Mrs. Logan's Fund, \$3.00; for UNIVERSITY COURIER, \$1.75;" and then adds: "My own subscription for the University will follow at a later date," with many encouraging notes which we do not feel at liberty to publish. He closed his letter by saying: "We had a decidedly interesting service on the 16th instant, the people manifesting much more interest in the affair than I anticipated. It is a large undertaking, but it will be accomplished."

The Iliff School of Theology will issue a monthly series of short studies in St. Paul's epistles in their chronological order. That order will naturally follow the development of doctrine and of the man from the fresh exuberance of his early Christian life toward the unwordable richness of his full manhood's experience and knowledge. They will be designed to be fresh and useful to every Bible student. Price, 25 cents a year. Address Bishop H. W. Warren, Professor of English Bible, University Park, Colo.

Epworth League Autograph Record.

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REMARKS.

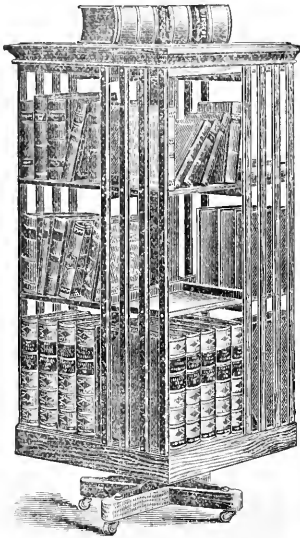
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To Pastors and Officers of Epworth Leagues who desire to hold a Columbus Memorial Service in 1893.

We are filling, and shall continue to fill, orders for the CHURCH SERVICE and for the YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT EXERCISE, furnished for 30 cents per hundred (to cover postage), for use in presenting the cause and taking a subscription for The American University. Each Service is distinct from the other, and can be used in the same church without duplication of exercises. Samples sent free on application. Address

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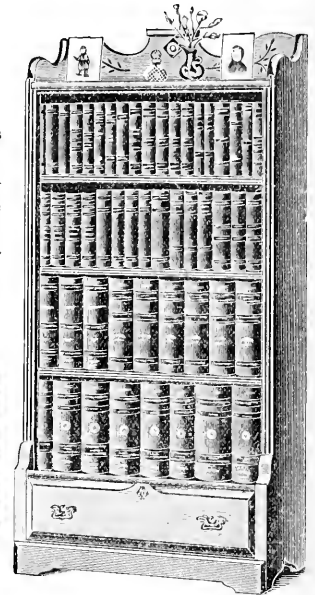
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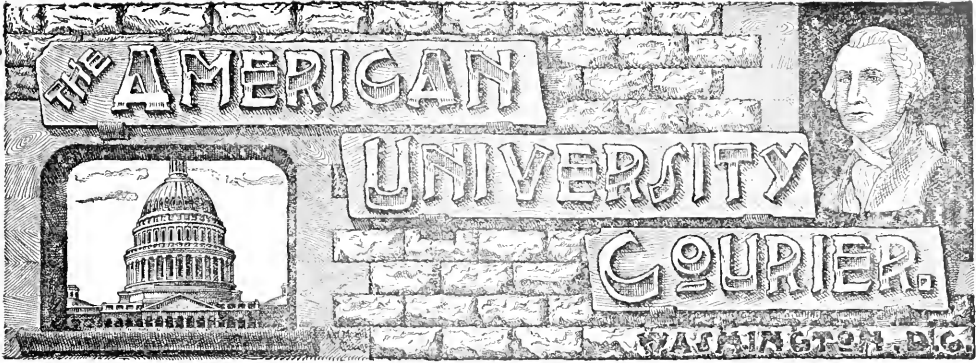
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Vol. I, No. 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY, 1893.

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ENDORSEMENTS FROM REPRESENTATIVE BODIES.

California Conference.—“We pledge to this great institution our heartiest sympathy and co-operation.”

Northwest Indiana Conference.—“We heartily concur in the enterprise. We are pleased with the name.”

Pittsburgh Conference.—“We promise our co-operation in the bringing of this great enterprise to a triumphant consummation.”

Cincinnati Conference.—“It deserves the hearty support of every Methodist. We pledge the cordial co-operation of our ministers and members.”

Central New York Conference.—“We bespeak for this undertaking the favor and the assistance of the Church, and of the general American public.”

Detroit Conference.—“The plan to organize a real and grand American University at Washington, D. C., we hail as a desirable and noble advance in education.”

Indiana Conference.—“We give hearty endorsement to this great enterprise and express faith in its future. We commend it to the confidence and liberality of our people.”

Minnesota Conference.—“We endorse the action of the General Conference regarding the establishment of The American University. We pledge sympathy and support.”

Central Illinois Conference.—“Resolved, that we heartily co-operate in the action of the General Conference in the establishment of a great Christian University at Washington, D. C.”

Wisconsin Conference.—“We cordially commend the great enterprise to the attention of our preachers and people. It will have an immense advantage over every post-graduate institution in the United States.”

Board of Control of the Epworth League.—“We gladly unite in the endorsement of the Bishops, and commend this National educational enterprise to the Epworth Leagues of our Church.”

Philadelphia Conference.—“We give our hearty endorsement to the scheme of Bishop Hurst to erect Epworth Hall at The American University at Washington, by contributions from members of the League.”

Erie Conference.—“We trust that Bishop Hurst's appeal to the Epworth Leagues of the Church will meet with prompt and liberal response on the part of the various chapters of the League in our Conference.”

Baltimore Conference.—“This institution, when equipped as intended, will furnish graduates from all colleges the largest opportunities for post-graduate courses, under circumstances unsurpassed by any of the institutions of the old world.”

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The University Courier.

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. 1.

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Editorial.

SOME changes in the publication of THE UNIVERSITY COURIER are under advisement by the Executive Committee. One of the features will probably be its publication as a bi-monthly or quarterly, instead of as a monthly periodical. The next number will be issued about May 1st.

OUR Board of Trustees has sustained a great loss in the death of the Rev. James W. Reid, of the Michigan Conference, pastor of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan. He died after an illness of three weeks, January 21, 1893. A brave, talented, consecrated worker for God and humanity sleeps in peace. He was elected a Trustee of The American University December 7, 1892.

ALWAYS below her ideal in practice and in learning, she (the Methodist Church) has held the banner of holiness high because the Lord commanded; and beginning her work in a university has passed her people, converted at her altars, on to her schools, her colleges and universities, and dares to plan today at the Capital of the Nation the most modern and the greatest of American schools of learning.—Bishop DANIEL A. GOODSSELL, in *Methodist Review*.

"A MILLION IN '93."

This watchword adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees December 7, 1892, has been efficiently seconded. It was announced to a recent meeting of the Executive Committee by Bishop Hurst that a gentleman of Washington had subscribed \$100,000 towards the endowment of the University, on condition that one million dollars be secured during 1893. Another condition attached to the gift is that the name of the donor be a private matter for the present. Other subscriptions for smaller amounts have also been received of late. Due announcement will be made of these and other important contributions. Around this nucleus of one-tenth acting as a magnet we both hope and expect to see other noble subscriptions from various sources cluster to the full million.

THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

BISHOP HURST'S ADDRESS, AT OMAHA, MAY 8, 1892.

When, a few weeks ago, the liberty was extended from Omaha, for a meeting this afternoon on behalf of The American University and Christian education, it did not take long for a telegram to tell back to the Committee of Arrangements in Omaha: "Accepted with many thanks." But that was only the formal acceptance. The real acceptance is to be found in this magnificent audience, gathered here beneath these generous skies, consisting of representative Methodist people from every part of the world. We have met here for Christian education in the highest, broadest, and most Christian sense. I am very thankful that we are honored with the presence of so many educators. A church whose origin dates back to the educational life of John Wesley has a right to a great university. That man, walking with the Word of God in his right hand and a basket of bread for prisoners on his left arm, is a fitting type for all time of the impulses and aspirations of the Methodist heart and brain. It is difficult to tell just where a great thought begins. I think that no one living in Washington at this time, no one who sees from his home the top of the Washington Monument, or the far reaches of the Potomac, is responsible for this idea. There is a member of this General Conference, now getting quite venerable, who, many years ago, wrote a letter to Bishop Simpson begging him to embrace the opportunity for a university to be built in Washington by our church. Bishop Simpson contemplated removing to Washington, that he might promote the enterprise. Bishop Newman will tell us of the genesis of The American University. He will not tell you, however, about his part in it, which was a great one.

In 1872 Dr Newman, then a resident in Washington, Dr. E. O. Haven, secretary of our Board of Education, and Bishop Ames began arrangements to select a site for the University, which should be of the broadest National character and under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Ames said to Dr. Newman, our present Bishop Newman—of whom Omaha, and the church, and the country, have reason to be proud—"Dr. Newman, you go out and raise the money." That was the end of the consultation.

The church was really not then ready for the Uni-

versity. The Metropolitan Church was a double handful for even Dr. Newman. The sentiment of the general church had not gravitated toward the great thought. In due time, however, the heart of the church began to beat more quickly at the thought. Sentiment began to be concentrated, and I may say consecrated, for the supreme purpose of planting a Protestant force on the bank of the Potomac which should reach around the world and to the end of time.

The pressure came from humble pastors; from men and women in different parts of our country; and from every class of life. So pressing and frequent were these monitions from the great outside world, that at last I felt ashamed to sit quietly in an easy chair and look out through the window upon finished things. A search for a good piece of ground as a site for the University was made. The land came, a beautiful location, not surpassed, as a site for a university, in Europe or the United States. Before the purchase was made, however, I talked with financial gentlemen of wealth in our church, with educators, and others, in order to see what they thought of it. Of all the persons with whom conversation was held before a foot of land was bought, every one said: "The church is anxious for it, the church needs it, and the church will plant it."

A site of 92 acres of land for the University, on the northwest heights of the city, was bought for \$100,000. Responses came in from many quarters, expressing the hearty salutations of the noble representatives of our educational institutions. One among the first was that of Dr. Warren, of Boston, then another from the equal Warren of Denver, and then others from presidents and members of faculties, all expressing the wish: "God bless the noble work." Many of the honored men who sit on this platform, and lead the young mind of our church toward the higher planes of Christian knowledge, gave early expression to their confidence in the success of the undertaking. They said, "We cannot yet see how the money will come, whether or not the sentiment of the church will rapidly grow; but our hearts are waiting, and we believe in ultimate triumph."

When last November, in Cleveland, Ohio, the Association of College Presidents of our church adopted resolutions commending this work to the action and co-operation and endorsement of the General Conference, I felt it was just like them to do that noble thing and say that strong word.

The payment for the site has already been provided for, besides a surplus of about \$20,000. At least three-fourths of that money has come from Protestants in Washington of other confessions than our own. We

have, in addition, pledges amounting to \$140,000, the mere beginning of an endowment which we aim to reach, namely, \$10,000,000.

Perhaps one of the great things that have led our church to think of Washington as the site for educational life is this: The unequalled combination of scientific collections in that city. Major John W. Powell, of the United States Geological Survey, has given us information showing the vast wealth deposited in the government collections, and which are now available for all students in the higher walks of science. As to the value of the collections, the original cost and the annual expense of maintaining them, few people have the least idea. It is found that the present value is over \$32,485,000, and that the annual outlay of the Government necessary to maintain them, is nearly \$4,000,000. Congress has just passed a law requiring all these collections to be open for the inspection and study of students in higher science. All this is without cost to any student. Our University will never need to buy any general library, or a single geological specimen, or a medical specimen, or a telescopic appliance, or mechanical illustrations, or, indeed, anything in the line of object lessons. These are furnished in the remarkable scientific treasures in Washington alone.

You can imagine how happy our hearts were when both Houses of Congress passed the bill throwing open this vast store-house of scientific treasure to students of every confession who might gather in Washington for scientific research. There is, therefore, in Washington a university in many sciences already. What is now needed is the grand religious support of an organization working in a Christian atmosphere, and students coming from every part of the United States and using these various treasures for the highest culture of the mind in a spirit of delightful unity.

What does all this great opportunity mean? First, that he who invests money in education for The American University may depend upon it that his investment will go directly to the benefit of the students, and that none of it need be expended in scientific accessories: for these are all furnished by the government of the United States. All that is needed is the erection of buildings and the employment of a faculty worthy of the twentieth century. Why did we ask Major Powell to give us these facts? In order, also, that the world might know that something else is going on in Washington besides politics and legislation. In order to furnish the money necessary to conduct the various institutions in Washington, \$58,000,000 would be needed to provide the annual income. In addition, the value of the government collections is

\$32,485,000. We, therefore, have the lowest possible estimate which would be needed to furnish a revenue sufficient to support the institution—about \$90,000,000. All we ask is that the Methodist Episcopal Church put the capstone on this great endowment by the final gift of \$10,000,000.

In no city of this Nation, and I believe of any nation, are there living so many men eminent in science and literature as in Washington. Professor Tyndall says: "In no city can so large an audience of learned men be secured at so short a notice."

The universities of our own country make constant drafts upon the treasures of literature and science in Washington by sending hither their professors and students. Major Powell says that no man can perfect himself in geology without coming to Washington, and that his bureau contains the most excellent geological library in the world. In fact, that one Geological Library numbers 74,000 volumes.

Professor Balfour, of Oxford University, says there is no city in the world where scientific studies can be pursued to so great advantage as in Washington.

In our first days there came word from twenty-one Methodist students in Berlin, saying in substance that they would not have gone abroad had there been a National Protestant University in Washington. I need not speak of the sympathy of great public men with this movement. Senators, Members of the House, and others eminent in public services, in literature, and in science, have spoken most helpful words. President Harrison, at the beginning, wrote a letter of warmest sympathy with our movement, and urged its early inauguration and completion. He would have attended our first meeting, but was absent from the city.

Our object is to appeal to the wide world for funds, but not to hasten. The University cannot be built in a day. Our plan is to raise a fund of \$5,000,000 besides the buildings before we begin operations, but not to regard our equipment complete until we shall have raised \$10,000,000.

Further, we do not propose to have a college department at all. As the college corresponds with the German gymnasium, and the gymnasium is the proper preparatory school for the university, so do we want in Washington this University to begin where the college leaves off. We propose to confine the curriculum to strictly post-graduate and professional work. The University doors will swing wide open to all persons of approved moral character who come with academic and scientific degrees. As God, by His special Providence, has led us at every step, so will He lead us in all future years, until students from many lands shall enter its halls in quest of light from Him who is the Light of the World.

PROPOSED OUTLINES OF BUILDINGS AND DEPARTMENTS.

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2. Halls suited for the use of the several departments of the University.

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I. *Science.*

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.
4. Biology.

II. *Philosophy.*

1. Metaphysics and History of Philosophy.
2. Psychology and Logic.
3. Political Economy and Sociology.
4. Constitutional Law and Political Science.

III. *Languages and Literature.*

1. Oriental and Semitic.
2. Greek.
3. Latin.
4. Romance.
5. Germanic.
6. English.

IV. *History.*

1. American.
2. European (West and North).
3. Mediterranean.
4. Oriental.

V. *School of Law.*

VI. *School of Medicine.*

Besides Professorships, Lectureships, Scholarships and Studentships in all the above named departments it is proposed to make special provision for the following subjects:

1. Christian Archaeology and the Evidences of Christianity.
2. The Science of Government.

THE ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

Several of our ministers in different parts of the country almost simultaneously conceived the idea that at least 1,000 of their brethren would esteem it a privilege to give \$100 each to build a Hall of The American University. They believe that a spontaneous gift of \$100,000 from our preachers would give a new impulse to the liberality of our laymen, furnish a fresh proof of the deep interest of our ministers in such higher education as The American University is intended to provide, and be an expression of their conviction that the further development of Christian education in America demands the creation of a great Protestant University, in which post-graduate and professional studies of the highest grade may be pursued, under instructors both learned and evangelical.

The name of the building will be The Asbury Memorial Hall, to commemorate in fitting and permanent form the service and labors of our pioneer bishop and the founder of American Methodism—Francis Asbury. It is proposed that the Hall be after the general plan of Christ Church College, Oxford, where John Wesley was a student. The trustees of The American University, consenting to this proposal, pledge themselves to provide a tablet to be built into the wall of the entrance of the Asbury Memorial Hall, to be inscribed with the names of the one thousand donors.

Any preacher who desires to join in this movement is invited to send his name and amount of subscription, payable at convenience within three years, together with any correspondence, to Bishop John F. Hurst, 4 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C. Any church or congregation wishing to give this amount (\$100) in behalf of the pastor can thus add his name to the list as one of the one thousand. All money should be sent to Hon. Matthew G. Emery, Treasurer of The American University and President of Second National Bank, Washington, D. C.

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Contributions.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE CITY.

BY REV. J. W. CORNELIUS.

The Woman's College of Baltimore is one of the educational marvels of the age. Though only in the fifth year of its scholastic work, it already ranks among the chiefest of those institutions which provide, either co-ordinately or exclusively for the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the gentler sex. Determined upon in 1884, incorporated in 1885, its first building completed in 1887 and its first classes enrolled in 1888, its most sanguine friends voted it a decided success when forty students matriculated. Now there are 350 students and as many more have been refused for want of accommodations. A Faculty of thirty-six expert specialists has been secured, a group of five magnificent collegiate edifices, with three more under contract, have been erected, and six acres of land for its present needs and future growth have been purchased in one of the best and newest residence portions of the Monumental City. The properties and endowments already accumulated have an estimation of a million dollars with an immediate prospect of large additional donations. A few noble spirits have from the beginning been in local touch with the enterprise, stimulating it with their patronage, influence and gifts; but the reputation of The Woman's College seems to have taken the wings of the morning and traveled to the ends of the continent. There are young lady students within its walls from Maine and California, from Michigan and Texas, and from many of the intervening States and Territories; while applications from those who are preparing to enter are pouring in from all directions. The superb structures, the high curricula, the refined social and moral environment, the complete organization and equipment have attracted wide observation and have prompted unsolicited recognition by the chief official body of the great denomination which is its special patron. The Episcopal Address to the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church viewed the Woman's College as a twin institution with the great American University to be located at the National Capital, commending them both to the admiration and support of the great Protestant Christianity of the country.

The thought of a Woman's College for Baltimore originated in the large heart and brain of its present efficient and distinguished president, Rev. John F. Goucher, D. D. While pastor of the First Church (the actual and legal successor of Lovely Lane Chapel, where the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the Christmas Conference of 1784), and gratefully contemplating what special offering he might make to God in the centennial year of American Methodism, it came to Dr. Goucher as an inspiration that the higher education of woman was one of the supreme needs of the time. He first agitated the subject in private circles. Elected and representative Christian women were consulted, who agreed that a thoroughly equipped school of high grade for young ladies was one of the noblest objects upon which to concentrate Christian beneficence. It was then presented to the Baltimore Annual Conference, the mother conference of the Church, at its one-hundredth session held in Washington City March 5-11, 1884. That body, after careful consideration extending through several days, agreed to make the establishment and endowment of a Woman's College the principal aim of its centenary contributions. An elaborate report was

adopted, and, with a hearty practical consistency, \$15,000 were subscribed immediately by the members of the Conference besides the large absolute and conditional subscriptions by Dr. Goucher. The Conference also determined that a part of the annual educational collections taken in its various charges should be devoted to the support of six scholarships awarded equally in its five presiding elders' districts after competitive examinations, and one at large.

The city of Baltimore furnishes, providentially, superior advantages for this new seat of learning. The authorities of the Woman's College forcibly state them thus:

"The whole section of country in which it is situated is noted for its healthfulness; the mildness of the winters is in marked contrast with those of the North and West, while the cleanliness and excellent sanitary condition of the city are proverbial. The prevailing tone of cultivated society is wholesome. The churches represent the leading denominations and furnish opportunities for religious culture and Christian work. The Lord's Day is generally observed in a manner indicative of elevated public sentiment and well executed laws. The presence of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School brings here practitioners of general medicine and specialists who are in the front of their profession. The Johns Hopkins University diffuses an atmosphere of studious investigation and literary taste and affords, through its lectures, many valuable opportunities of hearing from eminent scholars in all departments of learning the statement of their own most recent views. There are large and well selected libraries—the Peabody, Pratt, Historical, Mercantile, Bar, Medical and Chirurgical—which, with the University Library, contain in the aggregate nearly half a million volumes and afford abundant facilities for general reading or special investigation. The Art Gallery of the Peabody Institute is open all the year, and the celebrated private galleries of Mr. William T. Walters during a portion of each winter. The Peabody Course of Lectures and Peabody Symphony Concerts offer literary and musical entertainment and stimulus. Additional opportunities are frequently afforded of hearing notable singers, musicians and lecturers from all parts of the world. It may be added that the proximity of the National Capital renders accessible, at a trifling expenditure of time and money, libraries, museums, galleries of art and other institutions of great educational importance."

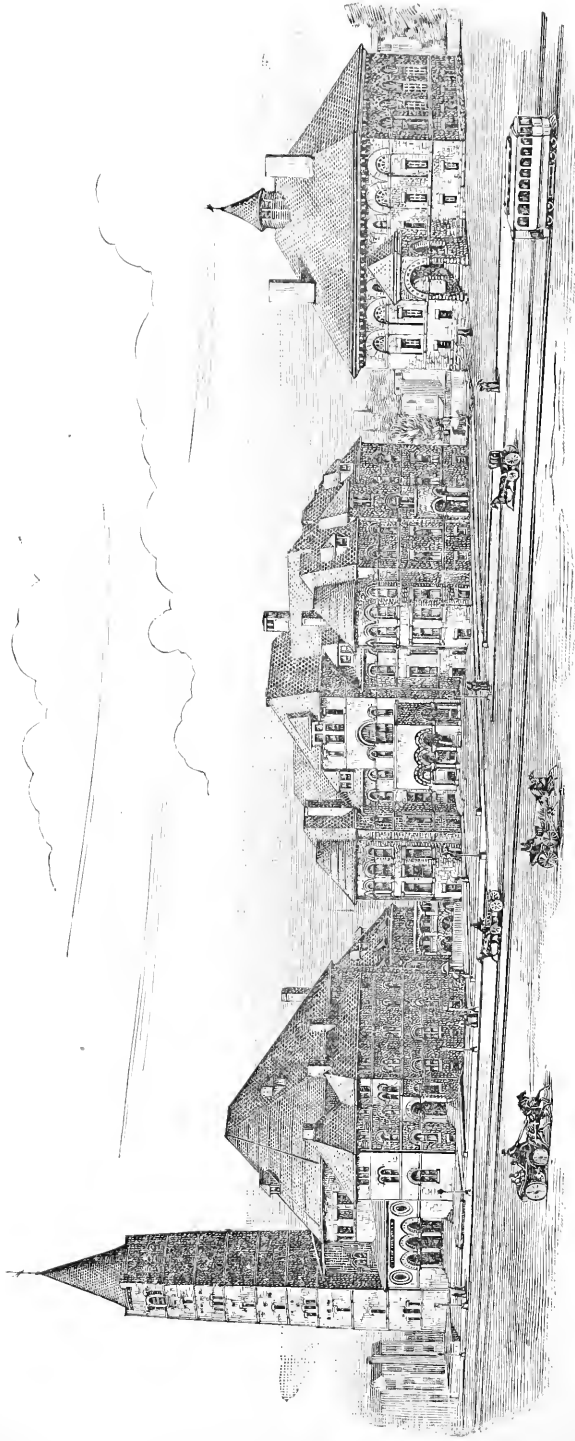
The Woman's College is adjacent to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the best church properties in the connection, the chapel of which is available always for devotional and concert exercises, and the auditorium for any occasion of general interest. Goucher Hall, immediately to the north, is a peerless granite building of Romanesque architecture, adapted for purposes of administration and instruction only. It contains forty rooms, with chemical, physical and biological laboratories and apparatus in the lower story, and botanical, mineralogical and other collections well displayed in the principal hall-ways. The structure, with the ground on which it stands, valued at \$185,000, is the gift of Dr. Goucher and family. Bennett Hall, the Gymnasium, standing near the Goucher Hall, is the gift of Mr. Benjamin F. Bennett, one of the princely men of Baltimore Methodism, who in its erection perpetuates the memory of a sainted consort. The building itself is worth \$49,000, without the ground, and contains a swimming pool and walking track, besides many choice modern appliances for physical culture. It is pronounced by those who have had opportunities for wide observation to be the best and most thoroughly furnished gymnasium in the world for the

exclusive use of women. The Girls' Latin School, a preparatory department made necessary by the great variety of educational attainments of many who seek admission to the degree courses, another magnificent building now being completed at a cost of \$100,000, will also bear the name of the generous donor, Mr. Alcaeus Hooper, of Baltimore. It contains the best features of such a department that money, architecture and experience have suggested. The College Homes, two of which are completed and a third under contract, contain every convenience for health, comfort and utility. They are provided with elevators and fire escapes, and have kitchen, laundry, dining-room and service quarters in the upper stories, so that no odors or noise may annoy the students. Buildings for art, music and science are in contemplation for the near future, and will not be inferior to the best modern edifices for such purposes.

Though having a distinct local and denominational origin, nothing is more foreign to the aim, scope and administration of the Woman's College than a sectarian spirit. The Faculty has been constituted without regard to denominational attachment, every Protestant Church being represented in its personnel. Women of every faith are welcomed to its scholastic privileges. The instruction is distinctly Christian, not distinctively denominational. All legitimate means are used to develop a high standard of Christian character and personal religious life; but no effort, direct or indirect, is made to influence Church relations.

The academic curriculum is equal to that of any college either for men or women in the United States. The student work is divided into fourteen groups of subjects, each group leading to the degree of A. B. In each of these groups fully one-half of the required studies are the same, the other half being dependent upon the special purposes or aptitudes of the student herself. This gives option in a wide range of electives under the most careful supervision.

Besides these facilities for the best culture of the female mind, there are unexcelled provisions for physical and for moral culture. The Woman's College was the first in the world to make the hygiene and physical training of women a regular department of required scholastic attainment, and to place a full professor in charge. All students who matriculate are obliged to take both the kind and quantity of exercise prescribed by the professor in charge. The head of this department is a lady physician who has attained eminence in her profession both in this country and abroad, and has a thorough knowledge of Mechanical Therapeutics. She is assisted by two graduates of the Central Royal Gymnastic Institute of Stockholm. The better kind of Zander apparatus, especially constructed for the development of a single class of muscles, is liberally employed. Each student is carefully examined and the strength of each set of muscles tested. Where deviations from the normal are detected, diagrams are drawn showing the exact location and strength of the muscles. Measurements are taken every month, in such cases, and the diagram of each measurement is drawn over the preceding one in different colored inks, so that at a glance the improvement and present condition are readily shown. The results realized by these tests have been almost startling. Of the students admitted in September, 1892, thirteen had curvature of the spine more or less severe, but only one possessed knowledge of the fact. Some of the others had considerable nervous excitability, weariness, lack of endurance and other uncomfortable conditions, but the true cause had not been detected until they were accurately



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

GOUCHER HALL.

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THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

SOUTHERN HALF OF CAMPUS.

measured. In every case improvement has been noticed; in some the difficulty has been almost entirely eradicated. Of the students in September, 1892, who had been previously measured in September, 1891, thirty-six per cent had increased their lung capacity twenty-five per cent or more; twenty-five per cent had increased their lung capacity forty per cent or more; and four per cent had doubled their lung capacity. The elastic and firm tread of the young women, the graceful carriage and general appearance of health and buoyancy so frequently noticed by visitors cannot be tabulated in figures, but proves the correctness of the principle and success of the method.

The highest culture includes the culture of the highest of our three-fold natures. The Woman's College, therefore, places emphasis on the moral atmosphere and environment of its students and provides for the proper study of The Book of Books. In the general course of each year the Bible is a required study of all who matriculate. It is not taught doctrinally, nor devotionally, nor dogmatically, but as a classic, the purest and greatest English classic, to be studied critically and scientifically. In the first year the Old Testament History, through the period of the Captivity, is given; for Bible History has its proper setting as an important part of the world's history. In the second year the course includes Old-Testament prophecy and song; for when these are critically compared with the wisdom and song of our own or of other ages, the immeasurable superiority of the Biblical is manifest. In the third year, New-Testament history and in the fourth year New-Testament teachings are studied. Christian evidences and ethics are also a part of the required work. Every member of the Faculty recognizes truth as the supremely worthy object of human quest and the law of rational life. When a student perceives by critical investigation the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures and that they reveal ultimate truth, it is but a natural step that she should yield her life in willing obedience to its Divine authority.

BUILDING A UNIVERSITY.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is preparing to build at Washington, D. C., a great university. It is to be called The American University. The intention is to plant ten millions of dollars at the Capital of the Nation for Protestant Christian education. The thought is timely, the need great, and the conception magnificent. It must be a Christian school worthy of Methodism, of America, and of Protestantism. To fall below such an ideal would be humiliating, not to say damaging. Can Methodism build such a university at Washington? The answer is given in the elaborate plans and far-reaching designs for securing the funds. It is desired to interest the entire M. E. Church, and as far as possible other Methodisms in America. The scholarly and cultured Bishop Hurst has been chosen Chancellor, and he is expected to lead in the mammoth enterprise. For several months he has been marshaling his forces and arranging the lines of action. As a means of creating a sentiment favorable to the university, and scattering information on the subject, a monthly paper called THE UNIVERSITY COURIER is issued. It is packed full of facts bearing upon university education, with especial reference to the future American University. Among the plans for securing the necessary money, it is intended to find half a million people who will give one dollar each to build and endow Lincoln Hall. It is thought also that there are half a million Epworth Leaguers who will give \$1.00 each to an Epworth Hall, or Professorship. The ministry will be

called on to furnish one thousand men who will give \$100 each to build Asbury Hall. A like number of educators are expected to give \$100 each to endow the School of Discovery, while Mrs. John A. Logan is to raise a million of dollars out of the women of the country to help forward the enterprise. Ten thousand choirs will be called upon to endow a school of sacred music. By these and other methods the aim will be to arouse the whole church to assist in the work, and by so doing not only will the dimes and dollars be gotten, but the affections as well, which after all are far better. Of course there are many rich men who will be appealed to for large gifts. Success to the effort. We are in sympathy with the movement, and shall rejoice when it is opened for students. The chief object had in view, however, in what we have written, is to call attention to the methods of operation by which a great church seeks to establish a great educational institution. She does not go about it in a hap-hazard way, but of deliberate purpose conceives the idea and enters upon its execution. There is far-seeing wisdom in the whole movement, and though it may take years to work it out, there is a determination expressed in the methods of work that will not fall short of its object. In the proposed American University we believe the man, and the church, and the occasion have met. The outcome will be an institution of learning that will bless the unborn millions of American Methodism.—*Epworth Methodist, Fort Worth, Texas.*

A FAILURE IN EDUCATION.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT.

When one reviews the course of instruction in schools and colleges with the intention of discovering how much of it contributes directly to the development of reasoning power, one cannot but be struck with the very small portion of time expressly devoted to this all-important object. No amount of *memoriter* study of languages or of the natural sciences and no attainments in arithmetic will protect a man or woman—except imperfectly through a certain indirect cultivation of general intelligence—from succumbing to the first plausible delusion or sophism he or she may encounter. No amount of such studies will protect one from believing in astrology, theosophy, or free silver, or strikes, or boycotts, or in the persecution of Jews or of Mormons, or in the violent exclusion of non-union men from employment. One is fortified against the acceptance of unreasonable propositions only by skill in determining facts through observation and experience, by practice in comparing facts or groups of facts, and by the unvarying habit of questioning and verifying allegations, and of distinguishing between facts and inferences from facts, and between a true cause and an antecedent event. One must have direct training and practice in logical speech and writing before he can be quite safe against specious rhetoric and imaginative oratory. Many popular delusions are founded on the commonest of fallacies—this preceded that, therefore this caused that; or, in shorter phrase, what preceded caused. For example: I was sick; I took such and such a medicine and became well; therefore, the medicine cured me. During the Civil War the Government issued many millions of paper money, and some men became rich; therefore, the way to make all men richer must be to issue from the Government presses an indefinite amount of paper money. The wages of American workingmen are higher than those of English in the same trades; protection has been the policy of the United States, and approximate free trade the policy of England; therefore, high tariffs cause

high wages. Bessemer steel is much cheaper now than it was twenty years ago; there has been a tariff tax on Bessemer steel in the United States for the past twenty years; therefore, the tax cheapened the steel. England, France and Germany are civilized and prosperous nations; they have enormous public debts; therefore, a public debt is a public blessing. He must carry Ithuriel's spear and wear stout armor who can always expose and resist this fallacy. It is not only the uneducated or the little educated who are vanquished by it. There are many educated people who have little better protection against delusions and sophisms than the uneducated; for the simple reason that their education, though prolonged and elaborate, was still not of a kind to train their judgment and reasoning powers.—*The Forum*.

MEMORIAL WASHINGTON.

A most useful and patriotic work has been undertaken by the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia. It aims to cultivate reverence for the memories of the nation's greatest men either by preserving or marking with suitable tablets houses and public places in Washington with which they were identified in life. It contemplates the purchase of the house in which Lincoln died and its conversion into a shrine of patriotic pilgrimage for the millions that venerate his memory. It desires also to place appropriate tablets on the most notable of the historic houses in the National Capital. For the benefit of the multitudes which will visit Washington this year it purposes to issue a pamphlet giving authentic information respecting all the historic associations of the city. It ought not be difficult to enlist public sympathy and the support of Congress for so noble a work.

When the war opened Edward Everett was making his final appeals for the Mount Vernon Association, and eloquently referring to the memory of Washington as the golden cord binding together all true American hearts. During the last generation memorial arches, columns and statues have been multiplied on battle-fields and pleasure-grounds in honor of the heroes and victories of the Civil War. This has been a patriotic movement, ennobling and inspiring in its influences; but the time has now come for a reversion to the Mount Vernon method and for the transformation of Washington into a city of hallowed memories where all the famous houses will bear record of great names and memorable services to the nation.

Washington was known originally with cynical humor as the city of magnificent distances. It is now a National metropolis, continuously and well built, and outreaching at every point its earliest bounds. But there are dreamy reaches of historic distance in its past which need to be illuminated. It has been the home for generations of great Americans, who have founded and preserved National institutions and directed the progress of a Republic that with the consent of Christendom is accounted the hope of the world. Nothing should be left undone to preserve the reminiscences of their greatness, and by memorials on every side to educate and develop the historic spirit of coming generations.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE GENESIS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.
ADDRESS OF BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN, AT OMAHA, MAY 8, 1892.

Great thoughts never die. The American University had its genesis in George Washington. His great patriot, Hamilton, scholar, statesman and orator, young and brilliant, drafted a comprehensive plan of national education, with its controlling institution in the city of Washing-

ton; at once the source of authority and the power of direction for all institutions of learning, from the primary department to a well equipped university for original investigation and for professional study. Both Washington and Hamilton conceived the idea that the highest intelligence is indispensable to the welfare and perpetuity of the Republic; and believing in this they sought to lay plans for the consummation of such a desirable end, an end to be sanctified by virtue born of Christianity. But the proposition excited contention. The cry of centralization vexed the very skies of the Republic, and the jealousy incident to the rule of State rights compelled Washington and Hamilton to delay the consummation of their wise and beneficent purpose. Yet, strong in his convictions and steadfast in his noble purpose, Hamilton, in 1787, induced the Legislature of the State of New York to adopt his comprehensive system of education under the style and title of a "University." A hundred years passed, and in 1889 the State of New York revived the University founded by Hamilton, declared its scope and intention and enlarged the powers of the Board of Regents, so that these Regents to-day have the power to amend or repeal the charter of any incorporated school, whether academy, college or university. How magnificent the line of chancellors of that University of the State of New York—Clinton and Hamilton, Jay and Livingston. These constitute a galaxy of glory. We, to-day, my brethren, have occasion to lament that the plans of the fathers of the Republic were not properly carried forward, and incorporated into the organic law of the nation. For the inevitable results have followed. Congress has no control over the education of the children of the Republic. That is relegated to the States and Territories, so that today the legislature of a State or Territory can fix the school year at five days or five months; can appropriate a thousand dollars or a hundred thousand dollars, as partisan bias may dictate. In view of this strange fact, it is certainly a reflection on the founders of the Republic, but a glory to Washington and Hamilton and other noble patriots.

In view of these sad effects, there are three things we should demand; First, a national system of education under the General Government, with its head a cabinet officer; second, a system of compulsory education in every State and Territory; and, third, no appropriation by the nation or by any State or municipality for any sectarian institution in any part of the land.

As I said, great thoughts never die. So it is true in regard to this. A hundred years have passed, but during that century the thought of an American University has been conspicuous in the teachings of the great jurists and statesmen of the past, and has been the dominant thought of those master minds—Jay and Kent and Marshall; and, in our own days, of the scholarly Sumner, and that great jurist of Vermont, Edmunds. This thought did not die with them, for it is said that an Englishman walking through the streets of our capital, some forty years ago, thought of the same great idea, and you will not be surprised if I tell you that that Englishman is William Arthur, whose name is great in two hemispheres. Like a vision of beauty this thought rose up before the imagination of our own Simpson, was expressed by that greatest of ecclesiastical statesmen, Ames; but these died without the sight, but did not die without faith. They saw the promise from afar, but God ordained that others should consummate the glorious work and that "they without us should not be made perfect." So our illustrious chancellor, who is here to-day, is in the best of company. It is not a vagary; it is not a wild no-

tion, or a momentary fancy even, of a scholarly man; but around him are the shades of these great statesmen and scholars, and he is simply thinking their thoughts and aiming to consummate their glorious plan.

Providence ordains the times and seasons according to an infinite wisdom and raises up men to accomplish the exalted purposes of Jehovah. Educated carefully at home and abroad, gifted with an imagination that frescoes the future with the actualities of the present, endowed with the rare power of organization to prepare great plans for the oncoming generations, it comes to us more and more, that in the roll of the centuries, in the ordering of time, God Almighty, the God of our Fathers, has selected Bishop Ilurst to lay the foundation of The American University for American Methodism.

When difficulties arise, remember the fathers that thought of this ere you were born. When doubts shall vex your great soul, gather inspiration from the heroic struggles they made for liberty and for intelligence. Remember that you are a successor, and merely a successor, but you are in an apostolic succession, as we understand it. Go forward, and may God Almighty permit you to lay the foundations broad and deep, and perhaps the boy is here to-day who shall see the capstone placed amidst shouts of grace and glory.

THE NEED FOR UNIVERSITIES IN AMERICA.

BY PROF. VON HOLST—FROM HIS ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JANUARY 1, 1893.

There is in the United States as yet not a single university in the sense attached to this word by Europeans. All the American institutions bearing this name are either compounds of college and university—the university as an after-growth figuring still to some extent as a kind of annex or excrescence of the college, or hybrids of college and university, or, finally, a torso of a university. An institution wholly detached from the school work done by colleges and containing all the four faculties organically connected to a *universitas literarum* does not exist.

The day when it could be seriously asserted that the United States cannot afford to have such institutions is surely passed. A nation paying for pensions a sum considerably higher than the cost of the standing armies sucking out the life blood of European nations not able to maintain universities! It is too absurd to deserve refutation. The other allegation inherited from the past, that there is no need of such institutions in this "plain democratic" country, is deserving of a still severer rebuff. Even if the universities are considered only as schools for imparting certain professional knowledge, it is a slur upon the American people which I, though not to the manner born, shall never allow to pass uncontradicted. Count the American students going over to Europe and those flocking to your own institutions, coming in this or that respect nearest to the standard of European universities, and then tell me again there is no need, *i. e.*, no demand for universities! I have not only visited but lived in a number of countries, and the results of my observations of their higher educated youth is that though by no means as to knowledge, yet as to the earnestness, steadiness and enthusiasm in the pursuit or knowledge the American students stand first. And nature has not been in a stingy mood when weighing out their allotment of brains! Give them but the opportunities and you will soon see whether they need to shun comparison with the scholars of any other nation. They are handicapped in the race, handicapped in a way which makes the

blood of a true friend of this country tingle with impatience.

You are a proud people. Aye! mount the steed of your pride and press the spurs into its flanks till they quiver with pain. Be done once for all and in every respect with that nonsensical and humiliating prating about the "good average" being all the "plain democracy" needs or has any use for. No, I say, and again, no! This nation of sixty-five millions dare not assign to itself such an unworthy position. It has achieved too much in the past and it must achieve too much in the future to rest satisfied with excelling as to the average; if it does not strive with intent purpose to excel also in everything above the average, satisfied with nothing less than the best and the highest, it will and must fail. If democracy, because it rests upon the principle of equality, ought to retain as much as it possibly can the character of the plane, an elevated plane, but still a plane—then the sooner the world has done with democracy the better. The preachers of this doctrine are the worst enemies of the masses, whose interests they pretend to champion. The most effectual way to lift the masses to a higher plane—materially, intellectually and morally—is to do everything favoring the climbing up of an ever-increasing minority to higher and higher intellectual and moral altitudes. Therefore universities of the very highest order become every year more desirable, nay, necessary for the preservation and the development of the vital forces of American democracy. Undoubtedly to have them established is in the interest of those who would frequent them, but it is still infinitely more in the interests of the American people in its entirety.

THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This would hold good even if the universities were but, as I said before, schools for imparting certain professional knowledge. If the universities would furnish to the American people professionals of the order A where they have thus far had to put up with the order B, and of the order B where they had heretofore to be contented with the order C, I for one do not know of anything done by the American people rendering them unworthy of better service. Every American would consider it a gross insult if he were told he ought not to buy a coat of good cloth because shoddy is amply good enough for him. Is it not a much worse insult to say Americans ought not to provide for obtaining the best professions of every kind, for what the institutions of an inferior standard turn out will do very well for them? Nor is there any force in the argument that America has—especially in some branches, as, for instance, the law—many good professionals, and quite a number of excellent ones who have never enjoyed the advantages of a first-class university. Might they not have reached a still higher round of the ladder if they had had those advantages? At all events it is better to have 1,000 than ten good ones, for out of 1,000, 990 can acquire only with the help of superior advantages what ten attain by dint of genius or extraordinary application. Nature's favorites stand much less in need of first-class universities than the indifferent many who, in universities as in every other walk of life, always constitute the great majority.

The imparting of certain professional knowledge is, however, by no means the only task of universities. In university teaching, the How is of as much importance as the What, and in some essential respects much more important than the How Much. A university which merely turns out efficient professionals has only done one-third of its task.

If, besides, a fair percentage of them has been made fit to become good, independent scholars, half of its legitimate work has been done, but not more. Only if the whole intellectual and moral constitution of all has received for life the imprint of a true university education has it accomplished what it must consciously and with set purpose strive for.

The university has not only, in the way of a college, to impart knowledge. It must also teach how additions to the treasury of knowledge are made. The teacher of the student must indeed be poor, never intended for anything but the hackney professional, if, in this part of the instruction, the spark of enthusiasm which ought to have been struck from the pupil's mind in imparting knowledge is not made to kindle a flame whose light and warmth will influence his whole life. From week to week the mind's eye ought to be opened wider to the inspiring fact that knowledge is something infinitely higher than a ware and a trade—that it is a good, to be hungered and thirsted after for its own sake. And that it is but the half-way house. The university and the student have not done their whole duty if the student does not carry from the halls of the Alma Mater the full consciousness into life, that knowledge, because it is a good, is also a sacred trust.

These higher aims are the better attained, the closer the methods of true university teaching are adhered to; not drill, not training, but educating by guiding, guiding with a constant view to rendering independent not only in technicalities, but in the first place and above all in thinking. Filter as many barrels and tanks full of facts and rules as you like into the student's memory, if you do nothing else you will only produce new samples of Carlyle's "Professor Dryasdust" or Goethe's Wagner in "Faust"—quite useful men in their way, a kind of scientific brick-carriers and mortar-stirrers. But the university's business is to send forth architects, not, indeed, every one fit to build palaces and cathedrals, but at least a weather-tight, comfortable and cheery house, with plenty of light, air and warmth—a good home for himself and an enviable resort for friends. To guide the student systematically to ever-growing independence in thinking is the only way to make him properly conscious that a grave responsibility attaches to thinking, *i. e.*, that correct thinking is not only intellectually but also morally a duty toward one's self and toward one's fellow-men. If that were better and more generally understood the records of vain regrets in the lives of individuals and of nations would be reduced by more than one-half. And nowhere is there more need of it than in the democracy, where everybody is required to do his own thinking, not only for his private affairs, but also for the common affairs of all—in community, State, and nation.

Independence in thinking and a lively sense of individual responsibility are the twin pillars on which the dome of democratic liberty rests. Fail to constantly strengthen them, while by the natural course of development the weight of the dome steadily increases, and it will come down with a terrible crash, crushing everything beneath it. Experience, however, teaches that the surest if not the only way to propagate and invigorate independence in thinking and a lively sense of individual responsibility is to grant a large measure of liberty. Where this truth is not recognized in theory and in fact with regard to university education, the vital principle of the true university is chained down, like the Prometheus of ancient mythology. Grant that by allowing a large measure of liberty—not only as to the What, but also as to How, When and How Much—

part of the students will lay in a smaller stock of facts, rules and technical training than they would have done if they had studied under the restraints of a system, resembling in leading features the systems deemed best, closely adapted to the purposes of schools of a higher grade, principally colleges. That is more than compensated by the advantages which only the freedom of true university education can secure. Only this can fan the burning coals of that enthusiasm which is absolutely untainted by any sordid motives into the intensest glow; only this can fully develop the in-born forces, for it alone allows full play in the use of them; only this provides sufficiently for the invaluable lessons taught by stumbling and tripping; only this incites to the development of constructive intellectual individualities, casting off the dead weight which to every aspiring mind lies in the consciousness of being moulded and pressed into shape according to some pattern cast in the notions of other people; only this systematically fosters the intellectual and moral courage required for striking out into new paths, for it methodically wars against that frame of mind to which the jogging on in the old ruts seems as good and irreversible as a wise law of nature.

This, in my opinion, is the weightiest among all the reasons requiring strenuous exertions for the speedy establishment of a goodly number of true universities. An ample number of more efficient professionals than the present average is highly desirable, but an ample number of men and women, thoroughly imbued with the spirit which true university education tends to awaken and strives to develop, becomes every year a more urgent necessity. Not as professionals will their greatest services be rendered to the people, but as citizens and fellow-men. The aims they pursue, their manner of pursuing them, the whole view they take of life and its problems, their way of tackling every question, cannot but work as a beneficent leaven and a good seed, for which a vast expanse of grateful soil is already prepared from the palace of the merchant prince down to the block house of the pioneer. And one of the methods most approved by experience is to bring into full play the systematically trained sober second thought and the systematically trained idealism of the nation. To be the nurseries of trained sober second thought, and of that genuine idealism which is not the opposite but the complement of realism—that, however, is the main task of the true university. The universities must and they will be the nurseries of what Matthew Arnold calls "the remnant." Therefore you must have them, for although unquestionably there is already a "remnant" in the American people, Arnold very correctly says that everything depends upon the proportion the "remnant" bears to what he calls the "unsound majority." It never can be too large, and in a democratic republic of such vastness, and confronted by such a number of the most perplexing and portentous problems, it must be enormously large to insure the safety of the commonwealth. Sooner or later it will be found to be not large enough, unless those who now constitute the "remnant" go to work in dead earnest to provide for educating, in the shape of university taught professionals of every kind, missionaries, who, by their whole way of feeling, thinking and acting, will, day in and day out, infuse the spirit of the "remnant" into the "unsound majority." If a chasm opens up between the "remnant" and the "unsound majority," and is allowed to widen, nothing can save this country. The remnant must not only greatly increase in numbers while vigorously struggling up to ever higher planes, but it must, at the same time, be unremittingly in-

tent upon filling up the gaps and lifting the majority out of any unsoundness. All these four purposes will be effectually furthered by establishing true universities. It would be no easy task to point out a more patriotic and more truly democratic work. Every one contributing toward it, with his money or with his work, may stand up before the American people in its entirety, remnant and majority, inseparably bound together for weal and for woe, for better and for worse, and say to it: *Tua res agitur*—it is thy cause I am contending for.

A STATEMENT AND A PROPHECY WITH REASONS.

Hon. John W. Hoyt of Madison, Wis., has prepared a long memorial to be presented to Congress to establish a National University, endowing it with a \$1,000,000 a year. Other educators join in the petition. They do not want this National University to be an ordinary academical or collegiate institution. Their aim is higher. They want an institution advantageously established at the seat of the National Government toward which will drift the brightest representative students from American colleges, where in post-graduate courses, they can enjoy all of the advantages possible to human kind for the development of arts and sciences, for increasing the sum of human knowledge. The petitioners claim nothing new in the plan. It is as old as the days of Washington. He and others contemplated the same thing. Their names and a long line of successors give prestige to the project. It will not carry, however. Many of the people are disposed to curtail the expenses of the Government. They would look on this appropriation with suspicion. Then, too, more than a third of our people are church members. They and many more discern possible dangers in the management of the higher schools by the State. They favor religious colleges and universities. They will fill the latter, while the national school would fluctuate in attendance, sometimes filled and sometimes deserted, according to the character of the teachers and the management. Besides, the execution of this plan has already been entered upon. The Catholic University has been begun and the American University is fast approaching materialization. The 10,000,000 Catholics of the country are committed to the one and many more millions of Protestants are going to rally around the latter.—*Michigan Christian Advocate*.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS FROM "REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN OF METHODISM."

BY CHARLES W. BUOY, D. D.

In England Methodism has gone back to Oxford and Cambridge, and the doors closed against the new faith have been opened, and its sons and daughters made welcome. In America the oldest seats no longer repel, but invite the youth of our Church, and the same intellectual vigor of the fathers is seen in their children as they bear away in graceful triumph a large share of academic honors. But the colleges of the oldest churches are not only open to the children of the youngest Church of the Republic, but the pioneer Church has laid plans for a new work that in the future will be the greatest blessing conferred upon our own loved America; an educational center that, drawing in affiliation to it all secondary schools of the Church, will find in their federation a strength that is now wanting and an outlet that is now closed—The American University at Washington.

As in the first school a woman's faith and love united to give Kingswood to the Church, so the first offering toward

the establishment of this, the greatest work of Methodism, was the gift of a woman. When one of the most beautiful sites overlooking the Capital of the Nation was available, and her honored husband doubted, Catherine Hurst, full of faith in the great work, made the first contribution, and what will yet be a boon of greatest value to Protestantism and the Republic became an assured fact. Herself a woman of high culture and an authoress, this deed of love was almost the last act of her beautiful life, that, crowned so early, has left sadness in so many hearts. Two great schools have been planted at Washington, and a woman's gift was their beginning. Both inaugurated by churches that are similar in compact organization, zeal and energy, Rome and Methodism, the oldest and the youngest churches, plant their highest seat at the center of the Republic. Rome, weakest of all churches in higher foundations, seeks by this new movement to recover her ground lost in the past. Methodism rich in secondary schools seeks to complete her system of training by opening up the highest avenues to thought. Both churches have planted at the highest point—the political center of the nation and the strategic point of the New World. Here Romanism and Methodism are striving for the mastery of the higher thought of the great Republic. Representative of opposite thought and idea, in friendly rivalry they contend. How different the aspirations of these two great schools! Rome holds Church above the State, but Methodism entirely separates them. One teaches, in the words of Pius IX, that "force is inherent in the Church;" the other, "My Kingdom is not of this world," and no earthly power is enforced. One, founded on the birthday of Thomas Aquinas, holds his precepts as authority, teaching that "dissent and heresy must be put down by the sword." The other, in the name of its leader, Wesley, has never used the sword, and dare not by its creed. Rome builds alone, not consenting with any who bear a different Christian name; but Methodism, in fellowship with the highest unity of truth, unites in her rule the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Baptist, fulfilling in her highest works the words of Wesley: "I desire a league offensive and defensive with every soldier of Christ." In the former an Italian prince and prelate gives the law, and its professoriate is filled with men of foreign birth and idea; in the latter, the President of the nation, its highest judiciary and legislative share in its government. One is a purely clerical foundation, and dominated by priestly influence; in the other lay and clerical agency unite in equal privilege. In the one only man shares the right of rule, in the other woman is represented in the board of trustees. Rome looks backward, the traditions of the past being its highest authority. Methodism looks forward, and, like Pascal, accepting the past as the childhood of humanity, it honors its wisdom, but allows no control.

Both have begun a work that Washington and his immediate successors desired, and the future alone will determine their influence upon the New World. Both will be a blessing to the Republic, for the deeper the search after truth the more secure the stability of church and state. Contact with free institutions at the highest center cannot fail unconsciously to influence Rome. If both are true to the truth, tolerant and inviting deepest research, freedom of thought will be honored of the nation; but if blinds are put on knowledge and the truth is fettered, only revolt will take place, and the seats will be vacated by students, as those of Paris left its university to follow Abelard to his college in the desert. Rome built the great universities of the past, the oldest seats of the Anglo-Saxon family;

but, disloyal to the truth, in the break of the Saxon from her erring creed her schools passed over to the reformers, and to-day are most alien to her creed. Her example is a warning to all men who would put down the truth in unrighteousness, limit the fullest inquiry or shackle the mind of man.

Educational Notes.

There is no half-way business in the admission of women at Edinburgh University. Thus far the privilege is limited to the Faculty of Arts, and the experiment there will decide as to the others. Twenty-five matriculated at once, and the number has materially increased. The male students seem to accept the new order gracefully and gallantly. There was some good-natured rudeness at first; but it was incidental to the unoccupation of opening days. The *Times* says :

"Already the conviction is growing that the presence of women will have an elevating, humanizing influence on the men, and probably a few months hence the association of men and women in the same class-rooms at the university will not be thought more incongruous than the presence of men and women in the pews of a church, or in the seats of a concert-room or a theater.—*Western Christian Advocate*.

Johns Hopkins University now issues regularly the following from its press :

- (1) American Journal of Mathematics.
- (2) " Chemical Journal.
- (3) " Journal of Philology.
- (4) Studies from the Biological Laboratory.
- (5) Studies in History and Politics.
- (6) Johns Hopkins University Circulars.
- (7) Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports.
- (8) Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin.
- (9) Contributions to Assyriology.
- (10) Annual Report.
- (11) Annual Register.

Syracuse University has a rare collection of books in the library of the historian Von Ranke, which was the gift of Mrs. J. M. Reid. It numbers 18,000 volumes, 3,000 pamphlets, and 1,500 manuscripts, and is especially rich in German and Italian History and in works relating to the French Revolution. Dr. Wiedemann has completed a magnificent catalogue of the manuscripts, giving a complete history of each, on which he spent about three years.

The Public Library of Boston is the second in size in the United States (the Congressional Library being the largest) and contains 560,000 volumes. It is especially full in fine arts, architecture, useful arts, American history (especially of the Civil War), English history, French, German, and Italian, archaeology, Egyptology, and all departments of science. There are special collections on early New England history and theology, such as the Theodore Parker collection of 14,116; the Bowditch collection on mathematics and astronomy of 5,509; the Tichnor Library of 5,981 Spanish and Portuguese books; the Barton Shakespeariana, 13,740 volumes; the Hunt Library on the West Indies and slavery therein; the Benjamin Franklin Library—works written by or printed by and relating to Benjamin Franklin, with 80 different portraits and engrav-

ings; also special collections on Methodism, on the Unitarian controversy in Dr. Channing's day, on military history and military science, early American literature, patents, Congressional documents, etc.

The Lenox Library, New York, contains 2,200 different English Bibles, dating from the year 1535, with editions of the New Testament dating from 1534; editions of separate parts of the Bible (like the Psalms) dating as far back as 1508 and 1493. It also contains 1,200 copies of Bibles in foreign languages, comprising a selection of the earliest, rarest and most noted editions, in over 100 languages, including all the great polyglots. There are five copies of Eliot's Indian Bible and two copies of the Indian New Testament in the collection. The Robert L. Stuart collection was opened for the first view February 21, 1893.

Cornell University's exhibit at the World's Fair will form a part of the educational display of the State of New York. The work of the institution will be represented by 150 figures and about fifty diagrams illustrating the history, development and present condition of Cornell. The work of preparing the collection is being carried on, as far as possible, by students.

FROM THE FIELD.

From a letter of General William G. Webb, San Bernardino, Cal., we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts :

"Not only Methodists but all good people should give liberally to the establishment and success of The American University. If the people of this nation who count their wealth by millions would give some of their millions to this University, it would be a more enduring monument to them than any mausoleum. I highly approve the name of Lincoln Hall for the administration building. Abraham Lincoln was a great and good man, and was raised up by God to preserve this nation as one and indivisible, and to give freedom to the slaves. As a Confederate I could not see it, and after our defeat it took me some time to grasp it; but it became very plain to me after a while. God has a great work for this nation to do, and Mr. Lincoln was, like Washington, one of His instruments to prepare the people for this mission which the United States is to accomplish towards the enlightenment, freedom and Christianization of the world."

HOUSTON, TEX., January 27, 1893.

DEAR BISHOP HURST: Find enclosed draft for \$25, the amount realized from the collections made in the Texas Conference for The American University. I wish the amount was ten times as much for this grand cause, and trust the day is not distant when we shall consider even the amount now hoped for small. Yours truly,

I. B. SCOTT.

GRAND JUNCTION, COL., January 16, 1893.

DEAR BISHOP HURST: In accordance with your published request, I presented The American University cause to my congregation yesterday. They contributed \$22. This is a modest sum, but if the very limited ability of a poor people, heavily laden with a church debt, be taken account of, I feel sure that 17 cents per member will close the door of your heart against their utter excommunication.

Yours in the cause of Christian culture,

J. L. VALLOW.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

FORM OF WILL FOR " THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,"
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest:

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land:

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate:

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal (including herein any and every legacy, bequest or devise, that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect), to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses who should write against their names their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have herunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

NOTICE

To Pastors and Officers of Epworth Leagues who desire to hold a Columbus Memorial Service in 1893.

We are filling, and shall continue to fill, orders for the CHURCH SERVICE and for the YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT EXERCISE, furnished for 30 cents per hundred (to cover postage), for use in presenting the cause and taking a subscription for The American University. Each Service is distinct from the other, and can be used in the same church without duplication of exercises. Samples sent free on application. Address

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
1425 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

EPWORTH CATECHISM.

We are pined with many questions which require a great deal of time to answer. It is our hope that this Catechism will serve this purpose. We have arranged a few of these questions with answers. Study them carefully; then, if there is any point you do not understand, or any other information you desire, write to us, and we will gladly answer you to the best of our ability.

1st Question. When did you give your instruments the name Epworth?

ANSWER. Several years ago, when the Epworth Hymnal was first published. It is secured to us by copyright for thirty years.

2d Question. How are the Epworth Organs and Pianos constructed?

ANSWER. The cases are made strong and substantial, of neat and tasteful designs. The actions with special reference to durability and elasticity of touch. The pedals of the Epworth Organs require but little power because the bellows is so large.

3d Question. What can you say for the tone of the Epworth?

ANSWER. The tone is sweet and pure. The volume can be graduated from full power to a mere whisper by proper use of the stops and pedals.

4th Question. How many stops in the Epworth Organs?

ANSWER. All necessary to produce the various shadings of tone possible in a reed organ. We avoid unnecessary complications of action which are of no value but deceive the purchaser and confuse the player. See "Stops" page 16 of Catalogue.

5th Question. Do you sell the Epworth through Agents, Peddlers or Dealers?

ANSWER. No. We did so for years; but finding that the expense and loss incident to that plan added quite a large amount to the cost, which was absolutely of no benefit to the purchaser, we called in our travelers and peddlers, and withdrew our agencies, and determined to sell Epworth Organs and Pianos to purchaser, shipping direct from factory, thus saving the buyer from \$25 per organ to \$100 on a piano.

6th Question. Has the new plan proved successful?

ANSWER. It has been very satisfactory to ourselves as well as to our customers; for we are selling thousands of instruments and at a great saving both to ourselves and our customers.

7th Question. From what class of people do you receive your largest patronage?

ANSWER. From church-going people comes the bulk of our orders, because as a class they appreciate the elevating power of good music in church and home.

8th Question. How do you reach the great army of church-going people?

ANSWER. By advertising in the various church papers we make our plans known to the people, and by authorizing ministers to accept orders for Epworth Organs and Pianos. Hence we feel sure the business will be attended to in a strictly honorable way, both for ourselves and for our customers.

9th Question. Are ministers willing to attend to the business for you?

ANSWER. Yes. Ministers heartily endorse our plans, as can be seen by reading extracts from their letters in Catalogue. They know that our system permits us to sell organs and pianos to their people at least 33% per cent. lower than instruments of equal merit are sold by agents and peddlers, who, of course, must have pay for their time and expense of doing business.

10th Question. How shall I proceed if I desire to buy an Epworth Organ or Piano, shipped direct from factory?

ANSWER. See set from Catalogue the style of instrument desired, and send us the price by draft, or postoffice order, stating the railroad station to which you desire the organ or piano shipped. Be sure to designate the style by the catalogue number.

REV. J. E. CORLEY, Presiding
Elder of Burlington District,
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa;

"We are still enjoying our Epworth Piano."

11th Question. But how do I know you will send the instrument, and that it will prove to be as your catalogue represents it?

ANSWER. That's a perfectly proper question, and, in answer, we call your attention to the endorsements we present from prominent ministers, lawyers, bankers and others, who would not dare to recommend us if there was a probability of our not fulfilling every letter of our agreements, for such a failure would at once reflect upon them.

12th Question. Is there a way by which I can see and test the "Epworth" before you receive the price for it?

ANSWER. Yes. You can deposit the price with any minister in the regular work, and request him to order for you. When organ or piano arrives and is found as we represent it, the minister will forward us the price. Or you may deposit the price with your banker, express agent or postmaster, on same terms, sending his receipt.

13th Question. What are the prices of the Epworth Organs and Pianos?

ANSWER. You will find the retail list prices of the various styles on the pages with the descriptions. These prices are low considering the quality of the Epworth. But if you order an Epworth through your minister he is instructed to allow you a liberal discount. Our intention is to furnish an Honest instrument at an Honest price. Don't pay a hundred dollars for an organ worth sixty dollars, nor be deceived into buying an organ at thirty-five or forty dollars purporting to be worth a hundred. Either one of these extremes may be avoided by buying the sweet-voiced, well-built Epworth.

14th Question. What do you furnish with Epworth Organs and Pianos?

ANSWER. With Parlor and Cottage Organs we send a good stool and only one new Epworth Organ Tealder; and with Chapel Organs a stool only; with Pianos a beautiful stool, cover and book.

15th Question. What will the freight cost on an Epworth Organ?

ANSWER. That depends on the point to which the organ is shipped; but the average for Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Wyoming is about \$4; Iowa about \$2. Pianos about three times as much.

16th Question. When I get ready to buy an instrument shall I discuss the matter with an agent?

ANSWER. Not unless you intend buying from him, for he will force one into your house in spite of all you can do to prevent it. If you intend buying from us, the better plan is to say nothing about it to agents, for they will haul you by day and by night till you are heartily tired of the whole matter.

17th Question. Do agents and peddlers try to interfere with your business?

ANSWER. Yes. Some agents say very hard things about us and our way of doing business, because wherever our Epworth is known the profits for peddlers are greatly reduced. But what they say against us frequently helps the sale of the Epworth, which is certainly the best in the market for the price.

18th Question. What warranty do you give on the Epworth Organs and Pianos?

ANSWER. We give about the same that any responsible house does that expects to make its warranty good, and the following is a copy:

WARRANTY.—EPWORTH ORGAN OR PIANO, Style.....No..... sold thisday of.....189.....to.....of.....is warranted to have Tone Sweet and Pleasant, easily modulated by use of proper stops and pedals; Touch light and responsive; Action strong and durable, not liable to get out of order. If said instrument shall fail within five years to operate properly because of defective workmanship or material, we agree to put it in good working order upon return to us, providing it is accompanied by this warranty, properly countersigned by a member of our firm.

By.....

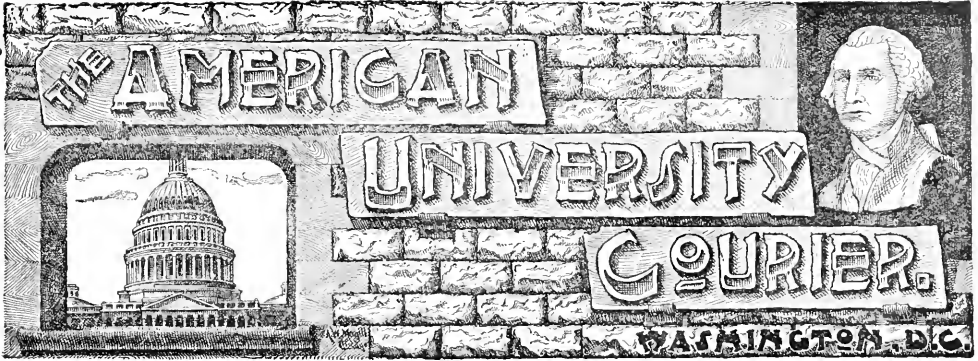
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Vol. I, No. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1893.

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50 cents a year.

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GEORGE BANCROFT'S HISTORIC LETTER.

1623 H STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1890.*

MY DEAR BISHOP: I thank you for giving me an opportunity of showing how highly I esteem the importance of the great design upon which you have entered of establishing a university in the Capital of our country, to be thoroughly complete in every branch of science and human learning. The importance of the object at which you aim cannot be too forcibly stated, and I hope that the result may be a university equal to any in the world.

Yours most truly,

To Rev. Bishop JOHN F. HURST.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

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The school is thoroughly modern in spirit and in method. Its faculty is composed of earnest, enthusiastic teachers—specialists in their several departments—most of them women with college training.

Special emphasis is given to the following subjects: English Language, Literature, and Composition; Natural History; Art, and the History of Art; General History and American Political History. The time given to these subjects, and the breadth and thoroughness of the treatment accorded to them, do not fall below those given them in our best colleges.

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The University Courier.

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

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57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Editorial.

REV. SAMUEL L. BEILER, Ph. D., a member of the New York East Conference and the late pastor of Sands Street Memorial Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected Vice-Chancellor of The American University on March 9, 1893, and entered upon his duties April 1st.

REV. B. C. SWARTZ, of Southwest Kansas Conference, has given to The American University a precious relic of early American Methodism, namely, a Bible that was once the property of Bishop Asbury. This is a fitting climax to a generous offering by the ministers of that Conference to the Asbury Fund.

"THE American Flag ought to float over every public school building in the Republic while the schools are in session, as an object lesson in patriotism for childhood and youth, and as a symbol to the world that we consider these buildings as fortresses of our strength, from which go forth the forces which are the best protectors of our free institutions."—JAMES M. KING, D. D., *General Secretary of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions.*

PREACHERS LEAD THE HOST.

The movement among our ministers to create a fund of not less than \$100,000 with which to build Asbury Memorial Hall is assuming proportions which not only guarantee its success, but is an earnest of the broader and more universal movement among our laity and the Protestant citizenship of the country for the complete endowment of The American University. The fund grows both by private correspondence and by combined action at Conference sessions. Through the visits of Bishop Hurst, Vice-Chancellor S. L. Beiler, and General Secretary George W. Gray, there has been a rapid ingathering of subscriptions during the past few weeks. We give herewith a detailed account of the subscription list as it stands at present for

THE ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

\$100 each—R. W. Copeland, Victor, N. Y.; Abel Stevens, LL. D., San Francisco, Cal.; Daniel Wise, D. D., Englewood, N. J.; H. C. Weakley, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; Bishop

Thomas Bowman, St. Louis, Mo.; A. B. Leonard, D. D., New York City; C. H. Payne, D. D., New York City; Wesley Webster, South Charleston, Ohio; W. H. Haverfield, Jerusalem, Ohio; J. Wesley Hill, Helena, Mont.; D. Lee Aultman, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. H. Hagerty, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; G. Asbury Reeder, Sr., Olmsted Falls, Ohio; M. L. Smyser, Curwensville, Pa.; Thomas H. Pearne, D. D., Xenia, Ohio; A. J. Hawk, A. M., Wellston, Ohio; Earl Cranston, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; D. H. Moore, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Kaufmann, D. D., Springfield, Ohio; D. C. Vance, Xenia, Ohio; C. W. Buoy, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. W. McIntosh, Oakland, Ill.; W. P. Arbuckle, New Haven, Conn.; H. A. Cleveland, D. D., Indianapolis, Ind.; William Burt, D. D., Rome, Italy; Zenas Hurd, A. M., Lima, N. Y. (by a friend); H. E. Heacock, D. D., California Conference; S. L. Beiler, Ph. D., N. Y. East Conference; J. C. Jackson, Columbus, Ohio; J. W. Bashford, Ph. D., D. D., Delaware, O.; S. S. Benedict, New Lisbon, Wis.; B. F. Taylor, Napa, Cal. \$300—A. B. Riker, Wheeling, W. Va.

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Earp), W. H. Rose (by Alden Meeker), W. E. Woodward (by S. Sanderson and Geo. S. Christopher), M. E. Phillips, C. H. McMillan, H. E. Swan (by T. E. Hinshaw), A. M. Gibbons, M. M. Haun. \$85 for P. P. Wesley, (by Great Bend Sunday School), \$15; Church Treasury, Mrs. Dora Stephens and Sherrod Wesley, \$10 each; and Epworth League, Mrs. Anna L. Parker, Mrs. Susannah Wesley, Mrs. Dr. Connett, Mrs. W. H. Torrey, Mrs. Geo. W. Nimock, J. B. Hannum and Rev. E. R. Williams, \$5 each. \$25—Arthur E. Watson, (by D. G. Watson).

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The footing of the subscription is now \$43,995. Additions can be made under the appropriate Conference head. Subscriptions are payable within three years. The leaders of our Methodism will fill the quota and pass beyond it, and prove themselves the worthy successors of our honored pioneer American Bishop, FRANCIS ASBURY.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

BISHOP JOHN F. HURST.

Methodism is at once an evangel and an educator. The American University is the product of a deep and long-felt conviction that American Methodism owes to itself, to the country and to the race such an institution as will make permanently active in the widest circles the saving truths which have been and still are the inspiring power in all its evangelizing of the nations.

The ideals of John Wesley, of a developed and a constantly developing intellectual force side by side with the growth of the spiritual nature in man, have always characterized the leaders of the Wesleyan reform—a reform involving in the operation of the Divine Spirit upon man—first, the renewing of the heart; second, the culture of the mind; and, third, the application of the hand. Insisting, as Methodism does and will, upon the first as the great prerequisite to a true life, it hesitates not to affirm and maintain that the second and third must accompany or closely follow as seals and proofs of the genuine character of the first.

Education thus forms a prominent feature in the history of our denomination. Our membership has been a large factor in the establishment of the public school system, which is the common pride of our American Protestantism. In intermediate and collegiate instruction we yield to no other denomination in the spirit and success with which institutions of these grades have been brought forth and developed. Leading minds in our common Methodist Church have, however, felt a growing need for a half century that more ample provision should be made for continuous helpfulness to our college graduates as they

emerge from institutions of training to take up the special and crowning work of their lives.

To secure the best and highest instruction in every department of human learning under influences both intellectually the strongest and spiritually the purest, The American University has been incorporated, in the District of Columbia, for post-graduate and professional courses of study and for original research. The act of incorporation bears the date of May 28, 1891, and on the same day the title to a beautiful and commanding site consisting of ninety-two acres, at the northwestern terminus of Massachusetts avenue extended, and costing \$100,000, was transferred to the trustees of the University, being the gift of the citizens of Washington. The Board of Trustees, consisting at first of thirty-six members, now increased to forty-five—three of whom are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—was constituted at the same time, and the administrative offices of Chancellor, Treasurer, Secretary and Registrar were filled.

The location of The American University at the American Capital is one of the events that grow out of the "fitness of things." The city of Washington, apart from being the political center of the nation, has become a vast store-house of accumulated scientific and literary treasures, vitally related to every branch of science and historical study. Access to and use of the various collections of the Government have been by specific act of Congress, through the direct efforts of the officers of the University, guaranteed to our students. The richness of these various collections is but slightly indicated by the enumeration of the following appliances thus made available for higher education, namely: The Library of Congress (the largest and most varied in America), the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Patent Office, the Department of Agriculture, the Naval Observatory, the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Army Medical Museum, the Botanic Gardens, the Fish Commission, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Nautical Almanac office, and the Zoological Park. To create these and bring them to their present condition has cost, according to estimates furnished us by Major J. W. Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, about \$33,000,000; and, according to the same authority, the amount appropriated to maintain and increase these during the last fiscal year was nearly \$3,300,000—a sum equivalent to the income from a productive endowment of \$82,500,000. Thus the United States Government furnishes gratuitously for the encouragement of university work a grand total of \$115,000,000.

To utilize these immense and ever-increasing materials by bringing the alert minds from every State in the Union to a thorough and scientific study of them

and of the departments of knowledge to which they relate, under the fostering care of modern, progressive, evangelical, American Protestantism, is the proper work and purpose of The American University. To accomplish this end we need ten millions of dollars for the necessary buildings, professorships, fellowships and scholarships.

Thus far in our undertaking we have been encouraged by the voices of those in high official position in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and by representative men of all the evangelical denominations. In the prosecution of this enterprise we invite the attention, the prayer, the sympathy, the co-operation and the gifts of all Americans, and of all abroad who are interested in the America to be.

As a practical and powerful bond of union between the two great bodies of American Methodism, we believe there is and can be nothing so appropriate or efficient as this projected University. Here the flower of our youth from the South and from the North, from the East and from the West, may come and mingle in the common lofty aims of such an institution, and, going hence with appreciation of the merits of one another learned in the friendly friction of university life, build both in Church and State on the foundations of the first century of the Republic a structure more beautiful and enduring than the one our eyes behold.—*Richmond Christian Advocate*.

IDEALS AND REALITIES.

Day dreams are often inspirations. Man's environment is full of secrets which are often whispered to sensitive minds. The mind that can clearly receive them, firmly hold them, and bring them into the realm of realities, is not only the prophet of the time, but the leader of his age. Many have hints or catch glimpses of these secrets that would be inspirations, but let them pass. It often requires sublime faith and heroic courage to do otherwise.

This not only holds in the realm of Christian inspiration with Abraham's dream of a promised land, the prophet's vision of a coming Messiah, and a Paul's faith in a universal kingdom of Jesus, the Christ, but is as assuredly true in other realms. Stephenson's dream of the application of steam, Newton's early vision of the law of gravitation, Spencer's grasp of the great theory of evolution, the weird hints that led Morse and the wizard of Menlo Park to their great achievements with electricity, are vivid illustrations in the realm of nature.

In history the dream of an American Republic in the brain of Samuel Adams, and the idea of a great German empire in the mind of Bismarck, have been prophecies of great realities.

Such day dreams neglected or rejected by one soul pass to another, as the Buddhists think the Karma

does, until it finds an incarnation in some new life and at last through it enters the realm of realities. Some dreams flit from soul to soul, from generation to generation, before they find their incarnation, but at last they gain lodgment in an active brain, then place in an open heart, then become a conviction in some soul, then a fire in some man's bones, then an assurance in his faith, then a contagion in his life. Soon a community, a church, a nation is aroused. The dream takes tangible form. The world approves and only wonders it was delayed so long.

Such is the outline history of The American University. It is already a contagion; sentiment is becoming a conviction; conviction is putting itself into deeds and gifts. The dream of the years is taking on reality. Not the "Philosopher's stone that turns all to gold," but the gold that turns dreams to stone is beginning its magical work. It will require both small gifts from the many and large gifts from the few. We believe the dream is to be realized, because it is of God. It is a divine inspiration to which the heart of the Christian Church responds. B.

FUNDAMENTAL DISTINCTIONS IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

REV. J. W. CORNELIUS.

The average university begins in the School of Philosophy or in the Medical School or the Law School. Divinity is ordinarily an addendum not specially urged but somewhat necessary for making up the "Four Faculties" which justify the name of university. Even Harvard, with a century and a half of endowment and prestige behind it has only 47 students in its Divinity School. But the Catholic University of America is thus far all Divinity. Its College of Divinity is a full grown man at its birth. The Chancellor is His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons; its Rector is the Right Rev. John J. Keane, Titular Bishop of Ajazzo; its Dean is Very Reverend Thomas Bonquillon, D. D.; its Professor of Dogmatic Theology is very Reverend Joseph Schroeder, D. D., Private Chamberlain of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII; and so, to the end of the list, every professor is an eminent clergyman. There is not a layman in the Faculty and only one among its Lecturers; and there is not one subject in its list of specialties which is not directly theological. In the Board of Directors, inclusive of the Cardinal and the Rector, there are twelve archbishops and bishops, one vicar-general, and three laymen. The Papal Delegate, M. Satolli, has also his official residence at the University.

It is announced, however, that a Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Sciences is to open its courses of study in 1894. In describing what its School of Philosophy is to be, Cardinal Gibbons says: "It embraces the thorough study of man's spiritual, rational

ethical nature, with the aid imparted by the wisdom of the philosophers and schoolmen of all ages, especially St. Thomas Aquinas." As Aquinas was the most distinguished Catholic theologian of the Middle Ages, it is fair to conclude from the above statement that the School of Philosophy in the Catholic University of America is really also a School of Theology. So, the classical and scientific studies will also naturally be directly tributary to attainments in Divinity. Cardinal Gibbons felicitously expresses this thought thus:

"These two great departments of study, the Faculty of Divinity and the Faculty of Philosophy, Letters, and Sciences—the former proceeding chiefly by the light of divine revelation, the latter chiefly by the light of natural reason and observation—are not to be independent and separate one from the other, as if alien or hostile to each other, but are congruous and harmonious elements of one and the same University organism, having constant and intimate relations with each other, each free and untrammelled in its own domain, yet both agreeing and blending as sister emanations from the same infinite fountain of all light and beauty."

The Catholic is thoroughly consistent in making his private and public school, his seminary, college and university, the bulwark and propagator of his "religion." He believes the Pope to be a temporal sovereign and rightfully to be at the head of all earthly governments: hence to be truly religious is to be truly patriotic. Theologic dogma must likewise thoroughly interpenetrate home and social life. From the cradle to the grave the Catholic must be completely exclusive of all faiths but his own: he must be saturated with his own as the only one, for all others are heresy. The church is everything and permeates everything. Education of course is mainly the education of religion. The Protestant does not believe that "religion" consists in hierarchies and bishoprics, in orders of priesthood and sisterhood, in traditions and doctrines and formularies, in ceremonials, in veneration of saints and angels, in adoring the mass, in keeping the calendar days, in spectacular services, in princely titles, in societies, parades, etc. Hence, the Protestant does not make that "religion" the supreme thing in a seminary or a university. His religion is an experience which sanctifies the heart and transforms the life; and his intellectuality mainly concerns the truth which in Scripture or in literature and science irradiates the conscience and breaks the fetters of superstition and darkness from the whole nature. The Protestant, therefore, maintains schools, small and great, for the accumulation of knowledge in its general and universal branches and for the discipline of the mental faculties, and expects that the

more spiritual doctrines of the Holy Scriptures will be the specialty of the pulpit, the Sunday-school, the home and the denominational theological school. But in his zeal for the absolute separation of Church and State and his anxiety that man may not be fettered intellectually and morally by the formalities and rites of a human ecclesiasticism, the Protestant may swing too much to the other limit of the pendulum and overlook the great value of profound religious sentiment. Scholarship is valueless which does not elevate the earthly life, glorify God and point man to a glorious immortality.

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The American University is enlisting a continually widening circle, and taking on more and more the aspect of a spontaneous movement, to which, no doubt, the official sanction given by the Bishops and by the last General Conference mightily contributes. While Methodism in its oldest universities has already exhibited its sympathy with the higher education, and made important contributions to it, the establishment of this institution, to be devoted entirely thereto, is an expression of its purpose to move hand in hand with whatever emancipates, cultivates, and enlarges the intellect.

It is designed to be a lighthouse in the Capital of the United States, from which shall shine forth those evangelical principles which are as vitally related to the temporal as to the eternal well-being of the race, since they underlie all civil, political, and sociological relationships.

The American University has been incorporated with the definite and announced purpose of securing to all who are morally fit and mentally competent, the best and highest instruction in every department of human learning, under influences both intellectually the strongest and spiritually the purest. The citizens of Washington have given it a beautiful and commanding site, costing one hundred thousand dollars, and embracing ninety-two acres at the north-western terminus of Massachusetts Avenue. By the unanimous action of the General Conference on May 25, 1892, the Methodist Episcopal Church allied itself in a special manner to the University.

Having seen many statements in the papers concerning gifts and other conditions, we have written to Washington for accurate information, and find that a recent subscription of one hundred thousand dollars is conditioned on securing a million in 1893. It is made by a citizen of Washington. Before the institution can open one department, or organize any one of its faculties, five million dollars must be secured as endowment. When this was first promulgated we regarded it as a startling proposition, yet a gentleman not accustomed to extravagant statements has remarked to us recently that it ought to be in hand before the General Conference of 1896. If all the Methodists in the United States co-operate in the spirit with which leading representatives of the different branches of our extended communion have pledged themselves to its support, it can certainly be done within a few years, whether so soon as that or not.

The highest religious motives—while seeking the best both in the instrument and in the results of knowledge, the best that is in the individual, the best which the church in its collegiate capacity can offer, all pervaded by a

deep and undying sense of the fundamental importance of Christianity as the supernatural revelation which dignifies and ennobles life by making fidelity to God in the age and to the age in which we live the conditions of the divine favor as well as of eternal salvation and personal development—find scope in this sublime project. From a patriotic point of view, not merely as Methodists, not simply as Protestants, but as Americans, the aims of this institution, when duly contemplated, furnish reasons for the deepest satisfaction.

Its advantages already acquired make, without exaggeration, an imposing list when the short time is taken into the account. The first of these would naturally be the pre-eminent adaptation of Bishop Hurst, by his scholarship, varied experiences as teacher and organizer of schools on both sides of the Atlantic, and opportunities for thorough familiarity with educational principles, to its chancellorship, and the fortunate circumstance of his residence in Washington. The site, which cost one hundred thousand dollars three years ago, is unquestionably worth much more now. Some place it at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We always discount such estimates of rapid increase in value, but a conservative Methodist citizen thinks it is worth at least four times what it cost. Other advantages are the resolutions of the Bishops and the action of the General Conference; the Board of Control of the Epworth League; and the charter given to it by Congress. The gifts made have already been mentioned, but many that have not been tabulated are reported. In recent visits to the Baltimore, New York, New York East, and other conferences, in response to appeals by the Chancellor, more than thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed toward the one hundred thousand dollars given by ministers for the erection of Asbury Hall.

It is not for us to suggest methods of increasing public interest in the work. The Board of Trustees, Chancellor Hurst, the corresponding secretary, the vice-chancellor, Dr. Beiler, and others, have these things well in hand; but it is within our province, to which we are compelled by a consideration of the whole field, to emphasize the fact that Methodism has begun to build a great university, called The American University, located in the Capital city of the United States, where unequaled advantages, provided by the public in various departments, and waiting to be utilized, are given to students.

It must be carried forward, lest they that pass by in future years have occasion to say that Methodism began to build, and was not able finish.—*Christian Advocate*.

"A GOVERNMENT can be no better than its people, whatever its form. A country cannot rise superior to its homes, nor defeat the inevitable influence of its schools. That which is sown in the university shall surely be reaped in the field, shop and factory; in the forum, on the rostrum and the hustings. It spreads everywhere and touches everything—the sacred vestments, the judicial ermine, the pulse of commerce, the thrift of business, the course of law and the fundamental institutions, the public credit and the national honor."—*Curators of Missouri University*.

WHILE it is absolutely necessary to differentiate more and more completely between the regular undergraduate collegiate work and the post-graduate and

professional work of the real university, it must not therefore be concluded that the higher education has no sympathy with the lower. Those who devote themselves to the higher have passed through the lower and are better prepared from their last position to appreciate the ground over which they have ascended. The university does not ignore the needs of the academic curricula any more than those who can read ignore the alphabet. Calculus must be preceded by arithmetic, algebra and geometry. The lower branches are ever the foundations, the pillars, the walls of the great educational edifice. Story after story may ascend on those foundations and walls; so much the greater the propriety and necessity that they be thoroughly trustworthy. This is the era of higher culture; it is also the era for reform and improvement in the public schools, high schools and colleges. The superficial must be removed from the preliminary courses of scholastic attainment that the maturer attainment may be more practicable and valuable. This is no time for depreciating or disintegrating our primary institutions or delivering them over to politicians or sectarians. All the cultured classes of the nation must rebel against any return to the priestcraft or statecraft of the middle ages. Give us no inferior rock for basal walls; give us no soft bricks nor soft metals for any parts of the superstructure; rather give the best granite and marble that Europe or America can produce, that the ideal civilization may be more permanent than the pyramids.

Contributions.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE PRE-EMINENT IN THE PREACHER'S CURRICULUM.

The office of the Christian minister is to do all he can to fulfill the command of Christ: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." His specific duty as distinguished from the common duties of all believers is the public and stated proclamation of the truth as it is in Jesus. For success in this work the first and most essential preparation is that of the heart, the baptism of the Holy Ghost, the knowledge of God's love, the continual indwelling of Christ. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh" is God's great rule of human speech. It is the heart power of Christ that is drawing all men to him; and the power of Christ's preacher comes only through the close personal contact of his own soul with Him who said "All power is given unto me."

With this spiritual anointing for the preaching of the gospel, there will be in the consecrated minister a full employment of all the varied powers of body and mind, subordinated to the Holy Spirit as the supreme motor. Among the mental exercises over which the will has the power of control and direction, what place should the preacher give to the study of language?

This question resolves itself into two: First. What relation does language sustain to other fields of scientific thought and study? and, second, What relation does lan-

guage sustain to the spiritual enlightenment and development of men?

And, first, what is the relation of language to other fields of scientific thought and study? The steps of progress in any science from the beginning to the end are briefly these: (1) Observation or experience. (2) Generalization. (3) Deduction. (4) Verification. Now, before the mind, which observes or experiences, can proceed from one object of observation or experience to another, this object or fact must be embodied in some outward symbol in order to retain the fact in the memory until another fact has been similarly observed or experienced. The symbol thus employed is language. And if the mind cannot proceed without language in the exercise of simple observation much less can it dispense with language when it advances to the other more complicated steps in scientific processes, those of generalization, comparison, and deduction; and least of all can the preacher ignore the primal and absolute necessity of careful and clear language in the science of touching and molding men's souls; for his sphere of operation is one where inexactness in the statement of facts—such as those of human depravity, redemption, regeneration, sanctification, and other cardinal parts of revelation—must inevitably lead to ruinous generalizations. Language, then, must immediately follow every thought if the thought is to be in any way permanent with the thinker, and much more if it is to have any effect on another mind. The study of language then becomes a necessity in the first stage of our mental growth. When a mind has knowledge of two facts and their relation, science has begun in that mind. But no knowledge of this relation is possible until we have first named the facts; and as these relations multiply the necessity for language becomes greater and greater. Language then is an essential element, a prerequisite to any science. A man may be endowed with all the natural powers of observation, comparison and generalization necessary to scientific progress, but if he lack the linguistic preparation, particularly in Greek and Latin, his scientific researches and discoveries will result in a collection more like a curiosity shop full of odds and ends from all parts of the universe than an intelligible system of principles and facts worthy the name of science. Our most distinguished scientists are men who have built upon this foundation of language.

The preacher who would be most widely and permanently useful must be sufficiently well acquainted with the established principles and facts of modern science to speak with confidence and accuracy concerning them, and to draw apposite and effectual illustrations from the material world in the inculcation and application of spiritual truth. Language forms the portal to the temple of science. Rather, it is the password to the inner shrine of nature; and he who would enter the sacred enclosure without it will find himself justly challenged and repelled as an intruder. The relation, then, of language to other sciences is both introductory and fundamental. It therefore demands early and continued study for the acquisition and retention of all important scientific truth.

Second. What relation does language sustain to the moral and spiritual enlightenment and development of men? An answer may be given to this question first from the history of God's revelation to man as contained in the Bible. This history shows that man's preparation to receive the divine word was not sufficient until the Hebrew language was developed and offered a satisfactory channel for the introduction and preservation of the Old Testament revela-

tion. For the Hebrew is confessedly unsurpassed by any language in its purity, simplicity, strength, and capacity for the expression of moral truths. Again, in the more full and glorious revelation of God to man at the advent of Christ, we find that the medium employed is the Greek, a language by universal consent pronounced the most cultivated known to man and the best adapted to the expression of the highest intellectual and spiritual truths. It thus appears that God has measured the fullness of his own revelation by the progress of the race in the cultivation and development of language. God has thus put his seal of approval upon these languages as the instruments for the incoming of a flood of divine light into the world, and has designated these two tongues as the peculiar province for the linguistic search of his ministers. As connected with this two-fold revelation it may here be noted that to Christ has been given a most significant title—the Word—the rational and intelligible expression, the most perfect symbol of the divine mind in its revelation of itself to the human.

Another answer to the question as to the moral and spiritual influence upon men may be drawn from the peculiar nature of language as the chief instrument for the expression of thought and feeling. Language is the link which joins the psychological to the physical; or, better, it is the joint product of the two natures. In its origin a word is psychological; in its outcome it is physical. To say where it passes from the one to the other were as difficult as to explain how soul and body co-exist in the same man. This wonderful, this mysterious, medium of thought and feeling, articulate speech and written language, is the chief external characteristic of man as distinguished from the brute. Its study, then, is peculiarly the study of man as he is revealed both to himself and his fellows. And surely of all men the minister most needs to be thoroughly acquainted with man through this manifestation of the human mind.

Again, the study of language, particularly in the exegesis of the key-words of Scripture has already done and is still doing much toward the peaceful settlement of long and bitter controversies that have rent the Christian Church and diverted the energies of many mighty minds from the legitimate channels of gospel preaching into a thousand endless, unedifying and even destructive logomachies. Truly, if these bickerings and misunderstandings can be abolished, if upon the field of strife where in the mists of darkness of mutual misapprehension these gallant knights of the pen contend in uncertain battle, the clear light of a pure and unbiased exegesis may be made to shine, the contestants for the truth will see that in fact they are all arrayed on one side, the weapons heretofore used in the indiscriminate attack of both friends and foes will be turned in unbroken columns upon the ranks of error, and the victory for truth more speedily won.

Another way in which language influences the moral and spiritual life of men may be seen in the strong, simple, pure words employed by our most successful and truly popular modern preachers. The vocabulary which they use is a wide one; but their language charms by its simplicity and exactness. They give seed thoughts to the attentive listener. They startle the mind into new trains of inquiry and arouse new desires for a deeper study into the inexhaustible treasures of God's word. Their pulpit preparation is largely exegetical, and the fruitage of their ministry is the ripest and strongest element in the Church; for they grapple in earnest and constant study with the

fundamental truths of Scripture, and their sermons have in them the elements of the divine life, which, when once securely lodged in the believer's mind are sooner or later wrought into his experience and life. Thus they become potent influences in the moral and spiritual elevation of the world.

This survey of the preacher's preparatory culture is perhaps inadequate to a full and perfect statement of the importance and place of the study of language in a minister's intellectual curriculum. But as a conclusion, which farther experience and study would serve to strengthen and which it will be safe and useful to follow, it may be said that for the minister the study of language is introductory and fundamental to the proper understanding of all scientific truth, and is supremely important above all physical sciences as a means for the moral and spiritual enlightenment and development of men. A. O.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

(The historical parts of the following are abridged mainly from Professor Bernard C. Steiner's History of University Education in Maryland.)

What is generally known as The University of Maryland or The Second University of Maryland began as a medical school and has been chiefly such throughout its entire existence. In 1802 a physician of Baltimore, Dr. John B. Davidge, began giving private lessons in medicine to select scholars. Five years after, Drs. James Cocke and John Shaw were associated with him—for their private classes of students were constantly becoming larger and the need of a corporate institution was widely felt. These instructors obtained a charter from the Legislature of Maryland for a school to be known as The College of Medicine in Maryland. A board of trustees was organized and the grant of "A Lottery" of \$40,000 for its assistance was made. The State already had a commission of medical examiners called "The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty," whose members were constituted ex-officio trustees of the new school. A building was secured in 1808 and a class of five was graduated in 1810, those receiving degrees having had the benefits of the previous private lectures in the houses of the professors and of the more elaborate ones in the college. The institution was a decided success.

In 1812 the Legislature added to the original franchises the authority for uniting to the Medical College three other colleges whose specialties were to be Divinity, Law, and The Arts and Sciences. The four faculties were to constitute "The University of Maryland." The "Medical and Chirurgical Faculty" were no longer to be a part of the governing body, but those of the Medical, Law, Divinity and Arts and Sciences Colleges were jointly to constitute the Regents for the University of Maryland and were to have full powers over it, holding property not to exceed the annual income value of more than one hundred thousand dollars. Hon. Robert Smith, an ex-Secretary of State of the United States, was elected the first Provost in 1813 and other lotteries were voted by the Legislature of thirty thousand dollars in 1814, and one hundred thousand dollars in 1817. From these and other sources a few years later, medical buildings, which, with their annexes still stand on the northeast and southwest corners of Lombard and Green streets, were erected. The Hall of Instruction was modeled after that of the Pantheon at Rome, and at the date of its construction the University was the finest medical school in the United States. The University Hospital was opened in 1823. Very respectable collections

were made for a Museum of Medical Art. The number of students grew until in 1824 there were 320.

Contentions between some of the professors and the Regents as to the right of the former to instruct private classes, etc., precipitated litigation in which the Regents retained such distinguished legal counsel as Daniel Webster, William Wirt and John Purviance. The Legislature attempted an adjustment by abolishing the Regents and appointing a board of twenty-one trustees. The Court of Appeals of Maryland, after a lapse of twelve years, during which the Trustees held the property, ruled upon the case, affirming the legal opinions given by Webster, Wirt, and Purviance and restoring the authority of the Regents. Fourteen or fifteen years had dragged along their weary length during these disputations, while the patronage and prestige of the University were well nigh exhausted. The return to the original plan was, however, accompanied with the return of prosperity, though, by the formation in the meantime of various other medical schools, the number of students attained in 1824 was never after reached. During the civil war the school suffered also the loss of Southern patronage, which, however, it has since largely regained. The Medical Department of the Maryland University has always been in the front rank of broad study and great efficiency, many physicians and surgeons of national celebrity having been here trained in their graduate and professional careers.

In 1837 the first dental lectures in America were delivered before the Medical students in the Maryland University, and by authority of the Legislature in more recent years (1882) a Dental Department was added. In the eight years first succeeding its establishment there were two hundred and fifty graduates, their instruction having required large additions to the University buildings.

The College of Theology was never more than nominal, except that a solitary course of lectures on the Evidences of Christianity was delivered before the medical students in 1823 by Rev. William E. Wyatt. The "Faculty of Theology" in 1852 reported that "no active organization of the Faculty had ever been attempted, and in view of the character of the department contemplated by the charter none seemed desirable."

The College of Arts and Sciences has scarcely been more real. A faculty was organized during the supremacy of the Trustees and the distractions of the legal contention previously mentioned. In 1830 a building known as Baltimore College was secured, which was afterward exchanged for a more eligible one on Mulberry street, near the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The charter of the Baltimore College was surrendered to the State, the property merged in the University and a Chair of Ancient Languages established. The Trustees announced that the Department would be "exclusively collegiate in its system, requiring an advanced state of classical and scientific attainments for admission to its lectures, affording pupils advantages similar to what may be obtained in distant universities of this country and Europe." But nothing came of it except talk. It was reorganized in 1854 as "A school of Letters under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences" with Rev. E. A. Dalrymple as its head; but the failure of its later was as signal as that of its former efforts and the "College of Arts and Sciences" became extinct.

In 1826 Professor David Hoffman began the Law School in a department called "The Maryland Law Institute." He published some of his lecture notes in a volume called *Legal Outlines*, continuing his instructions for ten years. The Law School, however, was abandoned until 1870, when

it reopened with a class of twenty-five. In 1890 there were one hundred and one students in the three years' course. For a while it occupied the old Baltimore College structure on Mulberry street, but in 1884 moved to a new building erected for it on the old Maryland University property, Lombard street, next to the Medical Department.

The munificent gift of Mr. Johns Hopkins, for the building and endowment of the University and Hospital which bear his name, has somewhat obscured the Maryland University which has existed for over eighty years. As the Medical Department of the latter has been its principal department, and as Mr. Hopkins desired in his foundation that the great Hospital now in operation should be under the control of the Medical Faculty of his University, when such Faculty should be organized; and, furthermore, as the Medical Faculty of the Johns Hopkins is not yet constituted, it would seem to an outsider quite desirable for the young Johns Hopkins maiden to make a matrimonial alliance with the mature Maryland University. Let the Maryland Legislature authorize the nuptials and give the groom a dower equal to that possessed by the bride. Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, with their actual endowment, will aggregate a valuation of ten millions. Let Maryland give ten millions more, including its Maryland University and buildings, and authorize the organic unity of the two universities. Then in the Monumental City we shall have one of the strongest and noblest monuments of utility and learning that our great America ever boasted of in its history.

PROVIDENTIAL ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

DR. BASHFORD'S ADDRESS AT OMAHA, NEB., MAY 8, 1892.

The twentieth century has striking surprises in store for us. The discovery of steam, electricity and other forces has turned the world into a common neighborhood; and the coming century will witness the adoption of common ideas of commerce and of political, intellectual and religious life. The conflict between the powers of light and the powers of darkness will then be waged for the mastery of the globe.

It is indeed possible that the civilization adopted by the race in the coming century will be lower than that of Christian countries to-day. The Chinese Empire numbers 303,000,000 souls. If China masters our material civilization, then, with the self-denial of her people, and their cheap modes of living, with her hundreds of millions of souls so pressed together that the tendency to expansion is inevitable, China may become the colonizer of the world. If she thoroughly masters our material civilization, and especially our modes of warfare, before she accepts the principles of Christ, then a nation capable of putting 60,000,000 men into the field—men unsurpassed for stoicism, if not for bravery—could overwhelm the people of the United States, and secure possession of the most fertile continent on the globe. The population of Asia is eighteen times as dense as that of America. Who can say that under the law of supply and demand, a redistribution of population according to the capacity of the soil to support life may not take place? What assurance have we that the migration of races has ceased forever? If the world becomes a neighborhood in the twentieth century, the old danger of the dominance of a pagan faith is at least possible. We cannot build a Chinese wall of exclusion around the United States. The present Chinese exclusion bill is unwise, as well as unjust. We are sowing the wind, and we may reap the whirlwind.

The only statesmanlike course is to freely offer our Chinese brethren and sisters the Christian inheritance which the Heavenly Father has entrusted to our race, and then leave the result to the inherent strength of truth and to the watch-care of God.

There is also a possibility of a less violent reversion, viz.: the reversion of the race to a military type of civilization. The race has spent most of its life in warfare. The present generation has witnessed the greatest wars in history. The men enrolled in the armies of Europe, including Russia, number 23,265,000—an army unprecedented in history. These troops are furnished with deadlier weapons than the race has ever possessed before. If the Russian aristocracy is so pressed with Nihilists that a foreign struggle becomes necessary to prevent an internal revolution, then war may begin. In that case, Russia with her population of 108,000,000—people just entering the military stage of civilization—Russia, with an army of 7,900,000 men now enrolled, and with 20,000,000 men capable of bearing arms, may become the controlling power in a half barbarous civilization. The world will become a neighborhood in the twentieth century; and we must either lift China and Russia to our Christian privileges, or else sink to their lower level.

We are persuaded that God, at least, has planned a better destiny for us than the dark picture thus far drawn reveals. Emerson wrote: "America is God's last opportunity for the race." But if God has exalted the English-speaking races, as He exalted the Jews of old, He is lifting us up, not for our own sake chiefly, but that we may be a blessing to the world. Surely, there are hopeful signs of progress. The peoples speaking the English tongue numbered 6,000,000 in 1700, 20,000,000 in 1800, 100,000,000 in 1880. God has given these English-speaking peoples, who now number one-fifteenth of the population of the globe, the political control of one-fourth of the globe. Still more, as if He has a yet grander destiny in store for us, He has given the English-speaking peoples the control of those portions of the globe which have the greatest possibility of growth in the twentieth century. Asia has now a population of 125 to the square mile; Europe has a population of 100 to the square mile; America a population of seven to the square mile, and Australia a population of only two or three to the square mile. The growth of the population must plainly be upon the last two continents. If the United States maintains for another century her rate of growth from 1780 to 1880, her population will be 800,000,000 souls. Strange to say, our rate of growth from 1870 to 1880 was greater than during any preceding decade in our history. If we maintain that rate of growth, our population would be 1,300,000,000 souls in 1980. Our rate of advance bewilders European historians. Even French statisticians admit that, if the world becomes a neighborhood in the twentieth century, the English language probably will be its common tongue.

Here, then, are two marvelous possibilities spread out before us: upon the one side the possibility of a repetition of race migrations, and the lowering of our present standard of civilization to a pagan or semi-barbarous military type of life; upon the other side the possibility of the spread of a European, Christian civilization and of the English tongue among all the nations of the earth.

We may be sure that God intends the race to adopt a Christian civilization. Christ's closing words foretell with confidence His conquest of the world. "He will not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth and the isles shall wait for His law." Dr. Dorchester, in his able volumes, has shown that the Christian population

of the globe was 50,000,000 in 1000; 100,000,000 in 1500; 200,000,000 in 1800; and 410,000,000 in 1880. Truly, we may cry with the prophet of old, "What hath God wrought!"

I think, too, we may claim, without sectarianism, that if, under the law of the survival of the fittest, the Anglo-Saxon races seem destined to secure the leadership of the world, under this same law Protestantism has the possibility of becoming the dominant faith of the race. We must, indeed, beware of race pride and sectarian bigotry, and of even Christian arrogance. But we may say boldly to the Roman Catholic Church and to the other confessions of the globe, that we shall do our utmost to give our English tongue and our Protestant faith to all the races of the world.

If, however, we are to win in this magnificent, but yet undetermined, conquest, we must cultivate every source of influence within our reach. The greatest means for multiplying the power of a human being is Christian education. A coarse illustration of the increase of influence arising from thorough training is furnished in the statistics of college-bred men in public life. These men number only one-fifth of one per cent of our population. And yet this little handful of college graduates, numbering only one in 500, has furnished thirty per cent of all our Congressmen, fifty per cent of all our Senators, and sixty per cent of all our Presidents, and over seventy per cent of our Supreme Court Judges. In a word, the college-bred men furnish 150 times as many Congressmen as their numbers alone would give them, and 350 times as many members of the Supreme Court as their numbers alone would furnish. I am sure that the Nation and the Church will never become pedantic enough to refuse her ablest and best men, irrespective of their titles or diplomas. But, on the other hand, if we are to succeed in this tremendous conflict, we cannot neglect an agency which multiplies the influence of young people from 150 to 350 fold. We might as well attempt to extend our industrial civilization around the globe, and yet neglect modern inventions, as to expect to extend a Christian civilization around the globe without the aid of Christian Universities.

But our education must be Christian. Mental training alone gives mental power. But it has two fatal limitations which will prevent its conquest of the globe, viz.: lack of breadth, and lack of consecration. Culture, as distinct from mere technical training, implies the development of all one's faculties of body, of mind and of soul. Aaron Burr, who sharpened his intellect, but destroyed his moral nature, presents as defective a type of culture, and an infinitely more dangerous type than Sullivan, who trained his body alone. Culture, as we said before, implies the development of all one's faculties of body, mind and spirit. Just here our state institutions are subject to a fatal limitation. They cannot train the spirit without adopting a spiritual science. The state is afraid to adopt a spiritual science, lest it be charged with adopting a state religion. So long as culture demands the training of the spirit as well as the body and the mind, and so long as the state neglects spiritual science, so long will there be a providential work for Christian colleges.

But the conquest of the world by the Church demands something more than culture. It demands the consecration of all one's powers to the highest service. It demands the consecration of myriads of the college graduates to the fulfillment of Christ's last command. The question which may well perplex us is, not what will become of the heathen, but what will become of us, if we fail to evangelize the world. We must either Christianize the world in

the twentieth century or else sink to its lower level. Holiness, which means, as the good old Anglo-Saxon word implies, wholeness or completeness—holiness, which demands the development of every faculty to its highest power and its devotion to the highest service, should be the motto of every Christian college in the world. Do you not begin to see what an important factor the Christian university is in this final conflict between the powers of darkness and light?

But what particular form should our higher education take in order to enable it to contribute the most toward the realization of our golden vision? Here, again, the Divine Providence does not leave us without hints. Paul, guided by the spirit of God, sought the capitals of the world, Athens, Corinth, Ephesus, Jerusalem and Rome were the centers in which this Christian leader sought to plant the Church. If we can capture the capitals for Christ, we can take the outlying provinces. There is no better way to capture the capitals than to establish in them our seats of mental and spiritual influence. Possibly the great city is not the best place for the college.

The cost of maintaining the college in a large city, the diversion of young and immature minds through the entertainments of city life, the prevalence of the commercial spirit, and, above all, the difficulty of bringing spiritual forces to bear in the most effective manner, may lead the Church for generations to maintain her colleges in more retired localities. But the great cities are absolutely essential to university work. The demand for concentration and study amidst the whirl of business and entertainment is in itself a discipline for professional students. The great hospitals and courts of law, the leading pulpits, the galleries of art and the great libraries, are absolutely essential to the professional student. But what great city is more favorable to university work than the capital of the nation? The University of Paris, at the capital of France, is the largest university in the world. The history of the University of Berlin is a more striking illustration of this principle. It is a modern university, organized less than a century ago. It was planted in a nation full of universities. And yet with the marvelous advantages of the capital of that great empire, Berlin University has become within three-quarters of a century the leading university of the world.

Congress, with great unanimity, has passed a bill opening the national collections to our students in such a manner as to make the location of The American University providential. The Congressional Library is the largest in America. It receives by law a copy of every book copyrighted in this country. It will be opened freely to the students of The American University. Not only the library, but the vast scientific and archaeological and industrial collections of the Nation are now open by law to university students residing in Washington. By this single vote of Congress vast collections are open to our students, which a century of time and \$65,000,000 would be required to procure, and which \$600,000, or \$800,000, a year would be required to maintain after they were procured.

The lack of a great Protestant University at the Capital, and the presence of the Catholic University there, is in itself a Providential summons to some great Protestant Church to enter this field. If Johns Hopkins University had been located at Washington, instead of Baltimore, Methodism might excuse herself on the ground that this field is already occupied. If, upon the other hand, we could have paid for the Metropolitan Church the day it was dedicated, and could then have founded in Washington a University with a reasonable prospect of success, it is at

least possible that such an University might have received the munificent endowment of that generous friend of Methodism, Leland Stanford. If the Church to-day manifest statesmanship and courage and devotion in planting this great University, God will raise up some Hopkins or Stanford for the coming crisis.

There are special reasons why Methodism should undertake this work instead of some other Protestant Church. Our theology occupies the golden mean between the extremes of conservatism and radicalism. This fact enables Christians of other denominations, who could not co-operate with each other, to meet upon our common ground. Our Arminian theology, with its strong emphasis of human freedom and responsibility, has been especially adapted to the Anglo-Saxon races. Again, our Church is modern and the spirit and enterprise of modern times have entered into Methodism. Above all, our Church is evangelical, and the realities of an eternal world and the responsibilities of immortal souls have led us to the utmost activity.

All these combined have given Methodism a genius for achievement which other Christians gladly recognize, and which has led some of the foremost statesmen in other churches to summon Methodism to take the lead in this common enterprise.

Perhaps the reason that Methodism has flourished, and especially that Methodist colleges have grown so rapidly in a scientific age, is because Wesley did for theology what Bacon did for science. Bacon found men absorbed in metaphysical subtleties. He became the founder of modern science by calling men back to experiment as the test of theories. So Wesley found men engrossed in theological subtleties. He, also, catching the spirit of the great scientist, or more probably receiving inspiration directly from Him who said that if any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine, called the Church back from theological speculation to personal experience. Thus Methodism has flourished in a scientific age because she, first of all Churches, applied the scientific method to the Christian life. Whatever may be the causes, Dr. Dorchester, in "Christianity in the United States," shows that Methodism has made more rapid progress in college work during the last half century than any other church in America. In 1830 the denominational colleges furnished seventy-five per cent of all students in the college courses in this country. Since that time the Nation, and almost all the States, have made magnificent donations to State universities. Despite this governmental aid to secular colleges, the Churches contributed in 1883 seventy-nine per cent of all the college graduates in America. The Episcopal Church contributed eight per cent in 1830 and three per cent fifty years later. The Congregationalists, thirty-eight per cent in 1830 and twelve per cent fifty years later. The Baptists contributed seven per cent in 1830 and fourteen per cent fifty years later. The Methodists contributed six per cent fifty years ago and nineteen per cent in 1884.

With, therefore, her theology occupying the golden mean upon which Protestantism can meet, with her Arminian doctrines adapted to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, with her practical tendencies adapted to the spirit of the age, and with the success through which God has set His seal upon her past achievements, what Church has such a providential field as our own beloved Church?

I have been asked how the presidents of the colleges feel in regard to the recognition of the University by the General Conference. I think I can speak for all the college presidents in telling you that we feel no jealousy of The

American University. Some of these colleges are already engaged in incipient University work. They are grateful that their small beginnings have been appreciated by the Church, and are sure that their larger achievements will find more generous recognition. But as the minister will rather trust his own support to a church which gives generously to benevolent causes, so we would rather trust our colleges and universities to a Methodism which will wisely found and magnificently endow The American University. So the conference of the Presidents of Methodist colleges at its last session unanimously adopted a resolution asking the General Conference to give suitable recognition to this enterprise.

We feel only one anxiety in regard to The American University, viz.: an anxiety that the endowment be munificent and the success of the enterprise in some measure assured, before teaching is actually begun. It seems to us that with the providential opportunities for The American University and the unique position of this great School, with the name which the University assumes, and the high work it undertakes to do, it would be an unspeakable calamity to have a mere weakling flung out to lead a precarious life amidst the competition of existing Methodist colleges. We hope that the General Conference will accept Bishop Hurst's statesmanlike plan and distinctly authorize him to keep the doors of the University closed until the endowment reaches at least \$5,000,000.

I cannot close without a personal reference. It was my privilege once to be the pastor of Mrs. Hurst. She was a woman of culture, of common sense and of consecration. It was her faith and generosity which enabled Bishop Hurst to take the first step in securing that wonderful site for the University, and it was, in part, her money which was devoted to the first payment upon the land. It was one of the last of her many services to the Church. Perhaps the light of the eternal world to which she was even then drawing so strangely near illuminated her mind. At any rate, the site which she enabled her husband to secure is now worth five times its cost, and will grow in beauty and value as long as the capital of the Nation stands.

"Fairer seems the noble city,
And its sunshine seems more fair,
That He once hath trod its pavements,
That He once hath breathed its air."

When Columbus set sail for the new world, he determined, on scientific principles, to sail due west until he discovered land or circumnavigated the globe. The fears of the sailors at last produced a spirit of mutiny. In those trying days Columbus often conferred with Martin Pinzon, a common sailor of uncommon sense. At the sailor's advice they let loose some parrots, which flew away to the southwest. Pinzon urged Columbus to trust to the instinct of the birds to find land rather than to an unverified hypothesis. Columbus at last yielded and changed his course to the southwest. Never, says Alexander von Humboldt, had the flight of birds more important consequences. Had Columbus held to his original plan he would soon have struck the Gulf Stream and his sailing vessels would have drifted north. Had he then discovered land at all, he would have touched America somewhere between Florida and Virginia. The original plan, says the Encyclopædia Britannica, would have given the United States a Roman Catholic, Spanish population instead of a Protestant Anglo-Saxon one, a circumstance of immeasurable importance. It is because we believe that America will give a Christian Protestant civilization to the world, and because we believe The American University will help to carry out God's providential plan, that we pledge it this afternoon our earnest prayers and our heartiest support.

A SOUTHERN LAWYER'S VIEWS.

He regards an American University under Protestant control as the greatest need of the age.

NO. 108 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1893.

DEAR EDITOR: When I hear anything said in favor of The American University I like to repeat it; and hence it is that I write this letter. In a recent conversation with a lawyer of my acquaintance from North Carolina, I referred to this subject and asked his opinion of it. He said:

"I am satisfied that the most important work now going on in the world is that which looks to the establishment of an American University to be under Protestant control. As you know," he continued, "I am a politician—a student of Tacitus, Machiavelli, and Jefferson—and therefore, while far from being a religious zealot, yet regard religion as the corner stone of civil institutions—as the one thing, above all others, to be attended to in educating the people. For as no people will submit to a ruler who has no religion; or as the ancients expressed it, *Dis te minorem ut geris imperas*; neither will any people submit to a government whose controlling force is a religious institution at variance with its civil constitution.

Now, our civil Constitution is the fruit of Protestantism; and in fact, the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, declared that the law entitled *An Act for establishing religious freedom* (in Virginia) is a true exposition of the bill of rights and of the Constitution. That act may therefore be regarded as the civil definition of Protestantism. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, and is one of the three things mentioned in the inscription on his tomb; the other two being the founding of the University of Virginia and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

Hence, if Evangelical Christians fail to educate our statesmen, our professional men, our scholars, this country will not become a Catholic country, as many imagine, but it will become something much worse—a veritable Mexican Pandemonium.

Thus you see why I consider such a University as the greatest need of the age."

I took the trouble to look up the statute establishing religious freedom in Virginia, to which my friend referred. It is in the Twelfth Volume of Henning's Statutes at Large, and is as follows:

1. "Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free—that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion who, being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as it was in his Almighty power to do.

That the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, has established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world and through all time.

That to compel a man to furnish contributions of money

for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves is sinful and tyrannical.

That even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness; and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, is an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labor for the instruction of mankind.

That our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geometry, and therefore the proscribing of any citizen as unworthy of public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which in common with his fellow citizens he has a natural right, and that it tends only to corrupt the principles of that religion which it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honors and emoluments those who will externally profess and conform to it; and while indeed those are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet neither are those guiltless who lay the bait in their way.

That to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency is a dangerous fallacy which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he, being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; and it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order.

And, finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to itself; that it is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of its natural weapons, free argument and debate—errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them.

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

3. And though we well know that this assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies constituted with powers equal to our own; and that therefore to declare this act to be irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare that the rights hereby asserted are among the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural right."

I hope this remarkable statute may be thought worth reproducing in the columns of the UNIVERSITY COURIER.

ASA C. HILL.

Educational Notes.

At the close of the year 1892 there were in the Boston Public Library 580,334 volumes of all kinds.

In the prison statistics of seventeen States, collated for the special purpose of examining the oft-repeated allegation that education increases rather than diminishes crime, U. S. Commissioner Harris proves that the illiterate criminals are eight times as many proportionately as the educated criminals.

McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, is now being erected by the trustees from a bequest of John W. McCoy. There will be rooms for the Faculty, an Assembly Room, and ample accommodation for the seminaries in the various departments of language, history, and philosophy. The Central Library and Reading Room will be placed on the top floor and lighted from above.

So far as its graduate department is concerned, Brown University now places women on exactly the same footing as men. In respect to instruction, examinations, degrees and, substantially, expenses the two sexes are treated alike. The university also offers to examine all women candidates in undergraduate studies, and to confer its degrees on those who are successful in these examinations.

Ex-President Harrison, with a compensation worthy of his great experience and ability and the generosity of the wealthiest educational institution in the world, is to deliver law lectures for six weeks of next autumn at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. As yet, there is no organized Law Department in this institution, and all the students of all the departments will have the privilege of attendance. Mr. Harrison's long connection with State and National politics and his really statesmanlike qualifications will render his lectures of classical and permanent utility.

The Seventh Annual Report of Dr. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, shows considerable prosperity during the last year. There are 65 teachers, 547 scholars (of whom 337 represent 146 colleges); 41 graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; 37 post-graduates received Ph. D. The Department of History and Philosophy under Professor Adams attracted the largest number of students, 165. The Department of Physics under Professor Roland had 138 students; Chemistry under Professor Remson had 135; German under Dr. Wood 121. By a recent regulation the B. A. is entitled on fitting occasions to wear a black gown with black hood lined with white silk and edged with blue. The Ph. D. is entitled to wear a black gown and a hood of black silk lined with scarlet silk and edged with gold.

Important gifts have recently been made to the Johns Hopkins Library of the professional libraries of two distinguished physicians of Baltimore, Dr. Christopher Johnston and Dr. Frank Donaldson, late professors in the University

of Maryland and consulting physicians of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Johnston, by his will, directed that his books and his medical and surgical instruments, with his cabinet of microscopical preparations, and the cabinet of crystals prepared by him for optical purposes, should be given to this University. Dr. Frank Donaldson, jr., soon after his father's death, presented over 800 medical books as a memorial of his father's professional life. The two libraries, with other medical books received from various sources, have been deposited in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where they are accessible to members of the profession while awaiting the organization of the Medical School.

Henry W. Sage, Esq., donated to the Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.) during the year 1892 a new Library Building accompanied with an endowment fund of \$300,000. The Library now contains, including the Law Library, 111,000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets, of which 6,485 volumes and 1,200 pamphlets were accumulated in 1892. Notwithstanding the fact that the reference volumes which are for the free use of all in the Reading Rooms, and that there is a separate Periodical Room which all use without calling upon the clerk, there were about thirty thousand volumes given out, an increase of nearly 3,000 over the previous year. There is a special collection of Columbian volumes, in which there are many noteworthy and rare books, portraits, fac-similes, etc., relating to the discovery of the new world. In the spring of 1892, ex-President White, during a visit to Utah, secured a valuable collection of histories of the Mormon community, of its leaders, of its sacred and devotional books and of its doctrinal and educational literature. One notable rarity of this series is a copy of the original edition of the Book of Mormon.

At the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, held in Boston recently, a committee to report at the next meeting was appointed to "investigate the city schools of the country, the prevalent methods of training teachers, and the co-ordination of studies." The committee consists of William H. Maxwell, Brooklyn, Chairman; William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education; S. M. Balliet, Springfield, Mass.; N. C. Dougherty, Peoria, Ill.; W. B. Powell, Washington, D. C.; H. S. Tarbell, Providence, R. I.; L. N. Jones, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City; A. B. Poland, New Jersey; Edward Brooks, Philadelphia; Andrew S. Draper, Cleveland; Edwin P. Seaver, Boston; Albert G. Lane, Chicago; Charles B. Gilbert, St. Paul. An appropriation of \$2,500 was made to provide the expenses of conducting the examination, which is regarded as the most important work ever undertaken by the Association. These gentlemen have great prominence in and familiarity with the public school work of the whole country. The *Educational Review*, somewhat obscurely intimating the line of inquiry which it supposes the committee will take, says: "Prevailing discontent with the results of public school education has prepared the public for the acceptance of a well-developed, moderate scheme of reform that will elevate the schools, insure to parents and pupils their rights and enable every school officer and teacher to work in the way in which his efforts will produce the best results. It will be the fault of the men who compose this committee if they do not produce a report that will long be memorable."

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

THE LINCOLN HALL MEDAL.



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

The above are fac-similes of the beautiful medal given in return for every contribution of one dollar or more for the Abraham Lincoln Hall. The medal is made of aluminum, a metal which admits of a more lustrous polish than silver, but is not so likely to tarnish, and is wonderful for lightness. Every contributor is permitted with his name to have recorded a few words of personal history or sentiment, not exceeding ten. Pastors who may wish to use a medal as a sample in securing subscriptions for others will receive one by making application. Send all communications to The American University, 1425 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Notice to Pastors and Officers of Epworth Leagues

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We are filling, and shall continue to fill, orders for the CHURCH SERVICE and for the YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT EXERCISE, furnished for 30 cents per hundred (to cover postage), for use in presenting the cause and taking a subscription for The American University. Each Service is distinct from the other, and can be used in the same church without duplication of exercises. Samples sent free on application. Address

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T H E

American University Courier.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1893.

No. I.

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A STATESMAN'S VIEW.

“WASHINGTON is the one place on this continent where, in time, all the sources of Science and Education will cluster. Here the facilities for research are even now unrivalled. The Sciences, some one has said, are sociable, and flourish best in close proximity to each other, and no better center could be found than Washington. The great AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, if that should be its title, will undoubtedly be established in this city, where there are advantages which no endowment can give to other cities.”

SENATOR HOAR, 1888.

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[Ex-Officio.]

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Editorial Notes.

ON THE first of July, at the close of a year of hard work, the term of service of the Rev. Geo. W. Gray, D. D., expired, and the office of General Secretary was discontinued. Dr. Gray leaves the service of THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY with the confidence and kindly feeling of all its officers.

THE Columbian celebration is just in the height of its glory; so the Columbian collection in behalf of the American University, which the General Conference authorized in all our Methodist Episcopal Churches, is still in order. A church in the far west reports \$5,000 as its gift. Many small churches are doing nobly also, when judged by ability.

THE Rev. A. C. Hill was so anxious that his granddaughter should have the honor of putting the first stone in the UNIVERSITY, that in her name a block of granite has been dressed and put on the site of the first building, where it lies as a sort of first fruits of the faith that is in Christian hearts, and of the harvest of great piles of stone to be there arranged in architectural beauty ere many years go by.

ABOUT five years ago Dr. Dollinger, one of the ablest scholars in Europe, said before the Munich Academy of Science, "the main hindrance to literary and scientific progress in the United States is the want of a great Central University." How much longer shall this be said truthfully? Ten millions to THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY would soon remove the stigma.

TO ERR is human. Our attention has been called to several mistakes in the list of ministerial subscribers to the Asbury Memorial Hall Fund as published in our last number. In the Baltimore Conference list the name of Rev. Wm. Harris should occur instead of that of Rev. E. W. D. Hayes. In the New York East

Conference, Bro. I. C. Barnhart is credited with pledging \$250. We have no objection to Bro. "I. C." doing so much, but the credit is due to Bro. J. W. Barnhart for this subscription that so nobly leads his Conference.

AN Epworth League Chapter on the Pacific Coast has lately sent THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY a check for \$500, as its part toward the building and endowment of a great institution at the Nation's Capital. It is a noble gift that we hope will inspire many others to go and do likewise. What a magnificent deed it would be for the 750,000 members of this enthusiastic band to put one dollar each into this work. Other Chapters are responding. Wherever we touch the young people we find them interested. A few weeks since a band of these workers journeyed five miles on a dark night to hear about the University, and went home determined we should hear from them. Send on the orders for Epworth certificates. We hope sometime to publish a list of League Chapters that have given, as we are doing for the preachers. Will your Chapter be on the roll?

IN THE absence of Bishop Hurst, we give to our readers an epitome of his address at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Life and Character of Senator Leland Stanford. Many lessons may be drawn from this man's remarkable career, but it seems to us the last and greatest is his wise disposing of his wealth to so large degree during his lifetime. Drexel in founding his Institute, Clark in starting his University, Carnegie in giving so abundantly, and Rockefeller in establishing the Chicago University, are similar examples that speak loudly to all people of wealth, whether the amount be large or small. The wrangling and expensive law suits over so many large estates, finally dissipating them, or turning them from the testator's purpose, teach the same lesson. It is hoped that the examples named above may set the tide of benevolence flowing so that the joy of giving will fill many earthly homes and hearts. Why should this joy be lost?

THE *Christian Advocate* says the Trustees of the American University have been presented with "a marble slab from the ruins at *Cousin's Run, Ind.*, where Asbury made several attempts to found a university." Where is this place? An interesting relic from the still existing ruins of Cokesbury College is to be furnished for the Asbury Hall by a generous layman. Cokesbury College was near Abingdon, Md. Was it "Carsin's Run, Md.?" Did Asbury try to found a university in Indiana? Or did Jupiter nod?

PROF. HERBERT B. ADAMS, of Johns Hopkins University, said in 1880: "Washington's dream of a great University, rising grandly upon the Maryland bank of the Potomac, has remained a dream for more than a century. But there is nothing more real or persistent than the dreams of great men, whether statesmen like Baron von Stein, or poets like Dante and Petrarch, or prophets like Savonarola, or thinkers like St. Thomas Aquinas, the fathers of the Church and of Greek philosophy. States are overthrown; literatures are lost; temples are destroyed; systems of thought are shattered to pieces like the statues of Phidias; but somehow truth and beauty, art and architecture, forms of poetry, ideals of liberty and government, of sound learning and of the education of youth, these immortal dreams are revived from age to age and take concrete shape before the very eyes of successive generations."

He thought he saw a State University, but it was certainly THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY founded by private munificence and under religious direction.

The Vice-Chancellor is having the privilege of seeing our Church engaged in its multifarm work during these summer months. The Churches are not closed while other forms of activity are multiplying, but east and west, in cities and rural regions, large congregations gather to hear the Gospel. Some camp meetings may be losing their spiritual power, but it does not seem so on the Maryland peninsula, or at Ocean Grove. The Assembly at Lakeside, O., was feeling the effect of "hard times" and the "World's Fair," but was reaching, inspiring, and training many Sunday-school workers. At Ocean Grove the Woman's Home Missionary Society was rejoicing over a successful year closed, and boldly facing the new year with the prospect of meeting the thousands of unemployed who

will need help. At Round Lake the Ministers' Institute showed that the preachers of the Gospel are alive to all new methods and needs of the times. At Cleveland the Epworth League enthusiasm was at high tide. Surely if organization and work will bring the millennium, it must soon be here. Amid all these forms of work there seemed no clash, and the workers in each had room for a warm interest in THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. Touch with the people everywhere inspired hope and courage that when the clouds of this troublous time are past, *golden* beams of manifold gifts will fall upon our great enterprise from all these directions.

PROGRESS.

Since our last number was sent out, the Trustees have held a semi-annual meeting in the kindly proffered rooms of the Arlington Hotel, and the Chancellor reported \$285,000 secured in pledges. This is in addition to the site of the UNIVERSITY, now estimated as worth a half million. Some pledges have been added to the above since the Trustee meeting. Meanwhile it has been felt that preparations must be made for building. Landscape artists and architects are at work on schemes for laying out the grounds, locating and planning the halls for the different departments. It is the purpose to erect a building for each department rather than to house all in one overgrown structure. Some thirteen of these halls, with necessary subordinate buildings, are projected. It is hoped, and indeed expected, that individual men of wealth will erect one or more of these halls of learning in their own name, at their own expense. We believe, with President Schurman, that "the heart behind American wealth is at bottom generous and discerning, and so long as money can foster intelligence, that heart will not suffer our civilization to become a prey to ignorance, brutishness, and stupid materialism. No one knows better than the millionaire that man lives not by bread alone." Some of these see the need and advantages of THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. People of less means are planning to help, and we hope by our next issue to make definite announcement of plans and gifts of buildings. Besides buildings we must also have endowments of professorships, lectureships, fellowships, and scholarships. What an opportunity for wealth to make itself useful and forever blessed!

We are glad to note the organization of the American Institute of Sociology at Chautauqua, July 19-20. It shows the drift, and faces the need of the times.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

The movement on the part of the ministry to erect this hall by 1,000 of them contributing \$100 each, is awakening widespread interest. Many whose names do not yet appear in the list assure us that they mean to have a part in the matter. These pledges by ministers make laymen feel that they ought to help also. It is the old story over again, both in the old world and the new. Who does not know that Oxford, Cambridge, and Glasgow Universities were founded by clergymen; that Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Princeton are the creation of ministers of the gospel; and that the foundations of our Methodist schools have been laid by preachers? Of course, in all cases, laymen of noble mold have followed with their larger gifts, and so we have faith it will be with THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. The color-bearers are in the van; the banners of benevolence wave in every breeze; they beckon the hosts onward.

Since our last issue no Conferences have been held, but the following individuals have pledged themselves for \$100 each: William V. Kelly, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Review*; A. J. Nast, M. A., editor of the *Apologetic*; John B. Merwin, New York East Conference; J. R. Colley, Portland, Oregon; C. C. McLean, San Antonio, Texas; W. H. McAllister, Alexandria, Va.; John Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. A. Keen, D. D., Delaware, O.; L. A. Rudisill, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference; and George F. Oliver, of Stuebenville, O.

One of the above, in sending his subscription, well said: "It is as honorable to be among that thousand as to have had one's name on the millenary petition of the Puritan ministers to James I. We, as well as they, are path-makers among the mountains for the feet of those who publish peace."

The total pledged to date, toward the \$100,000, is \$18,800. We look to the Fall Conferences to complete the amount and secure the building.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.

One of the notable events of the year was the International Congress of Education at Chicago. Seldom, if ever, has there been an assembly of such quality on American soil. The section devoted to higher education grappled with some of the greatest questions in college and university work. There could not be perfect agreement on either theoretical or practical grounds when such independent thinkers as McCosh and Keane, Gilman and Raymond, Jordan and Harper, Seth Low and Schurman, Augell and Shorey, with many more who might be named, were there to speak their minds. But the spirit of the gatherings was an inspiration, and the discussions must bear fruit. To think merely of

some of the topics considered is to catch some little idea of the scope of thought that blazed from brilliant brains. "The evolution of liberal education." "Should Greek be required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts?" "How should we cope with the problem of excessive specialization in university study?" "How far is it desirable that universities should be of one type?" "On what conditions should the degree of Doctor of Philosophy be given?" These and others were discussed.

The last question led to the appointment of an able committee, who will be expected to formulate an answer. But will they be able to bring practical relief? Certainly it is needed. This noble degree is being dragged down to the level of our poorest colleges, that are indeed only colleges in name. It is time that all scholarly men, all real colleges, and especially all institutions that are trying to do university work, should combine to bring about a reform in this whole matter of degrees. The root of the trouble is in the legislatures that grant charter powers so indiscriminately. But there might be an agreement of all worthy institutions that would go far toward stamping out, or, at least, restricting the evil. But can there be agreement? While some would insist that a Doctor of Philosophy who has never read, and can not read, Plato or Aristotle in their own tongue, is an absurdity, what will President Jordan say, who dogmatizes against the requirement of Greek for the lower degree of Bachelor of Arts?

Indeed, this question is apt to bring out more clearly the distinction between the college and the university—the former with its course of study planned for discipline, and outline survey of the field of human learning—the latter with its specialization of the activities of the student along lines of professional work or original research. It may array the two parties in opposition that are now forming in educational circles—the one trying to hold the college course intact, with specialization beyond it; the other bringing specialization down into the college course and reforming the latter almost out of existence. Is Doctor of Philosophy a college or a university degree?

Furthermore, we do not see how the committee can avoid dealing with the great question of educational values, a fundamental question to-day. Classics and modern studies, languages and science and mathematics, will be arrayed against each other as to worth. The old will battle with the new, the established with the tentative and experimental. We await with interest the answer of the committee; we rejoice in the clearing skies that follow such agitative discussions.

An exchange says, "Yale College has applications from 1,132 for admission to the next year's freshmen's class."

A UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Von Holst, the Russo-German historian, who has had opportunity to know whereof he speaks, says: "There is in the United States as yet not a single University in the sense attached to this word by Europeans. All the American institutions bearing this name are either compounds of college and university—the university as an aftergrowth figuring still to some extent as a kind of annex or excrescence of the College—or hybrids of college and university, or, finally, a torso of a university. An institution wholly detached from the school work done by colleges and containing all the four faculties connected with a *universitas literarum* does not exist."

This statement, almost startling us with a fact only too evident, is at the same time a fine negative statement of what it is proposed to make THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. It is to be neither a "compound," a "hybrid," nor a "torso." It will have the "four faculties" of the ideal European university, with added faculties along other lines of work that are growing up into "professions," in whose fields there is need for large culture, demand for wide knowledge, and opportunity for original research that will bring rich blessings to humanity.

To this ideal we are pledged and consecrated. It may sometimes, amid the closing of banks and factories, the crash of business houses and fortunes, seem far from realization. But meanwhile there is courage, blessing, and joy in a great idea. It helps to bear burdens and rise above defeats. Henry D. Thoreau was right when he wrote: "The fact is, you have got to take the world on your shoulders like Atlas, and put along with it. You will do this for an idea's sake, and your success will be in proportion to your devotion to ideas. It may make your back ache occasionally, but you will have the satisfaction of hanging it or twirling it to suit yourself. Cowards suffer; heroes enjoy."

A great idea is the need of many of our business men to-day. It would be a help in the battle to feel that their lives were consecrated, not simply to making money, but to some great project that in all time would bless humanity. It would eliminate selfishness, which when defeated turns into bitterness. It would incarnate a nobleness that in itself is a fountain of joy.

What nobler ideal can business men take to their hearts to-day than that of helping to build at the Nation's Capital a great Christian university? We commend it to them for their own blessing. America should, America must, be left no longer under the reproach that she has not "one university." On the Maryland banks of the Potomac, near the White House and Capitol, it must arise. The day when America is too poor for such an enterprise is past. The day of America's largest benevolence is but dawning. Stanford and Rockefeller lead on, but here at Washington is a grander opportunity to build amid appliances unequalled. It will be done.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF SENATOR STANFORD.

BISHOP JOHN F. HURST.

At the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in this city a memorial sermon upon the life and character of the late Senator Stanford was preached by Bishop Hurst to a large congregation. He said:

We pause in the midst of the usual life of the Metropolitan Methodist Church to pay a tribute of the heart to the late Senator Leland Stanford. In that vacant seat (pointing to the draped and decorated pew of the deceased) he was accustomed to worship, and none were more reverent than was he. Unlike many public men, when he left his constituency and the State which he represented for his official sojourn in the Capital, he did not leave his religion, but brought it with him to Washington, where it constituted the controlling influence of his private, domestic, and public life. His special interest in this particular Church arose through his intimate relations with Bishop Newman, who at this time is on a tour of duty through South America, and who, but for his absence, would of all men be the most fitting to conduct this memorial service. Our American life is distinguished above all other types of civilization by its violent transitions and its almost incredible contrasts. Nowhere as here does success so promptly respond to honest effort. So was it in the beginning of our national history. The career of Washington, from the humble boy on the way to the coast to become a sailor, and later a tireless surveyor of Virginia lands to become the father of his country, was only the first illustration of what we have seen repeated in every striking crisis of all our subsequent history. Even a single decade is not too short a period for the suffrages of our people to change a private citizen once and a second time into their chief magistrate.

HOW SENATOR STANFORD BEGAN LIFE.

Senator Stanford began life with little in his favor except energy, a good education, a far vision and conscience. To some these would seem to count but little in the ordinary sense of success, but, after all, they are the greatest factors toward brilliant and permanent achievement. Now that his life has come to a close, it is fitting that we take note of the character of the man and endeavor, so far as we may, to examine some of the threads out of which was woven the fabric of his large and useful life. Surely those were no ordinary forces by which he attained so strong a place in the sympathy and respect of his generation. It is not our purpose to speak of him as the Governor of California, marshaling his troops with magnificent energy for the preservation of the Union; nor as a prime manager, turning up the first shovelful of earth out of which

was built the Central Pacific Railroad; nor as United States Senator for the last nine years from California. Our concern at this time is not so much with his public life or his place in the political history of the country as with those sterling qualities of the heart and with those large plans which came to full fruition in the latest decade of his nearly three score and ten years.

A HUMANE AND KINDLY NATURE.

Senator Stanford was of most humane and kindly nature. Of the multitudes who last Wednesday read the dispatches giving account of his sudden departure it is not likely that there was an enemy among the millions. On the other hand, all over the land there was a deep feeling of regret, and in many cases the keenest sense of personal bereavement. That one who to-day is living in memories and hopes, and who has so often worshipped here with him, has multitudes of sympathizing friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The large means of Senator Stanford never chilled him in the least toward the suffering or the needy. He was one of the men whom wealth never alienated from close touch with the suffering classes. His entire theory of good citizenship was based on helping the most needy part of the population. Over few thresholds in Washington have poor boys been permitted to pass as they have over his, entering with heavy hearts, and on festal occasions going out with large accessions to their little store of comfort. The telegraph and messenger boys and the Senate pages will never forget the many tokens of his kindness which it was an habitual pleasure every year for him to bestow. Where is the man to take his place for the toiling boys of Washington in the years to come?

HIS DEEPLY RELIGIOUS NATURE.

The deeply religious nature of Senator Stanford was perceptible to all who came into intimate relationship with him. Religion was his favorite theme in the latest years of his life. The two sole articles in his creed were, God's goodness toward men, and man's charity toward his brother. It mattered little in what circle he was, he was not slow to communicate his firm faith in a guiding Providence ruling over the affairs of men. Neither was it to him simply a general Providence but a particular Providence who guides the footsteps of each of His children. He used to speak of God's special interest in each individual, and to say that the framework of the universe was constructed on the principle of God's infinite goodness toward His children. There was no pessimistic chord in Senator Stanford's harp. He had always the firmest faith in the gradual progress of the world toward loftier ideals and higher achievements. That the world was to be conquered for Christ and by Christ

was his strong belief. The calamities and disappointments happening to both individuals and nations he was accustomed to think of as incidents for a purely disciplinary purpose, while day after day the world was marching toward its promised perfection. We do not wonder that religion formed such a steady part of his life when we recall the religious element in his domestic life. The worship at his family altar was not permitted to be disturbed by any public or business claims, but was regular, free from haste, and radiant with the Divine presence.

Again, Senator Stanford regarded himself as a debtor to his generation. He seems never to have thought that the large means which a successful career had placed in his possession were to be absorbed by himself or those most closely related to him. He pronounced the day when he placed the chief part of his vast accumulations in the hands of directors for what he was accustomed to call his "school house" the happiest of his life. He explained this later as due to the freedom from care of a burden which had so long oppressed him.

HIS INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

The interest of Senator Stanford in education revealed itself most strikingly in the founding of the university which bears the name of his only son, Leland Stanford, Jr., who died in Florence in March, 1884. It is not a matter generally known, but nevertheless it is true, that the son himself had expressed a sympathy with the education of the poor, and it is a fact that this had great weight in the unparalleled gift creating the university. These plain words were spoken by Senator Stanford October 1, 1891, on the occasion of the formal opening of the university:

"I speak for Mrs. Stanford as well as for myself, for she has been my active and sympathetic coadjutor and is cograntor with me in the endowment and establishment of this university. In its behalf her prayers have gone forth that it may be a benefactor to humanity and receive the blessing of the Heavenly Father. For Mrs. Stanford and myself this ceremony marks an epoch in our lives, for we see in part the realization of the hopes and efforts of years. For you, faculty and students, the work begins now, and it is to commemorate this commencement of your labors that we are here assembled.

* * * * *

"It has been suggested to us that there was a limit to the beneficence of education, that that limit had been reached in this country, and that the public, private, and endowed schools and colleges already more than supplied all the needs of the community, but we have thought differently. We do not believe that there can be superfluous education. A man can not

have too much health and intelligence, so he can not be too highly educated. Whether in the discharge of responsible or humble duties he will ever find the knowledge he has acquired through education not only of practical assistance to him, but a factor in his personal happiness and a joy forever. * * * When that day comes to us that sooner or later must come to all, we think we shall both approach the great change the more calmly from the knowledge that the threads of our work will be taken up by you and followed along the line we have traced."

LESSONS FROM HIS LIFE

Some lessons we may learn from this honored and finished life. God has His purposes in our afflictions. There was a deeper meaning than at first we might imagine in a great sorrow—the death of an only child. But when that son was taken away, it seems that God meant that multitudes of sons and daughters of the poor should come to fountains of knowledge in all the centuries yet to be. I heard Senator Stanford say that he knew it was God's will that he should be taken, for otherwise it could not be; and knowing this was His will, he would not have asked for his return had he known it to be possible. A large faith was that to reach such a height of trust.

Again, what we determine to do for God's cause should not be postponed. Here was a lawyer who left no chances on the distribution of his wealth, but set it at work during his own lifetime and was permitted to see the beginning of its beneficent results, which are to continue for all the years to come, a perpetual benediction to our land and to the whole world.

Charity, or love, is a sure and magnificent sowing. Other seed may fail of harvest, but "charity never faileth." Scattered widely and wisely on the furrowed field of our common humanity, the seeds of love shall have a multiplied growth in the ennobled and beautiful characters of earth and in the enrichment and endless enjoyment of the higher activities of heaven.—*Evening Star*.

WASHINGTON AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The Capital is asserting itself. If the shade of Charles Dickens could revisit the city of Washington, it would delight in great avenues which begin in "something" and end at "somewhere." The progress of every phase of American society during the reconstruction period since the war has received its largest exposition at the seat of Federal Government. One of the fairest estimates of our advance as a people in the period from Lincoln to Harrison can be made by a comparison between Washington as it was when the great President came there over thirty years ago and as it is to-day.

The wisely-chosen site of the city justifies and enhances all efforts to beautify it, and it is small prophecy to assert that Washington will be the resort of many during the next generation whose ancestors have found Paris their paradise.

Great as Washington is in its legislative and executive departments, it will also become a center for home-life, in fact, is rapidly becoming so, and the population will consist of the leaders of this Republic, both men and women. One attraction is lacking, and that is a national university. London has one, young, but more thorough in its work than Oxford or Cambridge. Paris was a focus for genius and learning as long ago as the days of the schoolmen. Berlin's professors are among the great "savants" of the age.

Why should not Washington have the university of the continent? Bishop John F. Hurst, one of the most scholarly of clergymen, able, erudite, sagacious, a typical American of the highest standard, has set himself to found a ten million dollar university at the Capital. His plans, as we understand them, are of the broadest description. The Government has granted the university free use of its museums, scientific collections, its observatories, etc. And having secured ninety-three acres of land as the location for the buildings and campus, the worthy Bishop asks for ten millions in aid of the American University. Of course he will get it. The Church he represents will insure much of it, and his personality and the scheme will secure the remainder.—*S. P. Cadman, in Godey's Magazine*.

STATE UNIVERSITIES.

That a few of these institutions (which, as Prof. Von Holst would say, are only colleges, or compounds of college and university, the latter part being still an annex to the former) have had considerable growth of late years through land grants and State subsidizes, no one can deny. That they are making progress in the university part of their work is gladly admitted. But whether all their assumptions should be conceded, and their desires will be fully granted, is another question. It is not yet universally believed that a State institution can be the ideal university in these United States. There are those who claim that the attempts at higher education on the part of the State is a failure. We are not personally ready to speak in such absolute fashion. But that it can be, in the highest sense, a success, we doubt. A notable discussion in the early part of July emphasizes this whole question. The regents of the University of the State of New York, at their annual convention, in whose discussions leading educators are invited to participate, propounded the question of the advisability of founding a National university by the general government at Washington. Presidents Schur-

man and Ely favored such a founding in able and pronounced addresses. They would naturally do so, the former being at the head of Cornell, which he loves to speak of as *the* State University of New York, and the latter being at the head of the State University of Wisconsin, each having been made by land grants, and either having, or being in pursuit of, a large State subsidy.

We do not believe the people are ready for such a movement. It would mean the expenditure of millions of dollars by Congress. That would mean so much more taxation, or higher tariff, and tax-payers are not anxious for heavier burdens, and the last election did not mean any higher duties.

It would introduce another line of patronage, and make education—the highest education, source of all other—a foot ball of politicians. No wonder a professor in one of our leading universities lately said, "better turn the whole matter of education over to Tammany and be done with it."

It is in harmony with President Ely's tendency to paternalism in all his sociological discussions. It is a step toward Bellamy's dream, in which the State is and does everything—a consummation not yet devoutly wished by the majority of American voters.

It would only result in a "torso" of a university at the best, for while in Germany and England, with State Churches, the State may direct a theological department, how could it be done in this country? What kind of theology would it teach?

Furthermore, one of the grounds on which it is urged sounds strangely enough in view of recent facts. President Schurman said, in his inaugural address at Cornell University: "Nothing is more patent than that the college-founding instinct, with the ever-increasing growth of knowledge, is becoming atrophied in all denominations. I can not think of a great modern university which owes its origin to a religious body." Then after trying to except Chicago, he says: "Shall we entrust the cause of higher education to private universities? No; they are in supply too capricious, in maintenance too precarious, in efficiency too variable, and in the charge for instruction they are too far beyond the means of the masses of the people." Does he forget Clark and Johns Hopkins and Leland Stanford and many others of less note? This latter statement is hardly consistent with his former avowal, "the heart behind American wealth is at bottom generous." It sounds more like a slur on the magnificent generosity of our American people. And is the voluntary principle in this great field of benevolence to be thus relinquished? His cool dogmatism that "denominational and private colleges belong to an age which is passing away" is a blow in the face of every denomination in the country, for one and all are putting more men and money into these colleges than

ever before, and are educating more students and producing a higher grade of scholars than ever in their history. President Schurman was engaged in a party plea with the State of New York for a subsidy.

Finally, this movement means the secularizing of all education. It is a part of the wide-spread movement away from the Church and religion. Not that the movement now means to oppose religion. The State universities would not claim to be irreligious. Many men in them are devoutly religious. But as State institutions they would simply have nothing to do with religion. That would be left to the churches. What would be the result? There would be no basis left for morals. The example of a certain State university in which four great "balls" were *the* events of the late commencement season, would not be rare, but a very commonplace and noble thing compared with the bacchanalian revels that might be expected to follow. It is not difficult to see that this movement is in the direction of the German universities managed by the State, and where religion in the evangelical sense is a thing unknown. Do we want repeated in this country what Prof. William North Rice so graphically pictures in an excellent article in a late number of *Zion's Herald*, as true, in Berlin?

"Among the educated classes the attitude of indifference or hostility to the Church is very general. Probably few professors in the universities, besides the professors of theology, ever attend Church. Indeed, the majority of theological professors seldom go to Church. Theology as a science is no more religious than mathematics or physics. Young men enter the ministry as they enter any other department of the civil service. They make thereby no more profession of unselfish aims, religious consecration, or spiritual experience than in taking a clerkship in a post office. The examination which they must pass is purely scholastic. In the early part of their university career the theological students are not noticeably less addicted to dueling, drunkenness, and other vices than the students in other departments."

What is in other departments of State institutions there goes without saying. Is it this kind of a State institution that is to supplant the denominational college in this country, and assume the headship in a National university at Washington? Again we would affirm that the American people are not ready for this movement. The Church does well to look after the higher education of the day, that it not only proceeds from a Christian standpoint, but that the colleges and especially universities are infused with the highest evangelical spirit. There will yet be room and need for the continued benevolence of Christian people. The Nation's Capital is the strategic point for its investment to-day.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

And the Educational Institutions of the Church.

ADDRESS OF DR. C. H. PAYNE AT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The supreme need of the Church to-day is consecrated and cultured Christian workers, men and women who do for themselves the best that human culture can do, and let God do for them the best that Divine grace can do. The time has come for a fuller recognition of the fact that the character of the work now to be done by the Church demands the highest qualities in the workmen employed. Methodism proposes to do her full share in taking this world for Christ in the shortest possible time. And her full share is a large share. To meet her responsibilities and fulfill her mission she must have the best officered and best commanded army in Christendom.

Where shall these spiritual and intellectual leaders be trained for their task—a task unequalled in the world's history? Beyond question she must train them in her own institutions of learning. The Church that relies upon the State to furnish higher education to its ministry, its educators and workers in all departments, will be sadly out-distanced in the race of the twentieth century for the prize of high success.

And it follows by relentless logic that the Methodist Church, in order to secure its quota of the best disciplined *leaders*, must provide the best equipped institutions. A superior man may sometimes come from an inferior institution, or, for that matter, he may occasionally, in modern times, as he frequently did in earlier days, come from that once splendid but now fast declining institution known to our fathers as "Brush College." But other things equal, the quality and efficiency of the trained men in any Church will correspond with the quality of the training schools of that Church. We are forced, then, to the conclusion that the greatest Church in Christendom, with the greatest responsibility and the greatest mission of duty, must have the best educational institutions in Christendom.

And to secure the best educational institutions makes necessary the best educational *system*, the wisest connectional care and supervision, and a loyal, united, enthusiastic rallying of this vast Methodist host to the support of its own educational institutions and work.

Strong, well-equipped and well-endowed colleges and universities, such as Methodism must have, will not spring up spontaneously, without wise planning and careful fostering by the great Church whose agents they are, and whose training work they must do. No connectional work rises in importance above this, which is so vital to the growth and efficiency of the Church. No connectional responsibility outranks this. The whole Church, and the Church as a whole in its organic

capacity, and by its weightiest words and its wisest endeavor, should undertake the necessary task of providing for its many-millioned membership a system of higher education, equal to the demands of the age and surpassed by none. Happily for us, our Church polity is admirably adapted to the task imposed upon us, and we can do, as perhaps no other Protestant Church can do, the work demanded.

Our providential Methodist machinery is well suited to this providential work. The educational system demanded would embrace:

(1) Schools for elementary instruction wherever the State fails to furnish good instruction of this class, and in our foreign mission fields.

(2) One high-class Academy or Seminary in every Conference where it is needed, possibly more than one in some Conferences, but never so many as to lower their standard or cheapen the quality of their work.

(3) One College for a group of Conferences sufficiently large in number and with adequate ability to insure for it a thorough equipment with a generous support in money and students.

(4) A few, and only a few, Universities, which shall be Universities in fact, and not in name only, and shall be wisely located in centers of population sufficiently separated in distance from each other.

(5) A limited number of Theological Seminaries.

Such a system, compacted together by connectional bonds of federation, having all of its schools affiliated with each other and all integral parts of a common organic whole, with proper local autonomy, joined with wise connectional supervision, protection, and aid, would secure to our educational work a standing and efficiency otherwise impossible, and would send the Church forward into the twentieth century with a sweep of conquest hitherto unknown.

If now we add to this system what properly belongs to it, a great central University at the National Capital, for special and technological and post-graduate studies; an University which shall be the rival of no other institution, but the ally and the pride of all, we shall have the completest and most efficient educational system of any Church in this country.

Such is the relation between The American University and the other educational institutions of the Church. Though it may not be claimed that this University is absolutely necessary to the system proposed, it is believed that it will greatly increase the efficiency of the system, and of all the several institutions which the system embraces. It will be a crown that will not only adorn, but will also enrich and ennoble, the whole educational body and the whole Church. It will not take money, students, or influence from any other school of the Church, but will add immeasurably to the strength and usefulness of them all.

Time fails me to give even the briefest outline of the benefits that the University would inevitably bring to all our church schools. It would aid in supplying these institutions with needed instructors of amplest qualifications for their work. No need of the Church is greater than this. No college can command wide patronage to-day that does not have professors specially trained for their several departments. Where shall these

secure their professional training? Where are they now obtaining this training? Chiefly in professional schools outside of our own Church in this country, and in the Universities of Europe. And this opens an inviting field of discussion, which we must regretfully pass with but a brief sentence or two.

The proposed University, conducted under Christian auspices and reared on ample endowments, will prove a powerful ally in the fierce battle which is being waged between skepticism and infidelity on the one hand and the Christian faith on the other. Educate the coming teachers of our youth in the murky, skeptical atmosphere of German Universities, and in Universities in this country not difficult to name, and we shall soon surround these youth with the same blighting atmosphere in the schools of our own Church—which may Heaven forbid! No, we must, unquestionably must, provide for the best possible special training of our own professors, under influences that shall not dim the soul's vision of God, nor dampen its religious zeal.

And finally, such a professional training school for the teachers of our Church institutions will enable these institutions to maintain the high religious standard and the revivalistic character which have been their glory and power in the past. Far distant be the day when this glory shall depart from these seats of learning! It must not, it will not if Methodism is true to itself, to her opportunity, and to her duty.

Methodism has done well in educational work in the past, but she must do even better in the future; she must *do her best*, and her best to-day is incalculably beyond her best in the earlier yesterdays of her history. Let the Methodist Episcopal Church of to-day lay upon her educational altars gifts equal to those that built Cokesbury College, when a few thousand scattered members out of their poverty gave nearly \$50,000 into its treasury, and many millions of dollars would immediately bless these needy institutions and make glad the whole Church.

We rejoice over our *twenty-six million dollars'* worth of school property and endowments which a hundred years have brought us, and our *forty thousand* students now in the higher schools of our Church.

Now let the rallying cry be, a *hundred million dollars* in the treasuries of our schools, a *hundred thousand students* in their halls, and every teacher and every student exemplifying the motto, "Christo et Ecclesia," to Christ and His Church.

Standing recently in the dome of the famous *World* building in New York City, and looking down upon the miniature world below in the great city with its teeming millions, I remembered the fact that it was but yesterday, as history is written, when the entire population of the city was confined within the narrow limits contiguous to the Battery, and I recalled the story, said to be historic, that when the City Hall was built they put upon it a marble front facing the Battery, but thought a brick wall quite good enough for the upper side, where no population then was. But the tide of population went sweeping up, till now it reaches many miles above the City Hall, and the early mistake has been but poorly rectified by later attempts to improve the unsightly appearance of the structure.

Methodism is building for a vast future and for uncounted millions. Let us build this glorious temple of Methodism with its marble front toward the future; build for the coming generations; build for all the years of time and eternity.

Educational Notes.

It is reported that about 400 students were at Mr. Moody's summer school at Northfield.

The Royal Geographical Society of England lately voted 172 to 158 not to admit women. Our sisters who wish to wear the title F. R. G. S. will have to wait a little longer, but not many years.

We are pained to see in an exchange that the bequests of DePauw have dwindled from a supposed million to \$600,000, and the failure of his son and successor may yet more cripple DePauw University.

The Girard College fund now amounts to over \$13,000,000. Cornell has \$8,000,000, and President Schurman said in his inaugural, "Cornell University is poor and needy." Chicago with \$7,000,000 is still seeking for more.

Women are admitted to our latest great University, and four ladies are put on the Board of Instruction—Alice Freeman Palmer, Marion Talbot, Julia E. Buckley, and Martha Foote Crow. No conservative shouts himself hoarse. The world moves.

Many of our educators have resigned their positions at the late commencements. Among the many are Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse; Prof. L. T. Townsend, of Boston; Dr. Strong, of Drew; Dr. Wheeler, of Allegheny; Chancellor Creighton, of Nebraska; and C. W. Gallagher, of Lawrence.

It is interesting to study the growth of great institutions. Think of Harvard, for instance. Its older buildings date: Massachusetts Hall, 1720; Holden, 1734; Hollis, 1763; Harvard, 1766; Stoughton, 1804; University, 1812; Gore Hall, 1813. These were the work of a century. Times change. Chicago University has already put over a million dollars into buildings.

Elections to educational positions are constantly reported in the daily and weekly press. This shows the demand to-day for trained men in all the departments of learning, as well as leaders to take charge of our Colleges. Dr. Daniel Steele takes Prof. Townsend's place for the year; Prof. Rogers succeeds Dr. Strong; Rev. R. T. Stevenson goes to the Ohio Wesleyan; Prof. Crawford becomes President of Allegheny, and Dr. John takes charge of Clark University.

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BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, 1891.

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

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Editorial Notes.

THE TRUSTEES of the American University hold their next semi-annual meeting in Washington, on December 13.

THE REV. JOHN PEATE, of the Erie Conference, whose skill is well known, has offered to furnish the largest reflecting telescope glass in the world for the the American University if the material is furnished. Our Chancellor has accepted the offer.

ALL correspondence, financial, as well as other, should be sent to the office of the University, 1425 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. Checks made payable to either the Treasurer, Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, should be sent to the same place, and receipts will be at once sent from the office.

THE REV. WILLIAM KEPLER, of the North Ohio Conference, who was for some time Professor of Natural Sciences at Berea University, has lately begun the scientific collections of the American University by presenting it with one thousand dollars' worth of fossil fish of his own collecting.

THE REV. GEORGE ADAMS, of the New York East Conference, has recently given to the embryo library a complete file of *The New York Times* during the entire period of the war of the Rebellion. These gifts may be suggestive to other friends of ways in which they can help the University.

IT IS felt that more of our Epworth Leagues will certainly desire to assist in erecting an Epworth Hall, or endowing an Epworth Professorship, and it is probable that information concerning the matter will soon be sent to them and efforts made to secure their coöperation. We now bespeak the good will and help of the pastors when the cause is brought before the Leagues.

Many friends inform us of their purpose to help in the building and endowment of the American University. Some of these hope to do it out of money yet to be earned or won in the eager competitions of business or professional life. Of course, such must wait until they possess before they can give.

But there are others with the same purpose to help, who already possess. They are waiting a more excellent time to give or are intending to put a liberal clause in their wills, and neither is yet done. Such good purposes are often suddenly thwarted. The *Western Christian Advocate* reminds us how death plays havoc with unfulfilled promises not put into legal form. Harvard University was to have received a half million from Mr. Frederick L. Ames, but though it was well understood, the will was not actually made, and the money is not Harvard's. It was likewise well known that Isaac Rich intended to give Boston University his vast wealth, but so nearly did death defeat the plan that the pen had to be held in his dying hand to make the gift legal.

What can be done ought to be done at once. If it is to be done by *will*, as we understand is to be the programme in a number of cases, be sure the legal form is correct.

In order that our friends may be sure of this, we publish again, on our last inside page, the legal form and method. We would especially call attention to the title of the University, as we often hear it spoken of as the Washington or the National University. One friend came near making his will to the Methodist University. We may seem to repeat it often, but take pains again to emphasize that the legal title is "The American University."

THE COLUMBIAN COLLECTION.

Pastors are still sending us reports of this one collection for The American University, which was authorized by the General Conference in connection with the discovery of America. Others tell us they intended to take a subscription during the continuance of the World's Fair, but found it advisable to postpone it on account of the financial stringency so prevalent everywhere.

It is not yet too late to have a part in this good work. We find the people are interested wherever the matter is presented, and willing to help according to their

knowledge and ability. Certainly every Church in Methodism will want some part in this enterprise. If we can help in presenting the matter in the Churches, we will be glad to send some one to places that can be reached, as other work will allow, or to furnish information to any pastor desiring it, or to mail copies of the "Church Service." This service might be appropriately used in connection with an address on the World's Fair, so combining the Columbian celebration and the American University. Let us hear from you.

DANGER IN EDUCATION.

All good things may be perverted and so become a menace to society. Sunlight may be focused into a blinding, burning blaze. Religion, that "pure and undefiled," is such a blessing to mankind, may become the inspiration of a Ghengis Khan or a Roman Inquisition.

So education, now universally conceded to be a good, may, by perversion, be made a curse. It was in some such sense that one of our Bishops recently said that, "we (Methodists) are in danger of going to seed in education." "Going to seed" is not a bad thing under proper conditions, in the right way and at the right time. But evidently the good Bishop, who, though not a college man, is conceded to be able and wise, meant something very damaging might come to Methodism through devoting so much energy to education, unless the proper spirit and purpose were maintained. In the same vein writes Dr. Howard Henderson: "There is peril of a highly endowed university becoming a hotbed for the germination of deadly mental bacteria. A microscopic germ floating from an infected lecture room may carry pestilence to Church and State. The universities of Russia breed the bacilli of nihilism; of Germany hatch the cockatrice eggs of infidelity; and there are signs in America of scholastic plague. If benefactors could provide antiseptic qualities—a spray of germicide for 'the chairs they endow'—the current enrichment of our seats of learning could be contemplated with more satisfaction."

This writer evidently had in mind some of our private or State institutions. Certainly none of our Church colleges are in danger of being too "highly endowed." It is a crying fact that all are suffering for want of funds. There are institutions in America of which his words may be true. Of Girard College, worth \$13,000,000, Daniel Webster said: "This school of learning is not to be valued, because it has not the chastening influences of true religion; because it has no fragrance of the spirit of Christianity. I look for no good whatever from the establishment of this school, his college, this scheme, this experiment of an educa-

tion in 'practical morality,' unbled by the influences of religion."

Nearly as strong language might be used of some others, as of one of our so-called State Universities worth \$8,000,000, whose president is currently reported as holding that, while he believes in God and religion, he does not believe there ever has been a deposit of revealed truth given to man. So he denies revelation, sweeps away inspiration, lets the Bible down to the same authoritative plane as the sacred books of other religions. The education obtained under such conditions may become a menace to society, may contain germs of danger to the State as well as the Church.

But there is an "antiseptic quality," "a spray of germicide," provided in a positive religious faith and a high-toned Christian spirit. To these qualities in our educational institutions is due much that is noblest in our American civilization. It may be well to recall that even from universities not specially evangelical, to say the least, great good has come to society. "It was through the interchange of students between the universities of Oxford and Prague that the teachings of Wyclif passed over into Bohemia and issued in the splendid work of Huss. It was from college students of Florence that Colet, and Erasmus, and More caught somewhat of the spirit of Savonarola, and felt the power of the truths that emerged in the Italian Renaissance, and made them contribute so grandly to the birth of religious liberty in England. It was in the presence of the college students of Germany that Martin Luther nailed his theses to the doors, and burned the papal bull, and lit the watch-fire of the Reformation that has waked an answering brightness from ten thousand hills. It was from a little circle of Oxford students that God led forth Wesley and Whitfield to shake the mighty pillars of unbelief in the eighteenth century."

With such facts before us, and especially the fruits of Christian colleges all about us, and the existence in our Church institutions of Young Men's Christian Associations, college and university settlements for home missionary work, and missionary alliances to stimulate foreign missionary zeal, we need have no fears of danger from any highly endowed Christian university wherein abides the true faith and glows an evangelical piety. Of this kind of education the greatest of Methodist Bishops, Simpson, said: "This is a cause which, more than any, should engross the hearts, the affections, and the feelings of Methodists. God grant that we may now do something worthy of Methodism."

The Chicago University has recently made the largest single purchase of books ever known—300,000 volumes.

THE MINISTERS AGAIN.

The heroic spirit of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church is once more manifest in the following list of subscriptions to the Asbury Memorial Hall Fund. Most of them were made at the sessions of the Fall Conferences, and indicate not only their approval of the founding of The American University, but their enthusiasm over the enterprise. This was especially manifest at some of the conferences where, in spite of the financial stringency, and the many local burdens already assumed, such large amounts were pledged. Of the proposed one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of this hall, over sixty thousand are now pledged, giving assurance of the completion of this building in due time. It is hardly necessary to say that they also cheer the heart of our Chancellor in pushing on the great enterprise. We give the list by conferences.

CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

\$345—S. McChesney.

\$100—William Herr and wife, S. B. Smith, John Pearson, H. C. Weakley, A. B. Leonard, C. H. Payne, Wesley Webster, D. Lee Aultmann, Thomas H. Pearne, M. Kauffman, D. C. Vance, J. W. Bashford, F. M. Clemons, R. S. Rust, R. H. Rust, George K. Morris, R. E. Smith, Frank G. Mitchell, James Murray, J. W. Peters, Paul C. Curnick, Thomas F. Royal (by S. O. Royal), George L. Tufts, Heber D. Ketcham, M. E. Ketcham, D. D. Cheney, W. L. Hypes (by Frank B. Drees), John F. Marlay (by C. L. Spencer), W. I. Fee (by Frank B. Drees), Wilbur G. Warner, O. D. Becker (by Mrs. S. G. Howes), J. Verity (in memory of his wife), Davis W. Clark, Bishop Clark (by R. S. Rust), Bishop Wiley (by R. S. Rust), Bishop Hurst (by class of first year), M. Swadener, Richard Brandriff (by S. B. Smith), V. F. Brown (by Troy M. E. Church), Samuel Bashford (by J. W. Bashford), Bishop Walden (by T. H. Pearne and D. W. Clark), L. E. Prentiss, Bishop Joyce (by class of third year), C. W. Rishell, William Macafee, E. T. Wells, H. C. Weakley (by a friend), John J. McCabe, George H. Dart, John A. Story (by Joseph Story).

\$50—George V. Morris, C. W. Briggs, L. M. Davis,

\$25—E. Burdsall, D. W. C. Washburn, J. L. Shively, J. W. Mason, F. E. Vance, A. N. Spahr, T. P. Walter, A. D. Maddox.

\$10—J. W. Gaddis, R. K. Deem, W. H. Wehrley, J. W. Shorten, J. F. Laird, W. P. Jackson, James Stephenson, J. P. Nine, Frank Leever, J. L. Dalbey, C. D. Muncey, C. H. Kalbfus, C. J. Wells, C. F. Enyart, A. G. Newton, D. J. Starr, A. L. Brokaw, G. W. Vorhis, C. F. Enyart (by Anna Gates), L. O. Deputy.

\$5—B. D. Hypes.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

\$500—Philip Rising.

\$200—W. H. Holmes, Bishop J. F. Hurst, S. A. Keen.

\$110—B. L. McElroy, J. C. Jackson.

\$100—A. J. Hawk, D. H. Moore, J. Finley Bell, P. S. Butts, J. E. Rudisill, H. C. Sexton, R. F. Bishop, F. R. Crooks, I. M. Brashares, J. W. Dillon, (by G. E. Kelly), T. G. Dickinson (by W. F. Janeway and S. W. Smith), W. H. Lewis (by Lancaster Sunday School), A. B. Sniff, W. D. Cherington, A. Gilruth, D. Mann (by Mrs. A. M. Mann), W. B. Barnett, W. W. Trout (by H. C. Trout), W. W. Good, Class of Fourth Year, St. Paul's Church, Delaware, J. H. Mougey, Class of Third Year, H. B. Westervelt, L. C. Sparks, W. V. Dick, B. F. Thomas, D. S. Porter, L. A. Jeune (Frost, O.), W. L. Slutz, W. F. Filler, J. C. Arluck.

\$50—F. H. Smiley, Class of 1893, J. W. Atkinson, H. B. Alkire, F. M. Evans, A. Gilruth (for Thoburn Gilruth), C. C. Wyatt (by Col. E. P. Brooks), A. C. Kelly, A. E. Johnson.

\$30—T. G. Wakefield.

\$25—A. H. Lathrop, J. W. Dillon, W. W. Trout, F. A. Zimmerman, I. F. King, G. A. Spence, A. B. Sniff.

\$20—J. N. Shoop, T. G. Wakefield, T. T. Buell, J. E. Gordon, F. McElfresh, R. D. Morgan.

\$10—J. F. Grimes, J. H. Stratton, J. H. Redmon, E. N. Nichols, J. F. Steele, J. T. Miller, T. M. Ricketts, T. T. Buell, P. Henry, G. Aten, T. W. Creighton, A. M. Mann, N. D. Creamer, M. V. B. Evans, J. H. Goss, N. A. Palmer, W. H. Lewis, Joseph Clark, L. H. Binkley.

\$5—Mrs. A. G. Byers.

ERIE CONFERENCE.

\$150—A. J. Merchant.

\$125—G. H. Humason.

\$100—J. P. Hicks (by T. D. Collins), J. M. Thoburn, Jr. (by G. P. Hukill), A. R. Rich, J. K. Adams, J. W. Blaisdell, S. H. Prather, J. N. Fradenburgh, W. H. Crawford, J. W. Crawford, Cearing Peters, J. C. Scofield, Manassas Miller (by Wesley Chambers), James Clyde (by Centennial Class).

\$50—C. O. Mead, C. E. McKinley, C. C. Albertson, R. A. Buzza, J. C. Gillette, T. C. Beach, J. H. Miller, W. P. Graham.

\$25—J. A. Hume, A. C. Bowers, C. W. Miner, Milton Hamilton, J. C. and L. P. Wharton, P. J. Slattery, T. J. Hamilton, J. D. Knapp, W. S. Shepard, J. C. McDonald.

\$10—S. M. Gordon.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE.

\$100—G. A. Reeder, Sr., W. C. Endley, W. C. Dawson, J. F. Smith.

\$50—J. M. Barker.

CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE.

\$100—W. W. Lance, J. M. Mills, S. D. Hutsinpillar.

EAST OHIO CONFERENCE.

\$100—G. F. Oliver, W. H. Haverfield, Bishop S. M. Merrill (by S. L.), R. B. Pope, B. F. Dimmick, R. M. Freshwater, Levi Gilbert, Byron Palmer, W. L. Davidson, L. Timberlake, D. H. Muller.

\$50—C. E. Manchester.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

\$100—George S. Hickey, A. E. Craig, E. B. Patterson, James Hamilton, N. L. Bray, Class of Fourth Year (by C. W. East), M. M. Callen (last \$100 of \$1,000 from the Conference), James Roberts.

\$10—D. F. Barnes.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

\$100—W. W. McIntosh, L. F. Walden, Frost Craft.

DETROIT CONFERENCE.

\$100—R. T. Savin, J. F. Berry, F. A. Soule.

\$50—J. E. Jacklin.

NORTHWEST INDIANA CONFERENCE.

\$100—W. H. Hickman, D. M. Wood, H. A. Tucker, T. F. Drake, First Year Class (by W. H. Wise), Third Year Class (by C. D. Roysse), Fourth Year Class (by R. C. Wilkinson).

GENESEE CONFERENCE.

\$100—R. W. Copeland, Zenas Hurd (by a friend), John B. Wentworth (by Albert Osborn), Willis P. Odell, M. R. Webster.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

\$500—E. M. Mills.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

\$100—E. A. Schell.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

\$10—J. P. Morris, Jefferson D. Diggs, Robert E. Jones, Z. Simmons, Daniel Brooks, Geo. W. Morehead.

\$7—Chauncey I. Withrow.

\$6—Samuel F. B. Peace, Alfred W. McMaster.

\$5—Evander V. McDaniel, Samuel McDonald, George F. Hill, Marcus Munday, Sandy A. Gibson, Micajah C. Rogers, Walter R. Zeigler, Eli H. McArthur, James K. Knight, Samuel L. Johnson, George W. Brower, Thomas S. Stitt, William Chavis, Abraham D. Harris, L. G. McDonald, Franklin Bost, John W. Jones, G. W. Whitsitt, Robert Hairston, Frank Allen, William R. Thomas, Charles W. Blaylock, David Connell, Isaac Wells, Samuel M. Hayes, Robert Smith, Osborne Letterlough, Elias M. Collett, Alexander H. Newsome, Elisha Howard, George W. Byers, James P. Jones, William W. Pope, Charles Harshaw, Simon P. West,

Robert C. Campbell, W. H. Hairston, John D. Hairston, Joseph H. Hunter, Moses J. Bullock, A. Clark, L. B. Hinton, A. G. Carter.

\$3—J. R. Britton, Hugh L. Ash, L. C. Chamlin, Wyatt Walker, Wm. H. Smith

\$2—John D. Murphy, C. H. Gleen, Robert Kelly, G. B. McLean, T. J. Walker, Henry Evans, Wright Hines, Lewis B. Gibson, James Glover.

\$1—William P. Hayes, Dorsey McRae, Lewis W. Thomas, J. W. White, R. Curtis, J. D. Waddell, Samuel B. Barker, William Davis, John E. Champlain, C. J. Kerns, A. T. Covington.

TREASURES AT THE SMITHSONIAN.

Among the varied and valuable collections to be found in Washington, none are more important for historical and scientific research than those of the Smithsonian Institution. This Institution has under its charge the National Museum, the Bureau of Ethnology, the International Exchanges, the National Zoological Park, and the Astro-Physical Observatory. All of these departments are administered with general reference to the diffusion of knowledge among men, and with particular reference to original and productive investigation. We desire to call the attention of our student readers and of all friends of the higher education, to the superb collection belonging to this Institution, containing in 1892, as reported by the Secretary, Professor S. P. Langley, the prodigious number of 3,226,941 specimens, classified and exhibited for educational and instructional use. We append a partial list of the different departments for those who have a special interest in them, with the number of specimens in each:

Insects, 646,500.

Marine invertebrates, 533,870.

Ethnology, 512,871.

Mollusks, 482,725

Prehistoric Anthropology, 137,087.

Recent plants, 134,001.

Fishes, 129,218.

Fossil plants, 110,685.

Paleozoic fossils, 93,839.

Mesozoic fossils, 82,853.

Birds, 68,416.

Birds' eggs and nests, 58,260.

Minerals, 48,357.

Geology, 35,787.

American aboriginal pottery, 32,305.

Reptiles and batrachians, 30,939.

Historical relics, 28,390.

Comparative anatomy, 12,555.

Mammals, 10,387.

Fisheries, 10,080.

Materia Medica, 6,290.

Textiles, 3,288.

Modern pottery, porcelain, and bronzes, 3,232.

Vertebrate fossils, 1,582.

A. O.

BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, D. D., LL. D.,

CHANCELLOR OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

While our Chancellor is absent in the Northwest at the Bishops' meeting and the sessions of the various benevolent boards of the Church, we give our friends a new view of his face, and a sketch of his very active life. The facts were collated by our Registrar, and show how educational and literary work has largely engrossed his time.

Born near Salem, Dorchester County, Maryland, August 17, 1834, he attended school at Cambridge until he went to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated in 1854.

After teaching the ancient languages for two years in New York, he studied Theology in the German universities of Halle and Heidelberg in 1857. Returning to America, he joined the Newark Conference in 1858, and for eight years filled the pastoral office in New Jersey and on Staten Island.

Elected Professor of Theology in the Mission Institute for the training of ministers for the work in Germany, he crossed the ocean again, and during 1866-'69 he taught at Bremen, and in the year 1869-'71 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, whither the institution was removed and called Martin Mission Institute.

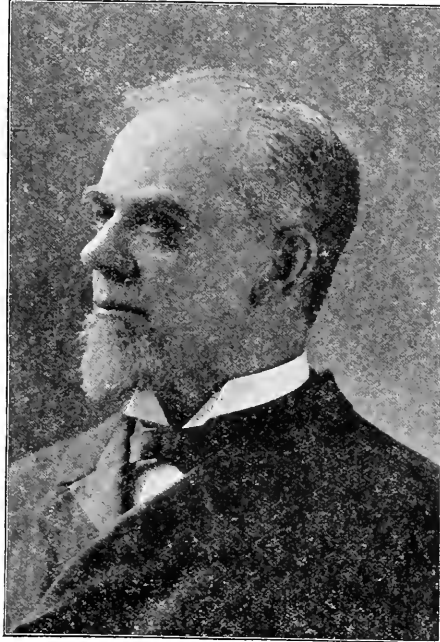
During these five years of teaching in Germany, he visited all the leading European countries, and in 1870 made a tour of the Holy Land and Syria. In the same year, the chair of Historical Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary was made vacant by the death of Dr. B. H. Nadal, and Professor Hurst was elected to and accepted the position. Three years later, when Dr. R. S. Foster was elected Bishop, Prof. Hurst was made President of the seminary, though still filling the chair of Ecclesiastical History.

In the great financial panic that followed, Mr. Daniel Drew failed, and with him went the entire endowment of the seminary; but President Hurst, with rare skill and indomitable courage and patience, raised sufficient endowment to put the institution on its feet again and equip it for its noble work.

In 1880 he was elected and consecrated Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in these thirteen

years has presided once or more over nearly all the hundred Conferences of world-wide Methodism. He resided in Des Moines, Iowa, from 1880 to 1884; in Buffalo, New York, from 1884 to 1888; and has lived in Washington since 1888.

Here there was pressed upon him from many directions the duty of leading in the foundation of a great Christian university that, at the Capital of the nation, might avail itself of all the accumulating facilities for professional schools, for the training of specialists and for original research. Already his wise leadership is being rewarded with encouraging progress and indications of success.



BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, LL. D.,
CHANCELLOR OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Meanwhile, amid the duties of the professorship, the presidency, the episcopacy, and the chancellorship, he has translated and written a large number of books, besides contributing largely to religious and literary periodicals. The names of his books and the dates of their publication will give some little idea of the range and amount of his literary production.

His translations are: Hagenbach's History of the Church in the 18th and 19th Centuries, 1869; Van Oosterzee's Apologetical Lectures on John's Gospel (Edinburgh), 1869; and Lange's Commentary on Romans, 1870.

His books are: Why Americans love Shakespeare, 1855; History of Rationalism, 1866 (London, 1867); Martyrs to the Tract Cause, 1872; Outlines of Bible History, 1873; Outlines of Church History, 1874; Life and Literature in the Fatherland, 1876; Our

Theological Century, 1877; jointly with H. C. Whiting, Ph.D., Seneca's Moral Essay, with notes, 1877; Bibliotheca Theologica, 1883; Short History of the Reformation, 1884; jointly with Professor George R. Crooks, D. D., an adaptation of Hagenbach's Theological Encyclopedia and Methodology, 1884; Short History of the Early Church, 1886; Short History of the Mediaeval Church, 1887; Short History of the Modern Church in Europe, 1888; Short History of the Church in the United States, 1890; Indika, The Country and the People of India and Ceylon, 1891; Short History of the Christian Church, a fine octavo recently published by Harper & Brothers, and already a part of the course of study for the preachers of Methodism.

Other literary work is already in hand, and plans are outlined for the future. What with episcopal supervision, building a university, and such constant literary production, it is needless to suggest that he is an energetic and ever-busy man. His works speak; we need add no more.

THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITIES.

A coincidence may be something more than a coincidence. It may be the concurrence of a number of facts or conditions whose significance shall appear providential with peculiar emphasis. Is it not something more than a coincidence that three great universities have been proposed for Washington, the capital of the nation, and proposed almost simultaneously? It is well known that a plan for a great National University exists in the minds of some of our leading statesmen and publicists. Ex-Senator Edmunds had one in mind. State education in various forms and in the high realms is now given in most of the States of the Union. We do not discuss its merits or demerits. We simply call attention to the fact that its completion and climax in a National University at Washington would probably find numerous supporters in all parts of the Union, if a definite scheme were to be unfolded. The plan of ex-Senator Blair for liberal appropriations for common school education, with the view of helping the South and the Negroes, all but carried.

Two of the proposed universities are in the initial stages of their career. One is Catholic, the other Protestant and Methodist. The Catholic University proposes to make and confirm Catholics, directly and indirectly. The Methodist University proposes to give a liberal education of the highest kind, under religious auspices, but with the denominational emphasis secondary. The Catholic University is in the more advanced stage of life. It is a reality. One faculty is already established and endowed in perpetuity, secure, as far as human things can be secure, against all possibilities of financial embarrassment—the faculty of divinity. Efforts are now making to establish and endow another great faculty—the faculty of philosophy, science, and letters. It is to be expected that, under the best auspices in any denomination, great difficulties would be encountered in initiating so great an enterprise. But we confess to surprise at some of the difficulties which Bishop Keane, the Dean of the University, has encountered. He speaks very frankly as follows:

“There are naturally those who, when the project was first proposed, believed it inopportune; who, when its plan was determined by competent authority, believed it mistaken; who, when the attempt was made, considered it doomed to failure, and who, naturally, would be somewhat glad to wag their heads and say, ‘I told you so.’ Some people are proof even against papal

pronouncements and invulnerable against the logic of accomplished facts. Their imagination having made up its mind to the worst, can see chimeras dire peeping over the walls of the new institution, threatening the destruction of all orthodoxy in the land. The pope and his delegate say the contrary; ‘but that makes no difference, you know; you see we know better.’ Nay, they even discover that it is an ogre plotting the overthrow of the Catholic school system in our country. True, it is an integral part of the system of Catholic education, and it is rather an unheard-of thing for the super-structure of a house to plot against its own foundations; true, the utterances of its rector have always, as is well known, been strongly in advocacy of Catholic education in all its departments. ‘But nevertheless,’ say these wiseacres, ‘we know it is so and the university is laboring to destroy our schools.’

“Well, we are willing to have patience with all this silly misrepresentation, sorry for those who disseminate or believe it, and regard the hindrance which it may throw in the way of the work as only a ripple at its prow. The work of the hierarchy of the United States and of Leo XIII. can afford to be magnanimous with such obstacles and to press on.”

We already know that Bishop Hurst could furnish an interesting bit of autobiography, if he were to tell his experiences as fully and frankly, in his efforts to secure endowment. We wish to emphasize that, notwithstanding the reaction occasioned by financial distress, making haste slowly in this matter is poor policy. It is not Bishop Hurst’s line of action from choice or habit, but from necessity. The rivalry of these two institutions before the eyes of all the nation is inevitable. They will not collide; but it will be seen which is making the better pace toward the attainment of its ends. Benefactors are needed, the large and small gifts. Then the faculties, students, and buildings will follow.—*Zion’s Herald*.

Giving is a divine art. God has given us everything. He has given his only begotten Son for the salvation of the world. “God loveth a cheerful giver.” The standard of Christian giving is not the tenth, as some have supposed, but “as God hath prospered us.” There are times when men can spare fifty per cent. of their income, and even all their income, and not give as much as another man with a large family, heavy expenses on account of sickness, who gives one per cent. Christian giving is not according to the arithmetic, but according to an enlightened conscience. Under Christ we are no longer machines, but “fellow-citizens of the household of faith.” We ought to give like men. Religious stinginess is a subtle form of hypocrisy.

Cornell University is the recipient of 1,000 volumes on the philosopher Kant, and 500 volumes on Spinoza, the Dutch pantheist.

CHURCH INSTITUTIONS.

Because of its intrinsic importance and its bearing on The American University, we give our readers the following extract from an excellent address before the Central New York Conference by Prof. W. P. Coddington, D. D.:

"Should the Methodist Episcopal Church build and maintain universities as an integral part of her work as a world's educator? We think she should.

"In the first place, in this matter we confront not only a theory, but a condition of things deep rooted in the traditions and affection of the people. Denominational colleges exist, numerous and on permanent bases. In 1880 the property held by denominational colleges in this country was three times as great as that of the non-denominational. At that date four-fifths of all the college students of the land were in denominational colleges. For the preceding decade the increase in church colleges was five times that of others. While the population of our country was increasing fourfold, denominational colleges and the students in them increased nearly eightfold.

"If, then, our own Church is to do her part with the great sister churches in the work of education she must conceive and execute magnificently. Moreover, she needs institutions of higher culture for the protection of her own children during the formative period of their lives. State institutions must be either absolutely colorless, forbidding all specific religious instruction and influence, or, on the other hand, they must be universally and indifferently tolerant. To be absolutely colorless on the subject is impossible, and, so far as it is approximated, serves only to send out young people in a like state of mind, utterly indifferent. No subject within the range of human investigation or interest but has its religious bearings. If impartial and tolerant to all, they must allow the freest exposition and the freest propagandism of all faiths and of all infidelities alike. In such a misty, tempestuous atmosphere the religious anchorage of early home education is apt to be snapped asunder and the young go forth confused and adrift on an endless sea of conflicting notions. It must never be forgotten that the learned professor of loose religious views in history, science, ethics, has always much advantage over the unlearned parent, though the latter may be far safer as a religious guide to the child. Such tolerance of religious differences and discussion in the community at large may be correct, but within the sacred precincts of the household it is not allowed; neither is it a safe method of educating young people yet unsettled in their life principles and immature in judgment. We do not hesitate to affirm that it is both philosophical and praiseworthy to prepossess the young soul with the principles and habits of a rational religious faith.

"But the Church has a much larger duty than merely to preserve her own from corruption. Her children must be propagandists of the truth, familiar with the whole field of conflict and with every weapon of her warfare. To this end she must build not only schools for instruction, but immense laboratories for production, sacred seats of learning where, separate from the hot breath of crowds, her elite and erudite scholars may have freedom and the largest facilities for original research, and whence shall issue works of Christian learning which the world will not soon let die. No institution in our day may properly claim the title of 'University' whose faculty is not a producing as well as pedagogical body. Germany leads the world in art and science and literature, for the most part the fruit of her magnificently equipped university faculties.

"In this breaking-up period of old theologies and creeds, when this new world seems to be the storm center for all converging whirlwinds of passion and opinion, now as never before the scholarship of the Church should appear aloft, luminous and resplendent, a steady, celestial beacon to the tempest-tossed. Fulminations from a superficially prepared pulpit are worse than useless.

"Summarily, then, this is the work lying before the Church: Intermediate schools for the many; colleges mainly for pedagogical work preparatory to life's professions; universities, few but unsurpassed, for specialists and production, in each of which the Church may have men and women in the love of the Master consecrated if not ceremonially ordained to the pursuit and defense of all truth."—*Northern Christian Advocate*.

The educational world feels deeply the loss of three men noted in their various departments—Gounod in the realm of music, Philip Schaff in the different lines of theological research, and William Smith, author of valuable dictionaries and histories.

A Lost Opportunity.

It came and went so quickly,
My sluggish soul saw not
The Master stand and beckoning
Toward one of humble lot.

And I rose not up to follow,
So slow was I to see,
Till the help I might have given
Forever fled from me.

And often I am grieving,
And longing all in vain,
For a blessed opportunity
That will not come again.

Dear Lord, give thine anointing,
And make mine eyes to see;
And make me swift in doing
The work thou givest me.

—L. Ada Nichols, in *Sunday-School Times*.

WASHINGTON SCIENTISTS.

Mr. Coville, Assistant Botanist U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Botany and Honorary Curator of the National Herbarium. He is a young man, full of energy, perfectly at home in his subject, a careful investigator, very popular among his colleagues, and his appointment by Secretary Morton meets universal approval.

Dr. Theobald Smith, Chief of Division of Animal Pathology, Bureau of Animal Industry, has recently published the results of his extensive investigations on Texas Fever.

The recent meetings of the Biological Society of Washington have been enlivened by very spirited discussions on the methods of teaching Biology in American colleges and universities. Many of the Washington scientists claim that not enough attention is paid to systematic Zoology. As the foremost systematists of the country are located in Washington, this city should naturally be the center of systematic zoology for the United States, and we hope that The American University will soon be able to obtain the services of these specialists.

The following specialists are now lecturing to students in different institutions: Dr. Th. Gill, Ichthyologist; Dr. Th. Smith, Pathologist; Dr. Lamb, Anatomist of the Army Medical Museum; Dr. Frank Baker, Director of the National Zoological Park and Curator of Comparative Anatomy in the National Museum; Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, Bacteriologist of the Marine Hospital Service, and Dr. Stiles, Zoologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry. This indicates how, by a fair endowment, The American University might avail itself of the skill and knowledge of such men to establish the strongest and broadest zoological and botanical departments in the country.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Division of Mammology and Ornithology; Profs. Gill and J. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, who have international reputations through work in Ichthyology; Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Dall, Conchologist of the Smithsonian; Prof. C. V. Riley and Messrs. L. O. Howard and Ashmead, of the Division of Entomology, are among the foremost men of the world in their subjects, and it seems a pity that their knowledge should not be imparted to students by means of lectures, laboratory work, and personal acquaintance. Doubtless these and many other eminent specialists could be induced to lecture in their respective specialties in a properly endowed department of Biology.

The Smithsonian Institution has recently engaged a table at the International Biological station at Naples, Italy, for the use of American scientists. Mr. David Fairchild, assistant Mycologist, United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Wheeler, of the University of Chicago, are the first appointees to the table. Applications are referred to Major J. S. Billings, M. D., Dr. Stiles, and Profs. E. B. Wilson and John Ryder, but should be addressed to Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian, giving the candidate's educational history, and enclosing letters from scientific men shewing the applicant is competent to carry on original investigation.

We heartily commend this movement, and hope the Smithsonian will support the American table permanently.

Educational Notes.

The largest library in the world is the Bibliotheque National, of Paris. It contains 1,400,000 volumes.

It is said the Baptists of Chicago were lately in an uproar because Prof. Drummond was invited to lecture at the University.

The Johns Hopkins Medical School opened its doors to students on October 2, 1893, but only to students of the first year.

The Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, who has recently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, is said to be the first woman to obtain that honor. She will doubtless wear it as worthily as many of her brothers.

The four richest of the women's colleges in this country—Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and Bryn Mawr—received about \$6,000,000 in gifts of every kind during the first twenty years of their existence. The Woman's College of Baltimore bids fair to overtake them.

It now seems likely that a great museum in Chicago will result from the World's Fair. Most of the money needed to secure it is already pledged.

The College Presidents of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Syracuse November 22-23.

The Baltimore *Sun* tells us that on August 13, one of our trustees, Hon. Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, Md., celebrated his eighty-third birthday. He is still, as he has been for so many years, an active, energetic, business man. He is to day considered one of the wealthiest men of the State. His residence is an imposing granite structure. The Tome Institute, now being erected at a heavy expense, is to be well endowed by Mr. Tome, for the education of orphan children of his county and state.

FORM OF WILL FOR "THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,"

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest :

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

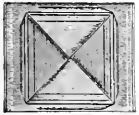
If a Devise of Land :

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purpose of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate :

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal (including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise, that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect), to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

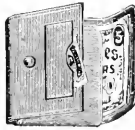


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No.	It holds	Price	Monro.	Calif.	Calif.
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" 12	" " " " " "	.75	1.00	2.00	
" 13	" " " " " "	.85	1.00	2.00	
" 15	" " " " " "	1.00	2.00	2.50	

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SCENE ON THE PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON D.C. MR. FREEBORN G. SMITH DELIVERING THE BRADBURY PIANO ORDERED BY THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. BEING THE 'FIFTH TERM', THE BRADBURY WAS THUS OFFICIALLY HONORED

MR. BRADBURY PRESIDENT GRAVES HAYMER ADAMS HARRISON

WILL, DEAR OLD FRIEND, SO YOU ARE TO GIVE US ANOTHER TERM OF HAPPY... TO WELCOME TO YOUR FIFTH TERM... MY HEART... BRADBURY...

I WAS GLASSIFIED SMITH AND BRADBURY BRANDS AGAIN

SAY PETE, I'VE GOT AN UNCLE SAMP AND HE'D LIKE TO SEE MISS SMITH... AGAIN

SAY PETE, I'VE GOT AN UNCLE SAMP AND HE'D LIKE TO SEE MISS SMITH... AGAIN

WAS, GLASSIFIED SMITH AND BRADBURY BRANDS AGAIN

BRADBURY PIANOS

SMITH'S

BRADBURY

BRADBURY PIANOS

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BRADBURY

T H E

American University Courier.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1894.

No. III.

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WORDS OF WASHINGTON.

“While the work of establishing a national university may be properly deferred until Congress is comfortably accommodated and the city has so far grown as to be prepared for it, *the enterprise must not be forgotten*; and I trust that I have not omitted to take such measures as will at all events secure the entire object in time. * * * I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac Company toward the endowment of a university to be established in the District of Columbia * * *.” 1788-1799.

These words of George Washington show not only his interest in the establishment of a University in the District of Columbia, but that he expected it to be done largely by individual gifts. Hence his own legacy, which was never utilized for this purpose. It is on this basis that benevolent citizens of every part of the country are carrying out his injunction. The American University is the outgrowth and fulfillment of the wish of the Father of his Country. We appeal for gifts and legacies to all patriotic people, and repeat the historic words, “the enterprise must not be forgotten.”

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Proposed Buildings and Endowments of the American University.

ADMINISTRATION HALL.

This should combine Library and Chapel; or Library and Chapel might be detached, the whole forming one group. The Administration Hall should contain the general offices for the management of all Departments, and also a Senate Chamber, as an auditorium for the general assembly purposes of the University.

HALL OF SCIENCE.

For the following Departments of Study.
MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, BIOLOGY.

HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Departments.
METAPHYSICS AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, ARCHEOLOGY,
THEISM, COMPARATIVE RELIGION, PSYCHOLOGY, LOGIC AND
ETHICS, SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS, CIVICS.

HALL OF LAW.

HALL OF HISTORY.

Departments.
AMERICAN, EUROPEAN (west and north), MEDITERRANEAN,
ORIENTAL.

HALL OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Departments.
ORIENTAL AND SEMITIC, GREEK, LATIN, ROMANCE, GER-
MANIC, ENGLISH.

HALL OF MEDICINE.

In addition to these buildings there will be needed special endowments for instruction in the various Halls classified under the general names of Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, and Studentships. It is preferred, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, that gifts of both Halls and Endowments should bear the names of the donors, or of such friends, living or deceased, as they may designate.

The University grounds comprise a tract of nearly ninety acres, situated on the northwest heights of Washington. This space furnishes commanding sites for all the above buildings, with such others as the future may prove to be necessary for the full development of the University. The arrangement of the grounds is under the care of Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, who will advise with reference to the location of the Halls.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1893.

No. 3

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Notes.

ANOTHER \$100,755.

After the statements about our progress were in type, Bishop Hurst returned from New York, whither he had gone by request, and announced the gift of \$100,755 from a lady in that city. It is in securities now bearing a good interest, and is for the purpose of endowing the first Professorship in the Department of History. The name of the donor is not to be made known. The securities are already in the possession of the University.

This queenly benefaction is not the outcome of a sudden impulse. It is the fruit of a Christian character. It represents the savings of years made through a noble purpose to help some great and good cause. It was a devoutly religious purpose, born of deep love for God. This sanctifies the gift and carries with it the Divine blessing. It makes the reflex blessing on the giver also all the greater and more enduring.

This second gift of this amount following so soon after the other is, indeed, encouraging. We are glad to know that the donor has been a regular reader of our COURIER. We hope other readers may go and do likewise. This makes the total of gifts and pledges, which we can announce, outside of land, \$500,000, and with the land, \$800,000.

THE REV. A. B. SANFORD, D. D., assistant editor of *The Methodist Review*, has kindly offered to present to the University Library a complete set of the *Review* from its beginning. This will be invaluable in tracing the lines of theological discussion in the history of American Methodism. Other gifts of books have been received from other friends, especially from Miss Mary H. Wright, of Philadelphia. We shall be glad to receive books, especially old and rare volumes, for what is to be a large and valuable Department of the University.

CALLERS WHO ARE INTERESTED in The American University are frequent. Among the recent ones were Dr. Earl Cranston, the genial and pushing agent of the Western Methodist Book Concern; Dr. Wm. F. King, the live and scholarly President of Cornell College, Iowa; Dr. L. T. Townsend, Pastor of Mt. Vernon Place Church, Baltimore, twenty-five years professor in the School of Theology of Boston University; Prof. W. W. Martin, recently of Vanderbilt University; Rev. Charles W. Parsons, Pastor of Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn; Mr. Woolley, a wealthy manufacturer of Manchester, England.

WE DESIRE TO THANK a number of our exchanges and friends who have spoken or written kind words about the COURIER. It is hoped that decided improvements may be introduced in the near future.

EPWORTH LEAGUES still report to us their interest in the University and intention to make contributions toward the Epworth League Hall. Some Leagues have voted to raise or give certain definite sums. Remittances of money are also received from Leaguers, and the beautiful Epworth League Certificate is sent to each donor of one dollar. Will you be in when the roll of the Leagues is called?

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL HALL is not forgotten. The medals given to each donor to this object are much admired and still called for. It will be an interesting memento as the years go by and the great University is doing its purposed work. Have you a medal? Send a dollar to the office for one.

THE ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL FUND has, now reached \$61,900 in pledges. Payment is progressing also. Many expect to pay all or a part of their pledges at the time of the sessions of the Spring Conferences. Money may be sent to the office, or paid to the representative of the University at the Conference Session. Additional promises, payable within three years, are still in order, and will be thankfully received.

*Progress.***\$100,000.**

For several months a gentleman has had in contemplation a gift to the University. The more he thought of it, for he is a thoughtful man, the more interested he became. The more he prayed about it, for he is a praying Christian, the more he felt it to be the will of his Father. The nearer he came to the realization of his well-formed purpose, the more the joy of it filled his heart. His family, too, shared with him the exquisite pleasure of this noble deed. It may well be imagined that the joy in the hearts of those who were in the meeting of the Board of Trustees when the announcement was made was only a shadow compared with the reality in the hearts of the donors when the legal document was signed making the transfer to the University of this splendid gift. It is to be applied to the endowment of a Professorship, Lectureship, Fellowship, and Scholarship, so far as the fund may be sufficient. It is not available for the immediate needs of the University, but is just such a gift as will be needed by it in a very few years—we were tempted to say, months. How wise to do this while yet amid the activities of life, and so not only be sure that it is done, but also have the joy of it on earth as well as in heaven. The inspiration this gift was to the authorities, will be long remembered and felt. The interest it has awakened throughout the country is manifest in many ways. It is a pledge of other gifts to come. May the noble donor live long on earth to see others follow in his footsteps.

SEED SOWING.

The past three months have not been thought favorable to a harvest of gifts to the University. But some have been received besides the two hundred thousand dollars elsewhere mentioned, and some pledges have been redeemed that were made before the financial depression. It has, also, been a time of seed sowing. Friends have been sought out and interested; those already interested have given assurance of help when times change. Could all be published on the housetop that has come to the ears of those who are within, there would be a consciousness of progress that may not be known to many watchers. The advance of a tide is not always visible. It may seem to stand still until some great wave breaks on the shore and carries the water mark high up on the sand. We believe many waves are forming that will before long carry our enterprise to high-water mark.

TRUSTEE MEETING.

According to the By-Laws under which we are now working, the Trustees meet twice each year, in December and May. The meeting of December 13 is regarded as the annual meeting. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Board so far held. There were present: Mr. John E. Andrus, Dr. Charles H. Payne, Dr. David H. Carroll, Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, Prest. W. W. Smith, Bishop John F. Hurst, Gen. S. S. Henkle, B. F. Leighton, Esq., Judge L. E. McComas, Mr. Benjamin Charlton, Hon. Matthew G. Emery, Mr. C. C. Glover, A. B. Browne, Esq., Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Somers, and Dr. A. J. Palmer. Vice-Chancellor Beiler, Secretary Baldwin, and Registrar Osborn were also present. Mr. John E. Andrus, president of the Board, was in the chair. The reports of the officers were encouraging. The pledges, promises, and assurances of help from friends of the enterprise were full of cheer for the near future when the financial skies brighten again. There had also been much preliminary work done in preparation for laying out the grounds, locating and erecting buildings, and shaping the great enterprise. The gift of \$100,000 was first announced in this meeting.

There was a feeling manifest that while the management should move cautiously and surely, so as not to "harm the eagle by breaking the shell with a hatchet," yet there should before long be some actual steps taken in the erection of one or more buildings. The widespread interest in the University as an institution for post-graduate work only, the training of specialists and the work of original research, has led to a clearer consciousness of the need of such an institution, and the necessity of its being at work speedily. Eagerness for progress is growing.

No doubt this feeling was stimulated by the acceptance of the new Charter, which gave to all the feeling that permanence was now given to the Board itself, and that its actions have an authority sanctioned by the National Congress. Much of the time of the meeting was taken up in accepting the Charter and making the necessary legal transfers, so that much important business was referred to committees, either with power to act, or for deliberation and future action.

As one not a member of the board, we may say to our friends all over the country, that the men who have this great interest in charge may well be trusted with its vast interests. Scholarship, legal acumen, business sagacity, courage, caution, and wide executive experience are rarely combined. They move cautiously amid perplexing preliminary questions, and yet, when need be, march forward with "the swing of conquest."

CHARTER DAY.

December 13, 1894, will be an epochal day in the history of The American University. Much important history had preceded this. The Institution had been born, named, and furnished a local habitation. A widespread interest had been awakened, valuable friends had been won, and a number of gifts secured. The Epworth League Board of Control, the Meeting of Presidents of Methodist Colleges, the Ecumenical Conference, the Board of Bishops, and the General Conference had endorsed the enterprise.

The site purchased in the city of Washington was first held by Bishop Hurst personally. In May, 1891, the first Board of Trustees was incorporated under the general laws of the District of Columbia, and organized so as to hold the site and take the preliminary steps necessary to inaugurate the enterprise.

But this certificate of incorporation did not confer the powers and privileges necessary to a great University. During the winter of 1893 the Congress of the United States granted the Institution a special charter, which was approved by President Benjamin Harrison, February 24, 1893.

This Charter is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John H. Vincent, John E. Andrus, James M. Buckley, Mark Hoyt, Jesse L. Harlbut, James M. King, Charles C. McCabe, Charles H. Payne, John E. Searles, junior; John S. Huyler, of New York; Charles W. Buoy, J. A. M. Chapman, G. P. Hukill, Robert E. Pattison, Charles Scott, Mrs. Matthew Simpson, of Pennsylvania; Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina; David H. Carroll, Jacob Tome, Alpheus W. Wilson, of Maryland; Charles H. Fowler, of Minnesota; William M. Springer, J. B. Hobbs, of Illinois; John P. Newman, of Nebraska; Job H. Jackson, of Delaware; Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; W. W. Smith, of Virginia; D. B. Weston, M. Burnham, of Massachusetts; Thomas Bowman, of Missouri; and John F. Hurst, Louis E. McComas, Benjamin Charlton, Andrew B. Duvall, Matthew G. Emery, Charles C. Glover, S. S. Henkle, Benjamin F. Leighton, John E. Beall, Aldis B. Browne, Mrs. John A. Logan, H. B. Moulton, Hiram Price, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Somers, Brainard H. Warner, and S. W. Woodward, of the District of Columbia, their associates and successors, two-thirds of whom shall at all times be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name The American University, with power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and have perpetual succession; to acquire, take by devise, bequest, or otherwise, hold, purchase, encumber, and convey such real and personal estate as shall be required for the purpose of its incorporation; to make and use a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure; to choose a board of trustees consisting of not more than fifty, of whom fifteen shall constitute a quorum to do business, and which board shall be authorized to fill any vacancies

in their number, to appoint such officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to make by-laws for the accomplishment of its purposes, for the management of its property, and for the regulation of its affairs. Said corporation is hereby empowered to establish and maintain within the District of Columbia a university for the promotion of education. The said corporation shall have power to grant and confer diplomas and the usual college and university degrees, and honorary degrees, and also such other powers as may be necessary fully to carry out and execute the general purposes of the said corporation as herein appearing.

"SEC. 2. That this act may be amended or repealed at any time by the Congress in its pleasure."

On the day mentioned, the old Board met and transacted the business necessarily coming before it. Then the above-named incorporators met, organized, and assumed the responsibilities, functions and powers imposed in the charter. The old Board thereupon transferred to the newly-organized Board all its property, rights, functions and powers, and adjourned. The new Board then accepted the transfer, and elected the officers needed to carry on its work. To the above names were added those of Mr. Anderson Fowler and Rev. Abraham J. Palmer, D. D., of New York; Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, D. D., of Ohio; and Hon. H. N. Higinbotham, of Illinois. So the University was born again. Its powers and privileges are only limited by the necessities of the enterprise. It can hold any amount of property "required for the purpose of its incorporation," and exercise all "powers necessary fully to carry out and execute its general purposes."

This new beginning of life under larger conditions was felt by all to be an hour full of significance. Addresses by Bishop Fowler, Bishop Wilson, Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan, and Bishop Hurst were full of faith and hope. Some things that cannot yet be given to the public, made hope sanguine of speedy realization.

PAYMENT ON SITE.

Our Treasurer informs us that a payment of \$10,000 will be made on the University site on the date this issue of the COURIER bears. This leaves only \$10,000 unpaid on the land. To meet this amount there are subscriptions still unpaid, conditional pledges that will be realized, and property it is unwise to sell now, as well as other gifts to come. Washington has been pledged to furnish the site, and will in the near future make good the pledge. We wish all our friends could stand on this Pisgah height, and see the landscape view of scores of miles, and the array of fine buildings crowded with students led on by five men of highest scholarship which are within the easy ken of faith.

Immediate Needs.

TELESCOPE.

IN OUR LAST NUMBER was a brief note that Rev. John Peate had offered to furnish to the American University the largest reflecting telescope glass in the world if the material was provided. This fell under the eye of Rev. H. G. Sedgwick, of Nashville, Tenn., who now offers to mount this telescope with driving clock, circles, finder, all complete and first class, if some one will donate the cost of material. Mr. Sedgwick has lately done this work for instruments in Queensland, Australia, and England. Where is the person who will put these gentlemen to work and secure a telescope for the University? Work on the glass should begin at once, as it requires time. The other expense might come later.

BUILDINGS.

People from all parts of the country, preachers and laymen, declare with one voice that the time has fully come to begin the erection of buildings for the University. The Executive Committee at a late meeting authorized steps to be taken in this direction as fast as funds will justify the movement. It is anticipated that work will be begun this summer, or autumn, at the latest. It is a good time to build. The work can be done in Washington for 15 to 25 per cent. less than one year ago.

We print on the inside page of the cover a tentative scheme of Halls. Our friends can now form some idea of what we want to do, and propose to do, if they will help us. Buildings as solid, durable, and adapted to their uses as we must erect, will be somewhat expensive. To this work our energies will now be directed. Some friends we know are purposing to help in this part of the enterprise. We want co-operation from many. As times are brightening, plan to put some stones in these buildings.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

No great enterprise can be launched and carried on without expense. Besides money paid for the land, to erect buildings, and for endowment of professorships, lectureships, fellowships, and studentships, there are incidental expenses, purely business expenses, that do not come under any of the above heads. Some gifts have been received that can be used for this general purpose, but most of the funds given and pledged are for specific purposes from which they can not be

diverted. As building progresses and these structures and the grounds must be cared for, this general expense will increase. To meet this, it is felt a fund must be secured. Plans for this end are under consideration and will be submitted to our friends in due time. It may take the popular form of a University Circle, the members of which will agree to give ten dollars a year for a series of years to help push on the enterprise.

Contributed Articles.

FINANCIAL LESSONS.

Times of financial depression are not only good seasons for religious awakening and widespread revival, but they are also good occasions for people of wealth to stop and think. The uncertainty of all investments, even loss through shrinkage of stocks and failures of trusted men and institutions, may well suggest the doing good with money while one has it. A man of fortune says, "I never feel so much like giving as when I am getting out of a panic." Another said recently, "If I had sold stock I hold and given you what you asked from me last spring, I would be better off to-day." A panic is a sort of financial ploughing time—a time when seed for harvests of benevolence may well be broadcast o'er the land.

People are learning to give what costs sacrifice of comforts as well as luxuries. One year ago hundreds gave to missions what they did not feel. Now they are economizing and sacrificing to give what they do feel, that the cause of God may not suffer. Many are learning the luxury of self-denial. They see how little is required for the necessities of life, and how large a margin they might give in prosperous times. They will give more largely in the future.

Others, perhaps of larger wealth, have been led to gather in their sails. All their canvas was to the breeze. The hurricane struck them. But they have lived through it, and with close-reefed sails are lying to in as safe a harbor as they can find. They are situated somewhat like the banks of New York with their two hundred million dollars in their vaults, and no demand for it. If private individuals are not yet in that condition, many soon will be. Money will be a drug in the market. The completed liquidation of our financial affairs will result quite largely in money returning from borrowers to those who own it. What better time can there be for them to ask, Shall I seek to reinvest it at lower interest or greater risk, or now, when it is in hand, shall I give of my fullness to some cause that is crying for help?

This is a favorable time also for men to ask themselves, What am I making money for? Is it all for self? All for family? All for social or political power? How noble it sounds to hear a prosperous man say: "You would better watch our firm. We are making money just to do good with it. We are consecrated to that work!" How manly, when an appeal was made for as many young men to consecrate themselves to making money for the advancement of Christ's kingdom as are consecrated to preaching the gospel, to

have a young man say: "You have opened my eyes. I did not know what I could do as my great life work. I see it now. I can make money. I did not know whether it was right to amass a large fortune. Now I am going to accumulate every dollar I can, just to pour it into the Lord's treasury. You will hear from me."

The streams of benevolence in America are well started, but have not yet left the highlands of irregular flow. Every financial storm sooner or later swells their currents. When this storm is over and past, it will be necessary for some benevolences to widen their channels or raise their levees. The people of America are giving more, in proportion to the money in hand, this winter to charities, benevolences and educational institutions than ever was known in the history of the world. This is the first swelling of the currents. The surge of this wave will soon be followed by others larger and stronger. The spirit of the Christ who gave up all, including himself, for the establishment of the divine kingdom of truth and righteousness is permeating society and more and more dominating the lives of Christian men and women. B.

STUDY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE IN COLLEGES.

A person to be liberally educated in Christian America must have a knowledge of the English Bible. The Bible is the fountain and conservator of pure English and a treasure of Christian thought. Its classic beauty and lofty speculations and sublime morality is essential to a liberal education. The study of the English Bible in colleges is important in developing the will and conscience and evoking religious feelings which have a practical influence in conduct. It certainly imparts a vigorous character to education, and brings men face to face with the facts of sin and its remedy. The presence of Christianity in the intellectual life of the student is corrective of selfishness and other vices which enslave the intellect and renders life a disastrous failure. It is encouraging to note that the study of the Bible is finding its place in the American college curriculum on a level with other studies, and time is allotted to attain a certain intellectual mastery of it. The active class instruction is as exacting and exhausting as any part of the college course. The student is led to trace the historic movements, and perceive the organic character, the literary forms and personal factors in its composition. The inductive method adopted develops original and independent students of the Word. The intellectual, devotional, and practical aims attained by this study will be a powerful factor in upholding and maintaining the moral and spiritual character of the student.

J. M. BARKER.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

THE REV. HENRY M. MACCRACKEN, D.D., LL. D.,
Chancellor of the University of the City of New York.

The last meeting of Presidents of Methodist Colleges discussed at length the question of allowing a senior in the college to elect the studies of the first year in his professional course. We had thought of writing

something on the topic from the University standpoint, but the following, from an address by Chancellor MacCracken, covers the ground so neatly, that we give it instead:

The university which takes the most care to help, by its example, the colleges of America, will in the end reap the richest harvest. The university movement thus far in a few centers in America has disturbed the undergraduate colleges. It is because it has seemed necessary that advanced instruction should be given, and the task of giving it has seemed to fall to the colleges.

A score or two of our richer foundations have undertaken it. They have not set about it deliberately, or upon any well-settled system. They have merely added to their courses of study from time to time one and another subject. They have also added to the requirements for admission to college. What then? They are now very much as I fancy the banks of a community might be if from handling the affairs of a county or State they should gradually, without any reorganization, attempt to transact the affairs of an entire continent and foreign countries. There are a score or two of colleges in America that find that they have overburdened the college proper. They have greatly changed and expanded the American college course. The result is, we find, that the college course needs relief. If I may be permitted to personify this subject, I may say of that very worthy personage, the American College Course, that he is in some localities in an ailing condition; not thoroughly sick, but still not in as good working order as he was twenty or thirty years ago. There is too much of him. He needs to be reduced. Either his Freshman feet, or his Sophomore legs and thighs, or his Junior breast and arms, or his Senior head, are requiring treatment. The doctors have taken hold of him. Indeed, a new profession has risen up for his benefit. Its members are entitled to the degree of D.C.C., Doctor of College Courses; and it is, as the proverb says, "*tot homines, tot sententiae.*" There are as many opinions as doctors.

The Harvard doctor has said cut off his feet. Do away with his Freshman part, and give it to the Academies. The Columbia doctor, my next neighbor, says cut off his head. Let a year in the Law School, or Medical School, or Divinity School, be taken in the place of the Senior year. The Cornell doctor says cut off both hands and feet. Cut him in two in the middle, as Solomon prescribed for the living babe, and give the upper half to the coming university, the lower to the high school and academy. A Johns Hopkins doctor says "Contract him lengthwise, making three years out of four, by putting harder work into every year." A new Chicago doctor says "Contract him breadthwise, by giving the student only two studies a day, instead of three or four." A Yale and Princeton doctor agree in saying "Inflate him, especially in his upper part, so as to make him twice as large as before. Cran in the electives." Yale offers over one hundred electives for the Senior year. A Boston technological doctor says "Empty him. He will do just as well if you have no language or philosophy. Leave in only science and mathematics, and he will do just as well."

What is the diagnosis? Upon what principles are these prescriptions given? As already indicated, it is to adapt the college course to the age. There must be

From Our Exchanges.

The treasurer of the fund for the maintenance of a Father Mathew chair at the Catholic University in Washington reports the full amount, \$25,000, as having been collected.—*Pittsburg Advocate*.

✓The assets of the American University are said to be \$700,000. This is encouraging, but could we realize what Rome is doing to sap and mine Washington, socially, educationally, and politically, we would pour out our treasure like water for the only institution in the country whose location and projected plans make it a possible check on papal aggression.—*Western Christian Advocate*.

"EVIDENTLY, THE UNIVERSITY SENATE (of the Methodist Episcopal Church) is here to stay, and should organize with reference to permanent usefulness. It has large possibilities of a beneficent and helpful kind.—*Pres't Stubbs*."

DOCUMENT NO. 19.

For clearness of statement, cogency of argument, and irresistibility of conclusion nothing could exceed Document No. 19, just issued by the National League for the Protection of American Institutions. In writing this document Dr. James M. King has put the entire nation under obligations to him, and has rendered a service of incalculable value and character. As a defense of the common school and as a reply to the demands of Roman Catholicism the document is simply overwhelming, and we can readily understand the agitated discussion which it provoked at a meeting of Romanist dignitaries in this city. So pitiless was the logic and so unanswerable were the arguments of Dr. King's paper that it was there resolved to recall the petitions which had been sent all through the State, and to wait for a more opportune time before presenting to the legislature the bill which provided for a division of the money now appropriated for our common schools. Whether these resolves will be carried out remains to be seen. If our Roman Catholic friends are wise they will burn the bill, withdraw the petitions, and drop the whole business once and for all. As matters now stand and with the spirit that has been aroused it would be easier to bombard Gibraltar with a bean-blower or swim up the Falls of Niagara than to enact the measure which has been proposed. Satolli does not understand the American people; he has misinterpreted their kindness and liberality and put a wrong construction upon the way in which he has been received; but he will be enlightened one of these days, and he will then realize that the parochial school, which has degraded and impoverished every nation that adopted it, has no place in our free Republic.—*Manhattan, in Zion's Herald*.

"The college should furnish the broad foundation on which to build life-long education—the view point from which to survey the intellectual kingdoms of this world. * * * Nor should the college agonize for university titles or methods. The ideal college has a high calling indeed; the indifferent or mediocre university is not even called. Let the college stick to its text, content to do college work.—Prof. Nicholson, in *The Laurentian*."

universities, in the sense of schools, in which the great fields of knowledge must be cultivated to the utmost. Teachers must be found for them. Students must be secured. Plant must be provided. A university is a school in which is taught and studied all that is known of great fields of human knowledge, and where new researches are pressed forward. Harvard's plan is simply to make the college into a university by as short and easy a plan as the famous cobbler used for making a pair of boots into shoes—by cutting off the legs. If a large share of the former college work can be sent back to the academies, it is argued that there will be time and room for university work. Harvard has relegated at least two years of what was its college work thirty years ago, to the academies.

A college in a city is tempted to a different course. Its students are continually asking to enter the Law School, or the Medical School, or the Theological Seminary, when at the end of the sophomore or junior year. I have been in college work in cities for over ten years. There has never been a year when I was not approached by some youth who either thought the world would suffer if he did not hasten away to help it, or that he should suffer if he did not hasten to persuade the world to help him. How easy to accommodate such a youth with a four years' college course by counting his first years in law, medicine or theology a part of his college course. Thus the college entrance standard can be maintained and the youth accommodated.

The cutting in halves method is simply a conforming of our system to that of Germany, where two schools, the gymnasium and the university, cover the whole period. An easy way to make two boxes of notions out of three boxes of notions is to pack half of the middle box into each of the boxes at the sides. But a college is not a box of notions, but an organism. So must the university and the academy be organisms. It is not yet discovered how to engraft the two halves of an organism each upon a neighbor organism. The Johns Hopkins mode of encouraging an undergraduate to hasten through in less than the ordinary number of years, and the Chicago proposition to help him along by concentrating him upon two studies each day, are worth considering, but it may be feared that what is good in them is not new, and what is new is not good.

The inflating process, which invites a senior to choose several electives from among a hundred, is a clumsy way of trying to make one person into two persons—trying to make the college boy into both the college boy and the university man. It spoils him for a college boy—it does not make him a university man.

The emptying process is the worst of all. It deprives the boy of the main advantage of a college course, which is a systematic training in each of the three great fields of knowledge. It makes him too early a specialist. It sets him down in the University stage without having led him through the college stage. It is too much encouraged by every professional school. It were better to be left undone.—*Christian at Work*.

HARPER'S WEEKLY gave some fine views of Syracuse University and a good picture of Chancellor Day in a recent number.

ROBERT STEIN'S ARCTIC PROJECT.

Washington, which is already in many respects the scientific centre of the United States, seems destined to become the centre of polar exploration. The plans in the latter direction, which have been proposed by Mr. Robert Stein, of the Geological Survey, have received the indorsement of the National Geographic Society, the Anthropological Society, and of many Arctic authorities both in this city and elsewhere. They have the merit of being practical rather than visionary. They have a well-defined, matter-of-fact purpose, and are evidently not conceived in a mere spirit of adventure. The object is not to reach the North Pole and swing the American flag from its summit, but to explore a large area, which, though unknown, is easily accessible, and has hitherto been neglected because it does not lie in the direction of the Pole.

The main principle of the plan is a secure base of operations to consist of a permanent camp at the entrance of Jones Sound, a measure so simple and of such evident utility that, in the words of Lieutenant Brainerd, "the wonder is why it was not thought of long ago." For many years a number of powerful steamers have annually passed in sight of that point, in quest of whales. The number of shipwrecks in Baffin's Bay in recent years compares favorably with that in the Atlantic. On our coasts the necessity of providing for such accidents has resulted in the development of the life-saving service. For a similar purpose the Government has established a refuge station at Point Barrow, the north cape of Alaska. The Baffin's Bay whalers have not thus far enjoyed a similar advantage, and they will no doubt welcome the news that a station answering the same purpose is to be established at the mouth of Jones Sound.

For this service, however, the whalers will make ample return by rendering communication between that point and the outer world almost as safe and convenient as in the temperate zone. In this lies the great advantage of the mouth of Jones Sound as a base of operations. From that point exploration is to be carried on leisurely along the west coast of Ellesmere Land and the adjoining waters, completing the western outline of those lands whose eastern shores were traced by Kane, Hayes, and Greely. The field of operations is thus peculiarly American. Geographic discovery will be regarded as merely auxiliary to scientific research instead of being made the main object, as in former expeditions. In this will lie one of the chief merits of the new plan, for the main desideratum, as in scientific observation, is continuity. Too often in previous expeditions was scientific research interrupted or neglected, owing to the desire to reach the highest possible latitude. Again, in previous expeditions the work had to be done in breathless haste, because the party was only supplied for a definite time, and thus, in order to accomplish the greatest possible results, they were constantly tempted to run extraordinary risks. All this haste will become unnecessary when a permanent station is established close to the area to be explored. In securing an advisory board, consisting of General Greely, Commodore Melville, and Dr. Mendenhall, with Mr. John Joy Edson as treasurer, Mr. Stein has succeeded in giving to his enterprise the strongest possible organization. We congratulate him on his success and wish him god-speed in his undertaking.—*Washington Post* and *Public Opinion*.

THOSE GIFTS.

All hail to such men as Bishop John F. Hurst, who startle the nation with the unfolding of prodigious plans and rapidly carry on to completion a scheme so vast and astounding as that revealed in the founding of the American University at Washington. May the Bishop receive another one hundred thousand dollars, donor's name given or concealed, before this sentence is an hour in print.—*Baltimore Methodist*.

That other \$100,000 has come and is now in the hands of the Trustees. Let the *Baltimore Methodist* offer another prayer: "The Chair of History now being provided for in the American University, may these words be not an hour in print before some noble friend, the name given or concealed, who has a vision of the future, give \$150,000 for the erection of a granite or marble edifice, to be called the 'Hall of History,' in which the Department of History shall be conducted."

That this noble gift may soon begin its good work, let us now have the building.

THESE BRIEF EXCERPTS from an article by Prest. Thwing, in a recent number of *Harper's Monthly*, hint at some of the difficulties of State universities:

"The western commonwealth regards its duty as not done till it has established the college and schools fitting for the law and medicine. The university is the crown of the system of public education of each State. * * * If its government is still more or less subject to partisan prejudices, its welfare is the object of common regard and endeavor. * * * It is to be confessed that most State universities are obliged to use all their influence with the legislatures of their States for getting the money they need for their work. * * * The intellectual atmosphere of the State university is popularly interpreted as technical or utilitarian. Some ground for the opinion exists. * * * A difficult part in the administration of the State universities is the religious attitude. * * * The right course for the university to adopt is for it to be as Christian as the State is Christian."

Comment is hardly necessary. The last statement is striking. When the State allowed slavery, the university should. If the State allows polygamy, lotteries, gambling, licenses saloons, banishes the Bible and religious exercises from the public school, the State university should be as Christian as the State!

WE were led by an exchange to say in our last number that the pen had to be held in the dying hand of Isaac Rich to make his great gift to Boston University legal. President Warren writes that this is a mistake. His will was made several years before his death. We are glad to make this correction, and hope that all who intend to make gifts by will may see that the legal documents are complete as long before they die.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the *Courier*. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

THE RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES: Enumerated, Classified, and Described on the Basis of the Census of 1892. With an Introduction on the Condition and Character of American Christianity. By H. K. Carroll, LL. D., Editor of the *Independent* and Superintendent of the Church Statistics, U. S. Census. Christian Literature Society: New York.

This is a volume that every minister should have, whether he takes the whole series which it introduces or not. The American Church History Society, made up of well-known scholars, has projected a series of twelve volumes on the history of all the sects of America. It is proposed to make them popular and at the same time thorough and critical, giving origins, literature, and authorities. Dr. Carroll's "Religious Forces" is a splendid leader in this movement. It combines the statistics in a way convenient for reference, and especially for comparison. The author is now the recognized authority in this field, a position won by his work connected with the census of 1892. The History Society has put the Church generally under great obligations by securing for it this work from the pen of Dr. Carroll.

THE WORLD'S PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS: An Illustrated and Popular Story of the World's First Parliament of Religions, &c., 1893. Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D. The Parliament Publishing Company: Chicago.

Two splendid volumes, giving a very full record of that really great series of gatherings. The editor's work of history and introduction is well done. The papers and addresses vary in value, from mere second-hand, perhaps more truthfully, tenth-hand, restatements of well-known truths and arguments, to clear, full, and somewhat scientific treatment of great themes and even great systems of religion. Names like those of Wise, Harris, D'vivedi, Mozoomdar, Goodspeed, Washburn, Tiele, D'Harlez, Fisher, Max Müller, Dawson, Orelli, assure one of some good work. There is gold in the mine for any digger—gold enough to warrant the purchase of the volumes. To any one interested in comparative religion, and the progress made in this new science, they are a necessity.

STUDIES IN ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES, Bishop Henry W. Warren, D. D., Editor. Issued by Cliff School of Theology, Denver University. Address Rev. John R. Van Pelt, University Park, Colo.

These studies are not intended to be an elaborate commentary, but a guide for individual study. They will give the message of each book, why it was written, the best results of critical study, its highest spiritual value, and name the best helps. Bishop Warren's name is sufficient guarantee for the practical value of this unique course of study.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT, in memory of Scottish-American soldiers. Unveiled in Edinburgh, 1893. William Blackwood & Sons: Edinburgh.

This interesting pamphlet, handed to us by Hon. Wallace Bruce, late consul at Edinburgh, tells a story interesting to all scholars, soldiers, Scotsmen, Americans. The fine statue of Abraham Lincoln on old Calton Hill, standing amid the sacred dust of literateurs and martyrs, will be a new attraction to American travellers. Consul Wallace has done a good deed in securing this first monument of Lincoln on European soil.

A REVISION OF THE ADULT CESTODES OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND ALLIED ANIMALS. C. W. Stiles, Ph. D., and Albert Hassall, M. R. C. V. S. Published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.

This pamphlet of 134 pages, for which we judge Dr. Stiles is chiefly responsible, is a fine specimen of the work being done by our scientists in the Departments at Washington. Dr. Stiles is zoologist in the Bureau of Animal Industry. He comes to his work with thorough German and French training. He gives full bibliography, historical review, anatomy, and specific diagnosis of each species of the entire group of tapeworms found in the above-named animals. There are also sixteen fine plates illustrative of the work. Much of this pamphlet is original work, and all of it work of a high order. The value to stock-growers is manifest—its value to science is even greater.

Educational Notes.

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California, receives about \$12,500,000 in property and money by the will of the late Senator Stanford.—*Ex.*

BISHOP VINCENT is this year Preacher to Harvard University and Lecturer in Harvard Divinity School and Andover Theological Seminary.

THE hard times have forced Harvard to retrench. Notice has been given to two professors and four instructors that their services will not be required after the close of the current academic year.

THE LATE George H. Babcock gave \$50,000 during his life to Seventh-Day Baptist schools, and now leaves \$200,000 more by will for the same purpose, besides \$25,000 to the Plainfield, N. J., Public Library, and \$10,000 to his own church in that place.

THE COLLEGES of New England have adopted the plan of admitting students from approved schools on certificate from said schools. Dr. Warren informs us that the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University has fallen in line with this now almost universal rule.

GEORGE W. CHILDS' life was an educative force. He gave while he lived. His private and public benefactions at home were numberless. He put a memorial window to Cowper and George Herbert in Westminster Abbey, erected a fountain to Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, and gave a window to the church in Long Branch in memory of Bishop Simpson.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS, as well as business enterprises, are more or less retarded by the hard times, but there is no meritorious or legitimate undertaking that will not survive such temporary embarrassment and come out all right in the end.

Reference has already been made to the fact that while in New York on Sunday last Bishop Hurst made a strong appeal in behalf of the American University at Washington. * * *

It is to be specially noted that he spoke in the most hopeful terms of the future of the University, and laid great stress upon the fact that the purchase money for its site, \$100,000, had been raised by the people of Washington without regard to denominational distinctions, two Roman Catholics being among the donors. He also informed his New York audience that in addition to the money for the site there had been subscribed an additional \$400,000, while the land bought was now worth not less than \$500,000.

This is a splendid showing to be made at the conclusion of one of the gloomiest and most disastrous years in the business history of the country, and may be regarded as a sure foreshadowing of ultimate success.—Editorial, *Washington Post*, January 24.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In spite of tariff debates and depressions, the social life of the Capital City has been at high tide.

Mr. W. J. Sibley has just given \$10,000 for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and a building will soon be started. This is the beginning of a much-needed enterprise.

Associate-Justice White, just elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a graduate of St. Mary's (Jesuit) College and of the Georgetown (Roman Catholic) University. He is the second Romanist who has occupied this place of power and influence—Judge Taney was the first.

The evangelists, Moody and Sankey, are just now attracting large crowds and making a profound impression on the people of Washington. Genuine revivals are times of intellectual awakening. Mr. Moody has a definite grasp on Biblical truth and stirs both mind and heart. This must purify and enlarge the life.

There has been formed in connection with the Catholic University a Divinity Fund Association, composed of priests who undertake to contribute \$100 annually as long as Providence will enable them to do so.

Prof. Shields, of Princeton, has recently delivered a notable address before the clergy of this city, on "The Historic Episcopate" as the bond of ecclesiastical unity in Christendom. The address will soon be published, and deserves a wide circulation.

There are quite a number of wealthy colored men in Washington. Among them are John F. Cook, considered to be worth \$150,000—\$300,000; Frederick Douglas, \$150,000; two sons of the late James Wormley, \$100,000; P. B. S. Pinchback, \$80,000; John R. Lynch, Dr. C. B. Purvis, and Dr. John A. Francis, \$75,000 each; and the children of Lee, the well-known feed-store man, \$600,000.—*Exchange.*

The new Congressional Library building is approaching completion. Arrangements are being made to make this large and valuable collection of books more readily accessible to students. Facilities for workers will be multiplied, and the whole institution become a busy hive.



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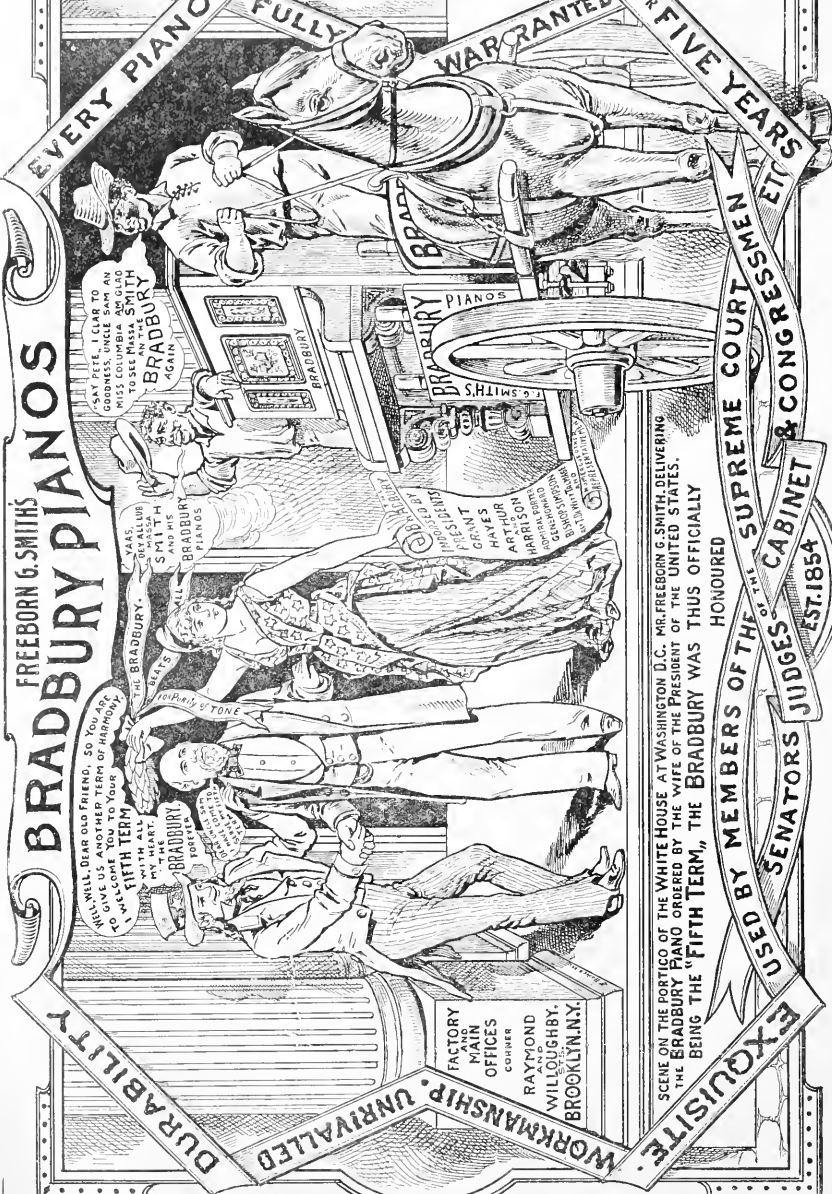
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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE, 1894.

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Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, has unanimously indorsed the American University. This important action was taken during the late session at Memphis. On May 12, 1894, Dr. William W. Smith, President of Randolph-Macon College, offered the following resolutions. The rules were suspended and they were heartily adopted, without a dissenting vote:

WHEREAS, A movement has been set on foot, under the leadership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the establishment of a great Protestant University in the capital city of our nation; and,

WHEREAS, It becomes all Protestants, and especially all Methodists, to give encouragement to this important enterprise,

Resolved, That we heartily approve and indorse the undertaking of the trustees of the American University to establish in Washington City a great university for post-graduate study and original research, under the influence of Protestant Christianity and the auspices of American Methodism.

It is hardly needful to say that this action is highly gratifying to all who have been striving to inaugurate this enterprise. The spirit of the action, and the manner of its doing, are both delightful and inspiring. Thanks, brethren, thanks. This puts the united Metho-

dism of America behind the University. It makes one's blood tingle with new life to feel that these two great bodies are moving together in one great enterprise. It presages victory.

Dr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Education, in forwarding the resolutions to Bishop Hurst said:

"I think * * * my idea that the Southern Church can be made a great feeder for the University can be realized. It will be the nearest great university to our section, and our church has great influence in this matter in the Southern States."

Bishop Hurst telegraphed the following reply:

"Please communicate to the General Conference our cordial appreciation and thanks for indorsement of the American University. That action will inspire us to more heroic endeavor to make the institution a blessing to every cherished interest of our beloved and common Methodism."

Financial Review.

THE AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY'S FINANCIAL REVIEW, of this city, in its May number has an excellent editorial on The American University, in which it kindly and truly says:

"The inauguration of The American University is an event of unusual public interest. The declared purpose of its founders is to establish, at the National Capital, on a broad and liberal basis, an institution which shall be neither a rival nor an imitator of any other existing university. It is rather to be a unique and well-articulated system of instruction and investigation for post-graduate courses, for professional schools, and for original research that shall command the services of the ablest professors, and attract the attendance and stimulate and guide the studies of the keenest and strongest minds among the youth of our nation and of other lands. All signs point to a certain and successful fulfillment of the beneficent plans of this young but very vigorous enterprise."

Books.

BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY were incidentally mentioned in the last number of THE COURIER. Some volumes described in the column of book notices are the result. A correspondent asks that we explain more fully what is desired. Any valuable books will be acceptable. Historical, scientific, classical, medical, legal and theological books will not come amiss. Technical works, general literature, and even text-books will be needed in working and reference libraries. Duplicates of many works will be needed. Doubtless many of our friends have volumes that they would be glad to deposit where they might be useful through many years to come. We will receive them and care for them until a building is erected for the library. Old and rare volumes are especially desirable. We will be glad to correspond with any person concerning this valuable part of a university. The library is coming to be the center, the heart, of all true university work. Its growth by many gifts may save much in the purchase of working libraries when departments are opened.

Secularism.

SECULARISM IN EDUCATION is more and more arresting the attention of thoughtful Christians. It is charged with "unchristianizing the universities." The charge is not confined to institutions which are not under Church control. It is not surprising that in such schools a secular spirit should be in the ascendancy. The Baptists, according to reports from their Education Society meeting in Saratoga, are discussing the danger in their institutions. It is evident that the churches of America must look closely after the religious life and spirit of their colleges and universities. There must be utmost freedom in all study and investigation, but it must be that true freedom, loyalty to the whole truth, which is born of a genuine Christian spirit. Loyalty to a tangent is sometimes the shærest rebellion to the whole truth. Secularism is loyalty to a tangent.

Board of Trade.

THE WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE, at a recent meeting, adopted an interesting report from the Committee on Universities. It emphasized the fact that \$10,000,000 endowment is equal to \$42,000,000 in other cities, because of the governmental scientific collections and libraries; called attention again to the Columbus

Memorial Library, to be formed by contributions from all the governments represented in the International American Conference, and urged that here at the Capital of the oldest and foremost American Republic is the proper place for Latin-American youths, as well as the young men of this country, to study the principles of government and political history and science. Washington, not Paris nor Berlin, should train the future statesman of this American continent. To this end Washington must and will become the great university center of the new world.

The Courier.

THE DEEPENING AND WIDENING INTEREST in the University is very gratifying to those who are planning and working day and night for its speedy realization. Letters of inquiry from all over the country make us wish we could send THE COURIER everywhere. If pastors who read this would suggest to all inquirers that we will send the paper quarterly to all subscribers at twenty-five cents a year, it might help us very much in furnishing information to many who want to know what progress is being made.

Secretary Baldwin.

THE REV. C. W. BALDWIN, M. A., who has served The American University actively and efficiently for three years as its secretary, felt that it was best for him to return to the pastorate, his love and joy, at the session of his conference in March last. He was appointed to the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, from which he was called to the secretaryship. By request of the Board of Trustees, he continues to act as secretary of that body, where his intimate knowledge of all things from the beginning will be of great value.

SCIENTIFIC CIRCLES in Washington will miss two men who have recently been compelled to relinquish the burden of their work. Major J. W. Powell, so long and well known in the field of geology, will have the profound sympathy of multitudes in his affliction, and Prof. J. W. Riley, the entomologist, will be long remembered for the practical as well as purely scientific work he accomplished in his department.

THE valuable library of the late Philip Schaff will be given to the Union Theological Seminary.

Progress.

RECENT GIFTS.

THE FIRST LEGACY to come to The American University was paid into the treasury on March 5, 1894. It was from the late J. R. Sims, of California. Though not large—\$250—it is suggestive of the gifts, large and small, swelling into millions, that may thus come by *will* to this great enterprise.

REV. A. E. TAYLOR, of Montoursville, Pa., a brother of Bishop William Taylor, of Africa, has deeded to the University 160 acres of land in Kansas.

AMONG THE GIFTS of cash since our last issue is \$1,000 from that princely layman of Philadelphia, Mr. Stephen Green.

MR. SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, of Baltimore, has lately presented to the University a certificate of twenty shares of twenty-five dollars each in the Book Depository of the Baltimore Annual Conference.

ADDITIONS MADE TO THE LIBRARY by Rev. A. B. Sanford, D. D., Rev. Wm. Fotsch, Col. D. R. Goodloe, Dr. O. W. Owen, and Prof. James Riley Weaver, will be found described in the columns of book notices. The gift of Dr. Sanford was mentioned in our last number. That of Rev. Wm. Fotsch, of Brighton, Ill., a member of the St. Louis German Conference, is especially noteworthy and valuable. Especial votes of thanks were given to these brethren by the Board of Trustees.

MR. JOHN A. WAGGAMAN, of Washington, has given to the University thirty-eight lots in the Wesley Heights addition to the city, which lies close to the site of the University. Though the gift was really made some time ago, on account of change in the charter, they have just been deeded to the University. They are not in a solid block, but were carefully selected, and at regular list prices are valued at \$24,000.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

THE MINISTERS of the Methodist Episcopal Church are still giving royally towards the \$100,000 proposed by them for the erection of the Asbury Memorial Hall. The addition of the following names makes the total now pledged \$67,377. While the subscribers have the privilege of paying any time within three years, \$6,074 has already been turned into the treasury to bear interest

until the hall is erected. In most of the lists the names given are additions to former and larger subscriptions made by the conferences mentioned.

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\$100—Metropolitan Church, Baltimore; John Wesley Church, Baltimore.

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\$5—F. F. Sawyer, J. H. Brice, L. J. Valentine, G. D. Johnson, Joshua Barnes, Nicholas McAbee, J. A. Reid, Mary Reid, J. W. Waters, Nancy Waters, B. W. Brown, W. M. Moorman, A. H. Tilghman, W. H. Gaines, S. H. Brown, Joseph Wheeler and wife, C. H. Arnold, Abraham Becks, B. B. Martin, jr., E. A. Stockett, J. H. Watson, G. D. Nickens, T. B. Snowden, R. H. Alexander, L. A. Carter, Washington Murray, G. W. Stanley, J. W. T. Wilson, Nathan Ross, G. W. Cole, P. H. C. McPherson, Mrs. Amelia A. Peck, the little Peck's, J. W. Titus, Rhoda A. Titus, Fenton Harris, L. E. S. Nash, J. W. Jackson, Charles Price, J. W. Meredith, S. P. Huskins, Elijah Ayles, Noble Watkins, W. H. Draper, T. W. Boothe, W. T. Harris, Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mrs. B. F. Myers, Joseph C. Harris, Daniel Wheeler, Samuel Brown, B. T. Myers, J. M. Butler, James H. Jenkins, John H. Griffin, L. B. Skinner, John Barnett, M. W. Robinson, Joseph Henry, J. H. Bailey, Edward Moore, J. B. Gibson, J. C. Cecil, A. Tittle, Mrs. Annie E. Brown,

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CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

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\$50—E. H. Yocum, D. S. Monroe, J. S. Souser, J. H. Daugherty.

\$30—J. S. Leilich.

\$25—E. S. Latslaw, J. W. Rue, D. Y. Brouse, J. A. Mattern, F. W. Curry.

\$20—F. B. Riddle, S. A. Creveling, M. L. Drum.

\$15—A. C. Forscht, S. B. Evans.

\$10—G. M. Hoke, E. H. Witman, J. A. Miller, J. R. Shipe, G. P. Sarvis, H. F. Cares, W. W. Cadle, C. H. Campbell, E. A. Pyles, J. K. Knisely, J. C. Wilhelm, F. E. Hartman, W. J. Sheaffer, A. D. McClosky, R. W. Runyan.

\$5—Dr. C. H. Payne, J. B. Graham, Joseph Gray, R. Hinkle, B. F. Dimmick.

WYOMING CONFERENCE.

\$100—J. G. Eckman, L. W. Peck, Mrs. Kate Floyd, Mrs. Austin Griffin, Americus Don Carlos, E. L. Santee.

\$50—T. M. Furley, S. G. Snowden.

\$25—N. B. Ripley, H. N. Van Deusen, T. Harroun, J. L. Thomas, J. B. Davis, W. M. Hiller, J. W. Price, J. H. Littell, F. P. Doty, Stephen Jay, L. E. Van Housen, James Benninger, Geo. Clarke (by Park Place Church, Scranton), P. B. Ripley.

\$10—C. F. Peck (Elmshurst, Pa.), C. E. Sweet, E. Cook, Mrs. Ames Carl, C. B. Personneus.

By the will of Samuel Simpson, of Wallingford, Conn., the Ladies' Library and Reading Room Association of that town will receive \$50,000, and the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, \$10,000.

TRUSTEE MEETING.

The spring semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University was held on May 2, 1894. There were present Bishops Bowman, Fowler, and Hurst; Drs. James M. Buckley, C. C. McCabe, C. H. Payne, Thomas H. Pearne, C. W. Buoy, and D. H. Carroll; Messrs. John E. Searles, George P. Hukill, Matthew G. Emery, Andrew B. Duval, B. F. Leighton, A. B. Browne, H. B. Moulton, Representative William M. Springer, Mrs. John A. Logan, Vice-Chancellor Samuel L. Beiler, Secretary C. W. Baldwin, and Registrar Albert Osborn.

In the necessary absence of Mr. John E. Andrus, President of the Board, Mr. John E. Searles, of Brooklyn, was called to the chair, and presided with his usual facility and tact.

Much necessary routine business was transacted, and the charter granted by Congress one year ago and accepted last December elicited considerable discussion. Inasmuch as Congress was about voting the right of way for Massachusetts Avenue through the New Naval Observatory grounds, thus practically bringing this great boulevard to the University site, the Executive Committee was voted authority to dedicate the right of way for the avenue through the University grounds when in their judgment it was deemed wise to do so.

The reports of the officers were full of encouragement, and the recent gifts, already announced, gave the meeting a tone of hopeful enthusiasm. It was found that during the year, from May 1 to May 1, one-quarter of a million dollars had been received—about one-half in cash and the rest in legal contracts and good pledges. When the year was considered, it was felt that this showing gave splendid proof of the hold the University has on the hearts of the people. As elsewhere stated, the ministers had pledged two-thirds of the \$100,000 they propose to raise for an Asbury Memorial Hall. Probably the most important action of the Board was that concerning building, with which the largest and most enthusiastic session yet held was closed.

BUILDINGS.

It has been a growing conviction in the minds of the friends of the University that it is time steps should be taken to begin the erection of one or more buildings. The whole question was carefully considered by the Trustees. Most of the pledges made and gifts received so far are for endowment and can not be used for any other purpose. It was determined that no contracts should be made until sufficient funds are in hand to cover them. No debts are to be created, but as fast as funds are available for the buildings so fast is the work to go on. In this wise and safe spirit the Board voted unanimously that—

“Whereas, An endowment has already been provided

which justifies the opening of a department of history:

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Board of Trustees that the time has now come when arrangements should be made for the erection of two buildings—a Hall of Administration and a Hall of History—as soon as additional funds covering the expense of the proposed buildings are secured in cash and reliable pledges."

The "arrangements" are already initiated. Before one building can be located the grounds must be definitely laid out with a view to future developments and the location of many buildings. The landscape architects, Frederick Law Olmsted & Co., write us that their studies for the laying out of the grounds will soon be in our office. Before the plan of the first building can be definitely settled, the general scheme of building must be quite well defined. Before this can be done intelligently the lines of work to be pursued in the University must be somewhat carefully determined, so that each building shall be erected for the special work to be done in it. The tentative scheme of halls published in our last number, and inserted on the last inside page of this issue, will give some idea of the progress in this direction. Its publication has elicited some valuable correspondence and suggestions. It is not intended to cover the entire ground of the future work of the University, but to indicate the plans for beginning. Other halls must follow, and several halls be eventually built for some departments like that of science. Architects are at work on studies for the first buildings, and we can now assure our friends that funds put into the hands of the Trustees for building will not lie idle. These summer and autumn months are favorable to building enterprises. Architects are not crowded. Builders are anxious for contracts. The quarries are listening for orders. Laborers are clamoring for work. Building can be done much cheaper than heretofore, and than it can be after the rush of another boom is on. Where are the friends who will help to erect a building during this next year? Or where is the person who will erect a building to bear his or her name, or as a memorial to some friend? We listen! We expect to hear!

ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI made his first visit to a public school in Waterbury, Conn., May 15. He made an address which naturally bore on education. While he did not forget to say a good word for the Catholic schools, he also said: "The State has every reason to exercise her zeal for the advancement of the public schools, deserves great praise for having surmounted so many obstacles, for having erected so many schools, and for the good discipline manifested in them, in order that all this may tend to the formation of the character of American youth, and that nothing shall prove prejudicial to their moral and religious interests."

It is to be hoped that he may continue to visit the public schools till convinced that parochial schools are not needed in the United States.

Contributed Articles.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT.

"The most comprehensive British Blue Book report ever made, reviewing some 20,000 foundations, new and centuries old, shows that of all the great charities, higher education has proven safest, wisest, and best. First, because the superior integrity and ability of the guardians who consented to administer such funds, the intelligence and gratitude of those aided by them, and the strong interest and resulting publicity, all combined to hold them perpetually truest to the spirit of the founders; and, secondly, because in improving higher education all other good causes are most effectively aided."

These words of President Hall, in the April *Forum*, should attract the attention of our people of wealth who are looking for ways in which to invest money that it may do good in all coming time. We believe that a careful investigation of invested funds in America would lead to the same conclusion. Educational funds are not dissipated by rash investments; they are not squandered by mismanagement; they are not lost by dishonesty; they are faithfully administered according to the wish or will of the donors.

Moreover, higher educational work must be permanent, or rather perpetual. Other forms of work may cease with changed conditions, but as long as children are born and new generations of youth grow up, education must go on, and educational institutions do their work. In the old world wars and revolutions have overturned states, society has been reconstructed, and even the dominant form of religion changed, but the old educational foundations stand, and only seem to root the deeper amid the whirlwinds of change. As education is to be more highly appreciated in the coming centuries of advancing civilization, so will educational funds be more highly appreciated and more carefully protected. What can be safer than The American University, with its Board of Trustees of fifty royal Christian men working under a charter granted by Congress, and watched by the united Methodists of America, and, indeed, by all patriotic citizens whose eyes will ever turn toward the capital of their country.

UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT.

President G. Stanley Hall has given us some valuable thoughts and facts on Universities and Their Work in the last two numbers of the *Forum*. We should be glad to reprint them entire if it were possible. We advise our readers to secure both numbers of the *Forum* and read the articles. Under the above heading we desire to call attention to some of the movements President Hall delineates.

The first movement is the changes in the course of study. This is not new, but is still going forward. It is

not very long ago that one college course was the procreant bed of every student; now to the old A. B. and A. M. there have been added, according to Mr. Thomas, fifty-three other degrees," and "the elective system is still pushed by its chief apostle." With the development of universities proper, this tendency must still increase. It must rule in the training of specialists.

The second movement follows the first most naturally, and may be termed the *university* movement. This is as recent as 1876 in this country, according to President Hall, who passes by the launching of Boston University with its professional departments and school of all sciences as not meeting his ideal. He finds the epoch of this movement in the opening of Johns Hopkins University. Its keynote is quality, not quantity. "A few subjects only at first, but those basal; a few professors, but men of marked and tried power * * * twenty \$500 fellowships for select graduates; stress laid upon research"—these and other features were to mark the *postgraduate* work. The next step in this movement was Clarke University's "dispensing at first with all undergraduate work. Instead of mass teaching, individual work in the laboratory and seminary takes precedence." In this line he speaks of the Catholic University as *postgraduate* only, and of the graduate school of original scientific research in the Chicago University. His far-seeing eye does not fail to discover the rare advantages of Washington for this purely *university* or *postgraduate* movement, and he says, "it is not strange that the Methodist Church, with its forty-nine colleges (not including the sixteen Southern Methodist Episcopal colleges), should, like the Catholics, have chosen Washington, which already had two universities, as the location for its academic keystone."

This *university* movement is but begun in America. It does not yet meet the demand for *postgraduate* facilities, "or 411 American students would not be found, as they were last year, in the nine Prussian universities." The old world is ahead of us in this movement. In Germany, Strassburg, Kiel, and Breslau are rebuilt or reconstructed, while "in Berlin a series of magnificent university buildings have been erected, culminating in the great technical school, where \$2,300,000 was put into one building, close to the *Reichs-Anstalt* * * * costing \$1,000,000 more." "Vienna has erected the most expensive single university building in the world, costing nearly \$4,000,000; and now the Medical Department there hopes for another no less costly." France, too, has been engaged in the work of reconstruction demanded by this world-wide *university* movement, as seen in her special schools and in "the magnificent building of the new Sorbonne, not yet complete, but estimated to cost not less than \$3,200,000." Italy, Holland, Sweden, Russia, Greece, Japan, and Great Britain are moving also. At Oxford and Cambridge the university is gaining on the colleges, and new opportunities are being given for *postgraduate* work.

Still other movements or elements in the general upward movement are discussed, but we stop here for the present. This *university* movement demands attention now. It is one of the problems of the day. States may strive to meet it if State and Church are to be joined. Individuals may undertake to meet it with private institutions and endowments if individualism is to be supreme. But if the Christian Church in this free land is to guide or even influence this highest movement in the educational life, she must build and equip universities

for professional study, for training specialists, and for original research. It must be done speedily. Nowhere do demand and opportunity speak more conjointly and emphatically to Christian men of wealth than in The American University, now being founded at Washington, D. C. It is a part of a world-wide movement created by a world-wide demand, and located amid the immense accumulations of this Capital City, it has the opportunity of meeting the demand with comparatively few millions of dollars. The call of Bishop Hurst for \$10,000,000 ought to be answered quickly.

The erection of buildings for a great University, at Washington, ought not to be delayed, when so many millions are going into University buildings in other capital cities. B.

A LARGE IDEAL.

Men fail at opposite extremes in life. Some have no ideality, no wings. Their feet never leave the earth; their vision never sweeps the sky. They are blind to opportunities; they never hear the voice of inspiration.

On the other hand, there are idealists whose wings are never weary; whose eyes never seek the substantial; whose feet never touch the earth. Their habitation is airy nothing and their delight a large vacuity. They dream a dream that knows no waking.

The really successful man must combine the two. He must have ideals, he must have the philosopher's stone that turns them into realities. This is the line of all progress in the world. When these two elements are combined, the larger the ideal the larger the success. No great speech is made, deed done, or life lived without a great ideal.

Never were so large ideals filling human brains and being changed to realities as in the educational world to-day. The word *university* has become a new one by the larger ideals that have taken possession of it. These ideals are transforming the old realities. The words of ex-President A. D. White are even more true to-day than when penned:

"Just as the material demands of this wonderful time have created vast hotels, steamships, and railway systems, so the moral and intellectual demands are creating great universities. One result is as natural and normal as the other; indeed, all are parts of one great demand. To go back from the great universities to the old sort of colleges would be like giving up railroads and going back to stage coaches. The gentlemen who propose to meet this demand in education by colleges and universities no better than the best equipped of thirty years ago are like men who should offer skiffs to persons wishing to cross the Atlantic, or gigs to those wishing to visit California."

Mrs. D. Hays Agnew has given \$25,000 to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and the trustees last week voted to name the new wing of the institution the "D. Hays Agnew Wing."

Selected.

WHAT WEALTHY MEN GIVE TO SCHOOLS.

In 1847 Abbott Lawrence gave \$50,000 to Harvard, and it was then said to be the largest amount ever given at one time during the lifetime of the donor to any public institution in America. The Reconstruction period, so fitly consummated at Chicago last year, is a marked epoch for college endowments. Between the years of 1860 and 1882 the colleges of this country gained in wealth an amount larger than their entire valuation in 1859. More than \$50,000,000 were bestowed in these twenty-two years upon our educational establishments, and \$35,000,000 of this amount were donated in the ten years between 1870-'80. Johns Hopkins endowed with \$3,000,000 the University bearing his name. Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Massachusetts, distributed more than \$1,000,000 among various institutions of learning. Asa Packer founded Lehigh University, and Ezra Cornell the university at Ithaca, N. Y., which bears his name. The names of Matthew Vassar, Sophia Smith and Henry F. Durant demand more than a passing mention. Each of these pioneers in the cause of higher education for women made their beliefs permanent by founding female colleges, and Henry W. Sage provided for special instruction for women in Cornell University. But the ideas of generosity have widened with the process of the suns, and the last ten years have witnessed a far more liberal endowment of educational centers than the period just referred to.

Mr. Rockefeller's original offer of \$600,000 toward the resuscitation of the defunct Chicago University was made in 1886, and the total sum he chiefly, and others in lesser amounts since bestowed, is more than \$7,000,000. Mr. C. T. Yerkes gave \$500,000 for the observatory and telescope, Mr. Marshall Field gave the university lands, and another \$500,000 was bequeathed from the estate of William B. Ogden for the School of Science, the Reynolds estate adding \$250,000 more. Here, then, and at Palo Alto also, is a university practically made to order. Senator Stanford's gifts to Palo Alto amount to more than \$10,000,000. By the gigantic power of wealth wisely used he has created the Oxford or Yale of the West upon his fruit ranch. The quiet man of affairs has put all future civilization under bonds of obligation to him for this singularly noble achievement, the phenomenal gift of all giving. Mr. James J. Hill, of St. Paul, has given \$1,000,000 for the erection of a Roman theological seminary beneath the superintendence of his friend, Archbishop Ireland. Mr. J. S. Pillsbury presented the city of Minneapolis with \$150,000 for a science hall in its university. Mr. George A. Pillsbury gave another \$150,000 toward the Pillsbury Academy. Mr. James Lick provided the observatory with its mammoth telescope, situated at Mt. Hamilton (California), and named in honor of the donor. Dr. Cogswell bestowed \$1,000 for the San Francisco Polytechnic School. Miss Mary E. Garrett's check for \$350,000 was recently handed to the trustees of Johns Hopkins to complete the sum necessary to open to women the medical department of that university.

The Girard College at Philadelphia has been too long before the American public to need any special intro-

duction here. It cost nearly \$2,000,000 to found this institution. The Drexel Institute is the latest descendant of Girard, and perhaps it is the wisest and best of Philadelphia's many philanthropies. The various departments of Pennsylvania University owe a great deal of their existence and efficiency to prominent Philadelphians. Mr. Lenning, for example, gave \$750,000 to the scientific school, and the late Mr. George Pepper left more than \$1,000,000 to the schools and charities of the city. The Western Reserve University has founded a medical college with \$250,000 given for that purpose by Mr. J. L. Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio. William F. Clark followed with \$100,000 for the Woman's College of the same institution. The Cincinnati University was the gift of Mr. McMicken, who bequeathed almost \$1,000,000 for its support. Mr. Armour has given his institute to Chicago, a worthy peer of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and the Cooper Union in New York. Mr. Armour's gift will have cost him about \$3,000,000 by the time it completes its founder's purpose. Bishop Hurst's scheme for a National (The American) University at Washington is well under way. A donation of \$100,000 is just reported. It should be observed that the monetary estimate of these numberless endowments is only a partial one; the contagion of generosity has caused a leading offer such as Mr. Rockefeller's to Chicago, to become the precursor of far greater sums. The timeliness, the healthy spirit, the sanity of view, which has prompted such donations is even more admirable than their magnitude.—Rev. S. P. Cadman, in the *Chautauquan* for March.

CHRISTIAN PROFESSORS IN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The Baptists, at the annual meeting of their Education Society, at Saratoga, have been discussing the danger to religion from the secularization of education. What was said there has elicited considerable discussion in the secular press. President Harper, of Chicago University, took part in the discussion, and proposed as a remedy "for the secular instruction that is unchristianizing the universities," that the Baptists should allow no agnostic to occupy a professor's chair. The *Sun* asks whether such a prohibition would not deprive Baptist colleges of many men of highest scientific distinction.

No doubt it would deprive them of some, but not of all. No person not a member of the church, or avowedly a believer in the divine origin of Christianity, should occupy a professor's chair in any college or university supported by a Christian communion, unless it be in certain technical schools, and not then if the professor be what, for the want of a better phrase, we will call a dogmatic agnostic. It is contrary to the fact that all men of very high scientific eminence are avowed agnostics. That those of whom nothing is known as to their religious sentiments are not agnostics, no one can prove. That some are not only avowed agnostics, but positive opponents of Christianity, the public is well aware. But every year the number of scientific men who have the ability to distinguish the spheres of science and religion increases.

A distinction should be made between a man having sufficient of the scientific spirit and mental furnishing to

expound and illustrate his specialty far beyond the requirements of a university course, and one who has attained eminence as an original discoverer. The number of the latter is small, while of those who confirm the discoveries of this smaller number, and point the way to the enlargement of the domain of science, so that the student, according to his genius, will be prepared for self-development, the number is large.

A preposterous spectacle it is indeed when a denomination establishes a college or university to promote Christian education, and fills its chairs with professors who by their private conversations, class-room implications, and intellectual bent and spirit, as well as their known connections, are continually counteracting the Christian influence of the institution.

Our contemporary philosophizes upon the distinction between religion and science: "A Baptist chemist or physicist is no different from a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian, so far as concerns his chemistry or physics." Religious dogma deals with the illimitable. Science is not science unless it keeps within the bounds of the demonstrable. As science, it is necessarily agnostic, in the sense that it accepts nothing which cannot be proved naturally."

While the Baptist chemist differs not from the Presbyterian or the agnostic, each is a center of moral and religious influence, and this in a denominational or primarily Christian institution is of vital importance. There would be no reason for the Baptists to establish a university all of whose professors should be Presbyterians; for in that case those students might as well attend the established Presbyterian universities. But between Baptist, Episcopalian, or Presbyterian chemists and the agnostic chemist, though there should be no difference with respect to chemistry, there is so great a difference as respects religious influence that the agnostic, under the effect of his mental condition, is liable continually to obtrude beyond the proper sphere of science by disparaging religion because it is not demonstrable in the scientific sense.

A phenomenon worthy the study of the *San's* writer and of other thinkers is that the irreligious or avowedly agnostic scientist is fully as likely to force himself offensively into the sphere of Religion, casting contempt upon it and its votaries because they believe without his sort of demonstration, as the most superstitious religionist is to speak contemptuously of science, and to attempt to explain natural phenomena by passages from the Bible and gauzy theories spun from transcendental ideas.

Colleges and universities need men competent and determined "to follow truth where'er it leads the way," but not in the name of science beyond the possible application of its principles. Professor Huxley might teach some on this head, for he says emphatically that the operation of a personal Creator is beyond the cognizance of science.—*Christian Advocate*.

The will of Mrs. Mary Hemenway, of Milton, Mass., provides that the income of an estate of \$15,000,000 shall be used for educational purposes.

By the will of the late R. S. Ely, Yale University receives between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

Educational Notes.

THE NEW Welsh University contains a feature in its charter which involves a larger and more generous recognition of the intellectual and educational capacities and possibilities of women than any other institution that we can now recall. It stands, at least, in this respect, apart from all other British Universities. Its charter says:

Women shall be eligible equally with men for admittance to any degree which the university is by this our charter authorized to confer. Every office hereby created in the university and the membership of every authority hereby constituted shall be open to women equally with men.—*Central Christian Advocate*.

THERE is an exceedingly able woman in Boston who can report a speech delivered rapidly in German, she first translating the speech into English and then recording it in stenographic characters. Such celerity of thought is only approached by the tradition respecting Kossuth, who is said to have thought in Hungarian, translated into Latin, and retranslated and uttered at a rapid rate the choicest English, born of a study of the Bible and Shakespeare.—*Boston Congregationalist*.

PRESIDENT C. F. THIRING, writing in the *May Forum* of "President Eliot's Twenty-five Years of Service," says: "President Eliot, like his predecessor, Quincy, regards the administration of a university as a business. He is not, like Hopkins, first a great teacher, and, secondly, an administrator. He is not, like Porter, of Yale, who was his contemporary in office for fifteen years, first an author, and, secondly, an administrator. Nor is he, like Woolsey, first a scholar, and, secondly, an administrator. Rather, he is first and last and only a university administrator." He illustrates the fact of making such presidency a business."

IN PERSON Professor Harnack is rather tall and of striking appearance, with large and very bright eyes, brown hair, nervous temperament, genial, but keen and witty, and often sarcastic. He is the most popular lecturer in the theological faculty in Berlin, and, indeed, in Germany. His lecture room, one of the largest in the university, is crowded. He lectures with only a few notes to guide him, and speaks with all the fervor and enthusiasm of a political orator. He has a charming and highly accomplished wife, and several attractive children. He is a man of genuine piety and thorough scholarship, and is the best type of a German evangelical thinker; and, despite his youth (42 years of age), is an acknowledged leader among German theologians.—*Outlook*.

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT has recently set apart \$750,000 to erect a fire-proof building for the rare collection of Egyptian antiquities which have been heretofore kept in an old wooden building. It is hoped the priceless treasures, the most valuable of all the relics of that interesting land, may be providentially spared till the new building is complete.

THE complete list of the educational institutions of the M. E. Church shows that there are 202 with over 43,000 students, and property and endowments valued at \$26,583,000, and an annual income of \$1,810,171.

FOR the purpose of extending the British Museum the government has purchased five and one half acres of ground adjoining that institution from the Duke of Bedford, for £200,000. This will give the museum a total area of fourteen and one-half acres.

THE Archduke Rainer's collection of 10,000 Egyptian papyrus documents was recently on exhibition at Vienna. These documents are written in eleven different languages and have all been deciphered and scientifically arranged. They cover a period of 2,500 years, and are said to contain evidence that printing from type was known to the Egyptians as far back as the tenth century, A. D. They were discovered at El Fayoum several years ago.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the COURIER. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

GLOSSA PSALTERII DAVID MAGISTRI PETRI LOMBARDI: Nuremberge, 1478.

This very old printed volume, the gift of Rev. Wm. Fotsch, is rare and valuable. It is a large quarto, of heavy paper, containing 692 pages, in very good condition. Only the title page is lost, but the body of the book contains the date and place of publication. It is a handsome text, showing the high state of perfection reached by printing at that early day, and is also illuminated by hand. While Peter Lombard's fame rests on his work in systematic theology, he wrote also a number of commentaries. We are surprised that the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* says the above work was first published in Paris in 1533, under the title "*Glossa Commentarius in Psalmos Davidis*." The editor must have been ignorant of this earlier and splendid edition. This shows its rarity and value. We are glad to note that McClintock and Strong knew of it, and mention its publication in Nuremberg in 1478.

IN OMNES PAULI APOSTOLI EPISTOLAS, ATQUE ETIA IN EPISTOLAM AD HEBRÆOS; JOANNIS CALVINI COMMENTARIUS: Joannis Crispini, Genevæ, 1557.

A rare volume of an old edition of this great work of John Calvin, in excellent condition, and ancient binding with iron clasps, appropriate to the iron decrees which the author found in these letters of Paul and riveted with such force on so large a part of the Christian Church. It is well to put this on the shelf for consultation as a relic of the past into which Calvinism is so fast receding. We only note that in the title he separates Hebrews from the Epistles of Paul, so positive was he that Paul was not the author of that wonderful letter. This also is the gift of Rev. Wm. Fotsch.

MONUMENTA SACRA INEDITA, sive Reliquiæ Antiquissimæ Textus Novi Testamenti Græci ex novem plus mille annorum coticibus per Europam dispersis, eruit atque edidit, CONSTANTIUS TISCHENDORF: Lipsiæ, 1836.

This valuable volume is one of the earlier publications of this most prominent scholar in the department of New Testament palaeography. It contains exact copies of the Codex Tischendorfianus (Evang. H); Codicis Purpurei (Evang. I, N, and P); Codex Parisiensis Regius, N° 314 (Evang. W); Codex Parisiensis Regius, N° 62 (Evang. L); Excerpto ex Octatenchi Codici Coslinianus (F. A. sive Actorum F); Codex Vaticanus Apocrypheus, olim Co. Basilianus N° 105 (Apocryphos B). Though later works of Tischendorf supplant this, it is of great value in following the steps by which he reached his final results and his place of authority among scholars. Special thanks are due Rev. Wm. Fotsch, of Brighton, Illinois, for these three valuable books.

METHODIST REVIEW, 75 volumes, published by the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This splendid set of books is a gift from the Rev. A. B. Sanford, D. D., now the assistant editor. The Review began as the Methodist Magazine in a comparatively humble way in the year 1819. At first it made no claim to originality in its work, but was a "Miscellany," to use its own words. Its articles were largely selections. But frequent changes in its make-up are noticeable, as the agents, and later the editors, changed. Some ten or twelve of the earlier volumes of this set were the property of Wilbur Fisk and have his autograph in them. They contain also some marginal notes in his handwriting.

The numbers for nearly fifty years are made up of some of the best work done by American Methodist scholars. They are a thesaurus of valuable discussions in the theology and polity of the Church. Nor are they without interest to those who are in-

terested in purely educational questions. They had much to do with bringing the Church to its present interest in collegiate and university work. Here are recorded inaugural and educational addresses by Bascom, Fisk, and Edmund S. Jones. The impress of Peck, McClintock, Wheldon, and Curry are forever stamped on Methodism through these pages that yet scintillate with their thought.

Nor are the latest numbers under the literary Kelley showing less of virility, or exerting less influence. They are broader in scope, as the needs of studious and thoughtful readers demand. Their scholarship and originality are a full century beyond the earlier volumes.

THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC, by Daniel R. Goodloe: Belford, Clarke & Co., publishers.

This volume of 400 pages is a convenient compilation of a large amount of material connected with the Revolution from 1765 to 1776, to which is added the more familiar documents pertaining to the organization of our Government. Much of the material here bound together could only otherwise be found by searching through national and colonial histories and historical collections, American archives, and journals and proceedings of the British Parliament of that period. Its value to the student of early United States history is evident.

SIR FRANCIS BACON'S CIPHER STORY, discovered and deciphered by Orville W. Owen, M. D.: Howard Publishing Co.

The fame of Shakespeare is safe, and so is that of Sir Francis Bacon. Otherwise we might hesitate to circulate the knowledge of these two volumes, or put them in our library for future reference. They are an interesting example of what some ingenuity and persistent work can make out of well-known literature.

The theory that Dr. Owen aims to prove will be more difficult of confirmation than some working hypotheses of recent scientists. That Francis Bacon was son of Elizabeth; that he composed all the plays of Shakespeare, Marlow, Green, and Peele, the Anatomy of Melancholy by Burton, and the works of Spenser; that he wove through them a cipher story which Owen has now deciphered—these are only a few of the things we are asked to believe!

SOCIOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATIONS; a syllabus or topical analysis, by Prof. James Riley Weaver, De Pauw University.

This is an attempt to blaze a path, not make a highway, through the wilderness that the new science of sociology is attempting to explore. It is certainly suggestive, and would not only be helpful to the students in the professor's classes, but to many who are attempting to study alone either the science of sociology, or the movement known as socialism, or the so-called social problems in their more detached forms.

THE discovery of a Dante manuscript is heralded from the Vatican Library. Father Ceza Luzzi, the sub-librarian, while examining some papers which had been mislabeled for many years, came upon a Codex of Dante's *Divina Commedia*, beautifully illustrated in miniature, and bearing the date 1450.—*Catholic Mirror*.

TO BE placed in the British museum are 1,000 big books wherein are bound up the 5,020 native volumes of the wonderful Chinese encyclopaedia. This is the only perfect set in Europe, and even in China there are not more than five copies of this edition.

THE General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church has come into the possession of the largest collection of Latin Bibles in the world, consisting of 543 editions in 1,364 volumes. One of the most interesting is the *Servetus* edition of 1542, which was so vigorously prohibited and suppressed that all the copies obtainable were burned with the author.—*New York Christian Advocate*.

Notes.

BENEVOLENT.

By the will of the late Mrs. Eliza A. Clark, of Cleveland, Ohio, widow of James F. Clark, \$100,000 are bequeathed to Lakeside Hospital, \$75,000 to the Old Stone Church, and \$10,000 each to the Invalids' Home and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Lakeside Hospital is made residuary legatee after a large number of personal bequests are made. During her life Mrs. Clark, by a gift of \$100,000, established Clark Hall for the College for Women of Western Reserve University.

Edward Reed, aged seventy-two, died at his home on Prospect Street, Orange, N. J., recently. The deceased, who left an estate worth \$2,000,000, bequeathed half of it to charitable institutions. He was a war veteran, and leaves a widow but no children.

It is said that Phillip D. Armour, of Chicago, has decided to give \$500,000 to San Francisco for the establishment of a manual training school.

Ohio Wesleyan University has lately received bequests to the amount of \$35,000.

By the will of the late Sarah Parker, Radcliffe College receives \$150,000.

THERE are enough women university graduates in London to have formed a club. It is simply called the Women's University Club.

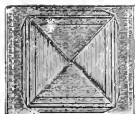
SIXTEEN STATES do not accept a medical diploma as a license for the practice of medicine, but require an independent State examination. In many of these States the trouble is that there is great laxness in granting the power to confer degrees or diplomas.

A GALLERY of religions, long in preparation, has been opened in the British Museum. It exhibits the lowest forms of fetish worship and marks the ascending gradations through Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Abyssinian Christianity, Mediaeval Christianity, and the Greek, Roman Catholic and Protestant types of the Christian faith. Its gradations are also chronological, bringing in the ancient religions of Western Asia and Northern Africa—*The Interior*.

It is reported that a copy, in excellent condition, of Poe's "Tamerlane" (1827), one of the rarest books in the world, has recently been discovered, and is held at \$1,625. It is said to have been picked up in a second-hand bookstore in Boston sixty years ago, and to have remained in the possession of the purchaser ever since. Another copy was sold privately a year or two ago for \$2,500.—*New York Critic*.

AT LAST the order has been given authorizing the Palestine Exploration Society to resume excavations in Jerusalem and extending that privilege for at least two years. The work will be directed by Mr. F. J. Bliss. Results valuable to art and ecclesiastical lore may confidently be expected, and the public needs but to give generously in order that the work may be performed.—*Congregationalist*.

THE National Educational Association will hold its annual convention at Asbury Park, July 6-13.



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Proposed Buildings and Endowments of the American University.

ADMINISTRATION HALL.

This should combine Library and Chapel; or Library and Chapel might be detached, the whole forming one group. The Administration Hall should contain the general offices for the management of all Departments, and also a Senate Chamber, as an auditorium for the general assembly purposes of the University.

HALL OF SCIENCE.

For the following Departments of Study.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, BIOLOGY.

HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Departments.

METAPHYSICS AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, ARCHEOLOGY,
 THEISM, COMPARATIVE RELIGION, PSYCHOLOGY, LOGIC AND
 ETHICS, SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS, CIVICS.

HALL OF LAW.

HALL OF HISTORY.

Departments.

AMERICAN, EUROPEAN (west and north), MEDITERRANEAN,
 ORIENTAL.

HALL OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Departments.

ORIENTAL AND SEMITIC, GREEK, LATIN, ROMANCE, GER-
 MANIC, ENGLISH.

HALL OF MEDICINE.

In addition to these buildings there will be needed special endowments for instruction in the various Halls classified under the general names of Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, and Studentships. It is preferred, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, that gifts of both Halls and Endowments should bear the names of the donors, or of such friends, living or deceased, as they may designate.

The University grounds comprise a tract of nearly ninety acres, situated on the northwest heights of Washington. This space furnishes commanding sites for all the above buildings, with such others as the future may prove to be necessary for the full development of the University. The arrangement of the grounds is under the care of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who will advise with reference to the location of the Halls.

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Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

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Bishop Simpson and the University.

It is well understood that Bishop Simpson, with his almost prophetic vision, saw the rising of a great university in Washington as the crown and completion of our educational system. His great heart could not keep the vision to itself. He wanted to put his hand to the work. Again and again the idea would find expression on his eloquent lips. The Rev. G. S. Kerr, of the Philadelphia Conference, sends us the following from the Bishop's closing speech before the Pennsylvania Methodist Convention in October, 1870:

"I should like if we could plan something vastly greater than we have yet had, * * * and endow with a greater amount of means. I confess frankly to you that there has floated through my mind somehow in the past, and I dream now, that somewhere * * * will yet spring up a realization of the thoughts that rested in the minds of Coke and Asbury when they met together to plant the first Methodist college in the United States.

"And I have sometimes thought that possibly before the century closes, from the ashes of old Abingdon, or at some point around it, will rise, with more than its

former glory, the institution which shall be a credit to our Methodism, and realize the thought and prayer of the old fathers of the church. I believe there is money enough, and I can scarcely drive away the conviction that the prayers and efforts of these old fathers are not to be set aside, * * * but that, in renewed form, though years have passed and generations have gone, old thoughts will yet germinate and bring forth fruit, and that our children will yet sit under the shadow of these institutions which yet shall grace our land."

Surely his ideas are germinating and already bearing fruit. Before this century closes his vision will be a reality. We sometimes wish his voice of rare eloquence could now plead for its immediate and complete fulfillment.

But he, being dead, yet speaketh. Many hearts are moved; many minds are stirred; and soon the vision of faith, the conviction of things not seen, will become reality through the liberality of those whose faith will be shown by their works.

Establishing a University.

President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, wrote whereof he knows when he penned these words: "To be concerned in the establishment and development of a university is one of the noblest and most important tasks ever imposed on a community or on a set of men. It is an undertaking which calls for the exercise of the utmost care, for combination, co-operation, liberality, inquiry, patience, reticence, exertion, and never-ceasing watchfulness. It involves perplexities, delays, risks. Mistakes can not possibly be avoided; heavy responsibility is never absent; but history and experience light up the problem; hope and faith give animation to the builders when they are weary and depressed."

Perhaps there is nothing much more trying to the workers in such an enterprise, and to the community, the public that is interested in it, than the fact that the

latter can not always be taken fully into the confidence of the former.

There are tasks that require months of "inquiry, patience, reticence, exertion, and never-ceasing watchfulness," of which the public knows nothing till the announcement of completion is made. But the inner progressive steps, the out-of-sight but hopeful gains, that are known to the workers, give a courage and hope that enable them to toil on amid apparent delays. The moment of announced victory is a glad one to which mind and heart, orator and poet, often revert, but there are always more important moments and movements in the long campaign of faithful service that make possible the final victory.

Our Trustees.

The Trustees of the American University are active, busy men in many directions. Bishops Hurst and Newman are in Europe. Bishops Bowman and Fowler lately assisted in the dedication of the new auditorium at Ocean Grove. Bishop Vincent is the life of Chautauqua, and Bishop Wilson is visiting missions in South America.

The Hon. Jacob Tume, who has just passed his 84th birthday, has erected an institute at Port Deposit at a cost of \$60,000, for which he has set apart an endowment of \$750,000. Mr. John E. Andrus has expended \$27,000 on Wesleyan University this past year, and recently gave \$5,000 towards the auditorium at Ocean Grove. Chaplain McCabe has given \$10,000 to the Church Extension Society on annuity, and Mr. John S. Huyler has given to Syracuse University. Of another's gift we have spoken elsewhere. Several others have made gifts and pledges to the University of which we are not at liberty to speak at this present time.

We feel deeply the loss of Mr. Benjamin Charlton, of Washington, and would express our great sympathy with Mrs. Somers in the loss of her mother, Mrs. Eddy, mother also of the eloquent Missionary Secretary.

Long Range.

A quarterly issue necessitates our looking at many things at long range, and prevents our mentioning many things of interest in the educational world until they are far past. Otherwise we would liked to have noticed the Congress on University Extension, at London University; the centennial of Bowdoin College; the semi-centennial of the Ohio Wesleyan University; the in-

auguration of Dr. Day as Chancellor of Syracuse University; the National Educational Association meeting; the report of the Educational Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention against sectarian school appropriations; the deaths of Sir Austen Henry Layard, the orientalist, and of Prof. James Strong, author of *Cyclopaedia and Concordance*; the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the Congress of Religions, at Long Beach, L. I., under the auspices of the American Society of Comparative Religion.

Sociology.

Social questions are pressing upon the minds of students, of legislators, and, indeed, of all thoughtful persons. What interrogation points are the great American Railway Union strike; the as-assassination of President Carnot; the legislation against anarchists; the effects of the new tariff legislation on labor; the need of better control of immigration; the arraignment of Prof. Ely; the end of the Coxe fiasco; the strike in New England against reduction of wages; the general railway situation; the rising demand in the South and West for free silver and State banks; the increasing army of the unemployed; the rapid growth of the American Protective Association; the fearful increase of lynching in later years; the difficulties of agriculture; the massing of population in cities. But why extend the list? All these, and many more, are only phenomena that with united voice demand a new study of society—a Sociology that will be both truly scientific and practically helpful. We are glad to note that a number of men are at work on the problem.

Benjamin Charlton.

Benjamin Charlton, a trustee of the American University, passed to the reward of the faithful on June 12, 1894. He is the second trustee who has died in office. Brother Charlton was a good man, a member of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, a well-known citizen of Washington, successful in the management of a large business. He was one of the liberal givers in his church; gave \$5,000 toward the land fund of the University, and we feel quite sure would have given more largely to the enterprise had not death intervened. His name should have been permanently connected with some building or endowment.

*Progress.***RECENT GIFTS.**

THE ELMIRA DISTRICT, of the Central New York Conference, Epworth League Convention, at its session in Canton, Pa., June 7 and 8, passed enthusiastic resolutions of support of the American University. But what is better still, it took pledges on the spot toward the building of an Epworth League Hall, and in a few minutes secured \$505, three Chapters pledging one half this amount. Rev. J. Woodruff is Presiding Elder and Rev. Dr. E. M. Mills President of the League for the District. What other districts will follow this example?

A WELL-KNOWN and liberal layman of New York City has agreed to give \$10,000 toward a building for the University. Who will join him in a similar amount for this good purpose?

A WEALTHY and liberal manufacturer of New England has recently sent his check to the Treasurer for \$5,000 in addition to \$10,000 previously given. There is more to follow.

A SUPERANNUATED MINISTER has just sent to our office a legal agreement to give the University \$5,000 for the endowment of an alcove in the library, and made the first payment on it. The alcove is to bear the names of himself and wife. Are there not others who would like in some similar way to link their names with this great enterprise?

MR. D. D. WHITNEY, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., has recently sent us his check for \$100. Are there not one thousand other men or women, heavily pressed with church burdens at home as we know this good man is, who can do the same for the University?

AGAIN WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of *books*, which are noticed more particularly in the column of Book Notices. While some of them are old, they are all in good condition and may some day be just what some worker will want for reference. The six volumes of Channing's Works are from Rev. Stephen Cushing, of the New England Conference. The twenty-two volumes that follow in the list are from the Rev. J. E. Holmes, of Mamaroneck, New York East Conference. The others are from the publishers or authors. We desire to thankfully acknowledge, also, a package of reports, almost complete, of all the benevolent societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from Rev. Joseph C. Thomas, of the New York East Conference, and Group No. 5 of the series of Albertype reproductions of the photographs of fifty prominent contributors to magazines of the day from *Public Opinion*, one of the most valuable publications that comes to our office.

THE ends of the earth agree. From amid China's 400,000,000 heathen, and the war and rumors of war that distract the celestials, comes a gift of \$100 towards the Asbury Memorial Hall from Rev. Marcus L. Taft. He is now appealing for money to buy a heathen temple that stands by his own college, and offers to send the idol, therein worshipped, to begin a Museum of Religion in the American University. Help him buy the temple; help us to get control of that god. We will put him to good use.

THE amount now pledged by ministers for the Asbury Memorial Hall is \$68,000. Of this amount \$6,458.90 have been paid into the treasury of the University. This monument to the apostle of American Methodism will form a beautiful and significant part in our group of buildings.

BUILDINGS.

Our friends will be anxious to know what progress is being made in this direction. The preparatory work is in a good stage of advancement. There lies by my side a roll containing the first study of the grounds by our landscape architects, Frederick Law Olmsted & Co. Already it shows the great possibilities of the site, as roadways, walks, lawns, groves, shrubbery, and buildings assume their places.

Here hangs before me in the office a study for the Administration Hall; a fine-looking structure, 240 feet in length, 100 feet deep in its central part, and 80 feet deep at either end. It is to be practically three stories high, with the central front rising still higher, surmounted by a tower. It is to be of solid stone. Within are offices, lecture-rooms, Seminars, a senate room seating 700, and many other facilities for work.

The final approval of these is yet to come. There may be, doubtless will be, some minor changes, but they indicate what the reality is soon to be.

Many ears are listening to hear the clink of the spade in the gravelly soil as it descends to turn the first sod, and the stroke of the hammer that shall fix the cornerstone for the coming centuries. Some near still day the music will ring forth. Will you, reader, help to hasten it?

We call attention to the advertisement of the American University Heights. We are told lots are selling, and improvements are likely to be begun soon. The University is not connected with this enterprise in any way. It is not selling any ground, but is interested in the improvement of that part of the city.

Needs.

That Telescope Lens.

We would call attention again to the offer of the Rev. John Peate, D. D., as presented on another page. He offers to prepare for a telescope of the American University "the largest lens in the world," if the rough glass and the material for doing the grinding are furnished him. The time through which the offer was to remain open will soon be past. Read the article headed "The Rev. John Peate, D. D., and the University Telescope." The sum necessary to secure this gift is not large. Let us hear from friends of the University who wish to have Dr. Peate go to work.

The Hall of History.

This is felt to be one of the needs of our great enterprise just now. The funds are growing in other directions. There are prospects of building on other lines. The development of landscape and architectural plans is approaching completion. It is the wish of all concerned that this hall might be begun this autumn. We know that our friends who have means at command are interested to see this good work begin. The building for the Department of History, in order that it may house all the facilities requisite for broad and most thorough work, and provide offices, recitation rooms, lecture rooms, rooms for *Seminär* and individual work, with all the latest appliances, must cost at least \$100,000. Where is the friend who will become responsible for this building?

What a splendid memorial it would be of some deceased friend, as it would stand there on the heights above the National Capital, sending out its influence through work done and students trained for generations to come! It will be done and that soon. The question for you is, will you do it?

There Are Many.

In the paragraphs above we refer to two special needs that are now pressing upon us. Were they all we must have, our enterprise would soon be fairly under way. There is, on another page of this paper, an outline of a scheme of halls that will suggest one phase of our larger needs. They must all be built before the American University can be said to be really launched. Then there must be endowment of a large number of professorships, fellowships, and studentships. "As President Coulter has so well shown, student fees are and must be but a small part of the income of any true University, any real 'workshop of the Holy Ghost.'" Dr. Barker

tells us in another column that it costs three universities from \$700 to \$300 annually for each student in their halls. Most of the students of worth in institutions of learning, and especially those who press their way into special studies and give to the world the fruits of original research, are comparatively poor. If they had to pay what an education really costs, they could never obtain it.

Some persons of wealth speak of desiring to help the poorer struggling classes of the day rather than to give to rich corporations. We have few educational institutions that come under this latter head. But even if all did, there could not be found a better chance to help the struggling, an opportunity where the same money will afford more real and needed help, than among the young men and women who are here striving to rise to usefulness in the world.

Buildings, equipments, endowments of a university will go on helping the struggling for all time to come. On these the education of the future depends—and on the education furnished depend the manhood and womanhood of the future—and on these, the civilization in which all classes must find their place.

So with these limitless needs of the American University we appeal to you, reader, for the help you are able to give, whatever it may be. Any amount from \$5,000 to \$1,000,000 can be set apart for a special purpose to bear the donor's name.

The late John Crerar, of Chicago, left \$1,000,000 for religious and charitable organizations, as follows: Second Presbyterian Church, \$108,750; Second Presbyterian Mission Schools, \$108,750; Abraham Lincoln Monument Fund, \$108,750; Presbyterian League of Chicago, \$50,000; Young Men's Christian Association, \$50,000; Old People's Home, \$50,000; Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, \$50,000; Illinois Training School for Nurses, \$50,000; Chicago Relief and Aid Society, \$50,000; American Sunday-School Union, \$50,000; Chicago Orphan Asylum, \$50,000; Chicago Home for the Friendless, \$50,000; Chicago Manual Training School, \$50,000; Chicago Bible Society, \$50,000; Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York, \$25,000; Presbyterian Hospital, \$25,000; St. Luke's Hospital, \$25,000; Chicago Historical Society, \$25,000; St. Andrew's Society of New York State, \$10,000. The residue of the estate is held in trust by the executors to be expended in erecting a building for the Crerar Public Library.—*Outlook.*

Dr. Charles E. Slocum, of Defiance, Ohio, has just given \$50,000 to the Ohio Wesleyan University to erect a library building.

Contributed Articles.

THE UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH.

Under this title we wish to call attention to an article by President G. Stanley Hall in *The Forum* of July. We have so frequently emphasized *research* as one of the chief lines of work in the American University that we would like our friends to read carefully the whole article by President Hall. He shows that the most interesting, most characteristic, "divinest thing" in childhood is the disposition to investigate. This is the root of the spirit of research that shows itself in full power in the professor who leads his class to original work with an all-conquering enthusiasm. This is contrasted with the routine drill master, and the mere populizer of things already known. How this kind of fresh, original, creative work will fire the souls of young men, as compared with the older method of cramming the dry accumulations of the past for examination day!

This work of *research* must be, is, the soul, the spirit, the center of a university. Teaching institutions, professional schools, may be associated with it, grouped around it. They must be filled with its life. It must not be hampered with their limitations. It is this relation which "saves technical and professional schools from narrowness and dryness" in the German Universities.

"Research has always been the touchstone upon which the value of university work was tested." By this test most of our so-called universities are found wanting. They are *gymnasias* where mental powers are disciplined by doing what others have done. This work is not to be depreciated either. It is necessary. But it is not university work, and too often lacks entirely the university spirit. Some professors, though usually otherwise overworked, have found time for a little original research. Few, indeed, have led their students into co-operation with them, and so multiplied the possibilities of advance. This is to be the life, the soul, of the coming university in America. Professor and students will be an exploring party on the borders of the unknown, never lost, always finding.

President Hall well says: "The ideal university will not float down to us from the heavens like the New Jerusalem; it will not come by observation nor yet by teaching alone. Every new research requires some, though not usually great, special expenditure for construction of new apparatus and purchase of special literature, and cannot be done at institutions that 'plant but do not water,' and which must work with the wolf forever at the door. The true university is still, in Lowell's phrase, like Milton's 'tawny lion pawing to get free;'

but when it does get free it will regenerate the college and the lower school."

The President of Clark University, in this series of articles, is helping to cut the fetters of the lion. May the day soon dawn when America shall have *the* university of the world. She has the means and the men. Who will join the two at our Nation's Capital?

S.

A MUSEUM OF RELIGION.

We note with pleasure the call of Dr. Warren in *Zion's Herald* for such a museum. Two years ago we read a paper on the topic that heads this article before the American Society of Comparative Religion, in which we described the Guimet Museum, in Paris, not knowing that Dr. Warren was interested in that valuable collection. We then urged on the society mentioned the formation of such a museum in New York. Something of a collection, that would hardly assume the name museum, already exists in Philadelphia.

Twenty months ago, before we had a thought of being connected with the American University, we wrote Bishop Hurst asking why one department might not be a School of Religion with a museum of all the religions. It is strange that such a universal phase of human life that is so richly represented by collectable materials has been neglected so long. In our last number we noted that a department of religions had just been arranged in the British Museum. The material was scattered in all sorts of unexpected places when we looked for it three years ago. We found the collection at Leyden in process of rearrangement at that time.

We rejoice that there is thought on the matter, and feel with Dr. Warren that now is a favorable time for a collection representing, especially, the oriental religions. There is already in this country considerable material, held simply as curios, that would have also scientific value if given to a university.

We hope Dr. Warren's call will be heeded, and Boston soon have such a museum. Some material exists in the Smithsonian and National Museum, and we hope to see in our Capital City something better than even Paris now possesses.

B.

David Green Ormsby, of Milwaukee, died on Sunday, August 19, 1894, aged 74 years. He was a liberal giver, and was especially interested in the higher Christian education of young women. He was a prominent benefactor of Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wisconsin.

Selected.

THE REV. JOHN PEATE, D. D., AND THE UNIVERSITY TELESCOPE.

BY THE REV. R. N. STUBBS.

At the Erie Conference Bishop Hurst was startled into surprise and admiration when one of the presiding elders looked him in the face and said, "I will give the American University the largest glass in the world, provided I am supplied with the rough glass and the material with which to do the grinding."

Well he might be; and the magnitude of the promise has not yet been grasped by the friends of the University. Those who visited the White City will not forget the magnificent Yerkes telescope, said to cost one hundred thousand dollars.

The glass for one surpassing that in power John Peate promised to grind. Was it a boast? Think of a Methodist preacher seventy-four years old being willing and able to undertake one of the most difficult and delicate tasks known to science. It was no boast, for already he has produced some of the most perfect lenses ever made.

Who is John Peate? Skeptical stone-mason till thirty; Methodist preacher for over forty years; a world traveler that places him among distinguished travelers; astronomer; builder of telescopes, and manufacturer of large lenses.

Few men have been more popular in the pulpit. His sermons were original, striking, not to be forgotten. You can easily find men who heard him thirty years ago who will tell you the gist of his sermons.

Nature and humanity are God's great books, and with a wild delight he has sought nature's expressions in mountains and seas and studied man in many nationalities and climes. He has not looked at the world from car windows, but has grasped her hand and looked upon her glorious robes. Within the past few years he has been turning his attention to the heavens. He has been as happy in roaming through the skies as in gazing at the wonders of earth. With his own hands he constructed the telescope that for several seasons afforded so much pleasure to the visitors at Chautauqua. Out of sheer love for accomplishing the marvelous he began the work of making lenses. As enthusiastic as many are in climbing the Alps he has been in creating lenses for the study of the stars. So few know anything about lenses that the making of one means no more than the driving of a nail in the wall. None the less, one of the most difficult feats of skill accomplished by man is grinding lenses. It is worthy of being placed by the side of the artist's brush or sculptor's chisel. It cannot be learned as a trade, any more than painting. While

machinery may be constructed to do much of the labor, the finishing requires as much delicacy of touch and exquisiteness of taste as the canvas in receiving the immortal touch, yet withal calling for the mathematical precision of science. The famed McQueen, of Philadelphia, sent him, for six dollars, a glass the size of a spectacle glass, said to be mathematically flat. This the doctor demonstrated to be imperfect. Yet in his own studio are three glasses eight or ten inches in diameter that are mathematically flat, ground by his own skill. The slightest variation from the true curve, or surface, makes a distorted image, hence the only goal is perfection. In the rear of his home, in Greenville, Pa., are two little buildings, each put up by his own hands. In one of these is his telescope. On fine evenings he is often here enraptured with the stars, and will grow enthusiastic in taking a friend a trip in the heavens. The other building, about the dimensions of a box car, is his workshop. Here are many ingenious tools of his own devising and construction, while enough astronomical works abound to give the shop an air of science.

Here, too, is a lens, perfect, thirty-two inches in diameter, worth three thousand dollars, his gift to Allegheny College, on the condition that the college do the mounting. The silvering process for reflectors, the construction of machinery and tools, the lens grinding, are the result of indefatigable labor, patience, skill, self-taught.

Step into his large library; you think he is all books; hear him preach and he is all sermon; see him roaming the fields, he is a true child of nature; look at him handling his telescope and he is all stars; in his shop, machinist; and, knowing him, you say, "He is God's workman." Now he is in the door, waiting your coming. You see a man slight of build, one hundred and sixty pounds, all muscle; agile in every move, strongly featured face, eye keen as an eagle's, head like the dome of the sky, while scant locks of gray bespeak the crowning of honor. The greeting is genial, and in the happy hour you find him a door opening into worlds of splendor. Thus gifted, with skill in perfection, he stands ready to do one of the most difficult, daring, and honorable tasks for what, we pray, will be the greatest university of the world.

Yet his offer only remains open for three months. Are there no friends of the University who will take measures to secure what will some day be necessary for its success?—*Christian Advocate*.

Bishop Hurst and family will return from Europe by the White Star steamer Teutonic, leaving Liverpool September 5th. They have been in England, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and France during the summer.

ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES.

BY J. M. BARKER, Ph. D.

The majority of the American colleges are endowed either by the churches, States, or individual donors. The endowment is generally in the form of property, or stocks, or money, yielding an annual revenue. It may be a sum of money given to the college to be loaned, and the interest to be permanently appropriated to the support of a professor, or applied to the current expenses. The amount necessary to endow a professorship varies from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars. [In the American University it will require from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars.—Ed.] The fund thus given remains intact, and the interest or revenue of it alone issued to carry out the purpose of the donor.

No college of a high grade can exist without a generous endowment, or aid from some source. Education in the colleges and universities throughout the world is given almost as a gratuity. They are maintained principally through the benefactions of wealthy men, who erect buildings, found professorships, and establish libraries for the use of others.

The resources of the American colleges surpass those of any other country of the world. In 1890 the value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus for 378 colleges in the United States was \$72,894,729, and the productive fund of 315 colleges aggregated \$74,090,415. In Germany the twenty-two universities are national property, and are supported out of the national treasury at large annual expense. The annual income of Oxford and Cambridge in England aggregates more than \$3,500,000.

Many of the American colleges have wealthy foundations. Harvard College has property and endowment of \$12,000,000, with an annual income in 1891 and 1892 of \$978,881.92. Columbia College claims \$13,000,000, with an annual income of \$629,000. The estimated value of the funds of Cornell University is \$9,000,000, with an annual income of more than \$400,000; and Johns Hopkins University has \$5,000,000 endowment. In 1892 Yale College had \$4,019,000, with an annual income of \$520,246. The Northwestern University has nearly \$3,000,000 endowment, and an annual income of \$225,000. Boston University has more than \$2,000,000 endowment, and an annual income of \$160,000. Chicago University is one of our youngest universities, and yet it has in property and endowment \$7,500,000. These are only a small portion of the 400 colleges and universities in this country, whose aggregate wealth and income are a source of satisfaction to all the friends of higher education.

The munificence of the wealthy men of this nation in behalf of higher education has excited the surprise and admiration of the people in the Old World. Within

the last quarter of a century nearly seventy-five million dollars have been given for this cause.

We recall with satisfaction some of these distinguished donors. George Peabody left \$6,000,000 of his estate to the cause of education; Isaac Rich, \$2,000,000 to Boston University; Johns Hopkins, \$3,140,000 to found a university in Baltimore which bears his name; Asa Packard gave \$3,000,000 to Lehigh University; D. B. Fayerweather left a bequest of nearly \$3,000,000 to various colleges; Cornelius Vanderbilt gave \$1,000,000 to the Vanderbilt University; John C. Green gave \$1,500,000 to Princeton College; Asa Stone, \$600,000 to Adelbert College; George I. Seney, \$450,000 to Wesleyan University; Matthew Vassar, \$800,000 to Vassar College for women; John D. Rockefeller's gifts to the Chicago University aggregate \$4,500,000; and Leland Stanford's estate will yield from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for the university that bears his name on the Pacific Coast. These men, and a host of others, will be remembered through succeeding generations for their generous liberality. The wisdom of these noble benefactions commends itself to the enlightened judgment of all good citizens.

We believe, with President Schurman, that "the heart behind American wealth is at the bottom generous and discerning; and, so long as money can foster intelligence, that the heart will not suffer our civilization to become a prey to ignorance, brutishness, and stupid materialism. No one knows better than the millionaire that man lives not by bread alone." The colleges are not founded to make money, but to benefit the public by training and fitting men for the highest service. The majority of the students in American colleges are of limited means. If it were possible to sustain a first-class college by means of the income from students, the tuition would be so high as to limit the great advantage of a higher education to a few children of rich men. The annual cost of each undergraduate to the university at Oxford is \$700; at Cambridge, \$600, and at Harvard, \$300. If the actual expenses of running a college of high grade were divided proportionately among the students, they would have to pay three or four times the amount they now do for tuition. It is important that these educational advantages and incentives come within the reach of the humblest youth of the Republic, in order that they may be productive of the noblest manhood and womanhood.

Time and experience confirm the claim that the wisest and most permanent use of money is to help endow a college. Large wealth imposes obligations to make the best and most permanent use of it. Every man of means ought to be a patron of learning, because it yields the most satisfactory returns. "What better gift can we offer the Republic," says Cicero, "than to teach and

instruct the youth?" Wendell Phillips says that "education is the only interest worthy deep, controlling anxiety of thoughtful men," and President Gilman makes an equally forcible statement, when he says that "to be concerned in the establishment of a university is one of the noblest and most important tasks ever imposed on a community or on a set of men."—*Western Christian Advocate*.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

HON. WILLIAM T. HARRIS.

Careful students of the history of education have noticed the fact that its reforms swing from extreme to extreme. At one time it will become the fashion to lay great stress on the training of the will. Schools will accordingly become places where children are submitted to semi-mechanical processes of discipline to the neglect of individual insight and ability to think. Gradually the pendulum will swing to the other extreme and discipline will be neglected for the intellectual self-activity of the pupils. At first it is astonishing to see this incompatibility between will-training and intellectual development. Any one would suppose that the better the school as regards obedience to rule, the formation of correct habits and the subordination of selfish inclinations to the good of the institution, the better would be the intellectual progress. "Intellectual development must be based on moral character." It does not seem possible that there can be such a mistake as over-education in the direction of morality and good behavior. And yet it has always happened that schools managed by pronounced disciplinarians become more or less mechanical in their methods of instruction and are prone to encourage verbal memorizing rather than original thought. This, too, is a matter of race.

The protest of the new education against the old education strengthens its cause by an appeal to the scientific method, and to the importance of comprehension and insight over mere verbal memory and parrot repetition. But it gets so far in some of its applications that it develops weak traits of its own. It leaves the children so much to their caprice that they fail to develop what is called character or moral tone. They are self-indulgent and have to be amused or else do not choose to give their attention. They are great at play but good for nothing at real work. They do not respect the organization of the school in which they are enrolled and they will not respect the social whole in which they grow up. They will pass through life stumbling over themselves—not able to discriminate their idiosyncrasies from their rational aims and purposes or from their moral duties. In the end even their mastery of scientific

method will not avail to save them from becoming sour and misanthropic, for they will not be able to combine with their fellow-men—they will have no directive power. I do not know of any educational reform so much needed as a theory and practice of education which unites and adjusts these two tendencies—that of the old education toward will-training and that of the new education toward intellectual insight and power of independent thought.

It is the unconscious conviction of the advocates of the older education that character is more important than knowledge. This conviction steels them against the adoption of the good that the new education offers. They see something amiss in the theory of the new education. But they do not realize how fully they could unite what is good in both systems by rigidly confining their mechanical methods to discipline of will-training and adopting the methods of the new education for instruction or intellectual education. The disciplinary side would retain its military exactness without harshness, for the pupil would be permitted to understand and appreciate its motives. On the other hand, in his intellectual work the teacher would constantly press him toward original investigation, which is the highest of scholastic methods. This reform of reforms is urgently needed now, because of the increasing influence of the method of natural science and the consequent tendency to break completely with tradition. Inasmuch as the interest of the pupils is an essential item in effective education, it is held by some that there should be free election of studies, even in the primary school. "The pupil should study only what interests him." "One study is as good as another, provided the pupil pursue it with equal zeal." Here we are on the point of losing sight of the most valuable heritage of the old education, namely, the ideal of a liberal or rounded education, which contains within it the means of opening all the five windows of the soul. For mathematics and natural science open only two of these windows, while literature opens another and history still a fourth. The fifth window is opened by such studies as grammatical syntax, logic, psychology, and philosophical studies. The course of studies adopted is as a whole something psychologically complete. The reform of education that I recommend will discriminate between the individual and social elements in education and provide amply for the retention of both so as to save the moral education of the old and add to it the individuality and self-activity of the new education.—*The Kingdom*.

The Congressional Library building, costing \$6,000,000, will soon be completed, and will then house the largest library in America.

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AS A BASIS OF EDUCATION.

PROF. G. STANLEY HALL.

Anthropology, which is very lately coming into some of our American colleges, is never, in fact, so large as its name. In older and theological institutions it designated the processes in the fall and redemption of man. For some it is mainly anthropometry, the Benedict school having refined some hundred measurements of the skull alone. For others it means the study of primitive man, cave-dwellers and the like. The psychological side which interests us here is devoted to myth, custom, and belief. If psychology is truly historical, it goes back of all finished systems to their roots in the primary thoughts, sensations, and feelings of early man, which grow more sacredly secret and hard to extract as tribes lose their ethnic originality. These must often be elaborated from words, folk-lore, rites, maxims, and social organizations. This higher anthropology seeks for such primeval notions as a naturalist seeks for new species, and it has a passion for "pooling" sentiments, opinions, and views. When, in the development of a race, such material shoots together into cosmogonies, national epics, or ethnic bibles, the psychic basis for a period of culture is laid, a spiritual cosmos begins. Of this same mother-lye, philosophy at its best is but a more elaborate organization. Thus constituted, it labors to start from the common vulgar standpoint and to dignify homely commonplace things and duties, as Socrates did. It is always saturated with local color; and, instead of being gaspingly thin and abstract as it appears to those who in periods of strong discipleship and little originality study the great systems from the texts, ignoring the psychic environment whence they sprung, it always seems the most warm and condensed of all the manifold expressions of man's needs and ideals.

Here, too, belong the studies of childhood from the sentiment of love in the parents on to birth and up to maturity. The soul and body of the young child is freighted with potencies and reverberations from a past we know not how remote, and was, for Plato, of all things in the world, most worthy of love, reverence, and service. To Compayre it is "the most attractive of the new fields of study opened by modern science," and Le Conte says, "It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these studies;" while Garbin has just published a first study of the infant's voice. The first center of the child's psychic life, the mouth, toward which everything and every motion goes; the extraordinary sensitiveness of touch with all the organs of the adult skin concentrated on one-sixth the space; the slow development of the *ego* within, as distinct from the *non-ego* which includes all outside the bounding dermal surface; the slow development of the seeing-power till it becomes a passion; and the gradual co-ordination of the elements of speech and motion—all these are full of lessons for the psychologist. The centers for eye, ear, motion seem to develop in relative independence, and a plenty of play and even selfishness appear to be necessary in order to associate these elements of the *ego*, or self, into a unity so complete that shock or even hypnotism can not decompose it. The first six years of childhood are marked by growth so amazing as to suggest the six days of creation, while

such problems as personality, the origin of language, character, temperament, will probably never have any solution unless they are found in the study of infancy, the growth of which epitomizes under our eyes the history of the race, each day sometimes representing perhaps the race development of centuries. Adult psychology, which is chiefly taught, even to teachers, while it does not disqualify them for their work, is a very different thing from these practical yet scientific researches into the genesis of the human soul. Thus, it is not strange that so many recent associations, centers and studies, almost by the score, upon nearly every aspect of child-life and adolescence, now promise to make every stage of education more scientific than ever before.

The one chief and immediate field of application for all this work is its application to education, considered as the science of human nature and the art of developing it to its fullest maturity. It is especially opposed to low views of higher education, which are so prevalent often in higher places. It regards all the real history of the world, from protoplasm up, eliminating all stationary and retrograde movements, as educational. The philosophy of education, of history, and of life are one. Every institution, nation or period, subject and man, is judged by its service to education in this large sense. Philosophy in our colleges has often gone into by and forbidden ways; its only justification is the service it can render to education.—*The Forum*.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the COURIER. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM E. CHANNING, D. D.

Six volumes. 1841-1849.

This collection of Channing's writings has long since passed the ordeal of criticism. Many of the Addresses and Reviews were colored by the times. Their emphasis of human freedom as against Calvinism, and especially against slavery as it then existed in this country, are still gratefully remembered. Channing stood for that liberality which is so all-pervasive to-day, and which is now becoming a grave danger to many. The spirit he breathed, rather than the Unitarianism he preached, has left its impress on the country he loved. He could not emphasize education too strongly.

A COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, abridged from Smith, with important additions and improvements from many scholars, by Rev. Samuel W. Barnum; 500 maps and engravings.

This work proposes to be a standard Dictionary for the people. It seems to be more full and complete than other abridgments of Smith's three octavo volumes. We commend it to those who cannot obtain the larger work.

A NEW HARMONY AND EXPOSITION OF THE GOSPELS, by James Strong, M. A. 1852.

The author of this work, excellent in its day, has just entered his well-earned rest in heaven. His later and larger works, the "Cyclopedia" and "Concordance" especially, have overshadowed this earlier production. It was published before he became a Professor in Drew Theological Seminary, and showed his fitness for that position. While somewhat out of date now, no student can regard himself a master of New Testament Harmonies without knowing this one.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REFORMATION OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, by J. H. Merle D'Aubigne. 1847.

Fifty years leaves this still a standard and classic work. The movement it describes will be full of interest as long as time

endures. Some phases of it may well be studied anew in these days when Romanism and Protestantism are face to face in the new world. Is not one still formalism allying itself with the forces and powers of the world, while the other is spiritual, by its ever new life changing and uplifting individuals and society?

THE THRONES AND PALACES OF BABYLON AND NINEVEH, by John P. Newman, D. D. 1876.

This description of "a thousand miles on horseback," from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea, among scenes and ruins of the world's oldest history, is in Dr. (now Bishop) Newman's luminous and interesting style, and is well illustrated.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS, by Dr. Elisha Kent Kane.

This is not a record of scientific investigations, but a popular narrative of the adventures of Dr. Kane's party during the seasons of 1853 and 1854, while in search of Sir John Franklin. The illustrations add to the fascination of the story.

A THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, by the Rev. Charles Buck; revised and improved by the Rev. George Bush, A. M. 1841.

The author says, "perhaps it may be said that the theology is too antiquated to please a liberal, philosophising, and refined age." While the book did pass through numerous editions, we fear the author's prejudgment is now true. The book is shelved.

OUR COUNTRY—ITS POSSIBLE FUTURE AND ITS PRESENT CRISIS, by Josiah Strong, 1885.

Of a work so well known we need only say with Austin Phelps, "This is a powerful book. Its great strength lies in its facts." They should not be forgotten.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH, by James Everett. 1842.

A little volume that may well be read by the wisest who wish to live useful lives.

SIR FRANCIS BACON'S CIPHER STORY. Book III, by O. W. Owen, M. D. 1894.

Ingenuity is manifest in weaving this story of the Spanish Armada out of the plays of Shakespeare, with help from the *Fairie Queene*, and the works of Peel, Greene, Marlowe, Burton, and Bacon. This is certainly a reversal of the methods of the higher critics of the Old Testament, and we would suggest to Dr. Owen that when he gets through proving Bacon to be the author of nearly all the English literature of his day, that he try his hand on proving Moses to be the author of the Pentateuch.

"UEBER INNERVATIONS-EMPFINDUNGEN," by A. E. Segsworth, B. A., Hon. Fellow in Psychology of Clark University.

A brief pamphlet dealing with the sensations of innervation, or the sending of stimulation to an organ through its nerves. Is there any sense of effort in it? An interesting question in physiological psychology.

"ENGLISH AUTHORS; a Hand Book of English Literature from Chaucer to Living Writers." By Mildred Rutherford, Athens, Ga. 1890.

"AMERICAN AUTHORS; a Hand-Book of American Literature." Same author. 1894.

Two fair volumes from the Southland. The first title of each book is the better. They do not deal with the literature, but with the authors. The origin and purpose of a book should influence our judgment. These are the result of school room work, and retain "that which is apt to interest and claim the attention of the young." But it is a question whether this last purpose is not carried so far as to give very false impressions to scholars who have no other knowledge of the authors described. If John Wesley is to be introduced is it fair to only name his "Journals" and "Hymns"? If the author is to be described is it just only to tell of the failure of his Kingswood school, and to picture the infelicity of his marital relations? The second volume is better and gives a good bird's-eye view of American authors.

SERMONS, by Rev. J. S. Buckminster. 1814.

The author seems to have been one of the unfortunates, sometimes called a genius. He read Latin at four years of age, and in the same year had his father read Greek to him. He graduated early, was a bright star in the pulpit of Brattle Street Church, Boston, at twenty, and in his grave at twenty-eight. This volume is his memorial.

NOTES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT, by John Wesley, A. M. 1818.

SERMONS, by the Rev. John Wesley, A. M.; two volumes. 1843.

Standard works in all the branches of Methodism. "The Sermons are remarkable for their terseness and purity of their style; the transparency and compactness of their thoughts, and a logical force which is not subtle, but the fruit of a 'keen, clear insight.'" The Notes have "won approval from many eminent scholars," "for conciseness, spirituality, acuteness, and soundness of opinion."

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HEROD THE GREAT, by Wm. M. Willcutt. 1861.

The writer tries to carry three threads in his hand and weave them into a story that shall give prominence to the Birth of the Christ. First, the Roman history of the time; second, the history of Herod; third, the history of the witnesses to the birth of Christ.

A MANUAL OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY, by M. E. Thalheimer. 1874.

A large class of Methodist ministers who tried to pass Conference examinations on this work will be willing that it should go to the shelves of the University Library.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, by Adam Clarke, LL. D., F. A. S., selected from Clarke's Works by Samuel Dunn. 1837.

It was in the thought of this great scholar to prepare the Theological Institutes of Methodism, but the work was left to Richard Watson. Selections do not make a system.

SPIRITUAL REFLECTIONS ON HOLY SCRIPTURE, by Robert Hawker, D. D. 1845.

Selections of the reflections of the author which he appended to the close of his comments on each chapter of the Bible.

HEROES OF METHODISM, by J. B. Wakeley. 1856.

MEMOIRS OF REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., by Samuel Ireneus Prime. 1862.

LIFE AND TIMES OF NATHAN BANGS, D. D., by Abel Stevens, LL. D. 1863.

Biographical studies of a kind once more general than now. The last is of historical value in the first century of Methodism in America.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK, by W. G. Brownlow. 1862.

This is history from a personal standpoint, giving some inside views of the "Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession." It certainly has some dark pictures that are almost forgotten in these days of common loyalty.

RIFLE, AXE, AND SADDLE BAGS, by W. H. Millburn. 1857.

Four lectures by the "blind man eloquent," who is now Chaplain of the United States Senate, and still a preacher of remarkable power.

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR, by Ik Marvel. 1850-1863.

Day dreams that take one into the inner life—behind the masks—where mind and heart are themselves—where we may, perchance, see ourselves as others do not see us—and be the better for it.

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Proposed Buildings and Endowments of the American University.

ADMINISTRATION HALL.

This should combine Library and Chapel; or Library and Chapel might be detached, the whole forming one group. The Administration Hall should contain the general offices for the management of all Departments, and also a Senate Chamber, as an auditorium for the general assembly purposes of the University.

HALL OF SCIENCE.

For the following Departments of Study.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, BIOLOGY

HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Departments.

METAPHYSICS AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, ARCHEOLOGY,
 THEISM, COMPARATIVE RELIGION, PSYCHOLOGY, LOGIC AND
 ETHICS, SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS, CIVICS.

HALL OF LAW.

HALL OF HISTORY.

Departments.

AMERICAN, EUROPEAN (west and north), MEDITERRANEAN,
 ORIENTAL.

HALL OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Departments.

ORIENTAL AND SEMITIC, GREEK, LATIN, ROMANCE, GER-
 MANIC, ENGLISH.

HALL OF MEDICINE.

In addition to these buildings there will be needed special endowments for instruction in the various Halls classified under the general names of Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, and Studentships. It is preferred, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, that gifts of both Halls and Endowments should bear the names of the donors, or of such friends, living or deceased, as they may designate.

The University grounds comprise a tract of nearly ninety acres, situated on the northwest heights of Washington. This space furnishes commanding sites for all the above buildings, with such others as the future may prove to be necessary for the full development of the University. The arrangement of the grounds is under the care of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who will advise with reference to the location of the Halls.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

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Ten Million (\$10,000,000) Dollars is to be Expended in De-
velopments.**

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The attention of Preachers—especially of the Methodist Episcopal Church—is called to this University Settlement. They well know that while the University is in no sense sectarian, it was conceived by Bishop John F. Hurst, has been cordially approved by the General Conference, and is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These lots adjoin the Campus of the University, which will practically be an open Park. It is estimated that the University property has increased five-fold in value in three years—and this will have correspondingly increased the value of surrounding property. It is now announced that ample funds will soon be available, and that work will begin on the first Hall not later than the ensuing season. With such bright prospects before the University, together with the rapid development of Northwest Washington, both Preachers and Professional Men wishing to make large or small investments for rapid accumulation of profits, or that they may secure sites on which to build future homes of comfort and elegance at reasonable cost, will find this a rare opportunity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of inquiry in reference to the American University Heights, and Mr. J. D. Croissant, I would say, that *there can be no doubt about the early location of the buildings for the great University on the site already purchased.* When these improvements begin, the property in the immediate vicinity will, of course, greatly enhance in value. This site is well chosen, is high and right in the line of march of improvements.

As to Mr. Croissant, I have known him well for many years, and can confidently say that he is perfectly reliable and trustworthy, and any representations he may make you can depend upon.

Yours very truly,

JOHN P. NEWMAN,
Bishop of the M. E. Church.

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James McCosh.

The recent death of this great man leaves a name forever linked with Princeton, that Princeton can not limit. He was a great educator in more than one direction. His published works make a list of more than 25 goodly volumes, besides many writings of minor importance. It was the author's joy that these paid financially, but their wide influence on the world of thought will bring a far richer harvest.

That such a voluminous author could also be a great teacher is not so surprising as are some other successes. In Queen's College, Belfast, he showed his power in arousing, stimulating, and leading students to do magnificent work. Many a Princetonian will say to those born out of due time, "Ah, but you were not a pupil of the great McCosh!"

The greater marvel in this man's career was that in addition to being such an author and teacher, he could also be a great administrator. When he came to Princeton it was "weak and fast losing its place among colleges of the first rank. On his departure Princeton is one of the foremost institutions of learning in America." He seemed at once to elevate the character of the college, inspire enthusiasm in his faculty and students, and awaken the respect and compel the confidence of the public.

The day had passed when "Hopkins at one end of a log and a student at the other" could be thought a university. The career of McCosh at Princeton would have been far different, and Princeton far in the background, but for the new "logs"—the material equipments—that loyal friends gave to help the magnificent leader in his work. Robert Bonner, Henry G. Marquand, John C. Green, the Stuarts, and others who poured nearly \$3,000,000 into Princeton's treasury, were the Aaron's and Hur's who upheld the hands of this modern Moses, and without whom his battle could not have gone so bravely. The fine array of buildings, the Halstead Observatory, the Gymnasium, Reunion Hall, the Library, the School of Science, University Hall, Witherspoon Hall, Observatory of Instruction, Murray Hall, Marquand Chapel, and the Biological Laboratory, were all given during his presidency. These, and the endowments added, made Princeton's growth possible. They show what well-placed wealth may help to accomplish in other directions to-day. And is there an opportunity so favorable anywhere as in The American University at Washington? Here, as many buildings, with other material equipments, will launch a university amid facilities unequalled on the continent.

Great Training Schools.

The War Department has recently published a volume on the Organization, Armaments, and Progress of Armies. It is startling in its figures. The war footings of the nations are: Russia, 13,014,865; Germany, 3,600,000; Italy, 3,105,036; France, 2,850,000; Austria, 1,794,175; England, 662,000; Switzerland, 486,000; Spain, 400,000; Mexico, 162,000; Belgium, 140,000; and so on through the nations. The annual cost of these great forces is simply appalling: Russia expends \$186,349,000; France, \$127,000,000; Germany, \$118,118,825; England, \$89,000,000; Austria, \$55,235,000; Spain, \$28,128,000; Switzerland, \$10,550,000; Mexico, \$7,500,000. The annual cost of the armies of the world is at least one billion dollars.

And what are these armies but great training schools? They are made up largely of young men during the period when mental and moral training can only be won-

when habits are formed and characters shaped for life. Were they actually schools of real physical culture, for the development of independent manhood, and a genuine loyalty to right and lofty patriotism for country, there might be some offset to this vast expenditure of time and money. But we fear from rumors and reports that these vast camps on which millions are expended are not only training schools that fit for war, bloodshed and destruction, but are also schools of vice, idleness, and disloyalty.

We are glad the United States does not rank high in the above list. It is surely better for us to have more students in our colleges and universities than soldiers in our camps. We believe our late war showed that the college can, on need, turn out as good soldiers as the camp. But how much better the result of the college in other respects. It would surely be wisdom for America to continue this policy. But if she is to do so she must put into her schools something like the millions that other nations are putting into their camps. American philanthropy to education is magnificent, but the gift to colleges and universities of what Russia expends on camps in one year would well nigh double all our permanent equipments.

Our universities are the training camps of the Prince of Peace. As such they are not to be supported by taxes enforced by law. The Prince of Peace asks voluntary service of his followers. This voluntary principle is the accepted one in American university work. On this ground we appeal to all friends of peace, of purity, of patriotism, of Christianity, to put voluntarily into our camps of learning, annually, at least a tithe of what Russia puts into her camps of war.

Gifts to Education.

In these days, when the wealthy are giving their thousands, hundreds of thousands, and even millions, to education, we hope that the people who have but one talent will not yield to the old temptation to bury it in the napkin. Education must ever be dear to the common people, and they must never cease to carry our educational institutions in their hearts, and help them by the humbler gifts within their power. The beginnings of Oxford in England read like a romance, gifts of all kinds, some of them most comical, being offered by the people and accepted by the authorities.

Nor should we forget that in 1636 the Massachusetts Colonial Legislature voted £400 toward the founding of the college which is now Harvard; that in 1637 John Harvard gave £800 and his library of 300 volumes. Then Boone says, in his book on "Education in the United States," the people of the colony caught his spirit.

Among the magistrates themselves, £200 was subscribed a part in books. All did something, even the indigent; one subscribed a number of sheep; another, nine shillings' worth of cloth; one, a ten-shilling pewter flagon; others, a fruit dish, a sugar spoon, a silver-tipped jug, one great salt, one small trencher salt, &c. From such small beginnings did the institution take its start. No rank, no class of men, is unrepresented. The school was of the people."

So should it be still. Not only to missions, but to education, also, should every person give. To poor and rich alike we make our appeal for The American University.

Recent Events.

Several events of especial interest have recently occurred in Methodist educational institutions. Among these are the installment of Dr. Morris as Professor of Practical Theology in Boston University; the inauguration of Dr. Plantz as President of Lawrence University, of which the Vice-Chancellor was an interested spectator; the formal opening of the Fayerweather Gymnasium of Wesleyan University; the formal opening of the Orrington Lunt Library at the Northwestern University; and the dedication of the Hoyt-Bowen Dormitory at Drew Theological Seminary, at which Bishop Hurst delivered a most beautiful and appropriate address on "The Romance of Drew." We reprint most of this address from the *Christian Advocate*, hoping it may help some reader to erect a building for The American University that will draw even a more eloquent oration from the brain and heart of our Chancellor.

The Epworth League Fund.

We are glad to report that the interest of the Epworth League in this part of the University enterprise does not abate. The action of some Conferences shows that the ministers, too, desire that the Young People of Methodism might be more fully aroused on the subject of education. We rejoice in what the Leagues have been doing in this Thanksgiving time for the Missionary Society. It shows what they can do. It proves that the Leaguers are not afraid to give, as well as sing and pray, and enjoy themselves in social and literary ways, or engage in local deeds of mercy and help. We confidently expect that these enthusiastic workers will put their average of \$1 per member into The American University.

HON. ALDEN SPEARE, of Boston, Mass., has given a library building to his native town, Chelsea, Vt.

Progress.

F. L. OLIMSTED AND SON, the landscape architects of Boston, have been in Washington during the past month consulting with the Commissioners on plans for the extension of streets and avenues throughout the District. They spent an evening, also, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of The American University, discussing some vital points in the plan for the grounds. Some difficulties were then overcome, and others so arranged that they can be eliminated, it is hoped, in the near future. The result will be the speedy completion of the plans, so that grading may begin in the early spring.

Recent Gifts.

While the COURIER is on the press the treasurer has received \$140 additional on the Library Alcove Fund referred to in our last issue, and also \$1,170 interest, a partial payment for the year on investments in securities.

A much interested friend in Washington has offered \$500, to be expended in the grading of the University grounds, on the condition that work shall be begun before May 1, 1895. The executive committee accepted the gift, and work will be started.

A wealthy and benevolent gentleman in the northwest has agreed to endow a scholarship when the University opens to students, the said scholarship to be filled by a graduate of a school in which he is much interested. The graduate must win it by competitive examination.

That Telescope Lens.

In several past issues of the COURIER reference has been made to the offer of Dr. John Peate, of Greenville, Penn., to make for The American University the largest reflector-telescope lens in existence, on the condition that the actual expense was defrayed. We waited for some friend to accept the offer in behalf of the University. The liberal proposal of Dr. Peate was to expire on September 27. He felt that if it was not accepted then, he must take up other work. This meant the loss of this gift. In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor assumed the responsibility of accepting Dr. Peate's offer. So the lens is to come to the University.

It will be five feet and two inches in diameter. The cost will only be about \$3,500. There is no doubt about Dr. Peate's skill and ability to make such a lens. He has already made a number that are in actual and successful use. Its use and value are shown in the article

we republish elsewhere on "A Great Telescope," proposed by Sir Joshua Grubb. Photography of the heavenly bodies is the most promising line of astronomical work at present, and for this a large lens is necessary. The University is to be congratulated that Dr. Peate is already arranging to go to work. It will require nearly two years to complete it.

ASBURY HALL.

Neither time nor "the times" can dampen the ardor and enthusiasm of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this memorial to the hero of early American Methodism. The total now pledged is about \$72,000. This is splendid giving, and a magnificent endorsement of the enterprise. It assures the erection in due time of the Asbury Hall of The American University. The following pledges have been made since our last issue in September:

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

\$100—J. C. Hartzell.

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE.

\$100—C. B. Brecount.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

\$100—D. T. Davis, H. J. Talbot, T. H. Willis (by Mrs. Willis), J. E. Steele (by W. F. M. S.), J. E. Steele (by W. H. Adams), J. E. Steele (by Epworth League), J. E. Steele (by Mrs. Steele), J. M. Baxter, H. S. Headen (by Mrs. Headen), Wm. Teller (by his wife), E. E. Urner (Mrs. Urner), John Royer (Mrs. Royer), W. R. Halstead (by College Avenue S. S., Bloomington, Ind.), J. H. Ketcham, Frank Edinborough (by Mrs. Edinborough), M. S. Heavenridge (by Mrs. Heavenridge), E. R. Vest, J. B. Likely, C. E. Asbury.

\$50—B. A. May, Willis Winger.

\$25—H. C. Clipping, W. B. Collins, A. Hurlstone, Wm. McK. Hester.

\$10—Rachel Clark.

SOUTHEAST INDIANA CONFERENCE.

\$225—H. A. Buchtel, G. H. McLaughlin.

\$100—Robert Roberts, J. A. Sargent, T. I. Coultas, Charles Tinsley (by Wm. Newkirk), Harvey Harris, C. C. Edwards, J. R. T. Lathrop, J. H. Martin, H. S. Hilton, J. W. Mellender (by Wm. Newkirk), J. H. Ford.

\$50—G. L. Curtiss, J. H. Doddridge, L. W. Moore (by E. D. Woods), E. B. Rawls, S. W. Troyer, G. W. Cohagan.

\$30—A. N. Marlatt.

\$25—C. C. Edwards (by Sarah C. Spiegel), F. I. Tincher, M. A. Farr, A. R. Beach.

\$10—J. W. Currant, E. H. Wood, A. M. Sowden, John Machlan.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

\$50—H. W. Key, J. Braden, L. M. Moores, C. E. Alexander.

\$25—Fannie B. Key, J. A. W. Moore.

\$15—B. F. Whitley, A. Swift, J. Howson, Joseph Harrison.

\$10—R. A. Fletcher, J. P. Price, D. C. Ransom, A. L. Nelson, J. W. Hall, J. E. Richmond, J. P. Gregg, Simon Ridout, Stephen T. Miller, J. F. R. Summerhill, F. W. Puryear.

\$6—James F. Foster, J. W. Richmond.

\$5—J. H. Coppag, S. B. Danley, Sallie Johnson, J. B. Bradford, J. R. Ransom, H. Primm, Thomas Belcher, H. Robinson, W. Ellison, A. M. Porter, J. L. Massey, Mrs. Rebecca Crutchfield, Miss Birdie Farmer, Calvin Pickett, B. F. Anderson, James Pickett, F. J. Yeargin, W. H. Vaughn, Alonzo Jones, A. P. Blackmore, G. W. Marsh, I. N. Shadd.

\$4—W. M. Bryant.

\$3—R. Johnson, Robert H. Johnson, Thomas Ward, M. Williams.

\$2—H. E. Erwin.

\$1—L. L. C. Fields, James Price.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

\$100—Thomas G. McCreary (by Thomas F. McCreary, Jr.)

\$50—J. W. Asbury (by Louis C. Mills).

\$36—Charles E. Hammond, Wm. P. Banks (by John B. Robinson).

\$25—Joseph M. Carter, Samuel L. Clark.

\$20—Kynette Clayton, Daniel P. Searcy (by John B. Robinson), Otis O. Knight (by Dr. Thomas F. McCreary).

\$15—Wm. P. Banks, James A. Hassell, Ulysses G. Paschal (by J. C. Paschal), Ephraim R. Conder, John W. Faulkner, John D. Holland.

\$10—Francis M. Morgan, Wm. H. Stricklin, Virgil Pafford, David L. McCaleb (by S. G. and T. L. McCaleb), Allen L. Wheatley, Charles A. Stockwell, Wm. C. Carter, Rufus F. Wilmoth, John P. Williams, George S. Hicks (by John Miller), Davis H. Martin, William Clayton (by J. R. and Kynette Clayton), Ephraim H. Creasy.

\$5—John W. St. John, John R. McGowan.

Acknowledgment.

It is our purpose to acknowledge all gifts to The American University in the columns of THE COURIER. We have published from time to time lists of the ministers who have made pledges to the Asbury Hall Fund. Quite a number have been making payments on these pledges, some of them in full, others in part. We give below a list of all payments to this fund up to date. Such acknowledgments will be made in the future as payments are received. Our thanks go to each giver also, with a personal receipt. May not these gifts stimulate many laymen to invest in the University also?

\$1,010—C. C. McCabe.

\$250—M. D'c. Crawford.

\$200—C. W. Baldwin, P. M. Watters.

\$125—C. S. Harrower.

\$100—Abel Stevens, Wesley Webster, M. L. Smyser, A. J. Hawk, Daniel Wise, C. W. Buoy, Fields Hermance, G. O. Ferguson, J. B. Merwin (\$30 by Wooster, Worth, and Beiler), Robert Knapp, Wm. Wood (by F. A. Hatch), B. S. Burnham, Samuel L. Beiler, Thomas

H. Pearne, Manassas Miller (by Wesley Chambers), S. S. Benedict, W. G. Browning, A. C. Morehouse (by Wm. Leonard), Gordon Moore, Lucien Clark, Asbury Lowrey, Richard Harcourt, Wm. N. Tatt, C. H. Buck, S. Lowther, G. H. Gregory, Marcus L. Taft, R. Vanhorne, H. A. Buttz, Harvey Harris, J. M. Thoburn (by G. P. Hukill), William Herr.

\$76—V. F. Brown.

\$70.66—J. C. Nicholson.

\$70—C. T. House.

\$65.50—T. M. West.

\$56—D. C. Vance.

\$50—H. E. Swan (by T. E. Hinshaw), R. M. Stratton, S. L. Bowman, Charles Sheard, Charles H. Barnard, W. H. Peters, D. M. Browning, L. T. Wideman, B. C. Warren, L. R. Dunn (by S. Rowland and Mrs. H. F. Clark), W. H. Mickle, Abraham Davis, Thomas Lamont, T. S. Bond, B. L. McElroy, A. Gilruth.

\$43—H. D. Ketcham.

\$40—W. A. Layton, J. Y. Bates, J. A. B. Wilson.

\$35—M. R. Webster, D. F. Pierce, A. F. Chaffee, A. B. Sniff.

\$34—H. Hewitt, E. L. Seamans.

\$33.33—W. L. Slutz.

\$33—R. E. Smith, G. L. Tufts, T. F. Royal (by S. O. Royal), J. W. Welsh.

\$31—W. McIntosh.

\$28—J. B. Wentworth (by A. O.).

\$27.50—P. S. Butts, D. Mann (by Mrs. A. M. Mann).

\$25—Bishop S. M. Merrill (by 25 members of Wilmington Conference), J. S. Haugh, T. H. Burch, J. H. Myers, Milton Smith, W. S. Edwards, L. B. Wilson, G. Lansing Taylor (by B.), G. W. Townsend, C. F. Burdick (by J. W. Somerville), Class of 4th Year, S. W. Kansas Conference (by A. B. Westwood), J. B. Graham, T. S. Wilcox, C. W. McPherson, H. E. Wing, B. F. Thomas, H. B. Westervelt, J. F. Bell, J. C. Jackson.

\$20—W. F. D. Noble, Alexander McAllister, E. Tinker, F. B. Upham, J. M. Brashares.

\$16.66—C. Herbert Richardson.

\$15—P. P. Wesley, J. R. Schultz, C. H. Payne, W. M. Carr, J. C. Wharton.

\$13—E. H. W. Barden.

\$12.50—F. Stiehler.

\$10—H. G. Dodds, C. D. Shepard, T. L. Tompkinson, D. F. Barnes, N. C. Alger, J. F. Grimes, Patrick Henry, Geo. H. Smith, D. S. Monroe, J. C. Wilhelm, F. B. Stockdale, J. H. Mortimer, W. T. Hill, F. D. Abrams, C. M. VanPelt, G. W. Green, R. D. Morgan, George Aten, T. M. Ricketts, T. G. Wakefield, M. V. B. Evans, W. W. Trout, M. E. Ketcham.

\$9—W. McK. Riley.

\$8—W. L. McDowell, F. E. Vance, J. N. Shoop.

\$6—C. W. Rishell.

\$5.25—C. H. Reynolds.

\$5—F. M. Turrentine, Joseph Gray, Richard Hinkle, D. G. Watson, M. L. Drum, L. O. Deputy, C. J. Wells, B. D. Hypes, J. W. Adams, Class of 4th Year, Ohio Conference (by W. H. Miller), F. R. Crooks.

\$3—James Robinson.

\$2—Seth C. Cary, B. F. Delo, E. L. Eslinger.

\$1—Henry B. Peters, Col. Paton, Philip Brown, Chillies Jenkins, J. L. Dalby.

Needs.

Grading the Grounds.

The offer of \$500 for this purpose, on condition that work is begun before May 1, 1895, makes it needful that the Trustees have additional funds for this special purpose by that time. There are doubtless those who are interested in the beauty of the grounds, that they should be laid out to the best advantage and in harmony with the best principles of landscape architecture, and who would be willing to help in this direction. It is not the purpose to undertake the immediate grading or landscaping of the whole site, but of the part to be soon used, that the trees and shrubbery may be growing. Who will help in this good work?

The Telescope Lens.

In another column we refer to the acceptance of this gift, on condition that the actual expense of material, &c., be defrayed. Dr. Peate has already begun his arrangements for the work. A firm in Butler, Penn., has consented to make the rough disc from which the lens is to be ground. We are still desirous that some friend of Dr. Peate's, or more particularly of the University, will assume this expense. Is there not some one who will undertake the expense of the entire telescope, and let it bear their name, as do the *Yokes* Telescope, or the *Lick* Observatory? The amount necessary to complete the lens is only \$3,500, and may be paid gradually during the next year, or even two years.

Buildings.

Still the feeling is growing in intensity that it is time to begin building. The management feels the importance of this as keenly as others can. The preparations for it have been pushed as rapidly as the future interests of the enterprise would warrant. Changes in the plan of avenues and grades adjoining the property of the University have necessitated great care and some delay. As mentioned elsewhere, it is now hoped that the recent visit of F. L. Olmsted and Son will result in all these matters being speedily adjusted.

Meanwhile architects have been at work, and a complete set of plans for the principal quadrangle of the University have just been received at the office. We wish we could lay these before all our readers. We hope that in the near future we may be able to give some reduced sketches.

They make a picture that would cause the hearts of all our friends to leap for joy.

We now hope that all will be ready for friends, who have been considering the matter of erecting a building, to give the order for work to begin in the

spring. Are there not many who would be willing to give from \$1,000 to \$25,000 to start this work early in the new year? We would like to erect two, or even three buildings, at the same time, as it would reduce the final expense in many ways. Do not hesitate to write us, and send whatever amount you can for the building fund. The "widow's mite" is not only still acceptable to our Lord, but may be so blessed by Him as to be a mighty inspiration and help on earth.

A GREAT TELESCOPE.

The next great telescope which focuses the attention of contemporary astronomers and excites the wonder of the public in general, will be a giant among its kind. It is now being widely discussed as the great 10-foot reflector, and will have a diameter of 10 feet, a length of 80 feet, and weigh somewhere between 50 and 100 tons, most probably the latter. Among all the big tubes now pointed at the heavens, it will consequently stand very much in the position of the first 100-ton gun as compared with the smaller bores which preceded it, and its most interesting scientific aspect will be the departure which it represents from existing methods of construction, as well as the influence it will have upon the plans for the great telescopes of the future, and the new knowledge of the universe which will come to us through them.

Great telescopes used for photography require an exactness of the adjustment and clock-work motion to counteract the motion of the earth, and keep them fixed in exactly the same relative position to the object being photographed, which is almost impossible to obtain with the great tubes and augmented weight now desired.

The great reflectors of the future, however, will have no weight at all, mechanically speaking, because they will be floated in water. This strange and novel principle, due to the invention of Dr. Common, is impossible in the case of refractors, because the observer would necessarily be at the bottom of the water, but with reflectors it shows every promise of availability and enduring success. Consequently, all the great reflectors of the future will probably be tank telescopes, and this departure is perhaps the greatest novelty in telescope mounting that has yet appeared.

Sir Howard Grubb as a telescope maker occupies the highest rank. His whole life has been devoted to the study of telescopes and their mounting, and his works at Dublin have built, among others, the great Vienna telescope, the great Melbourne reflector, and many others of less note, including a new 28-inch refractor for Greenwich Observatory, which he has just completed, and a 26-inch photographic instrument for the same observatory, which he has in hand. He is to build this new monster.

Sir Howard being asked as to the present status of the 10-foot reflector, said: "I have been asked for and have prepared estimates and a model of that instrument. There are three different projects under discussion, but with these I am not concerned. I shall merely make and mount the instrument, if desired. It will have a double steel tube 80 feet in length. The thickness of the steel will be three-eighths of an inch, and the two steel shells will be separated by a space of three inches. The

object of this is to equalize the temperature and avoid the mixture and consequent movement of the air at the mouth of the tube. This movement would arise from the difference of temperature between the air inside and that outside, and would cause a consequent movement in the rays of light. To escape this I use a pump to suck out the air from the cavity between the shells which is closed at the top and open at the bottom inside the tube. I thus obtain a steady, slow current of air passing down the tube and avoid the injurious irregular mixture.

"The instrument complete will weigh perhaps as much as 100 tons, though no weight will fall on the bearings. It would probably be a mechanical impossibility to drive an instrument of this weight by clockwork, if it were mounted in the ordinary way, with the absolute steadiness, smoothness and accuracy necessary for observing, and, above all, for photographic purposes. The only way of getting rid of the weight is the ingenious method of flotation, first suggested by Dr. Common, a principle which I have somewhat developed in the present instance. The steel tube carrying the reflector at the bottom, will float in a reservoir 100 feet in diameter, and 50 or 60 feet deep. The tube will be watertight, of course."

"How much power will be required for its movement?"

"The power will be very small. A one-horse-power gas engine will be used to charge storage cells in the day time, the current from which will be ample to drive the requisite electro-motors at night. The force will be independent of the weight of the telescope, and depend only on the friction necessary to be overcome in moving it through the water. The water currents will not affect the steadiness, as they will sub-side in a few moments. With a pair of trunnions attached to the tube at the water line, and these carried on a polar axis, we have an equatorially-mounted telescope without any weight whatever on the bearings of the declination axis. More than this, the tube may be lightened by an amount nearly equal to the weight of the polar axis, and there will then be practically no weight upon the bearings of that axis. There will be this disadvantage, that it will not be convenient to use the instrument within 15 degrees of the pole. I could plan it to work closer to the pole than this, but I prefer to have the instrument do perfectly nine-tenths of all the work that will be required of it rather than strain it into doing five degrees more of work that would only be of use on rare occasions."

"What kind of a reflector will it be?"

"I have designed it on the Newtonian plan. In all reflectors the light passes down the tube to a concave mirror, which reflects it and would bring it to a focus in the tube at a distance depending upon the shape of the mirror. Before coming to a focus, however, the light is received on a small mirror and again reflected to an eyepiece located in a convenient position for observation. In the Gregorian form this small mirror is concave, and the light is reflected from it down the tube through a hole in the center of the large mirror. The eye-piece is placed in this hole, and the observer looks up the tube in a manner precisely similar to that necessary with an ordinary reflector. In the Cassegrain form the reflector is convex, but is placed inside the focus, and the light is also shown through the centre of the large mirror, and the direction of observation is exactly the same. It is obvious that

neither of these forms would do for the floating telescope. The other form is that known as the Newtonian, in which the light from the large mirror is received on a small, flat mirror placed in the upper end of the tube and inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. The image of the object looked at is thus formed at the side of the tube, through a hole in which it is observed. This form has the lower end of the tube completely closed, and is especially suitable for the method of flotation which I propose."

"What will be the size of the large mirror?"

"About ten feet in diameter. If, as I expect, I can procure the material for one of that size, it will be of silver on glass. This is a film of silver from a chemical solution deposited upon the face, not the back, of the glass. It is extremely thin, being estimated at one two hundred thousandth of an inch in thickness, but it makes the best reflecting mirror for this purpose. It is deposited on glass of the highest polish."

"What will be the cost of such a mirror?"

"About £10,000."

"What great advantages do you look for from the use of the 10-foot refractor?"

"Generally speaking, all those advantages which come from increased optical power. During the last ten or fifteen years we have advanced some 15 inches in the size of our refractors, that of the Yerkes being now 40 inches. In the next ten or fifteen years we may advance proportionately, and probably eventually attain a refractor of 60 inches. All those who use large telescopes know only too well that the larger the aperture the fewer are the opportunities on which it can be used with advantage, and the question has often been discussed as to whether the useful limit of aperture has not already been reached except where the instrument can be mounted in such favored localities as Arequipa, for instance. The conditions of life at these isolated stations are not of the happiest, however, and though observers, in the cause of science, may put up with the difficulties temporarily, they will not do so permanently, and the conditions so far interfere with the steadiness of the work that relays of workers have already been found necessary in some cases, which plan is open to objections. It appears, however, that the new photographic system is independent to a great extent of atmospheric disturbance. Consequently we can use and use with efficiency large instruments conveniently within the confines of civilization, a great gain in itself.

"Moreover, we shall be able to use with advantage, and in these accessible positions, instruments of a far greater power than have hitherto been built, and instruments whose value was very doubtful so long as the old system of eye observations was the only one available. Photography, in other words, has created a demand for larger and larger telescopes. Whenever we double the diameter of the aperture, we get four times the light. In photography this is of maximum importance, because by doubling the diameter we can obtain a result, say in one hour, which previously required four. A 12-hour exposure, other things being equal, should give us as good a photograph as 48 hours' exposure with an instrument of half the size. Now, we can certainly obtain these large instruments in the form of reflectors, while it is doubtful if we shall be able to in the form of refractors."—*Buffalo Express.*



SITE OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SITE.

In the above picture of the site of The American University, we have tried to give our friends a glimpse of the ground on which the Administration Hall is soon to be erected, and a hint of the fine view over the Potomac valley. The open plateau, 400 feet above the Potomac, on which the building will stand, is quite well represented, but it was impossible to get into a photograph, and thence into a "half-tone," and thence on paper, anything like a fair representation of what has been known in Washington as "*The Inland View.*" Such is its beauty that for years people have been driving out by this site, just to enjoy the finest scenery in all this region. The picture gives but a small segment of the semi-circle of landscape, 40 miles wide, swinging from the broad reaches of the Potomac in the south, over the Manassas battlefields, along the distant Blue Ridge of the Alleghenies, by the notch where Harper's Ferry

lies, to the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, at the north, in Maryland.

We have thought that a brief history of the site might be of interest to our readers. On May 1, 1672, *Joseph Addison*, the gentle and humorous "Spectator" of England's Augustan reign, was born in the rectory of Rev. Lancelot Addison at Milston in Wiltshire, England. About the same time, there was born in Maryland, a Thomas Addison, to John Addison, a brother of the Rev. Lancelot. This first American-born Addison, Thomas, was sent to England to be educated, and according to tradition among his descendants, was in Oxford at the same time with his cousin and friend, Joseph Addison, the poet and essayist.

On his return to this country, Thomas Addison, who afterward was known as Col. Addison, married and built the fine old manor house on the banks of the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, which he called "Oxon Hill," in honor of his Alma Mater in old England.

THE ROMANCE OF DREW.

BY BISHOP JOHN F. HURST.

It seemed fitting that this son of Oxford, and relative and friend of Joseph Addison, to whom Dr. Johnson says "belongs the glory of being the first popular man of letters who, after the Restoration's moral decline, separated wit from wickedness and laid the blushing honors of his genius on the shrine of goodness and virtue," should become the owner of the virgin soil now forever dedicated to literature, science, and religion. According to records, a copy of which has passed beneath the writer's eye, the site of The American University was granted to Thomas Addison and James Stoddard by "letters patent" on December 3, 1713. This grant included about 3,000 acres lying between Rock Creek and the Potomac.

About this time Rev. Geo. Murdock was serving as the first Rector of the Rock Creek Parish. To him was born a son, William, and to Col. Thomas Addison was born a daughter, Nancy. In due time there was love-making among the picturesque hills and dales, and William and Nancy were married. To this couple Col. Addison devised by will (a copy of which is in the possession of Miss Marie Murdock, of Georgetown), the above-mentioned tract of land.

This William Murdock was a man of bright colonial fame. He, with Edward Tighman and Thomas Ringgold, was a delegate from Maryland to the famous "Stamp Act Congress," held in New York in October, 1765, which adopted a declaration of rights, giving expression to the dissent of the colonists with the methods of government pursued by England. William Murdock, with Robert Livingston and Samuel Johnston, signed the famous address then made to the king. Thus early was the possessor of this site of "The American University" truly American in spirit and action.

It was somewhere near this same period that the old mansion still standing on the site was built. It later became one of the centres of social life of the young capital, for a daughter of the Murdocks married into the family of President Adams, and often the old élite of those early days drove out onto this hill with its magnificent view to enjoy the hospitality of its distinguished owners. The property remained in the Murdock family until since the war, and the last lineal descendant, Wm. D. C. Murdock, died on July 22, 1886. Two daughters, Mrs. E. Keith and Miss Marie Murdock, much interested in the University, still live in Georgetown. B.

THE *Christian Advocate* of October 4, says: "The editor has received from 'American Winter Fruit,' College Hill, O., fifty cents for 'The American University.' That is a good kind of 'Winter Fruit' that grows on College Hill. We receive this 'first fruit' with thankfulness, and would be glad if our friends throughout the country would keep our editors busy acknowledging gifts received.

The story of this Theological Seminary, nestled for a quarter of a century amid these ancestral oaks, is one of the most charming romances in the annals of theological education. The search of Jason over wild and uncertain seas in quest of the Golden Fleece is a delightful Greek myth, but by far not so fascinating as, in the higher world of spiritual romance, has been the pilgrimage of young men to this place of sacred learning. They have come expecting much, and, if wise and zealous, have always gone away with a richer prize, of purer gold, than ever entered the mind of the restless Jason.

Some eventful days and nights have rolled over these consecrated acres. It was a happy hour when Daniel Drew placed this domain, with its land and houses and library and an actual outlay of annual revenue—a total of \$600,000—upon the altar of a higher and special theological training. Another event of far-reaching quality was when the Introductory Department, which consisted of classical studies only, was, by a single vote of the faculty one Monday evening in the autumn of 1873, eliminated from the course of study, and the curriculum of the seminary was restricted, and most justly, for all time to come, to theological studies alone. Another momentous occasion was when it was announced in this chapel, one Wednesday morning, that the endowment had totally failed, and when, for the first time, the burden of the seminary was thrown upon the great heart of the Church, and prayers went up throughout the land for new funds and larger gifts. It was a notable event when the noble Anderson Fowler gift of literary treasures was announced, by which the seminary came into possession of the best collection of *Methodistica* in all literature, which reveals the genesis of universal Methodism to the world as never before. Still another happy event was when that generous man, the friend of all good movements in Christendom—John B. Cornell—presented that beautiful fire-proof library building for the storing of our rich theological treasures, and for special facilities for studies by the individual student. Such an equipment in such a short period seldom falls to the lot of any institution. How shall we account for these great results, except on the firm conviction that at the very beginning of the seminary prayers were registered before the throne for such magnificent results by many whose names are known only to our heavenly Father.

But however happy the hour and wide the scope, no generous gift has been more timely, more judiciously conceived, more fittingly finished, and none which has awakened a purer, keener, and more grateful appreciation than that of this new structure—the Hoyt-Bowne Hall—for the larger equipment of this seminary. It was no sudden spasm of generosity, like that of Benjamin Franklin when he gave the contents of his pockets—copper, silver, and gold—for the Georgia Orphan Asylum, as he listened one day to Whitefield's matchless eloquence. The timeliness, the spirit, and the magnitude of this generous offering prove fully to every eye that the two minds which conceived it, the two hearts which inspired it, and the two wide-open palms which gave it, were in the sweet habit of large benefaction. It came as naturally as, at the touch of autumn, there fall the thistly

burs from these majestic chestnuts, and the acorns from these lordly and lamillar oaks, and the oracles of systematic theology from the great brain and kindly heart and eloquent lips of our kingly Miley.

But beneath all the beautiful and fascinating environment of this new hall, and the generous emotions which have called it into being, there lies a precious lesson of divine philosophy, namely, that our faith in the word of God and its universal and final triumph is undisturbed by the literary questionings of the hour. The insinuations against the authenticity of the Scriptures; that Moses never wrote his own immortal Pentateuch; that the Psalms are not the fore-notes of the Messiah; that Isaiah never wrote more than one-half of his own peerless prophecy, and was mixed in his construction of the other half; that John could not have written his own gospel; that miracle is a myth and prophecy only a wild vagary of an overwrought fancy in an infantile age—such insinuations never reach the great depths of the life of the Christian world. These and kindred objections are only the gentle and harmless ripples over the broad surface of the ocean of Christian thought and conviction, while the measureless depths of prayer and faith and the mighty ground swell of the innumerable sanctities and activities of Christian life are not one whit disturbed.

And wonderfully have all the later discoveries marched on with steady step to fortify, protect, and confirm the faith and brighten the prospect of the humble and sincere believer. How largely has the horizon of Christian knowledge and of the study of theology been extended by the excavations in Egypt and all the Bible lands, and by the marvellous illuminating flashes thrown on the sacred page by the manuscripts unearthed within the last decade! Going still farther back, Tischendorf's discovery of the Sinaitic Codex in St. Catherine's Convent was the beginning of the discovery of an amazing series of codices and separate books which have come to light from the distant Christian past, to strengthen our firm belief in the substantial unity of the Gospel history and the authenticity of the sacred canon. The lately-found manuscripts either furnish us with new and substitutional readings, or they remove discrepancies in ancient copies, with the one result of a more nearly certain biblical text. By the beginning of the twenty-first century every important discrepancy will either have been removed altogether, or those remaining will have been reduced to an unimportant minimum. Every spadeful of earth thrown up by the reverent excavator in the Bible lands furnishes new proofs of the correctness of the divine word.

The revelations of Egyptian life and thought at the time of the bondage of Israel, as furnished by the tombs of the kings, unfold and corroborate the records of the Pentateuch in a most unexpected manner. The mummies of eleven Pharaohs, wrapped in the still fragrant spices and fine linens of their embalmment, have been brought out from their mausolea of syenite and made to tell anew the story of Egypt in its most brilliant period. The very Pharaoh of the oppression has been found, and his proud face has been photographed. There is but one hiatus in this wonderful series of kings, and that is the absence of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. But there is no difficulty here. Moses has told us what became of him. Strangely enough, the land which furnished a

refuge for the infant Messiah from the wrath of a jealous and cruel king, has become, after the lapse of nearly twenty centuries, an eloquent voice in defense of the truth of His Gospel and the divine origin of His Church.

In view of the later confirmation of the Bible by the opening of the buried treasures of Eastern lands, and the new light thrown on the theology and history of the early Church by the discovery of new books, such as the *Teachings of the Twelve* and the *Gospel and Revelation of Peter*, what limit is there to such discoveries in the future? For the broad and thin theologian one can not escape a certain degree of commiseration. He has nothing to hope from the coming archaeological triumphs. They will all be against his theory of brilliant infirmity, and in favor of the strong and firm positions of the evangelical theologian.

Grand is the field, therefore, which opens before the theological student of this hour! For attractive themes, for new paths of theological inquiry, such as comparative theology and Christian evolution and biblical and Christian archaeology; for languages yet to be reduced to organic law; for newer conceptions of the personal history of Christ; and for a deeper insight into the classic preparations for Christianity, no period in the past has ever approached the attractiveness of the present. All the sciences are progressive, but none more so than that of theology. There is no limit to its development. The possessions of the theological student defy all measurement. He reverses the sorrow of Alexander, and rejoices at the certain possession of both worlds—that which now is, and that which is to come.

The new hall which to day we consecrate to God as an offering of grateful hearts and generous hands is a part of the great furnishing of this noble seminary. Choice spirits have labored here, and rich is the inheritance we enjoy. As we this hour begin the new, we could not, if we would, forget the old. Who that has ever looked on the face of McClintock, or been charmed by his superb voice, or felt the pressure of his gentle hand, can ever forget him? The inspiration of that first president of the seminary still lingers in the noble work and lofty aims of the first graduates. Nadal was one of the noblest of that first group of professors in these lecture halls. It was no effort of his to make himself the equal of the students who sat at his feet for wisdom, or walked with him along the corridors of historical theology. He was one of the youngest to the last, and an intense student until he saw "The New Life Dawning," and entered upon his great reward. Kidder, the man of majestic mien, of great heart, of sympathy with every student, of nature as pure and unselfish as the very stars, has left his impress on the literature of the whole American Church. He came to his Chair of Historical Theology here after many years of careful preparation, and Drew received the fullness of his scholarship and the ripeness of his intellect. What shall one say of Strong, him who has only recently ascended the shining path? A kindly service, in simply the loan of a needed book, away back in the years, knitted one heart to him for life. That was only the beginning of many a brotherly deed. His nature was to help smooth the paths. The eldest of us all in wisdom, and the youngest of us all in hope and faith, the last of the Church Fathers, he has led a noble and spotless life of theological consecration. He was technically a layman, but no themes so fascinated him as those

in theology. To him no Christians were so attractive as the leaders of Christian thought. How he reveled in his favorite theories of the exact route of the Israelites through the wilderness, of the form and fashion of the Tabernacle, and then of the Temple! It has all come before him now in its perfect light. What a joy has been his in the few short months since he has worn the crown! My brother and counsellor in many a crisis, life has lost much of its sweet and soft coloring without thee! Drew is no longer Drew without thy cheering voice and gladsome face! Thy life of labor was ever one long psalm, and thy pen never wrote aught than the true, the beautiful, and the good.

But we dare not lose hope because of the shadows which have fallen across these paths which wind through the forest. The faculty of to-day is worthy to take the place of the men who have preceded them. The seminary was never so able as now to serve the Church in rich learning and wise instruction. Its traditional attachment to our theological standards is maintained as thoroughly now as when the first lectures were delivered in these halls. Depend upon it, when the bells of the twentieth century and of the twenty-first, and of all the rest, shall ring out the old and ring in the new, the tone will be as sweet and rich as to-day. It will always be the music of loyalty to the revealed truth of God and to the cardinal doctrines of our common Christianity.

The young men who come here will find a new inspiration on reaching this place. The traditions are all in the line of a deeper consecration. The men and women who occupy these homes will be just as kindly, and the front doors will swing open as widely, as in years gone by. Having finished the course of study, the students will go out into fields both far and near. Already the distant shores have been reached by men who have studied here. It seems but yesterday when Robinson, Dease, McGrew, and Neeld went to India, and Taft and Smyth to China, and Soper and Davison to Japan, Salmans to Mexico, Burt and Clark to Italy, and others to other fields. The succession of true apostles will never be broken. Students from Drew will go out upon all the great crusades of the next century, attacking wrong, smoothing the pillow of the dying, "speaking a word in season to him that is weary." How great the value of this new Hoyt-Bowne structure which to-day takes its place among the consecrated homes of sacred learning no eye can foresee and no pen describe. There are some things you can measure by easy methods; but he who dispenses for the more rapid and effective fitting of a student for the ministry performs a service quite beyond the realm of common calculation. It does, in fact, defy all arithmetic.

Great is the beauty of the new edifice. Wise the mind which made its plan; skilled are the hands which reared the walls and polished the woods and brought all from the plan on paper to symmetrical completion. All is in harmony with that great purpose which gives to all art its breath of life. But there is a finer hall than this. An unskilled human being, without culture of mind or voice, called to the great work of the ministry—and with little else than a call—with few friends and no money for an education, not fit for the humblest pulpit in the land, and not daring to turn his back upon the greatest, sitting day after day at the feet of wise men, then after the "three years in training" going out upon the great field of the

wide world, to whom no zone has its rigors of cold or heat, no ocean its tempests, no language its limitations, and no idolator too low for its administrations—that belongs to a higher architecture than ever floated in the mind of Wren when he reared St. Paul's Cathedral, or of Michael Angelo when he poised St. Peter's dome in mid air. For such stately buildings of the theological student this seminary begins a new departure. For larger success the students of Drew, now scattered all over the world, will unite with all friends near by in thanking God for His guiding hand in the past, and trusting Him for equal care in all the years to come.—*Christian Advocate.*

Book Notices.

[The Editor will give brief notice of such books as are appropriate to the COURIER. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

EXCHANGES.

In this, our last number of 1894, we desire to thank our many *exchanges* for their courtesy. We would like to print a list of the religious weeklies, Conference Year Books, publications of educational institutions in this and other countries, and documents from the various Government Departments, which have come to us. We must be content with simply thanking each and all.

BIOGRAPHY OF REV. DANIEL P. KIDDER, D. D., LL.D., by his son-in-law, Rev. G. E. Strobridge, D. D. Hunt & Eaton, N. Y.

An interesting and valuable work, giving the career of a good and true man who laid the foundations of some of the most valuable institutions in Methodism. His missionary career in South America reads like a romance. His work as the founder of our Sunday School Union, as the prime mover in sending the first missionaries to China, in connection with Mrs. Garrett's gift and the development of Garrett Biblical Institute, his pioneer work in Homiletics for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and finally, his organization of the Board of Education, only hint at the vast work accomplished by this quiet, persistent worker. Dr. Strobridge has done his work well, and this book should be read by all young ministers. It would be an incentive to larger ideals.

TWO PREMIUM BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

"How shall we order the child?" is the great problem of parents and teachers. We are close upon the twentieth century, and the man and woman who shall direct affairs in the first half of that century are now boys and girls. The educational and formative influences now shaping the young people will determine the future. The American Sunday-School Union offered \$1,000 in two premiums, \$600 for the best book and \$400 for the next best, written for the Society, on the "Christian Nurture and Education of Youth for the Twentieth Century." After careful examination of a large number of manuscripts submitted, the premium of \$600 was awarded to the manuscript entitled "A New Life in Education." The second premium of \$400 was awarded to the manuscript entitled "How John and I Brought Up the Child. By John's Wife." After the awards were made the names of the writers of the two prize books were found to be Fletcher Durell, Ph.D., of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and Mrs. Elizabeth Grinnell, of Pasadena, California. The books are one in aim, but diverse in method. The first is a broad and scholarly discussion of the principles of education. The other is a portrayal of how the actual problem of bringing up the child was wrought out in a Christian home.

PREACHER'S PILGRIMAGE, by Rev. J. B. Robinson, D. D., Ph.D. Hunt & Eaton.

A suggestive and valuable book for the young minister who has not had the advantages of training in the theological school under such a man as Dr. Kidder.

Notes.

Educational.

BENEVOLENT.

JOHN WESLEY in his later years cried out, "O, that God would enable me once more, before I go hence and am no more seen, to lift up my voice like a trumpet to those who gain and save all they can, but do not give all they can!" The following notes show that many are giving, and should inspire others to "go and do likewise."

THE *Yale News* says that \$221,000 has been paid in for the Yale gymnasium, leaving only \$2,625 yet to be raised to pay for it fully.

AN ESTIMATE of the charitable bequests in England during 1893, puts the total sum at about \$7,000,000. This is held to be about one-tenth of the estates upon which probate duty has been levied.

THE *Golden Rule* is authority for saying that during the year 1893 the large sum of \$29,000,000 was given by bequests in this country to religious and charitable institutions. This does not include any bequest under \$5,000.

GENERAL J. WATTS DEPEYSTER, who formerly gave a beautiful church building to the Methodists of Madalin, N. Y., has recently given a school property valued at \$60,000 to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT STANTON AVERY, of the United States Coast Survey, has bequeathed property valued at \$120,000 to the Smithsonian to create a fund which shall bear his name and be applied to the promotion of publications relating to phonetic type and printing chiefly.

THE death of Prof. Von Helmholtz takes from scientific circles one of their brightest lights. No less than 122 papers by him appear on the catalogue of the Royal English Society. His best-known work is "The Sensation of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music."

ANTON GREGOR RUBENSTEIN died on November 20, at Peterhof, Russia. The death of the Czar was Russia's loss, the death of Rubenstein is the world's loss. He was great in several lines. The world will not forget him as a pianist, but he preferred to be known as a composer. In this he was probably too prolific, and not sufficiently critical. Still, his operas, symphonies, songs, and piano pieces will probably be more highly appreciated now that he is gone. To us he is fully as great as the founder of the National Conservatory of Music at St. Petersburg, which grew to have 700 students. He is said to have given away \$250,000.

THE cosmopolitan character of the German universities is remarkable. Literally every clime and civilized country is represented in their enrollment. Of the 28,105 students in attendance during the summer term, 1,896 were from non-German countries. Of these, again 1,461 were from other European lands, and 435 from non-European nations. Of these 1,896 strangers, 467 were students of philosophy, philology, or history, 415 of medicine, 373 of mathematics and natural sciences, 269 of law, 157 of Protestant theology, 130 of agriculture, 47 of political economy, 18 of pharmacy, 12 of Catholic theology, 11 of dentistry. Of foreign countries Russia had the largest representation, namely, 410, followed by America with 351, Austria with 291, Switzerland with 262, England with 125, Bulgaria with 75, Netherlands with 66, Rumania with 32, France with 28, Luxemborg and Turkey each with 26, Italy with 24, Greece with 22, Sweden and Norway with 20, Belgium and Servia each with 18, Denmark with 13, Spain with 3, Montenegro and Portugal each with 1. Asia had 64 sons enrolled, nearly all of them Japanese, while there were 14 from Africa and 4 from Australia. This list includes only matriculated students. In addition a large number of foreigners attend lectures without being matriculated.

Proposed Buildings and Endowments of the American University.

ADMINISTRATION HALL.

This should combine Library and Chapel; or Library and Chapel might be detached, the whole forming one group. The Administration Hall should contain the general offices for the management of all Departments, and also a Senate Chamber, as an auditorium for the general assembly purposes of the University.

HALL OF SCIENCE.

For the following Departments of Study.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, BIOLOGY.

HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Departments.

METAPHYSICS AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, ARCHAEOLOGY, THEISM, COMPARATIVE RELIGION, PSYCHOLOGY, LOGIC AND ETHICS, SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS, CIVICS.

HALL OF LAW.

HALL OF HISTORY.

Departments.

AMERICAN, EUROPEAN (west and north), MEDITERRANEAN, ORIENTAL.

HALL OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Departments.

ORIENTAL AND SEMITIC, GREEK, LATIN, ROMANCE, GERMANIC, ENGLISH.

HALL OF MEDICINE.

In addition to these buildings there will be needed special endowments for instruction in the various Halls classified under the general names of Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, and Studentships. It is preferred, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, that gifts of both Halls and Endowments should bear the names of the donors, or of such friends, living or deceased, as they may designate.

The University grounds comprise a tract of nearly ninety acres, situated on the northwest heights of Washington. This space furnishes commanding sites for all the above buildings, with such others as the future may prove to be necessary for the full development of the University. The arrangement of the grounds is under the care of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who will advise with reference to the location of the Halls.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

The brightest star in the constellation of the growing suburbs of the great Capital of the Nation. **Investors** should always keep two things in view: 1, the absolute **security** of their investments; and 2, the likelihood of paying a **good return**. That there is no place in the United States where real estate prices have been so secure and steady, no one conversant with facts will deny. That any place in Washington could be more advantageously situated than "**The American University Heights**" it is hard to believe. The beautiful Massachusetts Avenue, soon to be the finest resident street in the world, runs through this ground. Near by it is situated the National Observatory, costing six millions; the Episcopal Cathedral, to cost over two millions, and immediately adjoining it, the great American University, with a prospective ten millions of dollars to invest in its various departments. Ten thousand dollars a year is being spent on this avenue. Work begins in the spring on the Cathedral. The white marble buildings of the Observatory already glisten through the grove on Observation Hill, while this copy of the COURIER will tell of what is proposed for the University next spring. The value of these lots has greatly increased since the present prices were established, and before another number of the COURIER is issued the price list will increase the prices at least twenty per cent. This is guaranteed to all who buy before February 1 next. One-quarter of the lots have been sold during the past season. By this time next year it is confidently expected that **every lot** will have passed into the hands of speculators, or those who intend to build, and the middleman's profit will have to be paid. Therefore, **buy now**. Send a deposit and we will select a location, the best that is left for the value of the lots you desire to secure. To own a good building lot in Washington will soon be out of the reach of all except the rich. From \$550 to \$900 will secure one if selected **at once**. Read what some of our best business men, entirely conversant with all the facts, say:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.

J. D. CROISSANT & Co., Ohio National Bank Building.

Gentlemen—Complying with your request, we take pleasure in saying that we know the value of Real Estate in the Northwestern portion of the City, and are fully advised of the building of the American University, and believe that we comprehend its influence to increase the value of property in its vicinity.

We most willingly express our opinion that the American University Heights, a recently plotted subdivision adjoining the University Campus, offers unusual opportunities for investors, as well for personal use as for increasing profit.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN O. JOHNSON, V. Pres. Ohio Nat. Bank.
A. B. RUFF, Cashier Central National Bank.
GEN. ELLIS SPEAR, Equitable Bldg. Ass'n.
E. & E. BALTZLEY, Mgrs. Glen Echo Chau't.

BARNES & WEAVER, Real Estate.
WRIGHT & STOCKETT, Real Estate.
D. D. STONE, Real Estate.
S. A. SIXBURY, Real Estate.
JUDGE ANDREW B. DUVALL, Att'y at Law.

For full information as to prices, maps, etc., address

J. D. CROISSANT & CO.,
Room 31, Ohio Natl. Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

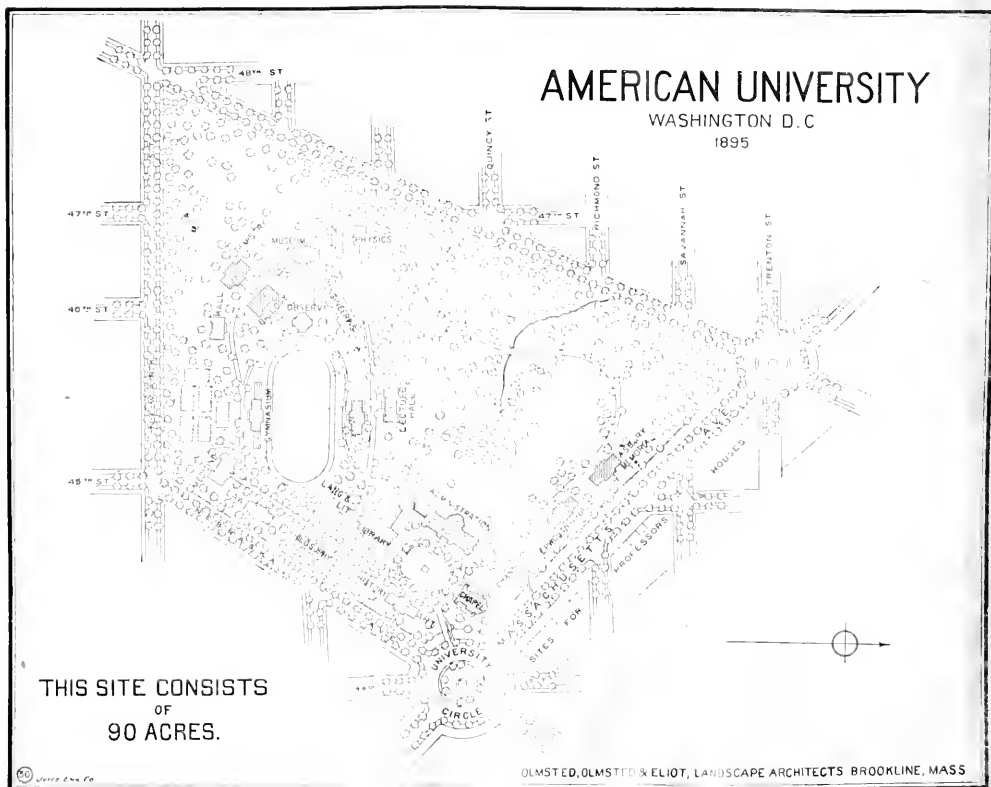
VOL. III.

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No. 4

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The site cost \$100,000, is paid for, and is now worth several times that amount. The assets of the University, exclusive of the site, are \$500,000. The \$150,000 for the Hall of History has been subscribed and assumed. Work will begin on the building this autumn.

Editorial.**\$150 000.**

The gift of this amount of money to the American University during the last four months is an earnest of the interest of the people in this great enterprise. The spirit with which it has been done transcends the amount. In a number of instances great regret has been expressed that burdens assumed in other directions, or present financial conditions of the country, prevented the gifts being larger. From New England, from the shores of the Pacific, and all the regions between, have come gifts to swell the amount. Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and persons of no special church affiliations are among the donors. It shows how this is to be a truly American and Protestant enterprise. It has revealed, also, larger purposes to aid in the building and equipment of the University. It will soon give the institution a material existence that will forever establish the faith of those who can not build on ideals.

THE TRUSTEE MEETING.

Perhaps no meeting of the Board has ever been looked forward to with such interest as that of May 22, 1895. Its opening was tinged with sadness by the sudden death of General S. S. Henkle. The reports of the officers were full of encouragement, and a spirit of assured enthusiasm pervaded the meeting. Bishop Hurst passed to the possession of the Board the deed for the grounds, free of all incumbrance. The amendment to the Charter enacted by Congress in its closing hours was accepted. The statement was made that the Olmsteads were paid for their work in laying out the grounds. This led the way to the next natural movement in developing the material side of the University, the question of building, reported under the heading, "The Hall of History." It was a meeting never to be forgotten for its intensity of purpose and triumphant faith.

There were present at the meeting Drs. C. McCabe, A. J. Palmer, C. H. Payne, and J. L. Hurlbut, of New York; Rev. C. W. Buoy, of Philadelphia; Rev. D. H. Carroll, of Baltimore; President W. W. Smith, of Lynchburg; Bishop John F. Hurst, Mrs. E. J. Somers, Judge L. E. McComas, Messrs. A. B. Browne, A. B. Duvall and B. F. Leighton, Vice-Chancellor Samuel L. Beller, Secretary C. W. Baldwin, Western Secretary W. W. Martin and Registrar Albert Osborn.

Mr. William Connell, of Scranton; Hon. John Paton, of Curwensville; Mr. John G. Holmes, of Pittsburg; Chaplain W. H. Milburn, of Illinois; Mr. John E. Herrell, of Washington; and Hon. John Fritz, of Bethlehem, were elected members of the Board of Trustees.

The following were appointed on the Executive Committee: Bishop John F. Hurst, Mr. John E. Andrus, Hon. M. G. Emery, Mr. B. F. Leighton, Mr. A. B. Duvall, Mr. A. B. Browne, Mrs. E. J. Somers, Rev. C. W. Buoy, Mr. B. H. Warner, Mr. S. W. Woodward, Mr. John E. Herrell, and Mrs. John A. Logan.

CLEVELAND MEETING.

It is the desire of the University authorities that in the course of time there shall be held in each of the large cities of the country a series of meetings in the interest of the American University. The first of these was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 14 and 15. The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor preached in different churches on the Sabbath, and a mass-meeting was held on Monday evening. President Thwing, of Western Reserve University; W. M. Day, President of the Chamber of Commerce; O. M. Stafford, a prominent banker; Horace Benton, Dr. Muller, and others spoke, heartily endorsing the enterprise; and Bishop Hurst presented more fully the history, plans, and purposes of the University. Great interest was awakened in the city, and valuable assistance secured. Our thanks are especially due the *Leader* and *Plain Dealer* for full reports and excellent editorials. Mr. E. B. Bauder, esq., was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

SAUL S. HENKLE.

Early in the morning of May 21, just the day before the Trustees held their annual meeting, this devoted friend of the University passed into the unseen realms of higher life. The bar, press, and pulpit have joined to do him honor. He was one of the early contributors to the Land Fund of the University, and in many ways contributed to its present status and prospects. The Trustees, by unanimous rising vote, adopted the following resolutions presented by Mr. A. B. Duvall, Esq.:

"The Trustees of the American University have heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the sudden death of General S. S. Henkle, on the morning of the 21st of May.

General Henkle was one of the original incorporators of this University. From its inception he has been a member of its Executive Committee, and by his wise and hopeful counsel he has constantly furthered its best interests. He was a learned lawyer, of eloquent speech, and charming personal traits, of religious convictions and wide views. He delighted in all the forward movements of the church, and alike by word and example was known and beloved as a type of the Christian gentleman."

Progress.

HALL OF HISTORY.

The final determination concerning this first building of the American University marks an epoch in the history of the institution. History is the natural starting point in the evolution of plans that may go on unfolding for many years. This department has already received over \$100,000 of endowment, which seemed also to be a providential indication as to where work should begin. It is intended that the historical department will in time cover the field commonly called history, and will also include lines of more special historical study and research, such as the history of science, art, philosophy, religion, government, civilization. It will thus become the foundation department in which the students in all lines of specialization will be definitely prepared for their more direct work of original investigation.

It was not a mere spontaneous impulse, but, we believe, a divine inspiration, by which three of our trustees, at the January meeting, proposed to give \$10,000 each toward the erection of the Hall of History, on the condition that \$150,000 be pledged by the May meeting. There was more than one doubting Thomas, who said: "I will not believe that it can be done in these times until I see the walls rising on their solid foundations." But Thomas usually yields to ocular demonstration in Christian enterprises. Faith in God and in the providential character of their work enabled the Chancellor and his co-workers to go forward, planning and toiling by day and by night, sure that victory would come in the end. They only hope that another proposition of a similar character will come to them when the heat of summer is over.

When the trustees met, Bishop Hurst announced that the subscription was nearly completed. It was the unanimous judgment that it must be completed that day. The president, Mr. Andrus, was necessarily absent, and Chaplain McCabe was in the chair and helped on the victory.

When the Chancellor waved a telegram in the air announcing \$10,000 additional, it was resolved to finish the subscription then and there. Had there been the requisite ability it would have been given outright. A part of it was assumed, certain individuals becoming responsible for a comparatively small balance. So the entire subscription was fastened and the first building made a certainty.

The Chaplain quickly proposed that the Doxology be sung, and thankful hearts poured out their gratitude to God for the signal victory achieved. The names of all donors, with the amounts given, will be published in due time.

BUILDING.

The subscription to the Hall of History is mostly in large amounts, and the terms of payment are, one-third of the amount subscribed on July 1, 1895; one-third on January 1, 1896; and the balance on July 1, 1896. This will enable the Board to go on with building during the time covered by the payments.

Arrangements were made for the Executive Committee to select a Building Committee, which is to take immediate steps to secure competitive plans from the leading architects of the country. When these are ready the Trustees will meet to decide which plans shall be used. Contracts will then be let for the work, the excavations made, and the walls begin to rise. This glad day can not be hastened too much for those who have the matter in hand. There are many assurances that when building is under way, other gifts will follow to enable this great enterprise to begin its noble work.

The Executive Committee and six other trustees held a joint meeting on June 6, and appointed Mr. John E. Andrus, of New York; Mr. Anderson Fowler, of New York; Mr. Matthew G. Emery, Mr. John E. Herrell, Mr. A. B. Duvall, Chancellor John F. Hurst, and Vice-Chancellor Samuel L. Beiler, of Washington, the Committee on Plans and Building. Those present planned to go to work at once on matters that must be settled before information and conditions can be furnished to architects.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

The subscriptions from ministers toward this part of the University enterprise continue to come from Conference sessions and from individuals. The following letter from the Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, Portland, Oregon, speaks for itself:

APRIL 25, 1895.

DEAR BISHOP HURST:

Receipt of your favor of the 19th inst. reminds me of a purpose, long cherished, to take a share in the Asbury Memorial enterprise. I think I can find a hundred dollars for you when required. Will it advantage any interest if sent immediately?

With great esteem, your Brother,

A. N. FISHER.

We can only say, thank you, Dr. Fisher, and add, both to you and all our other friends, that such pledges, and especially the money, will advantage the interests of the University in many ways. The following has been subscribed to this fund since March 1, 1895. The Wilmington Conference had subscribed previously \$1,325, and the Newark Conference \$1,450. Some individuals have given a second time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

WILMINGTON CONFERENCE, 1895.

\$100—L. E. Barrett and wife, Alfred Smith and wife, Adam Stengle and wife, J. T. Van Burkalow, J. H. Howard, W. E. Avery, F. C. McSorley (by John H. Phillips), C. A. Hill and wife, H. S. Dulaney (by George W. Todd and wife), Peninsula *Methodist* (by T. S. Thomas), Wilmington Conference *Herald* (by J. D. C. Hanna), J. G. Robinson and wife, J. T. Prouse (by W. H. Thompson), J. M. Lindale and wife, Robert Watt and wife, C. S. Baker and wife, A. S. Mowbray and wife, H. W. Ewing and wife, R. T. Coursey and wife (by L. S. Melson), B. F. Price (by friends), W. R. Gwinn, James Carroll and wife, J. B. Quigg and wife, W. W. Sharp and wife, A. P. Prettyman and wife, P. H. Rawlins and wife, J. H. Caldwell (by George W. Todd and wife), W. M. Warner (to be raised), R. H. Adams, J. D. Rigg (by J. S. Clark and wife), R. H. Adams (to be raised), Bishop J. F. Hurst (by W. F. Corkran, C. T. Wyatt, J. H. Howard, F. C. McSorley), W. E. England (by J. L. Wood, D. H. Willis, J. S. Wickline, George W. Bounds, A. Burke, T. B. Cooper), B. F. Price, Mrs. W. F. Clarkson.—Total, \$3,500.

\$75—John H. Beauchamp and wife.—Total, \$75.

\$50—H. C. Turner, Mrs. S. N. Pilchard.—Total, \$100.

\$25—G. L. Hardesty, W. Beuford, W. B. Guthrie, T. A. H. O'Brien, E. S. Mace, E. H. Derrickson, George E. Wood.—Total, \$175.

Previously subscribed, \$1,325; total for Conference, \$5,175.

NEVARK CONFERENCE, 1895.

\$200—L. R. Dunn.—Total, \$200.

\$100—A. B. Richardson, D. Halleron, Charles Judge, R. L. Dashiell (memorial, by W. H. Murphy), Mrs. R. Vanhorne, Samuel Sterling, D. R. Lowrie (by Annie Lowrie), J. A. Craig, E. W. Burr, W. S. Robinson, J. Y. Dobbins, J. C. Jackson (by W. R. Esher), J. H. Robertson, J. L. Hurlbut (last of \$5,000), R. Vanhorne and wife, H. J. Hayter, G. W. Smith, R. K. Boyd, John Atkinson (by Mrs. F. D. Gray), William Eakins.—Total, \$2,000.

\$50—J. B. Faulks, S. Van Benschoten, C. S. Ryman, W. M. Johnston, S. P. Hammond, H. A. Buttz, J. R. Wright (by A. Craig), Henry Spellmeyer, R. Vanhorne, J. Boyd Brady, F. S. Cookman, Fred. C. Baldwin, L. C. Muller, P. C. Bascom.—Total, \$700.

\$30—C. E. Walton.—Total, \$30.

\$25—S. B. Rooney (by John Krantz, jr.), W. Chamberlain (by C. S. Ryman), W. E. Blakeslee, C. H. Bassett, J. G. Johnston (by Mrs. H. L. Simon), J. F. Maschman, W. B. Judd, C. R. Barnes, S. N. About, N. J. Brown, J. A. Mason, T. S. Haggerty, J. R. Bryan, J. A. Cole, N. Brooks, T. Hall, Mrs. J. A. Cole.—Total, \$425.

\$20—D. R. Lowrie, H. D. Opdyke.—Total, \$40.

\$10—E. Meacham, G. D. Price, Paul Eustice, H. J. Johnson, F. L. Round, W. S. Coeyman, C. K. Kemble, J. B. Heard, W. Martin, E. O. Howland, F. Bloom, W. S. McCowan, J. A. Gutteridge, P. G. Blight, R. B. Collins, Charles F. Hull.—Total, \$160.

Previously subscribed, \$1,450. Total for Conference, \$5,005.

LEXINGTON CONFERENCE, 1895.

\$100—E. W. S. Hammond and wife, W. D. Johnson, Wm. L. Muir and wife.—Total, \$300.

\$50—F. D. Breckinridge and Son, Samuel R. Gibson and wife (Upper Miss. Conf.), W. W. Locke and wife, Geo. A. Sissle and wife.—Total, \$200.

\$35—T. L. Wilson.—Total, \$35.

\$30—Wm. B. Harris and wife, Mary F. Young and daughter.—Total, \$60.

\$25—Benjamin Alexander, G. F. Carr, wife and mother, Mary Jordan, E. A. Lewis and wife, Geo. W. Linsay and wife, Willis D. Locke, E. D. Miller, W. S. Rollins, John H. Stanley, Benj. J. Strider, W. E. Statesman and wife, Simon G. Turner, James Taylor and wife.—Total, \$325.

\$20—Mrs. Eliza Campbell, W. H. Evans and wife, Preston Long and wife, David E. Skelton and wife, Elam A. White and wife.—Total, \$100.

\$15—Abram Booker and wife, John H. Jackson, M. S. Johnson and wife, C. J. Nichols and wife, Scott Ward and wife, B. J. Ward and wife, Amos Washington and wife, T. F. Williams and wife.—Total, \$120.

\$12—H. A. Southgate.—Total, \$12.

\$10—Randall Acton, Miss Edna N. Brown, G. W. Bailey and wife, W. H. Bloomer and wife, Josephine Brady, George Currey, Jos. Courtney, T. T. Carpenter, Robt. L. Dickerson and wife, Henry Dupee, W. C. Echols, T. R. Fletcher, S. H. Ferguson, Solomon Ferguson (by T. L. Ferguson), Thomas Graves and wife, E. D. Gray, S. C. Goosley and wife, Edward L. Gilliam, Jesse Henry and wife, L. M. Haygood, Thos. J. Holliway, Robert Johnson, Daniel Jones (by L. C. Harris, Ezra Miller, D. Hickman, Jos. Small, Charles Pyles, and Mrs. Daniel Jones), R. T. W. James, B. W. Kertley and wife, Marion Lowrey, Wm. Langford, Mrs. Dollie Lewis, Mary L. Lowrey, M. McCoomes and Son, Jane Mitchell, A. McDade, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Mundy, Randolph Pugh, Miss Sallie Parker, Mrs. Georgia Phillips, Charles Perkins and wife, A. Posey, F. P. Robinson, Felix Ross, John W. Robinson (by Lucy B. Wallace), J. H. Ross and wife, J. W. Russell and wife, W. H. Robinson and wife, Walter H. Riley and wife, Henry W. Simons, Joseph Small, Henry Steene, W. H. Stephenson and wife, J. A. Smith and wife, Louisa Singleton, Henry W. Tate, Creed H. Taylor and wife, Thomas Tompkins, Maria Vinegar, Nannie Wilson, J. W. White, Z. Winchester, Charles Walker and wife, Alex. White.—Total, \$600.

\$6.50—W. Hopewell and wife.—Total, \$6.50.

\$6.00—W. W. Heston and wife, J. E. Warren and wife.—Total, \$12.

\$5.00—Joseph Allen, W. H. Bell and wife, Benjamin J. Bradley, J. S. Bailey and wife, James Bowran, W. H. Brown, Amanda Bennett, Harris C. Buckner, Anne Brooks, J. A. Brooks, Joseph Courtney, Jr., N. I. Carr, Delia Carlisle, N. L. Carr (by G. F. Carr, Jr.), Tillie Chambers, Lucy Cash, Mary Eliza Carr, Lizzie Demby, Samuel Downing, Miss Alice Darnell, Braxton Daniels, Mrs. Sallie Dupee, Nancy Edwards, J. L. Franklin, Miss Rachel Fisher, F. P. Fielding, Parish Fisher, Rosetta Fox, Mrs. Elisha Green, Miss Reva Goosley, Sallie Gordon, Mattie Gordon, Frank Hinton, J. H. Hargeaves, D. W. Heston, Mrs. Sarah Howard, Dillard Hickman, L. C. Harris, Florence Harris, Thomas R. Johnson, Charles Jones, Jonas G. Jones, Miss Carrie Jackson, William A. Johnson, Charles T. Lewis, E. D.

Lawrence, Miss Mollie Lamb, J. L. Leggett and wife, Alfred Lanes, Jr., Isaac Wiley McCoomer (by Marcus McCoomer), David McFarland, Charles Miller, Logan W. Miles, Green C. McPheeters, George O. Moore, Harvey Manchester, Clara Mickens, Ida Overstreet, Samuel Pierce, Owen Perrin (by Mary Perrin), W. H. Pope, J. H. Payne and wife, T. R. Prentiss and wife, Charles H. Pyles, Mrs. Eliza Ross (by Felix Ross), Louis Robinson, Mrs. Kate Robinson, Mrs. F. P. Robinson, Celia Robinson, S. S. Stone, Frank Shipman, Mrs. George Strawder, John M. Taylor, N. H. Tolbert, Francis B. Turner, Llewellyn Taylor, Leah Taylor, Alanda Wilson, Henrietta Wilson, Elisha Ward, J. L. Webb, Annie J. Williams, A. Woolfolk.—Total, \$415.

\$3.00—Melville Hubbard, Albert, Nellie, and Mabel Prentiss.—Total, \$6.

\$2.50—Mrs. Eliza Harris.—Total, \$2.50.

\$2.00—G. W. Burnett, Mrs. Matilda Clark, Hattie Murphy.—Total, \$6.

\$1.00—Alice Anderson, Lucy Fisher, Carrie B. Gallagher, Jennie Paxton, Carrie Emma Pearl, Letha Robinson, Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Mrs. Anna Taylor, James Taylor, Jr.—Total, \$9.

Total for Conference, \$2,209.

PAYMENTS ON THE ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL SINCE FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

\$300—George O. Ferguson.

\$105—William P. Ryder.

\$100—S. M. Hartsock, J. M. Lindale and wife, Ralph T. Coursey and wife (by L. S. Melson), P. H. Rawlins and wife, Merritt Hulburd (by William McEchorn), Joseph E. King (by William McEchorn), Russell M. Little (by William McEchorn), C. S. Ryman, Davis W. Clark, J. W. Bashford, James Boyd Brady, A. S. Hunt, J. C. Scofield.

\$95—C. S. Harrower.

\$50—John Lanahan, Vaughan S. Collins and wife, Bishop J. M. Walden (by D. W. Clark), H. A. Buttz.

\$40—John B. Quigg and wife (by friends).

\$35—G. F. Pierce, W. A. Layton.

\$34—M. S. Heavenridge (by Mrs. Heavenridge).

\$33.33—E. W. Burr.

\$33—E. L. Seemans.

\$32—Benjamin F. Price (by friends).

\$25—Luther B. Wilson, Hugh Johnston, C. V. Hartzell, J. N. Ramsey, George W. Townsend, F. J. Belcher, P. R. Hawxhurst (by George R. Clark), L. R. Dunn (by S. Rowland), J. R. Wheeler.

\$20—F. B. Riddle.

\$15—John B. Wentworth (by A. O.), N. M. Carroll, T. H. Willis.

\$12.50—Fred Stiehler.

\$10—W. F. F. Smith (by Rachel E. Clark), W. F. D. Noble, W. R. J. Williams, J. L. Evans, P. G. Walker, Class of 4th year, Northwest Indiana Conference, W. G. Koons, R. H. Adams (by Joseph Smither), J. S. Wickline, David Phillips, George V. Morris, F. B. Stockdale.

\$8—B. F. Devries.

\$5—Mrs. Sarah Baker, T. O. Carroll, Mrs. T. O. Carroll, Joshua Barnes, R. H. Robinson, Elijah Ayres, W. D. Johnson, W. W. McIntosh, John D. C. Hanna, W. M. Warner, G. W. Vorhis, E. H. Wood.

\$3—James Robinson,

\$2—G. D. Nickles,

\$1—Mrs. Courtney Stanley, Mary Jordan.—Total, \$2.

WILL OF DR. BIRCH.

On Friday, March 29, Rev. William S. Birch, D. D., of Kokomo, Indiana, passed to a good man's reward on his seventieth birthday. Forty-four years had he preached Christ after "the type of the fathers—with love and power divine." An alumnus of Indiana Asbury University from which he also received the Doctorate of Divinity, he became much impressed with the advantage and necessity of a great American University at the Capitol of his beloved country. Eighteen months before his death he divided his estate, worth \$40,000, into four parts, deeding one to each of his three children, and willed a farm, worth \$6,000, and his home in Kokomo, worth \$4,000, to the American University, reserving a life estate in this part to his widow. "He was a faithful man, and feared God above many."

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Sometime ago a gentleman in the northwest offered to found a scholarship when the University is opened to students. Recently Mrs. Judge Cartter, of Washington, has sent word to the Vice-Chancellor that she will pay for a scholarship when the Hall of History is erected. It is well for our people of wealth to remember that it is frequently our young people of very limited means that have the instinct, ambition, and patience of scholarship. *The Outlook* recently said: "It is the fellowship and scholarship system which, more than any other, makes it possible to carry education on to the very highest plane and to secure a group of men and women trained in the most perfect manner and with the very highest aims."

While we are seeking especially, at present, to secure necessary buildings and the needed endowment of professorships, we are glad to have these offers come to us, and hope they may stimulate others to plan their gifts so that they will forever have a representative in the halls of the American University, and thus soon put a corps of trained men and women into the world's onward march to a higher civilization.

THE TELESCOPE LENS.

Friends who have not yet learned the fact will be glad to know that the Glass Plate Co., of Butler, Pa., have succeeded in casting the lens. This is a great victory. Heretofore we have been compelled to go to Paris for such work. Now America comes to the front at a bound with the largest lens ever made—62 inches in diameter and weighing 2,500 pounds. It is right that this lens for the American University should be American.

The Vice-Chancellor recently spent an evening with Dr. John Peate, who is soon to begin the work of grinding. It is one of long, loving patience, requiring about two years. The Doctor is not a novice at this business, but has been at it for sixteen years. A number of effective lenses of his grinding are now in use. We will watch his progress with deep interest.

BOOKS.

As we go to press, an offer of a valuable gift comes to us from the estate of Stephen C. Parrish, late of Washington, D. C., formerly of West Chester, O.

"UPON THIS ROCK."

In a rural spot, at Abingdon, Harford county, Maryland, may still be found the ruined foundation walls of the oldest Methodist College in America. It was founded in 1785 by Bishops Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury, and was hence called Cokesbury College. It was burned on the night of Dec. 7, 1795. It has never been rebuilt.

Some time ago, Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, M. A., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, visited the memorable ruins, and through the courtesy of Mr. C. W. Baker, of Aberdeen, Md., secured one of the foundation stones, weighing about 300 pounds, for the Asbury Memorial Hall. It is now deposited temporarily in one of the rooms of the Foundry Church. From what Abel Stevens says in his History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this stone was contracted for by Bishop Thomas Coke, D. D., who laid the corner stone and preached from the foundation walls. Bishop Asbury attended to the further construction of the building.

WORDS OF CHEER.

During the last few months more messages of faith, indorsement, good cheer, and congratulation have come to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor than ever before in the same length of time. We would like to publish all of these, but can only give a few selections, with thanks to all such kind friends.

Dr. Wm. M. Swindells, of the *Philadelphia Methodist*, says: "I congratulate you and rejoice with all the friends of the University in the financial success by which the Hall of History is secured."

Rev. D. H. Moore, D. D., *Western Christian Advocate*, writes: "I wish that I might be able to help on your University. I am increasingly clear that it is the transcendent cause of American Protestantism."

Ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, with a contribution, sends these words: "My heart is with you in this great enterprise."

Gen. James F. Rusling, Trenton, N. J., says: "There is nothing more sure than that we need a great Protestant University at Washington. I like your plan of raising \$10,000,000. You will need it all, and more. You have struck the key-note and, in due time, the American people will meet your call handsomely."

Rev. P. S. Cadman, Central Church, New York City, sends word: "I will gladly do all I can, whenever and wherever I can, to aid our great educational project of the Century's Methodism, the world over."

Mr. E. T. Burrows, Portland, Me., writes: "I believe your scheme of the American University a grand one, and trust that it will meet with the greatest success."

Mr. Wm. H. Murphy, Newark, N. J., after referring to the financial condition of the country and the change that is needed, adds: "When we secure this the sun will shine again, confidence will be restored, and the effort to increase the endowment of the American University will be easier and more successful. I wish it abundant success."

Mr. Henry C. Weeks, New York, writes: "Aside from all other considerations, I am greatly interested in

your success connected with your great project, and anything I can do will be done very willingly."

Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Senate, says: "I congratulate you heartily upon your success thus far. You may count on me to second you by every means in my power."

The press of the country, religious and secular, has been very helpful, so willing to publish any news given them, very hearty in words of commendation. Dr. C. H. Payne, Secretary of the Board of Education, gives especial indorsement in his valuable Annual Report.

J. M. Barker, Ph. D., in his excellent book, "Colleges in America," mentioned in our book notices, says: "Washington City is the most strategic educational center in America. This (American University) is certainly one of the most magnificent opportunities in the history of the Christian Church to establish a powerful and comprehensive agency to help uphold, expand, and organize a Christian civilization. It will gain an increasing power through coming generations."

Charles Parkhurst, editor *Zion's Herald*, writes: "I am anxious always to help on your *great, GREAT work.*"

Rev. Dr. Potts, of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, says: "Someone predicts that the Roman Catholic University, at Washington, will become the greatest seat of learning in the world. That prophecy may prove true. That church can secure the money. But we believe the drift of the most enlightened people of the next century will be to Protestantism and not to Romanism. The American University will surely command brains and scholarship if it does not secure so large sums of money."

A NOTABLE GIFT.

Columbia University, New York, is again favored with a large gift. President Low has given \$1,000,000 for the new library to be erected on Morningside Heights. This is notable for its amount, for its purpose, from being from the president of a university, and as an example to men of wealth.

Such gifts were rare a few years ago, but are becoming more and more frequent with the large increase in the fortunes possessed by the wealthy. It is in harmony with the new university movements of the day. They are on a large scale—they necessarily must be. Columbia was reported last year as having over \$8,000,000 of productive funds, and still the millions are falling into her treasury.

It is given for a library. Knowledge must be handed from generation to generation. The living teacher must be the agent in this work. But the past ages show how important it is that knowledge should have a material habitation. The housing of knowledge, and the bringing together of the material out of which it is organized, are emphasized by this gift. Libraries and museums are the storehouses of knowledge, the magazines and workshops of the modern scholar.

This is no gift resulting from momentary impulse or whim of idiosyncrasy. It is the intelligent, considerate act of a man esteemed for his poise of character, and well versed in the needs of educational enterprises, the way money is used in them, and the good results achieved by them.

Contributed.

ROMANISM IN WASHINGTON.

It may well be an example to persons of large wealth. No man or woman ought to hold a large fortune in this country, where it is conceded that higher education should be fostered by private munificence, without aiding directly and largely some educational institution. It is the direct way to help the higher life of the nation. Education, art, literature, government, religion, indeed everything, is dependent on this.

President Low also establishes twelve Brooklyn scholarships for boys in Columbia College and twelve Brooklyn scholarships for girls in Barnard College. How this will foster the love of knowledge and its increase. America greatly needs opportunities for more young men and women to devote themselves to long years of study for the pure love of it, joined with a consuming desire to extend the realm of scientific investigation and carry scholarship to the very highest level. Would that some friend might speedily do for the American University what President Low has done for Columbia.

GIFTS TO COLLEGES.

The \$1,000,000 gift to Columbia College by Pres. Seth Low has called out expressions of praise from hundreds of editorial pens. Properly so. William C. Schermerhorn, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, followed this donation up with another of \$300,000, to be devoted to the erection of any building the College may need. F. A. Schermerhorn, another trustee, has given to the College the Townsend Library of War Records, with \$4,000 for its indexing. It was a great day, therefore, for Columbia, its munificent donors rivaling Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to the University of Chicago.

The past few weeks have been great ones for the Colleges. This list will show some of the institutions which have been favored. Other donations have doubtless escaped our notice: Monmouth College, Ill., \$80,000; University of Chicago, \$210,000; Williams College, \$34,000; Hamilton College, \$50,000; Catholic University of America, \$100,000; Alfred (Pa.) University, \$150,000; Wittenberg (O.) College, \$25,000; Tufts (Mass.) College, \$70,000; Bernard (N. Y.) College, \$100,000; Harvard, \$20,250; University of Pennsylvania, \$10,000; Yale, \$145,000; Dickinson (Pa.) College, \$40,000; University of Michigan, \$65,000; Columbia College, \$1,304,000. A significant fact is that in all these cases the gifts were made by a living alumnus. Not a dollar of it can be contested by relatives or diverted from its purpose, while in each case the donor will have the double happiness of seeing it applied according to his plans and realizing the fruits of his own generosity. It is the right kind of giving. It makes its own answer to the sneers of socialists and anarchists at the greed of wealth.

We are sorry we could not write the names of several Methodist Episcopal schools in the favored list, but perhaps their glad day is coming soon. — *Epworth Herald.*

Did the Editor forget that "Dickinson" is a Methodist Episcopal school? He might have put in the Ohio Wesleyan's \$50,000 library, and may now add \$150,000 to the American University for the Hall of History.

Rev. Dr. T. C. George, who was appointed Agent of the American University on the Pacific Coast, has died since our last issue. A good and scholarly man, he was an enthusiastic friend of our enterprise.

We are frequently asked about the real strength of the Roman Catholic Church in the Capital of our country. It is difficult to estimate it, and more difficult to state it. Its power lies so much in its *personnel*, and in its methods, that a mere statement of facts, such as we give below, is only suggestive. There have been stories afloat through the press and in platform addresses that were doubtless exaggerations of the real facts. There is certainly sufficient truth to give food for reflection.

In and around the Capital there is a perfect network of schools and colleges all leading up to the new Catholic University, which is becoming more and more the head of all the Roman schools of the country.

Georgetown College, established in 1778, had last year 106 instructors and 650 students; Gonzaga College, established in 1821, had 11 instructors and 141 students; St. John's College, established in 1865, had 13 instructors and 160 students; the Catholic University of America, established in 1880, had 13 instructors and 30 students. The last-named is the national university of the Papal church, and is confined strictly to post-graduate work. All these are within the District of Columbia. The total number of instructors they employ is 142; the total number of students last year was 981.

Besides these collegiate establishments, there are numbers of others, such as Carroll Institute, St. Rose's Industrial School, the Academy of the Visitation, the Convent of Notre Dame, St. Dominic's Convent, and St. Vincent's School, all within the District of Columbia. The numerous parochial schools, moreover, lend increased strength to these higher institutions, while to meet all this mighty educational force the Protestants have practically nothing but the common schools of the District.

As to churches, the Papists are equally fortunate, having sixteen magnificent church edifices, the finest structures in the city except the Government buildings. They are the church of the Immaculate Conception; Holy Name of Jesus; Holy Trinity; St. Aloysius; St. Cyprian; St. Ann's; St. Dominic's; St. Joseph's; St. Mary's; St. Matthew's; St. Patrick's; St. Paul's; St. Peter's; St. Stephen's; St. Teresa and St. Augustine (negro Catholic church).

Among other institutions owned by them, and conducted, of course, in their interest, are Providence Hospital, the establishment of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the House of the Good Shepherd; St. Ann's Infant Asylum, the Joseph A. Asylum and the Industrial Home Schools.

Taking the whole archdiocese of Baltimore, which includes the District of Columbia and those counties of Maryland lying west of Chesapeake Bay, we find a Romish population of 235,000, with 150 churches, 47 chapels, 60 stations, 22 orphan asylums, 90 parochial schools, 6 hospitals, 4 ecclesiastical seminaries, 8 colleges, 19 academies for young ladies, 2 founding asylums, 2 asylums for colored children (see Sadler's Catholic Directory for 1894, page 73).

At Baltimore are St. Mary's Seminary, established in 1791, and having last year 11 instructors and 245 students; and Loyola College, established in 1852, which had last year 11 instructors and 219 students.

At Emmettsburg, Md., is Mt. Saint Mary's College, established in 1808, and having last year 30 instructors and 108 students.

We give these figures from the Diocese of Maryland, because Romanism is a unit, the Archbishop of Baltimore holds the property, and throws the whole force of his personal and financial strength into work here.

In view of all this concentrated power, is it any wonder that the Papacy is stronger in Washington than in Rome? Is it startling that the Romanists have been able to accumulate \$13,600,000 worth of property in the District of Columbia? Is it a surprise that there have been scandals connected with the Indian Appropriation bill, the Sundry Civil bill, and the District Appropriation bill?

It is generally understood that this Baltimore diocese is the head center of the Jesuitical power on this continent. Georgetown University is owned and run by the Jesuits. Now an effort is being made, we are told, to transfer the headquarters of all the other religious orders here. The Marists and Paulists are already at the new Catholic University.

The coming of Satolli as the chief representative of the Pope, not to New York, but to Washington, has its significance also. The prestige given to the Roman Church by the Diplomatic representatives from the Catholic countries of the world can hardly be estimated. That it is used to further church interests is only natural, and in harmony with the well-known worldly wisdom of this church.

We do not say all this in the way of attack or denunciation. Religious liberty is a part of our creed. We only wish Protestants to know the facts and be awake to the interests of Evangelical Christianity at this heart and head of our national life. Protestantism here needs the help of friends all over the country. It is not as strong as it ought to be. It needs better churches, better schools, better institutions generally, with better endowments and support. S.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

The question is sometimes raised whether there would be sufficient students demanding training in original research and lines of special scholarship to fill the various departments of the American University were it ready to receive them. It may be a difficult question to answer, and all attempted answers be somewhat prophetic; but tendencies, as well as present facts, are certainly significant. While Clark, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Boston, and a few other universities have been giving graduate instruction, even they are evidently not meeting the full demand.

The number of American students going to Germany annually to find the advantages necessary to the training they must have in these days as specialists is very suggestive. Prof. W. Lewis, in his work "Die Deutschen Universitäten," gives the following figures for the twenty-two universities of Germany. The number of Americans studying in Germany in the year 1835-'36 was 4; in 1860-'61 was 77; in 1880-'81 was 173; in 1891-'92 was 446. Mr. Freeman A. Havighorst estimates that the number must be near 800 at this writing. He thinks this estimate conservative. There can be no question about a large increase since 1891-'92.

There is great significance in the present number of Americans in Germany. There is even greater meaning in the rapid increase in that number. There is a certain halo about study in Germany that is fascinating to young men. There are advantages from travel and from being in touch with another circle of educational life. But, after all, two facts remain. There are facilities and advantages for special training and original investigation in Germany that America does not provide for the most advanced scholarship. There is also in this country a greater and ever greater number who must have post-graduate training. The student body in America has been growing by leaps and bounds. This has had two effects. It has demanded a large increase in professional force. It has pushed the standard of scholarship in the schools higher and higher. Shall these demands be met chiefly by men trained in Germany? Or shall America do her share in producing the specialists who are to train America's brightest minds and make her future civilization? America will not much longer remain dependent on Germany. She must have her own universities. B.

"The Financial Side of the University."

Under the above caption the Rector, Bishop Keane, in the *Catholic University Bulletin*, gives an excellent resumé of the financial history of the Catholic University of America. We believe the reading of it would move some of our Protestant friends to "go and do likewise" for the American University. We can only summarize the article and show by what manner of gifts that institution has grown.

The Rector first states that this financial side had delayed the project for eighteen years, when it was again taken up in 1864. Miss Caldwell then offered \$300,000 for the starting of the work. The Bishops in council decreed the establishment of the University, and ten years later the Pope indorsed it.

The Bishop then shows why a university needs so much money for buildings, appliances, salaries, and why it can not be supported by students' fees—students being largely "burdened with but slender purses." So gifts were sought and received.

Baroness von Zedtwitz, sister of Miss Caldwell, gave \$50,000 for the chapel. The Misses Andrews endowed the Andrews Chair of Biblical Archaeology. The Misses Drexel endowed the Francis A. Drexel Chair of Moral Theology. Mr. Eugene Kelly gave \$100,000 to found chairs of Ecclesiastical History and of Holy Scripture, bearing the names of himself and wife. Miles P. O'Connor founded the O'Connor Chair of Canon Law by giving \$50,000. His wife gave also \$10,000. Patrick Quinn, directly and by will, gives \$25,000 for the Quinn Chair of Ecclesiastical History. An F. W. C. Mauley Chair of Theology has received \$25,000 from the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Seven scholarships have been endowed also with \$5,000 each.

Then came the gift of \$100,000 from Rev. James McMahon for the McMahon Hall of Philosophy, which is now about completed. Mrs. Celinda Whitford died last June leaving \$50,000 to endow the James Whitford Chair of Law. Joseph Banigan, in January, gave \$50,000 for the Banigan Chair of Political Economy. Other sums of \$10,000 and lesser amounts are also mentioned. A Chapel Fund Association has been formed, the mem-

bers of which give \$10 a year to support the religious services. Also a Divinity Fund Association and a University Fund Association, the former of priests and the latter of the laity, have been organized, each member of which gives \$100 a year to defray current expenses and help on the general organization.

The article also implies that many smaller gifts have been received, which have helped to swell the current that has carried them on to success. Such giving makes rapid development possible. It is notable that though the University is not open to women, these devoted Catholics have given very largely.

May we not hope that before the American University is as old, it may publish even a brighter financial history? Who will help to make it possible? A.

HISTORY.

The increased interest in history is manifesting itself in many ways. The Napoleonic craze, one might almost call it, is a sign of the times. It is an impressive fact that of the 210,000 volumes consulted at the Astor Library last year, the greatest number, 23,000, were American histories; then came American literature, with 16,000 volumes; then art and general history, 11,000; then American documents, also 11,000.

Within a few months a conference of representatives of a number of our leading colleges has been held in New York for the purpose of founding a historical review. It was decided to publish a quarterly magazine to be known as "The American Historical Review."

So do the reading public and the colleges move together. In the olden times it was thought important for rulers to know something of history, and a few leading minds to have some information concerning the evolution of human society. In America it is different. The people are the rulers. They should know history. "The American citizen uninformed in at least the primary lessons of history is weak, fatally unarmed for both the offensive and defensive warfare of his citizenship."

History, says Mr. Ridpath, "is essential to the happiness, intelligence, and perfection of the American family." Here the informed mind is a necessary factor. The household is not joined merely to eat, sleep, and survive. It is joined and held in unity by "an intellectual and spiritual heat and light, without which organization does not organize and the domestic bond does not bind." It is the absence of this that often leaves the family to disrupt and segregate. The brotherhood and sisterhood of the race, the solidarity of humanity, needs to be felt at the hearthstone to temper the assertiveness of the individual. What can do this more effectively than history that brings a sympathetic touch with all the peoples of earth?

The American mind and American life thus provides a better ground for historical study; mightier motives and loftier aims for seeking the knowledge of the past and its application to the present than was ever before manifest in the situation and attainment of any nation.

To these facts many minds are now awaking. It is seen that this field must be cultivated anew. The new interest in history must not be allowed to run riot without any direction. New demands for opportunities to study history must be met. Now is the hour for original investigation and for training specialists in this great department. We rejoice that the American University is taking this movement in its rising tide by founding a graduate historical department. L.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

Amherst is bereaved with all of us in the death of ex-President Julius H. Seelye. During his presidency the institution received more than \$825,000 in gifts.

Albert College, Belleville, has had the offer of \$10,000 from Mr. H. A. Massey, of Toronto, on condition that another \$10,000 be raised for extension.

Boston University has received from the King of Siam 39 large octavo volumes, comprising the sacred writings of the southern Buddhists. Chicago, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins are also favored by the King. Rev. C. W. Rishel is elected professor of historical theology.

Catholic University of America announces the opening of four new departments with the beginning of the next school year. They are letters, philosophy, experimental and applied sciences, and the social sciences.

Columbia, New York, announces thirty university scholarships in philosophy, political science, and pure science. The faculty has adopted the old German system of conferring the Ph.D., which not only requires a thesis on an approved subject, but also that the candidate appear in public to defend his assertions before experts.

Cornell White School of History and Political Science issues an amended course for 1895-'96. It has nine instructors, four fellows, and twenty-eight graduate students.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., is erecting a new building on the spot where Washington reviewed the troops on their way to suppress the whiskey insurrection.

De Pauw University has lost a scholarly and efficient president by the resignation of Dr. J. P. D. John.

Harvard has shown its appreciation of Bishop Vincent's service as preacher in residence by electing him to a third term.

Johns Hopkins keeps up its excellent work in historical and political science, recently issuing valuable studies on "The Early Relations Between Maryland and Virginia," and "Is History Past Politics?"

Moody's Mt. Hermon, and Northfield schools have asked the legislature for permission to hold \$2,000,000 worth of property in real estate. Many citizens are opposed to it, as this action would free it from taxation.

New York University has recently had a gift of another new building. It also receives the direction of the endowment of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. This is a good illustration of how soon personally raised and used endowments are apt to be changed from their original purpose on the person's death.

New Orleans University has received \$10,000 from a New England friend of Bishop Mallalieu. This school knows no race distinctions.

Ohio Wesleyan University is about ready to begin work on its new Slocum library, and hopes to soon complete the arrangements for the transfer of the Wooster University Medical School, with its fine hospital in Cleveland, to its own control.

Princeton has lately received a rare and valuable book, printed by John De Spira, at Venice, in 1469. It is a natural history by Pliny the elder, and is one of the first books printed at Venice.

Union Theological Seminary has received an addition of 3,000 volumes to its hymnological department. These were the collection of Prof. F. M. Bird, and the seminary now has over 5,000 volumes in that department.

Wesleyan University shows a net increase in the endowment fund of \$125,000 during the presidency of Dr. Raymond. This increase is almost entirely free from special restrictions to specific purposes. This increases its practical value.

The 40-inch lens for the Yerkes' telescope, to be mounted on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, is finished. When the Clarks received it at Cambridge from Paris two years ago, it was worth, in the rough, about \$40,000; after two years of grinding and polishing, its value is probably twice as much. With this wonderful glass, four inches wider than that of the Lick telescope, the astronomers of Chicago University will detect new glories in the heavens.—*Zion's Herald*.

For the Berlin Exposition in 1896, a monster telescope is now being wrought. The four lenses measure each 110 centimeters (about 45 inches) in diameter, but the length of the instrument will be but five and one-half meters. The lenses, therefore, will be larger, but the telescope shorter, than the Yerkes' telescope.

New Zealand has invented a unique method for the prevention of intemperance. It proposes to pass a law to the effect that any person convicted of being an habitual drunkard shall be photographed at his own expense and a copy be supplied to every saloon-keeper in the district. The dealer selling liquor to such a person is to be fined heavily.—*Christian Statesman*.

A reform to which the Treasury Department is giving attention, and one which is found very difficult to execute, is the prevention of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska. The country is so far distant, United States officers so few, the United States courts so far apart, and what laws exist there are enforced with so much laxity, it is almost impossible to prevent the importation of liquor into Alaska, and still more difficult to stop the manufacture of "moonshine whisky."

Benevolent.

CAPT. JAMES WILEY, of Bethlehem, Pa., has recently given \$5,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and is erecting a Children's Home, at a cost of \$6,500, as memorials to his deceased wife.

THE Old South Church, Boston, has recently celebrated its 225th anniversary. Its contributions last year amounted to \$116,267.

THOMAS E. PROCTOR, of Boston, Mass., left in 1885 will \$100,000 for the Massachusetts General Hospital, to be held in trust until the principal and interest reach the amount of \$400,000, when it is to be expended in erecting an insane asylum.

IT HAS been known for some time that the Protestant Episcopal Church has been planning for a great Cathedral foundation at Washington, including a series of schools. Within a few months, Mrs. ex-Senator Hearst has agreed to give \$175,000 to build the "Hearst School for Young Women," as a part of the general scheme. The site is already purchased.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the Courier. Copies sent to the Editor for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

COLLEGES IN AMERICA, by John Marshal Barker, Ph.D. The Cleveland Printing and Publishing Co., Cleveland, O., 265 pp.

This is an interesting and valuable work on lines not heretofore traversed by any one writer in a single volume. The author starts with the rise of universities in the Old World, and then describes the planting of colleges in the New World, shows the characteristics of the American college, and sets forth the functions of a college to be the securing of a symmetrical development in its students, the advancement of knowledge, and preparation of men and women for service. There are also chapters on Student Life, Personal Factors in a College Education, the Practical Value of an Education, and Our Indebtedness to Colleges. Pres't Warren says: "What an incalculable effect it would produce could it be read by every official member of our wide-spread Church! How I wish it might be done!"

PAMPHLETS have come to us as follows, for which we thank the different authors: *Methods and Results of Investigations on the Chemistry and Economy of Food*, W. G. Atwater, Ph.D., U. S. Department of Agriculture; *A Preliminary Catalogue of Parasites*, C. W. Stiles and Albert Hassall; *An Extreme Case of Leucoderma in a Negro*, G. L. Magruder, M.D., and C. W. Stiles, Ph.D.; *Parasitism*, C. W. Stiles; *Notes on Parasites*, Chas. Wardell Stiles, Ph.D., 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28; *The Aquarium of U. S. Fish Commission at the World's Columbian Exposition*, S. A. Forbes, I. S. K. Reeves, G. P. Clinton, C. W. Stiles.

The Bachelor of Arts; The Author's Journal; The American Magazine of Civics; Electrical Engineering; The Southern Cultivator; Louisiana; Homeric Memory Rhymes; References in the Pentateuch to Jair and Hivwoth Jair; The Alpha; The University Graduate Magazine; Revista Juridica, organo de La Sociedad de Jurisprudencia, San Salvador; The American University Magazine; Forward Movement Magazine; Reports of Board of Education, Sunday School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Sir Francis Bacon's Cipher Story, and The Tragical Historie of the Earl of Essex.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, with our thanks, the receipt of Circulars, Announcements, Catalogues, and Year Books, from the following institutions: Boston University, Year Book; Harvard Catalogue and Special Circulars of Lawrence Scientific School; Report of the President and Departments of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Programme of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Wesleyan University Year Book; University of the City of New York, Catalogue and Announcements; Columbia College Handbook; Cornell Register and Circulars of Special Departments; Syracuse University Annual; The Lutheran Theological Seminary Catalogue; The Princeton College Bulletin, the February number being especially valuable for its full details of the life and work of Dr. James McCosh; Johns Hopkins University Circulars, the April number containing the Commemoration Day Address of President Seth Low; Catholic University Bulletin, full of interesting papers and reports; Catalogue of the Washington and Lee University; Annual of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; Year Book of DePauw University; The Indiana University Catalogue and Report of President; Catalogue of the University of Wisconsin; Catalogue of the University of Kansas and Kansas University Quarterly; The Minnesota University Magazine; The Lawrentian of Lawrence University; The University of Colorado, Catalogue; The Educator, Morgan College, Baltimore; Catalogue of Central Tennessee College; Quarterly Bulletin of Gammon Theological Seminary; Catalogue of Fort Worth University; Annual of School of Expression, Boston, Mass.; Catalogue of Bareilly Theological Seminary, India; The University Magazine, Peking University, China; Anales de La Universidad, Santiago, Chili, one of the largest volumes that comes to us from any University, and shows that excellent work on the Flora and Exploration of South America, as well as other scientific lines, is being done by the professors.

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A LARGE GIFT.

GENERAL J. WATTS de PEYSTER, of Tivoli, N. Y., has just made it possible for the Trustees to proceed at once with the erection of a second building of the American University. While he made this large and important gift on June 11, through Bishop John F. Hurst and the Rev. Arthur M. Griffin, of Tivoli, there were some details to arrange, so that the gift was only formally accepted on August 20, by Bishop Hurst, as Chancellor, and Mr. John E. Andrus, as President of the Board of Trustees. We need hardly add that it was with expressions of high appreciation that this action was taken on behalf of the Trustees. It was decided to name this second building, "The General J. Watts de Peyster College of Languages." It will be planned for all the special work to be done in Language and Literature, covering the departments of Oriental and Semitic, Greek, Latin, Romance, Germanic, English, and in time all other tongues and literatures of earth.

They also accepted from the General a further gift of a bronze statue of heroic size, now being made in Paris at great expense, and decided that it should be placed in front of the College of Languages. This will be the first of many works of art that will in time add beauty to the classic groves, and help to educate the men and women whose footsteps are to wake the echoes in its halls.

The De Peyster College of Languages will be erected near by, and be a companion piece of, the Hall of History, for which the sum of \$150,000 was subscribed and assumed last spring. Arrangements will be made at once for the building of the College of Languages.

Indeed, it is understood that an architect is already at work on some suggestive designs, and the corner-stones of the two buildings—History and Language—will be laid at the same time. It is the intention that excavations shall be begun in November.

This is not General J. Watts de Peyster's first gift. He has been benevolent in many directions. We understand he has given much to the Episcopal Church. He erected the fine Methodist Episcopal Church at Tivoli, and gave it to the Trustees. He purchased and gave to the Woman's Home Missionary Society the splendid property now used as the J. Watts de Peyster School for Girls, at Tivoli.

The General is a member of the old historic De Peyster family, has been an interesting figure in New York life for many years, is a master of a number of languages, and author of several volumes, an authority in Napoleonic matters, a member of learned societies on both sides of the sea. He has a fine mansion at Tivoli that is full of valuable books and interesting historic relics.

Will not this gift suggest to some one else that they do likewise?

BOOKS.

We would call especial attention to the gifts of books received since our last issue of the COURIER. From the estate of Mr. Stephen L. Parrish, late of Washington, D. C., there comes 230 bound volumes, 30 pamphlets, and a fine collection of photographic and stereoptic views. From the Hon. Judge William M. Springer comes 75 volumes of "War Records," in good calf binding. From Dr. Muller two large old volumes of Stackhouse's History of the Bible, and single volumes from various other friends. A fuller description will be found under book notices.

HALL OF HISTORY.

We hardly need to remind our readers that the building of a university is not a matter of a day or a year. The initial steps of a great scheme involving more than a score of buildings and millions of dollars are very important and must be taken with great care. This is especially so of the first building, as it sets the type of architecture for the whole institution. The authorities are moving carefully, and propose to be sure they are right as they go ahead.

A Building Committee has been appointed, composed of Bishop John F. Hurst, President of the Board John E. Andrus, Treasurer Matthew G. Emery, Mr. Anderson Fowler, Mr. A. B. Duvall, Mr. John E. Herrell, and Vice-Chancellor Samuel L. Beiler.

This committee has already secured plans from six different architects, which will be laid before the Board of Trustees about the middle of October for a decision as to which shall be used.

Since the adjournment of the Trustees in May, when a subscription of \$150,000 was completed (by a small balance being assumed by individuals present), there have been received additional subscriptions of \$1,500 from B. W. Blanchard; William J. Jackson, \$500; and William H. Jackson, of Salisbury, Md., \$500.

It is very much desired that we receive \$15,000 to \$25,000 more on the Hall of History. There will be some extra expenses in connection with the first building that it will be well to meet, independent of the \$150,000 which is to go into the building itself.

There will be the need of doing some grading, besides that which goes with the excavations for foundations. We must also provide for a central power house for heating and lighting. So there is yet room for gifts from our friends who want to be in at the start of this great enterprise.

As said about the College of Languages, it is the purpose to begin excavations in November.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Since our last report we have received two additional subscriptions—\$100 from Rev. John Wilson, D. D., of the North Ohio Conference, and \$100, in the name of Rev. John Janes, a cousin of Bishop Janes, who died in 1843, from his son and daughter, Frank and Emma Janes.

CASH RECEIVED SINCE JUNE 1, 1895.

\$100.—W. S. Birch (by Mrs. Emma L. Daniel), R. L. Dashiell (by W. H. Murphy), W. H. Meeker, J. J. Reed.

\$50.—Ezra Tinker, J. H. Michell, J. V. Bates, T. S. Bond, D. A. Jordan.

\$33.33.—J. C. Jackson (by W. R. Esher).

\$25.—F. J. Belcher.

\$20.—R. F. Elsdon, W. McK. Hester (by Jane Adams), J. B. Wentworth (by A. O).

\$12.50.—J. R. Bryan.

\$5.—R. L. Spurter, A. M. Barnitz.

\$3.—W. Ackroyd, W. McK. Riley.

OTHER GIFTS.

Besides some small amounts to different funds, such as the Land Fund and the Epworth League Fund, all of which will be reported in due time, we have received \$500 for the General Fund from Mrs. Fanny Speed, of Louisville, Ky., through the Rev. Joseph S. Jencks, D. D.

NOTES.

The *Chicago Tribune* says that the total donations by gift and will in this country since January 1, counting individual sums exceeding \$1,000, are as follows: January, \$1,698,900; February, \$1,873,300; March, \$736,559; April, \$1,311,100; May, \$4,239,300; June (to date), \$575,600. Total, \$10,434,150. Of this amount colleges and universities have received \$4,075,750; hospitals, \$1,593,000; churches, \$789,000; and libraries, \$208,000, or nearly two-thirds of the total. The remainder, \$3,708,400, has been distributed among museums, art galleries, and various classes of charity.

Mrs. Caroline Polhemus, of Brooklyn, New York, has announced her purpose to build a dispensary for the Long Island Hospital at a cost of \$250,000, and to endow it with \$250,000 as a memorial to her late husband, Henry D. Polhemus.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently come into possession of a legacy of \$50,000.

The Indianapolis Art Association receives \$225,000 from John Herron, who was entirely unknown to the association.

Rev. Dean Cannon, of Lockport, New York, has endowed two scholarships in the Propaganda at Rome for young men from western New York.

The most complete medical library in the country, says the *Washington Star*, is that of the Army Medical Museum in that city, under the care of the War Department and supervised by John S. Billings. It includes 112,000 bound volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, or, as is estimated, three-fourths of the medical literature of the world, and has an elaborate catalogue which renders all its contents available for use.

General Francis M. Drake, a liberal benefactor of Drake University and contributor toward the erection of the Hall of History of the American University, has been nominated for Governor of Iowa by the Republicans.

Professor Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory, succeeds Professor Helmholtz as a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Professor Lorenzo Dow McCabe, one of our best-loved instructors, has resigned his position of Professor of Philosophy at the Ohio Wesleyan University, after fifty years of honorable service.

The United States Census report just issued gives the figures as follows: Roman Catholics, 6,250,000; Methodists, 4,600,000; Baptists, 3,725,000; Presbyterians, 1,280,332; Lutherans, 1,230,000; Protestant Episcopalians, 540,000. These are the figures compiled by the officers of the Government, and are correct. Boasting of mere numbers is a small business, but it is important to have the truth stated about such matters.

DR. LOWRY ON THE UNIVERSITY.

Our thanks are again due to the Rev. Asbury Lowry, D. D. His name stands among the ministers of the Cincinnati Conference who gave \$100 each toward the Asbury Memorial Hall. He has spoken of his desire to do more. He has recently given about seven columns of his excellent magazine, *The Divine Life*, to the advocacy of this enterprise. He published in full a circular letter from Bishop Hurst, and prefaced it with these significant words:

"Bishop Hurst, I believe, has the credit of projecting the American University at the seat of our National Government. But the need of a school equal to any German or English University as a seat of learning, and far superior to any of them in moral and religious influence and evangelical faith and character, was felt some time before the Bishop undertook the praiseworthy task of founding such an institution.

"In 1876 and 1877 I spent several months in Leipsic, Germany, the seat of one of her great universities. I found no vital religion there except in the little American chapel sustained by American students. I worshipped in the Kirche, once the Church of Luther. It was an emblem of desolation. The place was uninhabited, and almost deserted on a bright Sunday morning.

"A prominent and popular professor had been advertised to preach, the congregation was small and seemed uninterested. But at night the great theatre near by and contiguous to the university was packed like a beehive. I went to the entrance to make observations and verify or contradict reports. I had heard that a great theatrical concourse met there on every Sabbath evening. I found it sadly true.

"I looked in the saloons and found them crowded with both sexes, enveloped in tobacco smoke, and engaged in drinking—not beer only, but the strongest liquors. I found in the restaurants, at other times, that they quaff from coffee to the strongest intoxicants. I met American students, both male and female, and was told they generally patronized the Sunday evening theatre. The Lord's day was no more sacred than any secular day. I found young men from Canada and the United States completing their education preparatory to the Christian ministry. I mingled with them and preached several times in their chapel. After I left I was written to and requested to become their chaplain. Being on my return tour from Egypt, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, Greece, and the Continent, and having reached England, where I was engaged to spend some time in service, I regretfully declined the invitation. I have sometimes been sorry that I could not, or did not, enter the open door. If we must send our students to Germany to gilt edge their education, we ought to send to these seats of learning the antidote to German rationalism and religious indifference. How inconsistent it is to suffer our young ministers to immerse themselves in such an atmosphere in order to get a finishing touch for our evangelical ministry.

"Since these explorations and observations were made in Europe, I have not ceased to wish and hope that a University would be erected in the United States, so prominent and so equipped with men and means as

not only to stop trans-Atlantic graduation, but turn the current back to the land of the free and the home of the brave, in which resides the best form of Christianity and civil government.

"We have the prospect of such an institution in the American University.

"Let us give it our prayers, our money, and our students." A. L.

BENEVOLENT.

The will of B. P. Cheney, of Dover, Mass., leaves \$70,000 to educational and charitable institutions.

St. Luke's Hospital, New York, receives by the will of the late Rufus Waterhouse a bequest of \$200,000.

Edward A. W. Hunter leaves \$500,000 for a ward in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, at the death of his wife and daughter.

Dr. D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, who is reported to have given away about \$2,000,000, recently offered \$50,000 to Berea College, Kentucky, on the condition that \$150,000 more be raised.

The will of the late Augustus Knowlton, of Gardner, Mass., bequeaths more than \$100,000 to found a charity to be known as "The Gardner Home for Elderly People."

Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, of Philadelphia, leaves \$300,000 for the maintenance of the children's playground at Fairmount Park.

CHANCELLOR DAY AND A UNIVERSITY.

We wish we could republish the whole of Chancellor Day's contribution to the Educational number of the *Christian Advocate*, on "Methodism and her Colleges." We can only make some extracts that bear especially on a university. He may have been thinking of his own Syracuse University, but his words are also a plea for the American University.

"Do the Methodists, who boast that their Church was born in a university, hold higher education in just proportion to the other great interests of the denomination? We are great, numerically, great in Church property, great in wealth and social influence, but we have not one great university between the two seas; not one that ranks in endowment and equipment with Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Chicago. Every other prominent denomination has at least one, and some of them two and three great universities.

"To-day we have not a university or the combination of two or more universities where the sons and daughters of the Church can receive an education in all of the branches of higher learning demanded by the times and furnished by similar institutions of other denominations.

"It may be said that we must not be impatient; 'colleges grow;' 'it takes time.' It is true that the

college idea grows, but a college is made out of that idea just as fast as you furnish the money. It has taken eight hundred years to grow the idea up from Oxford to Leland Stanford, but it took only five years to make Leland Stanford with the millions given to it. And the same is true of Johns Hopkins and Chicago. The Methodists can have a great university, as great as the sun shines upon, as soon as they will put in the money. The part that grows has grown. The part that waits only waits to be made when we have the money to get the material and workmen.

"We are a young Church." Yes, but we waste in needless indulgences the endowment of a university every year. We have surplus enough to found a Harvard every twelve months.

"We are in the surgings of tremendous thinking and activities, and if we are to retain our hold upon the world and lead and control thoughtful men, if we are to command respect instead of contempt, and utter a voice that men will hear and heed, we must have a religion with strong brains. Our fiery zeal must burn and glow in furnaces of knowledge.

"Nowhere in the Church can men invest their money in forms of usefulness so secure and where returns will be so certain while time stands as in our colleges. This world needs brains. It always will need brains, and the colleges of our Church are Christian brain factories. We have to use material from the farms, the shops, the coal mines, the canals, and the stores. We must have the working capital. When you make your wills do not count the colleges out, but do not wait to die. Help them while you live. If you want a thoughtful pulpit that your boy in the public school will respect; if you want educated physicians to whose advice and skill you may safely commit the health of your home; if you have a drop of patriotism in your veins, and would bring back your country from the demagogue to the statesman; if you care for the choicest amenities of literary and social life; if, as a Christian, you would interpret God's word and human history; provide learning, thoroughly furnish, endow, and man your colleges. We shall not be less spiritual."

"That is a true statement; 'the idea has grown.' 'The part that waits only waits to be made when we have the money to get the material and workmen.' And we believe the money is coming to the American University. There are signs in the sky that a brighter day is dawning for all our educational work. The material and the workmen will be forthcoming. 'God is not dead.' The silver and the gold are His. His hand is on many hearts and they are planning to carry out the Divine purposes.

KIND WORDS FOR THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The projected American University is winning new friends. From unexpected quarters come words of approval and promises of substantial support. For this *The Epworth Herald* is glad. If an ordinary man were leading this great enterprise we would have our misgivings. But with Bishop Hurst at the front we have perfect confidence in its ultimate success. To build a small school requires only a few months, but to rear a great educational institution that will perma-

nently honor our denomination and our country requires years. Bishop Hurst understands this. He is not hurrying matters. He is building strongly—building for to-morrow and the day after. Among the latest notes of approval we notice an exceeding appreciative article in the *Methodist Review* of the Southern Church. Strong reasons are given why the university should be founded and supported, and the writer then concludes in this way: "As a practical and powerful bond of union between all the bodies of American Methodism we believe there is, and can be, nothing so appropriate or efficient as this projected university. Here the flower of our youth, from the South and from the North, from the East and from the West, may come and mingle in the common lofty aims of such an institution, and, going hence with appreciation of the merits of one another, learned in the friendly friction of university life, build both in church and state on the foundations of the first century of the republic a structure more beautiful and enduring than the one our eyes behold."—*Epworth Herald*.

Thanks, Dr. Berry, thanks. Now help us to wheel the Epworth League into line behind this great enterprise. We want the young people of Methodism for education. They ought to be rallied on this line. To be rallied they need one object that will unify them, so that they may feel the momentum of a common movement. What is there better than the American University?

AN EDUCATIONAL RENAISSANCE.

After the destruction of Cokesbury College by fire, in 1795, and again a year later, for a score of years following the Church did not feel, as Asbury expressed it, that Methodism was providentially called to build colleges. But the fires of enthusiasm could not be quenched in the heart of the church, and an educational renaissance soon followed. The first academy of the present order was opened in Newmarket, New Hampshire, in 1817, and transferred in 1825 to Wilbraham, Mass., where for seventy years it has sent out its beams far and wide, and has contributed largely to the education of more than 25,000 students. For less than three-fourths of a century the work of education in the Methodist Episcopal Church has been carried forward with varying success, and notwithstanding all mistakes and failures, that work to-day presents the following encouraging showing: Theological institutions, 19; colleges and universities, 57; classical seminaries, 56; foreign mission schools of higher grade, 76; making a total of 202 separate institutions of learning, with property valued at more than \$26,000,000 and over 42,000 students. It may also be encouraging to add that a very large proportion of the money now invested in these Methodist institutions of learning has been given within the last thirty years, making the contributions to this noble cause little less than \$1,000,000 annually.

The American University, projected at Washington, is gradually commanding the confidence and support of the whole church. Since its work will be confined exclusively to professional and technological studies, it will in time constitute a fitting head and crown of the educational system of the Methodist of this continent.—Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., in *Zion's Herald*.

WOMEN AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

We condense from the "*Independent*" this interesting statement of the attitude of the German Universities toward the higher education of woman. A hundred years ago, one woman, the learned Dorothea von Schlöser, attained the dignity of a doctor's degree, and it has taken a hundred years for such an event to occur again. Miss Grace Chisholm, of England, has received the degree from Göttingen by the special sanction of the Minister of Education. Heidelberg has granted the degree of Ph. D. to one woman, and another has received an honorary degree from Freiburg last year.

This does not mean that women can be freely matriculated as students in any German University. The trouble is in the matriculation. The proposal to admit women students at Berlin has been discussed in the University Senate and rejected; and yet occasionally a woman has gained admission to lectures. At Göttingen a number of Englishwomen and Americans have been admitted to lectures on showing certificates from some foreign university, and under these circumstances are now allowed to take part in the seminaries and present themselves for the degree of Ph. D.; and under this regulation there are now twelve women studying at Göttingen, of whom two are Germans; but they pursued their preparatory studies in other countries. At Leipzig women are admitted to lectures if the professor will permit it, but are not allowed to proceed to a degree. At Heidelberg women are admitted to the lectures, but each case is considered by itself and is not allowed to be a precedent. At Tübingen one woman has actually been matriculated, but this was due to special private interest. Schools are being organized to fit girls to enter the universities, and we may look for an organized attack on all the barred and bolted doors. There is no proposition for a university for women. The demand will be for co-education—it is coming. The world moves. B.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

No religious paper in America exerts a more powerful influence than the *Christian Advocate*. Its versatile editor has well been called "the Horace Greely of the religious press." Dr. Buckley is a Trustee of the American University. His words in a recent editorial should have weight with the corporation, and with the whole country.

"The American University at Washington is a tree that seems to have visible and invisible roots. It is being developed on what may be called the German principle, of slow but sure. Walking by faith is about to be rewarded to some extent by sight. Buildings are to rise, and when on that site they will be as a city set upon a hill, that can not be hid. This is a large enterprise. Its appeal is to all Methodism. Its corporation, if not cosmopolitan, defies the bounds of States and of separate denominations. Washington is yet to be a center of great universities. The Catholic University, if by some it is regarded as a menace, by all it is justly considered a spur. The Government of the United States by its Constitution is forever divorced from any form of religion, yet denominational influence

has been exerted to a large degree at the Capital. The establishment there of a central institution of learning makes certain the presence there of Roman Catholic dignitaries, masters of the art of influencing individuals. It does not imply bigotry to consider desirable at Washington the establishment of a great institution whose primary element shall be Protestant, and all the more so because of the existence of such a one as that to which we have referred; "not for that" we would recommend the exertion of denominational influence for political ends, but because the best way of preventing it is to have two great forms of Christianity, Protestant and Catholic, where both may be eyes, ears, and tongues.

"This, however, is the least of the reasons upon which the projectors of the American University rely. They foresee the destiny of Washington. They perceive the value of all the Government collections which are at the service of students. They know its historical relations. They rely much upon the opportunities to study civil government, and in particular the history, methods, and traditions of the United States. They dwell upon the climate, which, like that of Baltimore, is far enough South to be softened in the winter, and not far enough to be enervating for any period of the scholastic year. If the corporation can adopt Goethe's motto, "Haste not, rest not," or John Wesley's, with the same meaning, "I am never in a hurry, but always in haste," it can build itself into success without in any degree weakening the long catalogue of useful and growing institutions in Methodism, North and South, to which we have referred."

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

BY BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, D. D., LL. D.

On May 28, 1897, the American University was incorporated in the District of Columbia, for post-graduate and professional courses of study and for original research. Its design is to secure the best and highest instruction in every department of human learning, under influences intellectually the strongest and spiritually the purest. The charter from the District of Columbia was surrendered and a new charter, with enlarged powers, was granted by Congress in 1893.

The search for a probable site for the institution in the suburban region of Washington began in January, 1890, and was continued two weeks until January 25, when an appropriate piece of ground was found. The merits of the chosen site lay chiefly in its being an undivided tract, elevated four hundred feet above the sea level, and of such surface as to make the entire space available for sites of buildings. It consists of ninety acres of ground on the northwest heights of the District of Columbia. It is a plateau from which the ground declines both on the city and country sides. The view from it toward the northwest commands the panorama of the Blue Ridge Mountains, forty miles away, while on the city side, to the south and east, the eye rests upon the National Capital, the Manassas plains, and the Potomac down to Alexandria. For a perfect atmosphere, no better place could be found. This feature had to be considered with the utmost care, from the fact that students would live there, or in the neighborhood, from September to the following June.

It was not known when the land was selected precisely what relation it would sustain to the great residence street, namely, Massachusetts Avenue; but a few months after the contract was made, it was learned that Massachusetts Avenue, if extended in a straight line, would go directly to the site, passing the new Naval Observatory on the way.

The land was bought by faith alone. There was no wealthy individual who came forward to make pledges for its purchase. Every step at the initial stages was taken on the ground of reliance on the great multitude of Christian people, and not upon the generosity of one or of a few. Mr. John F. Waggaman, of Washington, furnished the \$1,000 for the option. The option was later accepted, and the land was purchased for \$100,000. The first payment of \$20,000 was made February 28, 1890. The remaining payments have been met, and on March 1, 1895, the last payment was made, and the land is now in the possession of the Trustees of the American University. It seemed only fair that the citizens of Washington should pay for the site, and this plan has been strictly adhered to, though a few individuals from a distance have seen fit to add their contributions. It is safe to say that \$90,000 of the amount has been furnished by the citizens of Washington alone. Congregations, Sunday schools, Government officers, clergymen, merchants, clerks, and mechanics, and people of every class, have contributed toward the fund. It is highly probable that at least ten thousand of the citizens of Washington have been contributors for the purchase of the site of the American University.

WHY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY?

Wise and trusted leaders of our American Protestantism—especially of Methodism—were consulted before the first step was taken for the purchase of the land. It was believed that for the interest of all Protestant Churches the time had come when a thoroughly evangelical university should be established at the National Capital. It seemed to be high time that for the best university advantages our young people should not be compelled to cross the ocean, but that the best instruction, either in this or foreign countries, should be furnished here, and that our American youth should not need to go abroad, as they have been doing since the beginning of our national history, for superior educational privileges.

The lesson of the State colleges and universities had proved to be a bad one. The most of the State institutions of learning had been developed in the most capricious way. The *personnel* of the entire faculty was reduced to a humiliating subjection to political fluctuations. When the State passed from the control of one party to another, both trustees and professors were subject to change. There was no fixity whatever. A still more reprehensible state of things had been found in the relation of some of the State institutions to the Christian standards. The fundamental doctrines of Christianity had not received the attention they deserved. In one case I have learned that during about a decade one of the State institutions had no chapel service for the students, and chapel prayers were only again instituted after a change in the presidency of the college.

With these sad reminders, it has been concluded that the control of the American University should be lodged in a board of trustees who are Christian people, thoroughly devoted to Protestant interests; and, while two-thirds of the board are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, there are six denominations represented in that corporation. In addition to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who are upon the board, three are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, namely, Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, of Baltimore; Dr. William W. Smith, President of Randolph-Macon College and Secretary of the Board of Education, and the Hon. Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina. Besides these two denominations, there are also among the members of the board representatives of Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Protestant Episcopal Churches. While one Protestant Church is thus made responsible for the doctrinal quality of the university the other Protestant denominations have thus far co-operated as heartily as if the responsibility were their own. The fraternal character of all deliberations and measures has been so far without a jar, and this we regard as a strong indication of the providential mission of the university. So far as the future faculty is concerned there is no denominational limitation. But the Protestant Churches of the country may understand that there will be no promulgation of doctrines not in accord with the evangelical standards of the whole Protestant Church.

WHY IN WASHINGTON?

Washington has long been the political and scientific center of the country, and it is the most available place for becoming the intellectual center of the continent.

The fitness of the National Capital as our country's true educational center did not escape the attention of George Washington. With characteristic far-sightedness he fixed upon it as the only proper location for a truly national university. He spoke and wrote upon the importance of it, planned for such an institution, and gave \$25,000 as the foundation of a fund for his "favorite National University."

The original letter in which Washington makes this donation known, written from Philadelphia to Governor Brooks, of Virginia, March 16, 1795, has recently come into the possession of the present writer. In this letter he says:

Ever since the General Assembly of Virginia were pleased to submit to my disposal fifty shares in the Potomac, and one hundred in the James River Company, it has been my anxious desire to appropriate them to an object most worthy of public regard.

It is with indescribable regret that I have seen the youth of the United States migrating to foreign countries, in order to acquire the higher branches of erudition, and to obtain a knowledge of the sciences. Although it would be injustice to many to pronounce the certainty of their imbibing maxims not congenial with republicanism, it must nevertheless be admitted that a serious danger is encountered by sending abroad among other political systems those who have not well learned the value of their own.

The time is therefore come when a plan of universal education ought to be adopted in the United States. Not only do the exigencies of public and private life demand it, but if it should ever be apprehended that prejudices would be entertained in one part of the Union against another, an efficacious remedy will be to assemble the youth of every part under such circumstances as will, by the freedom of intercourse and collision of sentiment,

give to their minds the direction of truth, philanthropy, and mutual conciliation.

It has been represented that a university corresponding with these ideas is contemplated to be built in the Federal City, and that it will receive considerable endowments. This position is so eligible from its centrality, so convenient to Virginia, by whose legislature the shares were granted, and in which part of the Federal District stands, and combines so many other conveniences, that I have determined to vest the Potomac shares in that university.

Presuming it to be more agreeable to the General Assembly of Virginia that the shares of the James River Company should be reserved for a similar object in some part of that State, I intend to allot them for a seminary, to be erected at such a place as the wisdom of the legislature shall deem most proper.

I am disposed to believe that a seminary of learning upon an enlarged plan, but yet not coming up to the full idea of a university, is an institution to be preferred for the position which is to be chosen. The students who wish to pursue the whole range of science may pass with advantage from the seminary to the university; and the former, by a due relation, may be rendered co-operative with the latter.

I can not, however, dissemble my opinion that if all the shares were conferred on a university it would become far more important than when they are divided; and I have been restrained from concentrating them in the same place merely by my anxiety to reconcile a particular attention to Virginia with a great good, in which she will abundantly share in common with the rest of the United States.

I must beg the favor of your Excellency to lay this letter before that honorable body at their next session, in order that I may appropriate the James River shares to the place which they may prefer. They will at the same time again accept my acknowledgments for the opportunity with which they have favored me of attempting to supply so important a desideratum in the United States as a university adequate to our necessity, and a preparatory seminary.

This beautiful plan of Washington's failed. From his days to our own, however, distinguished statesmen and educators have renewed the advocacy of the project. Recently the Roman Catholic Church has established an institution here to represent its faith, promote its interests, and become the heart of its educational system. We admire its courage and the keenness of its vision. But we deem it due to Protestantism—to which the world of science and vital religion looks for leadership—to undertake the establishment of an institution of learning which shall represent its highest educational purposes, and that spiritual life on account of which the world has deemed it worthy of confidence.

The university must be in Washington because of the unequalled facilities of the National Capital as a distributing center for great intellectual and moral forces, and because of the incomparable advantage for scientific and literary investigation presented by the General Government. American university life is destined to center here. The Congressional, Departmental, and Technical libraries, the Smithsonian Institution, and National Museum, the Army and Navy Medical Museum, the great Naval Observatory, the Department of Agriculture and Labor, the Patent Office, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Botanical Garden, the Museum of Hygiene, the Bureau of Education, and the many subdivisions of scientific investigation under the direct patronage of the Government, are gratuitously furnished and constantly multiplying. Already the money invested in the collection of these departments and bureaus amounts to more than \$32,000,000; and for their maintenance and increase about \$3,500,000 are expended every year. All these great collections

are now thrown open by special act of Congress to all scientific students, without a dollar's cost to the student. In the shaping and securing of this liberal legislation the labors of President William W. Smith, LL.D., of Randolph-Macon College, were largely influential and effective. Money given for education here will go farther than anywhere else in the country, because of these priceless accessories. A student in the American University will always find this other university—Washington's matchless collection of science and art—within reach and without cost.

STUDENTS.

The American University proposes to receive as students young men and women who shall have completed their academic studies and received their first degree. Its plan is to furnish the amplest facilities for the broadest and highest work in professional, special, and original studies. The idea of advanced education must now be higher. The standards of a few years ago will not suffice for to-day.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

In the realm of material appliances for comfort and health, the American people, both in their labor and in their leisure, are satisfied with nothing less than the best that can be devised by the ingenuity of mankind. So in the pursuit of intellectual culture the American people will not be permanently content with any system of learning that does not include the highest and the best.

Toward the realization of the ideal best the effort has been continuously and persistently made, from the founding of Harvard College down through the two and a half centuries of our colonial and national history. As in art, so in science, literature, and education, America has hitherto been and must yet for a time be, though in a decreasing degree, dependent upon Europe for what is highest in attainment. For the past thirty years there has been a most hopeful, vigorous, and, in the main, a well-directed series of movements in several distinct centers of American education toward the establishment, upon the college foundations laid in the earlier years, of courses of study having the principal features of the advanced university work of the Old World. Though these outgrowths of the collegiate courses in the direction of elective, professional, and post-graduate studies have often been seriously lacking in the essentially full equipment of a true university, and in some instances have doubtless diverted the collegian at a premature stage from his much-needed process of training; yet to the observer of the progressive spirit and methods of American education, it is to-day apparent that a great and commendable advance has been made toward the goal of supreme excellence.

The need for the higher education is clear, and the call is loud. To meet the need there must be the creation of the new methods and their adaptation to existing institutions. To supply the facilities that shall be equal, or superior, to those found in Europe in order to keep at home those who now in large numbers go abroad for help not adequately furnished on American soil, is perhaps a worthy object for our endeavor; yet a more worthy ambition is so to develop our present institutions and to establish such others of higher grade as that we shall encourage and stimulate a hundred-

fold larger number of our trained men and women to enter these higher walks of thought, and add by a large increment to the percentage of those who not only possess knowledge, but who, by personal influence in all the avenues of professional, commercial, and social life, incite the multitudes to do more of independent thinking.

In this general forward movement among educational forces the interest of all the Methodist Churches is not merely that of an onlooker, but more—that of an earnest and active participant. In all our colleges and higher institutions there is a strong and steady progress toward the lofty standards involved in a true university. The sober thought of the Church recognizes the great, if not insuperable, difficulties of developing any one or any few of our existing institutions into such a university as the gravity of the situation requires for our denominational stability and for our leadership among the Protestant forces of this age. The very excellences and advanced standards of all our Methodist schools point to the necessity for a unique and crowning institution that shall so thoroughly unify and efficiently supplement their work that Methodism may contribute not only its numerical quota of able thinkers and scholarly authors for the coming centuries, but that in the future contests in the arena of thought the intellectual fiber of all our Protestant champions of truth may be proved the best the world has ever seen.

MAGNITUDE OF OUR UNDERTAKING.

The institution is designed to represent the highest form of Christian education, to be an exponent of the best forces of Christian thought and activity, and to express, at this center of our civil and political influence, the firm faith of our people and their devotion to Christ and His kingdom. We can not afford to make it inferior to the strongest in the Union.

PROPOSED BUILDINGS AND ENDOWMENTS.

These should include the Administration Hall, to contain the general offices for the management of all departments, with a Senate Chamber as an auditorium for the general assembly purposes of the university. There should be combined with it a library and chapel, forming a central group. To these must be added a series of buildings:

HALL OF HISTORY.

Departments: American, European (West and North), Mediterranean, Oriental.

HALL OF SCIENCE.

Departments: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology [Physiology, Comparative Anatomy].

HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Departments: Metaphysics and History of Philosophy, Christian Archaeology, Evidences of Christianity, Comparative Religion, Psychology and Logic, Sociology and Economics, Civics [Constitutional Law and Science of Government].

HALL OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Departments: Oriental and Semitic, Greek, Latin, Romance, Germanic, English,

HALL OF LAW.

HALL OF MEDICINE.

HALL OF ART.

To these must come such other structures as the expanding needs of the university shall demand. In addition to these buildings there must be special endowments for instruction in the various halls, classified under the general names of Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, and Studentships.

For these purposes we estimate that *Ten million dollars* must be dedicated to God and humanity. For this sum—\$10,000,000—we make our appeal. We appeal to all friends of Christian Education, under whatever denominational banner, and to all lovers of Protestant America, for co operation in the great work of establishing the American University, which shall conserve and promote all the interests of our country and our common Christianity. Members of other Christian bodies have given practical expression of their gratitude at the inauguration of this great enterprise. The influence of its work will not be limited, but will be world-wide.

To the rich we appeal to give largely of the wealth of which the Lord has made them stewards. How can they better perpetuate their beneficence and name than by some princely gift to build a hall or endow a chair of learning in such an institution at the National Capital?

To those of limited means we appeal to give according to their ability, though their gifts be farthings. They or their children may be the recipients of thousand-fold benefits.

The assets of the university, in real estate, securities, and substantial subscriptions, are now \$500,000, exclusive of the site, now valued at three times its purchase price.

Bequests should be made to "The American University, situated in the District of Columbia." We advise, however, that all who have the ability should make their gifts promptly, in their lifetime, that they may have the satisfaction of seeing the fruit of their beneficence. The risk is too great and the issues too serious, in these days, to intrust too confidently one's noble, benevolent plans to the doubtful mercies of discontented heirs and industrious attorneys.

The present outlook is for the erection of the Hall of History as our first building. The beginning of an endowment for this department has already been provided by the gift of \$100,755 by a lady in New York, and pledges have recently been received of \$150,000 for the erection of the building. The trustees have authorized the selection of a building committee and the immediate securing of competitive plans from leading architects, with the purpose of an early adoption of such as are approved, and the laying of a corner-stone as soon thereafter as contracts can be closed.

One of the most significant and helpful features of the enterprise has been from the very first that our ministers have evinced a most intelligent and ardent interest in its progress. As a practical demonstration of their deep devotion to this educational work on the highest lines, voluntarily from many different localities and quarters of the land there came offers of financial aid from the slender purses of our preachers. These subscriptions have been merged into one fund, known as the Asbury Memorial Fund, which has now grown to be \$75,000; and the end, who can tell? It is to be used for a building to be known as Asbury Memorial

Hall—a monument to the immortal pioneer bishop of American Methodism—and also for endowment when the fund shall have become sufficiently large. Already \$10,000 of this subscription has been paid. The hall will be a reproduction of the Christ Church College, Oxford, the college where John Wesley studied.

At the session of its General Conference in Memphis, in May, 1894, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, suspended its rules, and with great unanimity passed the following resolution:

Whereas, a movement has been set on foot, under the leadership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the establishment of a great Protestant university in the Capital City of our nation; and

Whereas, it becomes all Protestants, and especially all Methodists, to give encouragement to this important enterprise:

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the undertaking of the trustees of the American University, to establish in Washington City a great university for post-graduate study and original research, under the influence of Protestant Christianity and the auspices of American Methodism.

This graceful and hearty action is a pledge and prophecy of the fraternal and harmonious co-operation of the two great bodies of our common Methodism in maintaining the spirit of consecrated culture that so clearly marked the founders and fathers of the Wesleyan movement. All our friends most highly appreciate these generous resolutions.

The ideals of John Wesley, of a developed and a constantly-developing intellectual force side by side with the growth of the spiritual nature in man, have always characterized the leaders of the Wesleyan reform—a reform involving in the operation of the Divine Spirit upon man, first, the renewing of the heart; second, the culture of the mind; and third, the application of the hand. Insisting, as Methodism does and will, upon the first as the great prerequisite to a true life, it hesitates not to affirm and maintain that the second and third must accompany, or closely follow, as seals and proofs of the genuine character of the first.

Education thus forms a prominent feature in the history of our denomination. Our membership has been a large factor in the establishment of the public school system, which is the common pride of our American Protestantism. In intermediate and collegiate instruction we yield to no other denomination in the spirit and success with which institutions of these grades have been brought forth and developed. Leading minds in our common Methodist Church have, however, felt a growing need for a half century that more ample provision should be made for continuous helpfulness to our college graduates as they emerge from institutions of training to take up the special and crowning work of their lives.

As a practical and powerful bond of union between all the bodies of American Methodism, we believe there is, and can be, nothing so appropriate or efficient as this projected university. Here the flower of our youth, from the South and from the North, from the East and from the West, may come and mingle in the common lofty aims of such an institution, and, going hence with appreciation of the merits of one another, learned in the friendly friction of university life, build both in Church and State on the foundations of the first century of the republic a structure more beautiful and enduring than the one our eyes behold.—*Methodist Review*.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Ann Arbor Senior Class presented the University with a bust of President Angell.

Chicago University is trying to take Rush Medical College under its wing.

Harvard has sent out a little class of only 678 men this year.

Wesleyan has secured \$11,000 endowment fund for its library, and \$2,500 to meet immediate necessities in its maintenance.

Leland Stanford University has gained a point in the government's suit against the Stanford estate for \$15,000,000, but the case must still go to the Supreme Court for settlement.

Syracuse is erecting a new Medical College building.

Purdue University is honored with having ex-President Harrison appointed a trustee by Gov. Matthews.

Denver University has recently received \$10,000 through Bishop Warren.

University of Pennsylvania has been blest with \$500,000 from Provost Harrison in honor of his father.

Ohio Wesleyan University has received property worth \$30,000 from Benjamin F. Cessna, M. D., of Kenton, Ohio. The sum establishes a professorship to bear the Doctor's name.

The University of North Carolina has just celebrated its centennial. It is the oldest university in the South.

University of the Pacific has been freed from its \$50,000 debt by the heroic efforts of the Chancellor, Dr. F. F. Jewell.

University of Cincinnati has lately received \$45,000 to complete its north wing, from Mr. Henry Hanna, in honor of his son Thomas, who lost his life under the wheels of a cable car.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently received \$10,000 from the will of B. P. Cheney, of Dover, Mass.

Boston University graduated this year a class of 209: 27 in Theology, 59 in Law, 23 in Medicine, 32 in Agriculture, 62 in Liberal Arts, and 6 in Post Graduate studies.

Berea University has elected the scholarly and successful acting-President, M. F. Warner, to its Presidency.

The University of the City of New York is reported to have recently graduated fifty young women from the woman's law class. Many of these do not intend to practice law, but took the course for its educational value.

The Catholic University of America will open a department to laymen this autumn. Bishop Keane said at Georgetown no students will be more welcome than those trained by members of the Society of Jesus. He has not said anything yet about the welcome of women.

Georgetown University (Jesuit) has received \$4,000 from Mrs. Maria Coleman, to be invested in a telescope, a new transit, and meridian circle.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the Courier. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

PHOTOGRAPHS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK and views in Wyoming and Montana Territories, made in connection with Hayden surveys, by W. H. Jackson.

A splendid collection of 37 views, finely bound in large quarto volume.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK and the mountain regions of Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, and Utah, with chromo-lithographic reproductions of water-color sketches by Thomas Moran—L. Prang & Co., 1876.

This magnificent quarto volume, in rich binding, contains 15 plates of the wonderful scenery of that interesting region, with two maps and a descriptive text by Prof. F. V. Hayden.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF WESTERN SCENERY, illustrating the Hayden surveys. Unbound.

These consist of 29 finely mounted photographs, 2 x 2½ feet, 90, well mounted, 12 by 14 inches, and 24, mounted, 8 by 10 inches, making a rich collection indeed.

PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING GEOLOGICAL AND OTHER FEATURES OF WESTERN TERRITORIES, by 1st Lieutenant George M. Wheeler. Richly bound, quarto.

This fine volume contains 60 excellent photographs.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF WASHINGTON CITY. A quarto, substantially bound, and giving a clear idea of the city when it was taken.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FISHES. Large size; some 80 in number; mounted; unbound; with about 30 other photographs of scenery and buildings in the United States.

STEREOPTICON VIEWS. A large collection of views in the Western Territories.

ATLAS OF UTAH MOUNTAINS.

WILKES' U. S. EXPLORING EXPEDITION; atlas; botany. Vol. 1, by Asa Gray, M. D. Quarto; unbound. Full of excellent work.

ATLAS OF COLORADO; geological and geographical, by Prof. F. V. Hayden.

ATLAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES over which surveys had been extended in 1879.

WHEELER'S GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY WEST OF 100th MERIDIAN. Quarto. Vols. 2, 3, 4, and parts of 5, on Zoology, Palaeontology, &c.

HAYDEN'S SURVEYS OF TERRITORIES; geological; monographs; twelve volumes; quarto, richly bound.

HAYDEN'S ANNUAL REPORTS, BULLETINS, MISCELLANIES; 26 volumes and a number of pamphlets.

HAYDEN'S SUN PICTURES OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCENERY. Quarto, of beautiful pictures.

POWELL'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY; 3d Annual Report.

POWELL'S LANDS OF THE ARID REGION.

POWELL'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY. Vols. 1, 4, and 5.

POWELL'S GEOLOGY OF HIGH PLATEAUS OF UTAH.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

CLARENCE KING'S SURVEYS. 7 volumes and maps.

EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS OF THE ISTHMUS DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF NICARAGUA, AND ISTHMUS OF TEHAUNTEPEC. 3 volumes.

EMORY'S UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY. 3 volumes.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE, from 1774 to 1789. 9 volumes, bound in calf.

REPORT OF CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. 8 volumes, giving a full record.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN UNITED STATES, by the U. S. Bureau of Education, 1876.

AMERICAN ALMANACS, 1830 to 1861, and 1878 to 1883. 37 volumes.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. 12 volumes; 1790 to 1840, 1 volume; 1850, with compendium, 2 volumes, and also mortality statistics; 1860, 4 volumes; 1870, with compendium, 5 volumes.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S PUBLIC ACCOUNTS during the Revolutionary War; reproduced in fac-simile in 1844.

A very interesting volume.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LETTERS ON AGRICULTURE, reproduced in fac-simile by Knight, 1844.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL REGISTER [blue book], complete from 1816 to 1881, making in all 36 volumes.

A very valuable set of books.

MINUTES OF AMERICAN CONFERENCES, held annually in America from 1773 to 1794, inclusive. Published in Philadelphia, 1795 and sold by John Dickcuss.

This is quite an interesting old volume to Methodists, and especially to Methodist historians. It is bound in calf, and is in excellent preservation.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES, 1773 to 1879, inclusive, in 17 volumes. Publication begun in New York in 1846; Mason & Lane, agents.

This set we hope some one will complete up to date. They are bound in calf and in good preservation.

JOURNALS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1795 to 1880—Volumes 1 to 8. Publication begun in New York, 1855. Carlton & Phillips, agents.

The full sets of the Journal is becoming valuable. This one should be completed to date, and then kept up year by year.

FLETCHER'S WORKS. Four volumes, New York. Carlton & Lanahan, agents.

WESLEY'S "METHODIST CONFERENCES" in England, 5 volumes, beginning with 1744. London 1812.

EMORY'S EPISCOPACY, AND DEFENSE OF OUR FATHERS, in one volume; New York, 1838.

PORTRAITURE OF METHODISTS AND HISTORY OF WESLEYAN METHODISTS, Jonathan Crowther, 1813.

HISTORY OF THE DISCIPLINE, Emory, 1845.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE METHODISTS, by Jesse Lee, 1810. Often quoted as an early authority, and of much value.

MEMOIRS OF THE WESLEY FAMILY, by Adam Clarke, 1823.

A REFUTATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF UNINTERRUPTED APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION, by Richard Tydings, Louisville, 1844.

THE METHODIST CHURCH PROPERTY CASE; Report of the suit of Henry B. Bascom and others v. George Lane and others, 1851.

CHURCH HISTORY, by Martin Ruter.

BIOGRAPHY OF REV. L. L. HAMLINE, by F. G. Hibbard, 1880.

CENTENARY ALBUM, a contribution to the early history of Methodism in Maryland, by G. C. M. Roberts, D. D., Baltimore, 1866.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES, 1856. Paper.

CHANNING'S DISCOURSES, REVIEWS, AND MISCELLANIES. One volume.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK,

All the above are from the estate of the late Stephen L. Parrish, Washington, D. C., and formerly of Westchester, Ohio. They are a part of a very valuable collection of books that Mr. Parrish had been making for many years. His wife and daughter have given them to the University, believing they will be more useful there than in their private library.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE, with answers to most of the controverted questions, dissertations, and the most remarkable passages, with notes explaining difficult texts, rectifying mis-translations, and reconciling seeming contradictions; the whole illustrated with proper maps and sculptures. By the Rev. Mr. Thomas Stackhouse, Curate of Finchley, &c., &c., London, 1733.

These two royal quarto volumes have been presented to The American University by the Rev. D. H. Muller, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio. It is evident the author's intentions were great, and if he could in these days accomplish all he indicates in the title of his book, it would be well to put the heavy volumes in general circulation again. But we fear the very preference would frighten most readers, as they would open to it and find the heading, "Apparatus of the History of the Old Testament." A little farther on he would learn that Dr. Wm. F. Warren's book locating paradise at the North Pole was rather late in appearing, as a century and a half ago Dr. Stackhouse placed it on a map at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. So we put the old volumes on the shelves as valuable reminders of the work and faith of scholars of the last century.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—A compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, from the secession of South Carolina to the close of the long struggle. Prepared under the direction of the Secretary of War, by Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, Third U. S. Artillery, and published pursuant to the Act of Congress approved June 16, 1880.

To the Hon. Wm. M. Springer the American University owes the possession of these splendid 75 volumes, some of which are now published for the first time. They will be invaluable for research into the real facts connected with the immense armies and complex movements of those fearful years. They make a most excellent beginning of the historical collection that must be gathered for the Hall of History.

OUTLINE STUDY OF LAW, by Isaac Franklin Russell, D. C. L., LL. D. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York.

This is a work on Elementary Law, designed for the use of students and others who may wish to understand the general principles of law. It is an interesting, a fascinating volume. It is not a mere skeleton whose bones stare you in the face. It has flesh, blood, life. It brings out the great principles of law in so natural, orderly, clear, transparent, untechnical way, that the layman who runs may read. Every student in any field, every minister, every citizen ought to read it. We thank our former instructor, Dr. Russell, for it.

RAILWAY SURGERY; a practical work on that special department for railway surgeons, by C. B. Stemen, A. M., M. D., LL. D. J. H. Chambers & Co., St. Louis.

This valuable book is the result of a very busy man's experience in accidental and railway surgery. While its finely illustrated pages are intended for surgeons, its reading by the traveling public would not be amiss. We gladly add it to our Medical Library.

THE ANGEL AND THE VISION, or the New Christian Commission, by Christopher Fleming H. Revell & Co., N. Y.

A series of pulpit addresses by one of our younger ministers, who hopes thereby to help ministers and people to that larger Christianity of loftier spiritual vision, broader intellectual horizon, and more intensely practical activity which he believes is to conquer the world for Christ.

THE JESUITS, their history, constitution, moral teaching, political principles, religion, and science, by Dr. Otto Henne am Rhyn. J. Fitzgerald & Co., N. Y.

RELATION OF SOCIOLOGY TO ANTHROPOLOGY; pamphlet, by Lester F. Ward.

100th ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON PARISH; pamphlet.

THE PROPHET OF TISHBE; poem; pamphlet, by Joseph H. Beale.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS

The Bachelor of Arts for July and August has several interesting articles and much space given to the athletic department. *The School Journal*, 25th annual, with valuable school discussions. *Kansas University Quarterly*, containing studies in scientific and sociological fields. *The Catholic University Bulletin*, with interesting articles on the University of Paris, German Schools in the XVI Century, coupled with much valuable matter, maintaining the high, scholarly character of this publication. *The Fecundity Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, sent us by the Olmsteds, is valuable for its matter, its maps and illustrations of the extensive parks now being laid out in the "larger" Boston. *Expression*, a new venture, timely and valuable, edited by Prof. S. S. Curry, and published by the School of Expression, Boston. *Parallax of Eta Cassiopeiae*, Nos. 6 and 7, by Hermau S. Davis, of the Observatory of Columbia College, N. Y. *Protection from Lightning*, by Alexander McAdie, of the U. S. Weather Bureau. *The Natural and Industrial Resources of Maryland*, by Thomas Scharf, LL. D., presented by Mr. Boogher. *Massey's Illustrated*, a journal of news and literature.

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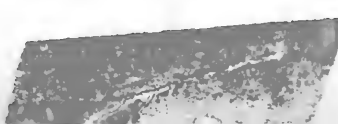
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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. IV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 2

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

MRS. FRANCIS H. ROOT—\$25,000.

THE death of Mrs. Delia S. Root, widow of Francis H. Root, and mother of Mrs. Bishop Hurst, on November 10, 1895, has left a vacancy in many hearts, and also in the ranks of those who befriended the needy. She was a Christian woman, always true, faithful and courteous. The simplicity of her character shone all the more brightly when material wealth was added to her store. She gave with liberal hand to every righteous cause, seeming to regard her wealth as a sacred trust. She was the president, since 1875, of the managers of the Home for the Friendless in Buffalo. She sympathized with her husband in all his benefactions. The American University is honored with a bequest in her will of \$25,000.

"Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on memory's wall,"

will ever be one of this gracious woman, with kindness in her hand and sunshine on her face, helping and blessing even from her home above.

\$250,000.

The pledging of this amount for the endowment of the College of Scientific Temperance is a splendid stroke for the cause of temperance and for the University. Do not fail to read the full account and the legal agreement on another page.

\$10,000.

Mr. John D. Flint, of Fall River, Mass., has just sent to the Chancellor a deed for a block of business property in the heart of Findlay, Ohio. It is carefully estimated that \$10,000 will be realized out of it. The thanks of all the friends of the University are due Brother Flint for this splendid gift.

Dr. H. W. Swartz and wife, of Gettysburg, recently sent a check for fifty dollars to the Treasurer.

CHAPLAIN McCABE is sure the interest and enthusiasm of the public concerning the American University are increasing everywhere.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the College Presidents of the Methodist Episcopal Church in November reaffirmed their endorsement of the American University.

INTERESTING relics are frequently sent to the University. Bishop Hurst's exhibition at the Detroit Conference of the original letter of George Washington, offering to give \$25,000 for founding a university at Washington, brought out the following gifts: Rev. Mr. Knobloch gave the latch from the vestry door of the first Methodist chapel ever built in Bristol, England. This was often lifted by John Wesley. Rev. T. Y. Bate gave the original copy of the printed proof sheets of John Wesley's "Notes on the New Testament," corrected in the handwriting of the founder of Methodism. Rev. D. C. Challis gave an ancient coin from the city of Thyatira. Mrs. Francis W. Ware gave the ordination parchments of her maternal grandfather, signed by Bishop Asbury in 1810. Rev. John Wright presented a copy of the original of "Butler's Analogy," printed in 1736.

BOOKS are constantly sent to us by publishers, authors and friends, who wish to help stock the library. Our thanks are due Hon. Washington Gardner, Secretary of State for Michigan, for securing for us a complete set of 23 volumes of the Pioneer Collections of Michigan. A minister, who does not want his name mentioned, sends 30 volumes.

Mr. F. K. Smart, Detroit, Mich., sends six volumes of "Fletcher's Checks," second American edition, owned and used by his grandfather, Rev. E. K. Smart, and his father, Rev. James S. Smart, D. D. All such gifts merit our gratitude.

THE WASHINGTON DISTRICT Epworth League Convention, in resolutions endorsing the American University, directed the Literary Department to establish a University Bureau to diffuse information among Epworthians and promote interest in the work and aims of the University. A good suggestion to other District conventions.

THE reception of the representatives of the University by conferences, conventions, institutes, churches and individuals, to whom the interests of the institution are presented, is more cordial and sympathetic than at any time in the past.

AT the last meeting of the Executive Committee Dr. C. B. Stemen, Dean of the Fort Wayne Medical School and editor of the *Fort Wayne Journal of Medical Science*, was authorized to develop and organize the College of Medicine in the American University.

TRUSTEE'S MEETING,

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the 16th of October, to consider plans for the Hall of History. There were present, President John E. Andrus, Dr. C. H. Payne, Dr. A. J. Palmer, and Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of New York; Dr. C. W. Buoy, of Philadelphia; Dr. D. H. Carroll, of Baltimore; Dr. W. W. Smith, of Lynchburg, Va.; Hon. Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, Md.; Bishop John F. Hurst, Mrs. E. J. Somers, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. John E. Herrell, Mr. B. F. Leighton, Mr. A. B. Browne, Mr. A. B. Duvall, Mr. S. W. Woodward, Mr. C. C. Glover, and Mr. B. H. Warner, of Washington; also, Dr. Richard Wheatley, of Irvington-on-Hudson; Dr. C. B. Stemen, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rev. Arthur M. Griffin, of Tivoli, N. Y.; Samuel L. Beifer, Vice-Chancellor; Charles W. Baldwin, Secretary, and Albert Osborn, Registrar.

Plans were presented by the following well-known architects: G. & W. Audsley, Mr. Ernest Flagg, and Mr. James Brite, of New York; Mr. S. R. Badgley, of Cleveland, Ohio; Messrs. Van Brunt and Howe, of Boston and Kansas City, and Mr. W. M. Poindexter, of Washington, D. C.

These gentlemen had shown great skill and put much work on their plans. It was no slight task to study them so as to grasp them sufficiently to compare them. They all had their merits. But after long hours of careful consideration, it was found that no one of the plans for the Hall of History could carry the unanimous judgment of the Board. Some studies for the J. Watts de Peyster Hall of Languages were also submitted, as well as a new scheme for laying out the grounds. It was finally voted to refer the entire matter to the Committee on Plans and Building, with power, after consultation with experts, to select an architect, to decide upon the plans for the Halls of History and Language, to locate them upon the campus, and to proceed as soon as practicable with their erection.

A resolution of grateful appreciation of the gift of General J. Watts de Peyster, which enables the Trustees to proceed to the erection of the College of Languages, was passed with hearty unanimity; and also a request that a bronze statue of great value, now being completed in Paris, be placed by the General in front of the College of Languages.

While the meeting had not reached a decision on architect or plans, it was felt by all that real progress had been made, and that a little delay in the inauguration of such a scheme was better than by haste to make any fundamental mistake.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

It was confidently expected that before this writing the work of excavating would be begun. But unexpected delays have thwarted the purpose of the committee. The delay is not simply on the plans for the two buildings—the Hall of History and the Hall of Languages. It is the general scheme for the grounds, and, more particularly, the general style of architecture that is to characterize the whole series of University buildings, that have demanded further time. This mat-

ter is one of such importance that all have felt it best to delay a little rather than to make any fundamental mistake. Several schemes for the grounds, materially modifying that of Mr. Olmsted, have been presented by architects. The committee has consulted Mr. John C. Olmsted about these, and it is hoped that the preliminary questions may be finally settled by the time this paragraph reaches our readers. The location of the two Halls, now to be erected, can then be quickly agreed upon. The plans for these two structures are in such an advanced state also that actual work on excavations need not be much longer delayed. The management feels confident that such delay has been of decided advantage to the University, and is justified by every interest of the enterprise. There are indications that decided improvements may be made in the avenues and streets around the University during the year 1896. It need hardly be said that the committee is as anxious to make progress as any of the friends of the University can be who do not understand the difficulties in the way. The members of the committee propose to be sure that they are right, and then go ahead.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Queen has granted an amended charter to the University of Durham, whereby all degrees except D. D. are open to women.

The library of Syracuse University has 47,000 volumes.

The value of all property used for educational purposes in the United States is placed at \$600,000,000; the public school property alone is valued at \$400,000,000.

The University of Berlin has the largest attendance of any similar institution on the globe; namely, 8,343 entitled to lecture privileges.

There are one hundred and forty-three women's colleges in the United States.

It is estimated that Methodism has \$52,000,000 invested in educational institutions, and is educating 60,000 students.

Holland admits women as students to all its universities, but the largest number of women students is to be found in the Swiss universities, where they number over four hundred.

Dickinson College has three hundred and fifty students.

The death of the eminent Louis Pasteur is a great loss to the scientific world. He was a public benefactor.

The McMahon Hall of Philosophy in the Catholic University was opened the first week in October with good wishes from the Pope, a Latin address by Satolli, and a dissertation by Dr. Pace on "The School of Philosophy."

A recent study of the facts shows that Harvard has a decreased percentage of students from the East, and an increased percentage from the South and West. In the Middle States the undergraduate department lost in proportion, while the graduate departments about held their own. In the Central States the graduate departments made a large gain, while in the Western States the principal gain was in the undergraduate department.

Frank Hamilton Cushing, ethnologist and discoverer among the Zuni Indians, has just gone to Florida, where he hopes to obtain facts of great value and interest in regard to prehistoric life on the American continent.

The Chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, delivered the address at the inauguration of President Ferguson, of Hackettstown Institute.

The Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine has just been opened at the University of Pennsylvania.

A \$6,000 scholarship has been founded at Radcliffe by friends of Mrs. Agassiz in her honor.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

On the 16th of October, 1895, the Trustees of the University took the first step in the direction of a College of Medicine. They put into Dr. Stemen's hands the following credentials:

"Dr. C. B. Stemen, Dean of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine and editor of the *Fort Wayne Journal of Medical Sciences*, is authorized to develop and organize the Medical Department of the American University, at Washington, D. C., and is hereby commended to the esteem and confidence of all friends of this important undertaking."

Dr. Stemen is well and widely known through his large practice, his relation to the Pennsylvania Railroad, his relations with the Ohio and Fort Wayne Medical Schools, and his editorial work on the oldest medical journal in Indiana. He is in the prime of life, where wisdom is joined with energy, and has shown his rare executive abilities in many directions.

Dr. D. S. Lamb, of the Medical Museum, invited about twenty-five of the leading medical men of Washington to meet Dr. Stemen in an informal conference on Saturday evening, December 7.

The response must have been very gratifying to both Drs. Lamb and Stemen. There were present, besides Dr. Lamb, Dr. Stemen, and Vice-Chancellor Beiler: Dr. S. S. Adams, Dr. John E. Brackett, Dr. G. W. Cooke, Dr. W. F. Graham, Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, Dr. T. B. Hood, Dr. H. L. E. Johnston, Dr. J. Taber Johnston, Dr. W. W. Johnston, Dr. James Kerr, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Dr. Thomas C. Smith, Dr. Isaac S. Stone, Dr. Charles H. Stowell, Dr. D. H. Williams, Dr. John T. Winter, and Dr. William C. Woodward. Notes of regret that they could not be present were received from Dr. J. Wesley Bovee, Dr. C. S. Busey, Dr. Robert Fletcher, Dr. H. D. Fry, Dr. A. F. A. King, Dr. Robert Reyburn, and Dr. J. Ford Thompson.

Nearly all of these are connected with the different schools, hospitals, and publications in the city. They manifested and expressed deep interest in this new movement. After brief general statements about the college of medicine had been made by Dr. Stemen, and about the university in general by Vice-Chancellor Beiler, nearly every one present took part in what proved to be a very suggestive and valuable discussion. The plans for the college, the kind of work it ought to do, the facilities existing in laboratories, museums, libraries, and hospitals, and the additional facilities needed, were quite thoroughly canvassed.

It is the purpose of the authorities that the college shall be up to the highest ideal of the times; that only graduates of approved schools shall be admitted as students; that the work shall not conflict with that of schools already in existence; that special emphasis shall be placed on the training of specialists and original research; that while the practical side of medicine and surgery shall not be overlooked, more attention shall be given to the scientific side of investigation, discovery, and invention.

It is foreseen that this will require a college building, special laboratories, a hospital, and endowments sufficient to support the men who give all their time to this work. It is believed that when the plan and purpose are fully understood, the necessary money will be forthcoming.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

The following list of subscribers to this fund, all secured since our last issue, attest the continued interest of the ministry in this movement. It is a splendid expression of their endorsement of, and faith in, the American University. It might well inspire our laity to emulate their heroic giving. The total from the Detroit Conference is \$5,012; the Michigan Conference, \$4,016; the North Ohio Conference, \$3,605; the Central Swedish Conference, \$350.

DETROIT CONFERENCE.

\$200—G. L. Hanawalt. **\$100**—C. T. Allen, Mrs. J. F. Berry, J. F. Berry, E. E. Caster, W. C. Clemo, L. P. Davis, J. M. Gordon, S. W. Horner, A. J. Holmes, H. W. Hicks, G. N. Kennedy, N. G. Lyons, O. J. Perrin, Seth Reed, A. J. Richards, E. W. Ryan, John M. Shank, W. H. Shier, J. J. Smith, R. T. Savin, I. E. Springer, F. A. Soule, John Sweet, A. B. Storms, M. D. Terwilliger, R. Woodhams, H. E. Wolfe, O. W. Willets, F. W. Ware, George Whitaker, W. W. Washburn, Eugene Yager. **\$80**—C. M. Thompson. **\$50**—H. Cansfield, C. W. Baldwin, C. B. Case, M. J. Carley, J. B. Goss, Mrs. F. L. Hoyt (in memory of Rev. A. F. Hoyt), J. E. Jacklin, J. A. Lowry, John McEldowney, E. S. Ninde, Mrs. F. L. Osborne, F. L. Osborne, Philip Price, Dwight H. Ramsdell, J. Stansfield, Mrs. Louise Soule (for Rev. E. L. Moon), A. W. Stalker, F. A. Smart, C. B. Steele, L. S. Tedman, Andrew Wood. **\$25**—W. H. Allman, Mrs. C. W. Baldwin, Arthur Beach (for Rev. J. A. Rowe), Thomas A. Greenwood, J. F. H. Harrison, J. G. Haller, B. F. Lewis, Henry J. B. Marsh, B. C. Moore, George J. Piper, W. F. Sheridan, S. P. Warner, P. J. Wright, W. B. Weaver, A. W. Wilson, D. H. Yokum. **\$15**—W. J. Campbell, A. B. Clough, Alex. Gee, C. E. Hill, H. C. Kispagh, Mrs. J. J. Landensager (in memory of L. S. Littlefield), W. H. Lloyd, J. B. Oliver, W. J. Passmore, R. Pattinson, W. M. Ward. **\$10**—C. W. Butler, C. W. Baldwin (in memory of M. J. Scott), F. Coates, R. Emery, R. Hancock, F. D. Ling, W. C. McIntosh, J. H. McIntosh, George Nison, Benjamin Reeve, Mrs. Phoebe Stark (in memory of Mrs. Polina Perrin), H. S. Sheldon, T. Wakelin, W. W. Will, J. S. West, J. L. Walker. **\$5**—Edgar M. Armstrong, C. L. Church, Judson Cooper, Mrs. R. Emery, J. T. Gurney, P. B. Hoyt, Carrie Manley, John Thomson, Fred H. Townsend, John Wesley, W. T. Wallace. **\$1**—S. Bird, D. A. Curtis.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

\$100—N. L. Bray, J. I. Buell, M. M. Callen, M. D. Carroll, Class of Fourth Year (per C. W. West), Wm. Denman, J. C. Floyd, "A Friend," James Hamilton, Goe. S. Hickey, H. C. Hobart, Geo. W. Howe, D. D. King, G. B. Kulp, E. G. Lewis, O. R. Lovejoy, L. E. Lovejoy, J. H. Lozier, P. J. Mavey, J. P. McCarthy, J. W. Moon, A. D. Newton, E. B. Patterson, L. N. Pattison, Dr. Pettijohn, Dr. Potts, James Roberts, Ella Van Schoick. **\$50**—D. F. Barnes, F. W. Corbett, R. R. Farnsworth, O. H. Perry, W. H. Parsons, C. A. Varnum. **\$35**—W. H. B. Urch. **\$30**—Geo. A. Brown, J. G. Crozier, J. W. Davids, A. M. Gould, E. L. Kellogg, W. M. Puffer, G. W. Tutthill. **\$25**—Edith Disette, Harriet Eddie, M. A. Jackes, L. E. Lennox, A. T. Luther, I. H. Skinner, J. R. Skinner. **\$20**—Ralph

Newman, E. V. Armstrong, W. W. Aylesworth, J. Bennett, Arthur D. Cole, W. Z. Cole, F. E. Druice, John S. Evans, J. A. DeGraff, W. W. Divine, C. E. Hoag, W. L. Holmes, Mrs. Iddings, Fred Kimmer, Mrs. I. A. McGowan, A. F. Nagler, F. L. Niles, Mrs. M. A. Robinson, E. S. Sinclair, A. H. Sturgis, R. Tindall, Herbert Varnum, F. A. Van DeWalker, J. H. Westbrook, P. E. Whitworth. **\$12.50**—A. H. Coons, Geo. Killeen. **\$10**—Minnie Ball, Eliza A. Beach, J. C. Beach, C. F. Brown, Geo. Diamond, W. J. Douglass, J. E. Goote, D. M. Goodyear, Levi Holms, June Kirk, G. L. Mount, G. A. Odlum, Mrs. Dr. Pettijohn, A. H. Ranton, R. W. Van Schoick, (by a friend), N. S. Tuttle, A. J. Wheeler, J. White, I. Wilson. **\$5**—Mrs. Phoebe Bagne, Joseph Beach, "A Friend," H. C. Hobart, Lewis M. Davis, John L. Mount, R. W. Van Schoick (by James Finch), R. W. Van Schoick (by Mary Sykes), J. R. Skinner, E. L. Sinclair (by a friend), L. L. Yower. **\$3**—Herbert E. Wylie. **\$1**—"Cash" by J. E. W. Tuthill.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE.

Wm. Kepler, collection of fossil fish, worth \$1,000. **\$100**—N. S. Albright, C. R. Chase, G. W. Collier, W. C. Dawson, W. C. Endley, W. D. Gray (100 copies of his book), G. A. Hartupke, G. W. Huddleston, J. H. Johnson and wife, D. Kemble, J. D. Lea and wife (in memory of Mrs. M. M. Lea), E. S. Lewis, J. Long, Mrs. Ida Mitchell, Wm. C. Pierce, G. A. Reeder, Sr., J. F. Smith, W. F. Whitlock, John Wilson, A. E. Winter. **\$50**—C. C. Ball and wife, J. M. Barker, J. H. Barron, E. T. Hagerman, R. McCaskey, W. B. Mead, R. T. Stevenson. **\$40**—M. E. Rife. **\$30**—J. W. H. Brown, B. Hushour, E. D. Smith, F. D. Stevich, Jas. Torbet. **\$25**—J. T. N. Braithwaite, C. M. Gay, Thos. W. Grose, J. F. Hastings, S. E. Idleman, Geo. Mather, B. J. Mills, M. W. Reece, E. L. Smith, P. B. Stroup, Walter Torbet. **\$15**—Elton Barnett, R. C. Beichele, E. J. V. Booth, M. A. Castle, A. C. Corfman, F. I. Dunbar, S. T. Dunbar, F. A. Gould, W. D. Gray, T. H. D. Harrold, F. S. Hoyt, W. J. Hyde, P. Kelsner, C. F. Johnson, G. M. Knapp, F. G. McCauley, C. D. Patterson, W. S. Philpott, A. C. Ruff, Mrs. C. I. Russell, M. T. Scarborough, J. W. Thompson, R. M. Yoder. **\$10**—O. M. Ashbaugh, M. T. Ayres, Mrs. Julia Burger, P. F. Graham, C. E. Jackson, J. R. Jewitt, J. A. Kellam, W. W. Long, W. H. Painter, F. M. Poole, Mrs. Thos. Struggles, M. T. Ward, E. L. Warner, W. A. Wintermute. **\$5**—J. McK. Barnes, Mrs. J. W. Barr, A. C. Barr, P. D. Brush, J. H. Douds, C. F. English, P. P. Fulmer, Mrs. P. F. Graham, F. H. Huntsberger, Rina F. Mayer, A. McCullough, E. B. Shumaker, G. R. Simmons, John A. Wright.

CENTRAL SWEDISH CONFERENCE.

\$75—K. H. Elmstrom. **\$30**—Richard Cederberg, A. G. Johnson, N. M. Liljegren. **\$25**—William Swenson. **\$15**—Alfred Anderson, J. T. Wigren. **\$10**—N. Eagle, J. A. Gabrielson, Martin Hegg, C. O. Karlson, J. O. Nelson, Otta A. Rabe, A. T. Westergreen, M. L. Wickman. **\$5**—C. A. Albrektson, Isaac Anderson, J. B. Anderson, John Bendix, G. E. Carlson, O. T. Linstrum, J. P. Miller, Andrew Reese, John Simpson, C. G. Wallenius.

PAYMENTS.

The following payments have been made toward the "Asbury Memorial Hall Fund" since September 1, 1892: 57
\$100—R. E. Smith, Herbert Welch, W. C. Peirce.
\$50—Thos. H. Pearne.
\$45—Henry A. Buchtel.
\$35—James Hamilton.
\$33.50—P. J. Mavety.
\$33.34—T. I. Conlats, W. L. Sutz.
\$33—R. E. Smith.
\$30—A. B. Sniff, H. D. Ketcham.
\$27.50—A. M. Mann.
\$25—D. C. Vance, J. I. Buell, C. E. Asbury, J. H. Martin, J. H. Ketcham, J. F. King, J. B. Braden, H. W. Key, J. F. Bell, H. B. Westervelt, B. L. McElroy, J. C. Jackson.
\$24—V. F. Brown.
\$20—N. D. Bigelow,
\$16.67—J. H. Doddridge.
\$15—G. L. Tufts, W. S. Shepard, A. E. Johnson, T. H. Willis.
\$10—"Class of Fourth Year" (A. B. Westwood), John Pearson, G. W. Colagan, M. E. Ketcham, J. F. Hastings, M. T. Ward, J. E. Rudisil, J. F. Steel, F. H. Smiley.
\$8—F. E. Vance.
\$5—J. B. Wentworth (by A. O.), J. R. Skinner, Eliza A. Beach, "A Friend," ——— (Mich. Conf.), L. O. Deputy, A. G. Newton, J. W. Robinson, C. B. Patterson, D. P. Fulmer, F. S. Hoyt, F. G. McCauley, J. McK. Barnes, P. F. Graham, John Wright, P. D. Brush, E. B. Shoemaker, J. N. Shoup.
\$2—F. H. Huntsberger.
\$1—J. E. W. Tuthill.

A FASCINATING VOLUME.

We last week referred to the great value of Bishop Hurst's new book, *The Literature of Theology*. It is the most complete bibliography of valuable theological works that has ever been published, and it is accordingly needed by every preacher and every layman who has any interest in theological and religious publications.

But its usefulness is not our present theme; we simply want to say that it is beyond measure fascinating. As one holds it in his hands and turns its pages he seems to walk the alcoves of a wonderful library and to become familiar with its thousands of volumes. During the last week it has many times been in our hands and it has always been reluctantly laid down. To look up the books that one does not yet possess at least seems to bring them nearer, and to become informed concerning those that he desires in order to increase his resources for his favorite lines of theological study gives a rare delight.—*Northern Christian Advocate*.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN's scheme to classify the colleges and universities in the United States by a system of State aid is open to serious objection. It would make them all State institutions. The Methodist Episcopal Church has already accomplished this work under the lead of Dr. C. H. Payne, Secretary of the Board of Education.

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

\$250,000 for the endowment of this College is now assured to the University. The names of the persons named in the legal agreement are a guarantee of its success. Their eminence in scholarship and practical philanthropic work is well known. They represent five of the leading religious denominations of the country. Dr. Strong well said, in view of this movement and the broad purposes of the University, "it is really an Evangelical Alliance that you are developing at Washington."

This College (as the departments of the University are to be called) is a new departure. There has never been anything like it. If its scope and purpose are not well considered, it might be thought too practical, and to not have a sufficiently scholarly basis for a department in a great university. But it is a good illustration of how the American University proposes to maintain a high grade of scientific work and adapt itself to the practical needs of the times. It is not to be a propaganda of any special theory or preconceived notions. It is to seek the truth with untrammelled freedom and to fearlessly make it known to the world. The friends of the movement are broad-minded enough to realize that the truth, sustained by scientifically ascertained facts, will finally prevail. They want the best equipped specialists to seek the facts in all the fields in which alcohol and kindred substances, together with their effects, are related to the welfare of mankind. The College is to be post graduate.

The proposition to endow such a department, if it could be inaugurated in the University, was accompanied by a numerously-signed petition. Among the signers were the governors, treasurers and secretaries of States, judges of supreme and other courts, National and State legislators, State and local superintendents of instruction, presidents and other officers of universities and colleges, and representatives of various religious bodies.

The scheme has been under consideration for more than a year, and the following agreement was unanimously adopted at a joint meeting of the two Boards in New York on December 5, 1895:

Whereas, the Board of Counsel of the Temperance Educational Association, composed of the following persons, namely, W. T. Harris, LL.D., Mary H. Hunt, A. H. Plumb, D.D., Joseph Cook, LL.D., Daniel Dorchester, D.D., William A. Mowry, Ph. D., William E. Sheldon, T. D. Crothers, M.D., J. N. Quimby, M. D., L. D. Mason, M. D., Josiah Strong, D.D., Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., W. C. Roberts, D.D., and Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D.D., and having power to perpetually fill vacancies in and enlarge its membership, not to exceed twenty-five in all, has been legally constituted for the creation and maintenance of a College of scientific investigation and instruction in physiology and hygiene, with especial reference to the nature of alcohol and kindred substances, together with their effects upon mankind; and,

Whereas, this said Board of Counsel heretofore presented a petition to the Board of Trustees of "The American University," Washington, D. C., praying for the creation of a College in the said University "for such original investigation and study as will furnish to the country the needed teachers of teachers in the new and now almost universally mandatory branch in the Public Schools that is properly termed Scientific or Physiological Temperance," with the understanding that the aforesaid Board of Counsel should undertake to raise and transfer to the proper authorities thereof a sufficient sum of money or endowment for the support of the desired College; and,

Whereas, the said Board of Trustees of The American University acted upon said petition by passing resolutions, as follows, namely, "Resolved, that we, the Board of Trustees of the American University, agree to organize such a College of scientific temperance instruction as is requested, on the condition that an endowment of at least \$250,000 be provided therefor," and "Resolved, that a committee be appointed, consisting of Bishop John F. Hurst, LL.D., Charles H. Payne, LL.D., and Vice-Chancellor Samuel L. Beiler, Ph.D., to arrange all details with the sub-committee of said Board of Counsel, and that when these committees have completed the detail arrangements, the President and Secretary of this Board be authorized to sign an agreement in harmony with this action;" and,

Whereas, the said two committees have met and completed the detail arrangements contemplated;

Now, therefore, in consideration of these premises, we, the Board of Trustees of The American University, hereby covenant and agree that the detail arrangements completed and agreed upon by the said two committees shall be, and hereby are, herein assented to and made a part of this agreement.

And we further covenant and agree that upon the payment to the Treasurer of this University of the sum of \$250,000, or such lesser sum as shall be deemed by said Board of Trustees sufficient for the beginning of the work of said School, a College of The American University shall be inaugurated for such original investigation, instruction, and study as will furnish the country with the needed teachers of teachers in the branches of Scientific or Physiological Temperance herein agreed upon and determined by the said two committees, reduced to writing and forming a part hereof as aforementioned, which department shall be called "The College of Scientific Temperance," being a school of investigation and instruction in Physiology, Hygiene, and Pathology, with special reference to the nature of alcohol and kindred substances, together with their effects upon mankind, and including the following studies as they are related to the purpose of this College, namely: Toxicology, Chemistry, Biology, Psychology, Ethics, Criminology, Law, Political Economy, Reformatory Measures, and Pedagogy, with such other studies as may be found necessary.

And we further covenant and agree that the said endowment fund shall never be diverted from the purpose for which it was raised and made, and that if any such diversion shall be made or attempted, that then the said fund shall revert to the said Board of Counsel.

And we further covenant and agree that the said College of Scientific Temperance shall publish from time to time the results of the scientific investigations of its faculty and students, especially such as will be of practical value in promoting the purpose of the College.

And we further covenant and agree that the Board of Counsel shall be authorized to exercise a power of visitation and investigation of the College, and of recommendation to the Board of Trustees of the University concerning it.

Now, therefore, the foregoing covenants and agreements are hereby approved and accepted by the aforesaid bodies jointly and severally, viz. the Board of Counsel of the Temperance Educational Association, and the Board of Trustees of the American University.

It is worthy of note that since this scheme was elaborated a Committee of Fifty has been raised in New York, with Seth Low of Columbia, as President, W. E. Dodge, Treasurer, and President C. W. Eliot of Harvard, President F. A. Walker of the Massachusetts School of Technology, Dr. J. G. Billings of the University of Pennsylvania, and Col. Jacob L. Greene of Hartford, Executive Committee, to make original investigations in the same general directions. They have divided the work among these sub-committees, the Physiological, the Legislative, and the Ethical. They have secured \$10,000 to pay for the investigations. Their purpose is a temporary work, ours a permanent one.

We hope the friends of the cause of Temperance will help the Board of Counsel in securing the \$250,000.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

By Richard Wheatley, D. D.

The American University is *in posse*, not *in esse*; in conception, rather than in fully organized activity. Chartered by Congress, located in the cerebrum of the national body politic, and therefore certain of powerful influence on the moral and physical forces of the commonwealth, it is slowly and scientifically embodying itself. Its home, or the foundations of its home, are provided in the ninety beautiful acres that crown one of the highest points in the District of Columbia, and whose market value is estimated to be half a million dollars. From them the eye wanders over the wooded foothills and mistily charming ranges of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the fertile expanses of Maryland, and the majestic buildings of Washington. Massachusetts Avenue, the principal residence street of the latter, extends nearly to University Heights, and will pass through the grounds of the institution, leaving room for professorial domiciles and student dormitories on its right, while on its left a broad mall will lead from massive gateway to eminence topped by dome and gables of the Administration Building, library, and chapel.

COLLEGES.

On the left of the mall will rise—endowed in part by an elect lady—the Hall of History, and also the Hall of Languages, with its collection of bronzes and bric-a-brac of the Dutch colonial period, created by the public spirit and beneficence of General J. Watts De Peyster. On other elevations will appear the Halls of Science, Philosophy, Theology, Medicine, Law, Art, and Technology. Other edifices, devoted to specialized education, will follow in providential sequence.

History, with its illustrations of divine unalterable law, and languages, with their polyglottal power of diffusing knowledge of that law, are the first in the long series of instrumentalities leading this and other peoples to that knowledge of the only true God and of Jesus Christ whom He has sent, which is eternal life begun under earthly conditions. Theology of purely biblical character, ethics of origin inspired, and experience crystallized; will receive fullest exposition. So will that law whose seat is in the bosom of God and whose voice is the harmony of the world. Conformity with it is the ultimate of the technical, medical, surgical, and philosophical halls.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

Three of the institutions projected will be of special value. One is the College of Scientific Temperance, which will deal with the nature of intoxicants and narcotics, their influence on individuals and communities, on the national well-being, and the welfare of the world at large. It will also deal with the questions of remedies, legislation, and administration; of criminology, penology, and reform. From it we may look for the only exhaustive exhibition, including statistics, of the worst social evil afflicting the Republic. Of like importance will be the College of Medicine, the plan of which is intrusted to the consultative preparation of Dr. C. B. Stemen, Fort Wayne, Ind., who is one of the committee of five appointed by the collective medical colleges (one hundred and forty-six) of the country to prepare a four years' curriculum for students. The plan

will also provide facilities for postgraduate study, in which the unrivaled representations of wounds and diseases brought together in Washington will be utilized.

COLLEGE OF RELIGION.

Another educational establishment, remarkable in character, that is under serious consideration, is that of a College for Missionaries. This is greatly needed. The romance of mission work at home or abroad has been dissipated. The work itself is now seen to be thoroughly practical and commonplace, yet in its issues sublime. It requires the clear, cool, hard good sense of business life, instinct with burning enthusiasm for the benefit of humanity, and filled with the Holy Spirit. Missions demand the best brain, heart, and muscle of the Church. Missionaries should be acquainted with the ethnic religions, and with the history, beliefs, customs, habits, institutions, and idiosyncrasies of the peoples whom they are sent out to serve and save. This may be costlier in the beginning, but will be cheaper in the end.

POSTGRADUATE.

Every hall of the American University is to be for the use of postgraduates; probably also of non-collegiate men whom strict examination may approve as equal in attainment. Preparation must be completed elsewhere. This institution is designed to equip students for higher work, including that of special and original research, to train for leadership in the realms of thought and action, so that the hundreds of American graduates now studying in Europe may possess aids of equal value at home. Ideal university the founders mean that the American shall be. God, man, nature, compose the whole of being. Truth is the intelligible, commensurate expression of reality. Presentation and representation should be coincident. Man needs the knowledge of physics, biology, mathematics, economics—in a word, of nature; of himself scientifically and philosophically; of God—but how is he to gain the latter? Science is confessedly dumb when questioned on this point. She places us in the presence of a power from which all things proceed, and by which all things are upheld, but is ignorant of the nature and moral qualities of that power, whose personality is virtually conceded. Has it or He revealed Himself, made known His mind and will? Rational faith replies, "He has. The Bible contains, is, His word." Theology seeks to know Him spiritually, science to explain His works, philosophy to understand His workings. Theology reconciles with God; science and philosophy reconcile man with nature, and in the reconciliation the differentiated but perfect oneness of all is apparent. Such is the function of the American University, unique on the continent, unique in history. It is wholly non-political, independent, and fairly searching for all truth.

Men and women of all colors, creeds, climes and races will be welcomed to the halls of the University. Not incidents, but essentials, it holds in chiefest regard. Humanity everywhere is capable of exhibiting the likeness of God in knowledge, righteousness and true holiness.

George Washington conceived the idea and advocated the foundation of a national university. Great Federalist statesmen eloquently approved it. But conditions were not favorable to immediate attempt. Bishops Newman, Hurst, and others revived the obso-

lescent project. Roman Catholicism has adopted it, and puts it into tangible and masterly shape. The same idea—full of life, vigor, purpose, plan—materializes itself most prominently in the nascent American University. Buildings and athletic appliances will not be the University, but only its clothes. The National Capital's peerless literary and scientific collections, costing over thirty-two million dollars, are simply its instruments. The University will be the earnest, sincere men and women who, in the stress and strain of toil and struggle, seek to acquaint themselves with all truth, that individually and collectively they may be perfected in Christ Jesus.

THE CHANCELLOR.

The American University is singularly fortunate in the modest but mighty leadership of Bishop John F. Hurst, its Chancellor. His experiences of college life at Dickinson, of postgraduate culture in the best universities of Europe, of the home pastorate, in the van of theological education in Germany, in the professorate and presidency of Drew Theological Seminary, wherein his wise and vigorous efforts restored the lost endowment of the institution, have trained him for the grandest and most beneficent work of his life. In the doing of this work the wisest and most trusted leaders of the Church in America have been consulted. All believe that the hour for founding a thoroughly evangelical university has struck. His solicitations secured from about ten thousand citizens of Washington funds sufficient to purchase the site. His gentlemanly, dignified bonhomie endears him to all circles of society. His remarkable bibliophile tastes and collections, his erudition, his acquaintance with men and things, with many modes of thought, aim, policy and action, with the deep things of God, with the meaning of man and the universe, add to his qualifications. Such is the verdict of criticism.

Great undertakings—whether at Chautauqua, Chicago, or Washington—require fitting leaders, whose God-given and acquired talents shall command the confidence and call forth the unlimited support of citizens.

PROGRESS.

Ten million dollars, at least, must be expended in the construction and equipment of the American University. About one million, more or less, is in possession. Another million is in sight. More millions are waiting to come to its aid. The sooner they are put in motion and arrive at the institutional treasury the better.

Chaplain McCabe vouches for the enthusiasm everywhere felt in its favor. The great Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is strongly approbative and co-operative. The university is a providential phenomenon. Its trustees have carefully approved the designs of the landscape architect; its building committee will shortly approve plans for the erection of the Halls of History and Languages, and will order the commencement of construction. Five or six of the trustees are members of other religious denominations. Liberal Roman Catholics—a nephew of Pope Leo among the number—are subscribers to the building fund.

No educational movement of modern times is fraught with weightier results to Christianity, Methodism, the American people, and the world at large. The historic

Christian university is the creation of the soul's instinct for God, of the craving for fellowship with Him. It is the cradle of independent thought, private judgment, concerted action, real godliness, democratic liberty, government of, by, and for the people, and of crescent civilization. It is the bond of political unity, the solvent of ungodly bigotries, the crucible in which human nature may be freed from its dross. It is the most potent factor, when inspired by and filled with the spirit of Christ, in the expansion and perfection of God's kingdom in the world. Thought, sympathy, speech, and gifts in aid of the American University are now most timely and befitting.—*The Christian Advocate.*

BENEVOLENT.

The gift of the year is that of John D. Rockefeller to Chicago University, being \$1,000,000 outright, and \$3,000,000 more as fast as it is duplicated between now and 1900.

Mr Andrew Carnegie has recently given a million dollar library building to Pittsburg, to which he proposes to add other extensive gifts.

At the fifth convocation of the University of Chicago, October 1, President Harper announced a gift of \$250,000 to the university by bequest of Mrs. Mary Esther Reynolds, of Chicago, lately deceased, widow of Joseph Reynolds.

Rev. Wesley Webster, who died at South Charleston, Ohio, September 25, aged 82 years, some time ago gave his entire estate to Ohio Wesleyan University, reserving only sufficient for the support of himself and wife.

Miss Helen Gould has just founded two scholarships in New York University of \$5,000 each, to yield \$250 annually.

Charles R. Bishop, first vice-president of the Bank of California, has contributed \$800,000 to schools and societies in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Adeline Smith, Oak Park, Ill., was left \$125,000 by her husband. She so managed it that, in the thirteen years before her death in July, she gave to different benevolences \$135,428.

Christ Hospital, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, has just received a donation of \$5,000 from Mrs. Jane A. Gibson, of Aurora, Ind.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, offers to give \$150,000 to Mt. Holyoke College, provided the Chicago alumnae raise an additional \$50,000.

The American Education Society has received a gift of \$60,000 from a New England man who withholds his name.

Marx Strauss, of Elyria, has presented to Oberlin College an entire hotel block at Oberlin, Ohio, valued at \$50,000. This gift has been made with an annuity attached.

Charles S. Hackley, president of the board of education of Muskegon, Mich., has presented to the board the sum of \$135,000 and \$5,000 yearly while he lives. The gift is for the construction and maintenance of a manual training school.

Mayor Sutro's gift to the University of California, including the Sutro library, is over \$1,000,000.

Barney Barnato, who has accumulated about \$200,000,000 during the past four years from South African mines, has just given \$225,000 to the poor of London, which is larger than any single gift ever made by the Rothschilds.

Horace S. Plumb has just given a memorial library to the town of Shelton, Conn.

Charles B. Rouss has offered to give \$100,000 to build a memorial hall, which is to be made "The Battle Abbey of the South," containing the historical data of the Southern Confederacy.

A GREAT UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, under the above caption, the Right Hon. Lord Playfair has given us a notable article, which closes with these words: "London must have a teaching university worthy of the great metropolis of a great nation." He shows how the present London University, with examining functions only, does not meet the needs of the times. A modern university must teach, be the possessor and distributor of knowledge, and also develop a love for learning that will make teachers and taught the creators and promoters of knowledge by research. It must be of the type of Edinburgh and Berlin, rather than of Oxford and Cambridge. It will give unfettered liberty to an approved and recognized professor. It must be imperial in its scope, giving the same advantages to students of equal knowledge from any part of the empire. It must be richly endowed, so as to strengthen the twenty-five institutions it proposes to absorb, organize other departments, avail itself of the splendid materials about it in London, and command the best educational talent in the whole nation. The article is full of suggestiveness to the friends of the American University.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

President Thwing makes American universities his debtors in a recent article in *The Forum*. He shows the proper province of endowment to be in the realm of man's spiritual and intellectual interests. Physical and material interests are more obvious and will be cared for by the state. Endowments should be made to do work that the state will not or can not do.

Men should be careful not to create endowments that are permanent for purposes that are evanescent. A large endowment was left in 1626 for redeeming captives from pirates, but no captive has been found to spend it on since 1723. Such changes can not, in any degree of probability, occur in the conditions which education represents. The need of trained minds and stores of knowledge will never pass away.

There should be care not to create endowments that, because of their smallness, will be incapable of producing results, or of securing the wisest and most careful management. Universities command the services of the best men as trustees and administrators, because of the great interests represented, and of the exalted purposes they subservise. No funds are better managed.

The permanence of endowments and the certainty of changes after a man's death should incline him to be liberal in the conditions with which he surrounds a gift to a university. The men of fifty years from now may know the needs of their day better than the man of to-day. Conditions should be made broad enough that they will never render the endowment worthless. The conclusion is that the agency through which wealth is most certain of doing the most good to the most people for the longest time and in the widest realms is the college and the university.

C. W. STILES, Ph.D., of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was recently sent by the Government as a representative of the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian and the National Museum, to the Third International Zoological Congress at Leyden, Holland.

CHURCH AND STATE UNIVERSITIES.

This is Professor Ely's real topic in *The Cosmopolitan* of October. He swings out in knightly style in defense of the State and against the Church as the rightful lord of the university domain. It is well to note the shots that fly from his locker. That is a strange statement, that because the great universities in Europe are State institutions, the men who favor the private (Church) universities are the radicals. Does he forget that Church and State are one in most of Europe, and that it is really the Church half of the unity that is the patron of higher education? How do evangelical Christians enjoy being told that they may build a "dormitory" opposite the university and have family prayers every morning! Is it then necessary to go outside of the university to have family prayers? If that is the logic of a State university, as well to have Professor Ely say it. He would find evidence of Christianity and Christian ethics outside, "opposite" the university, also. Evidently, his ideal university is "opposite" Christianity! How fortunate for the Church institutions that he sees he has to deal with a situation and not a theory. Otherwise he would not think it "undesirable to wipe them out of existence." What a narrow escape for Columbia, Princeton, Wesleyan, Chicago, Northwestern, Yale, Boston, and hundreds more?

The will of Miss Mary Lockhart, of Mauch Chunk, who died September 13 in her 96th year, contains the following bequests: St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Mauch Chunk, 64 shares of Mauch Chunk Water Company stock, value, \$25 a share; Preachers' Aid Society in Philadelphia Conference, \$3,000; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, \$3,000; Woman's Home Missionary Society, \$3,000; the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$3,000.

Rev. A. M. Hough and his wife have deeded to the Southern California Conference a magnificent gift, valued at \$12,000, the proceeds of which are to go for the support of the superannuates of that conference.

The following Pamphlets have been received and are hereby thankfully acknowledged:

Did King Alfred Translate the *Historia Ecclesiastica*? by Dr. J. W. Pearce. Tulane University. What are the Doctrines of the New Church? by B. F. Bartlett. Iowa Health Bulletin, from Dr. J. F. Kennedy. Food and Diet, by W. O. Atwater, Ph. D., of U. S. Department of Agriculture. *Stafford's New Magazine*. The Mount Holyoke, Founder's Day Number. The Meaning of the University, by Horace Davis. The New Bohemian. Catalogue of University of Wisconsin. Year Book, vol. XXII, of Boston University. The Kame-Moraine at Rochester, N. Y. Lake Newberry the Probable Successor of Lake Warren; The Evolution of the Ungulate Mammals; The Length of Geologic Time; A Section of the Strata at Rochester, N. Y.; The Geological History of Rochester, N. Y., and the Glacial Lakes of Western New York, by Prof. H. L. Fairchild. Records of the Columbia Historical Society. Germanic Studies of the University of Chicago. The Theological Plail, by Adam Miller. The World's Markets for American Products. Protection from Lightening, and Education and Research in Agriculture in the United States, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Catholic University Bulletin, No. 4. Manual of Central Pennsylvania Conference, by Rev. W. A. Carver. Christianity and Science versus Evolution and Infidelity, Rev. J. G. Evans, D. D. Index Lysiacus, and Die mit Präpositionen Zusammengesetzten Verbe bei Thukydides, by Prof. David H. Holmes, Ph. D. The American Magazine of Civics. From the Poor of Great Cities, by Ernest Flagg.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the COURIER. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

THE MICHIGAN PIONEER COLLECTIONS, being twenty-three volumes of Reports of the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan. Lansing, Mich., 1877-1893.

This is an exceedingly valuable collection for its historical data.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE NAVIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, vol. 1, series 1, Lieut. Commander Rush. Washington, 1894. Secured by Judge Springer.

FLETCHER'S CHECKS, six volumes, second American edition. John Wilson and David Hitt, New York, 1809.

BUTLER'S ANALOGY OF RELIGION, first edition. James, John and Paul Knapp, London, 1736.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, Prof. Ralph S. Tarr, of Cornell University. MacMillan & Co., New York, 1895.

A new text book. The physiographic element is given more prominence than usual, and the order of presentation is not that ordinarily followed. There is much new material that gives a charm to the book.

CORNELL STUDIES IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY, No. 5. Index Antiphontes, by Frank Louis Van Cleef, Ph. D. Ginn & Co., 1895.

FABLES AND ESSAYS, by John Bryan, of Ohio. The Art and Letters Co., New York, 1895.

An interesting volume, with practical lessons by a frank author, who publishes, as a hen lays eggs, because she must and without regard to the price. Jesus did not copyright and charge for his sermons.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICANA, published by Wm. F. Boogher, 1339 F street n. w., Washington, D. C. Octavo, half Russia; price, \$5.00.

This is a work treating of history and genealogy of families of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Its topics are outside of the ordinary paths of history, and its full and accurate annotations make it of especial value to professional and amateur genealogists.

INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER INTO ALASKA, by Dr. Sheldon Jackson. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1894.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, by Wayland Chapin. Sheldon & Co., N. Y., 1886.

RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES, by D. A. Wells. D. Appleton & Co., 1891.

MONEY AND THE MECHANISM OF EXCHANGE, by W. Stanley Jevons. D. Appleton & Co., 1892.

PUBLIC DEBTS, by Henry C. Adams. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., 1887.

EDUCATIONAL REMINISCENCES, by Catharine E. Beecher. J. B. Ford & Co., N. Y., 1874.

BIBLE STUDIES, by Geo. F. Pentecost. A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y., 1889.

THE TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS, by Orville Dewey. James Miller, N. Y., 1876.

THE DIVINE LIFE, by John Kennedy. Parry & McMillan, Philadelphia, 1857.

THE CRITERION, by A. Cleveland Cox. H. B. Durand, N. Y., 1866.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN, Catharine E. Beecher. Harper & Brothers, N. Y., 1864.

ROOTS AND FRUITS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, Wm. Arnot. T. Nelson & Sons, London, 1860.

GOD IN HIS PROVIDENCE, by W. M. Fernald. Otis Clapp, Boston, 1859.

SERMONS, by Rev. John Caird. Robert Carter & Brothers, N. Y., 1858.

THE VARIATIONS OF POPERY, by Samuel Edgar, of Ireland. First American edition. N. Y., 1849.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, by Samuel Wakefield. Cranston & Stowe, Cincinnati.

HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS IN GREEK, by Edward Robinson. Crocker & Brewster, Boston, 1845.

EVIDENCES OF THE GENUINENESS OF THE GOSPELS, by Andrews Norton. 3 volumes. John Owen, Cambridge, 1846.

A SERMON OF MERCHANTS, &c., by Theodore Parker. George Coolidge, Boston, 1847.

SERMONS, by Richard Watson. 2 volumes. Lane & Scott, N. Y., 1851.

ADDRESSES—Scholar, Jurist, Artist, Philanthropist—by Charles Sumner. Ticknor & Co., Boston, 1846.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN METHODIST PULPIT, by William B. Sprague. Robert Carter & Brothers, N. Y., 1861.

SERMONS ON CHRISTIAN COMMUNION, edited by T. R. Sullivan. Crosby & Nichols, Boston, 1858.

METRICAL PIECES, by N. L. Frothingham. Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston, 1855.

ROSA MYSTICA, or Mary of Nazareth, by Marie Josephine. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1865.

THE PROSE WRITERS OF AMERICA; selections. Hurst & Co., New York.

TRIBUNE ESSAYS, by Charles T. Congdon. J. S. Redfield, N. Y., 1869.

A VISIT TO THE CONSULAR CITIES OF CHINA, by George Smith. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1857.

SERMONS, by Stopford A. Brooke. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1869.

PUBLIC OPINION. Vols. 10 to 16—the first three bound. Washington and New York.

THE KENYON COLLEGE BOOK, a history, by a committee of the Board of Trustees. Columbus, Ohio, 1890.

MEMOIR OF JOHN HOWE PLYTON. Published by A. B. Blackburn & Co., Staunton, Va., and presented by John S. Peyton.

THE WORKS OF GEN. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER. Tivoli, N. Y.; "Kearney in Africa," 1884; "The Affair of King's Mountain," 1880; "Heintzelman and Hooker," 1881; "Mary, Queen of Scots," 1882; "Bothwell and Mary Stewart," 1883; "The Burgoyne Campaign," 1883; "From the Rapidan to Appomattox Court House," 1883; "Address Before New Brunswick Historical Society," 1883; "The Thirty Years War," 1884; "Bothwell; A Historical Drama," 1884; "The Third Army Corps," 1884-7; "Torstenson Before Vienna," 1885; "Major-General Anthony Wayne," 1886; "Before At. and After Gettysburg," 1887; "Prussia &c.," 1887; "Miscellanies of an Officer," two volumes, 1888; "Was the Shakespere, After All, A Myth," 1888; "Wallenstein," 1889; "Mary Stewart Bothwell, and the Casket of Letters," 1890; "The Wirtenbergers in the Black Forest," translation, 1891; "Letters of Mary, Queen of Scots," 1891-2; "Waterloo: The Campaign and the Battle," "The Prussians in the Campaign of Waterloo," and "Authorities" cited in the last three pamphlets, 1894.

PAMPHLETS of Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Pennsylvania: "Modern Municipality and the Gas Supply," 1886; "Education of Business Men," vols. I, II, III, 1892-3; "The Farmer and Taxation," 1892; "Education of Business Men in Europe."

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR enjoyed the privilege of planting, in the name of the American University, one of the four corner stones that mark the site of Cokesbury College. The stones were provided by Dr. Goucher, of the Baltimore Woman's College, in connection with the Methodist pilgrimage.

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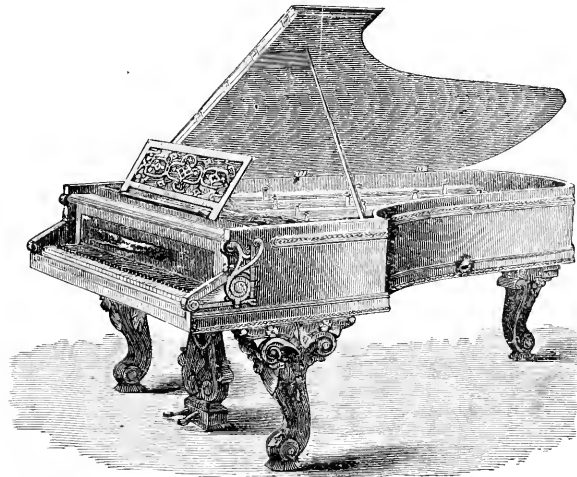
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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

VOL. IV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1896.

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EDITORIAL.

\$50,000—Hon. HART A. MASSEY.

THE bequest to The American University of \$50,000 in the will of the Hon. Hart A. Massey, of Toronto, Canada, is notable in many ways. While it is but a fraction of the several millions he has given during his life or left by his will to educational, charitable, and benevolent purposes, it emphasizes his desire that Canada should have a share in The American University. He recognized the fact that Canada is in America, if it is not in the United States, and hence The American University should be international enough, and strong enough, to do post-graduate, special, and original research work for this whole continent.

Mr. Massey died in Toronto on February 20, 1896. He had reached the ripe age of 73. He graduated from Victoria College in 1844, and his gifts to education were not a sudden impulse, but a life-long and intelligent conviction of the need of such gifts, and of the good that would be accomplished by them. He was an ardent Christian, and while so successful in business as to start with little and attain a commercial prosperity seldom reached by the most fortunate, he was constantly active in all church enterprises.

A noble man has fallen. His form disappears from sight, but his monument is in public buildings and institutions in his home city and other places of his native land. In due time his gift to the American University will take form on the hill overlooking the Capital of the United States, and send forth its stream of blessing to humanity through all time to come.

What a precious heritage is left to his bereaved family and friends in the memory and reputation of one whose life was so full of good works.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE responded nobly to the address it requested of Bishop Hurst on The American University. It added \$5,140 to the Asbury Memorial Hall Fund.

AN OLD BIBLE.

A HEBREW BIBLE has been given to the University by Mrs. Wm. H. Laney, whose husband was a member of the Baltimore Conference. It is a fine folio volume, in vellum, very well preserved, and dated 1603, with a preface dated 1587. The editor was Elias Hutter, a German Hebraist, who studied the Oriental languages in the universities of Jena and Leipzig, and in 1579 became Hebrew teacher of the Elector August of Saxony. His reputation as a linguist was established by the preparation of several Polyglot Bibles. The year previous to the date of this Hebrew Bible, he published a harmony of the New Testament in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German. His works are now rather more curious than useful, but still possess considerable value.

This Hebrew Bible is printed in remarkably bold and large letters that make the page a pleasure to the eye. Its peculiarity is that the servile letters are distinguished from the radicals by being in hollow type. It is an illustration of the indefatigable labor the old scholars were willing to put on almost infinite details.

THE GROUND-BREAKING for the Hall of History took place on Monday, March 9, at 2 p. m. It was a memorable day of sunshine, hope, and enthusiasm. The program was a genuine success. Our especial thanks are due to all who took a part in the exercises, to Hon. W. G. Wilson, Postmaster General, President B. L. Whitman, and Mr. Gurney of Toronto, for their excellent addresses; Knox & Brothers for kindness in furnishing conveyances; Moses & Sons for the loan of a flag; and Mr. J. B. Lambie for the gift of a now historic shovel, which was photographed, and is to be appropriately inscribed and preserved. Read the full account in later pages.

THE collection of books in the possession of the University is constantly growing by the gifts of friends. A list will be found under book notices.

NOTES.

Rev. H. H. FAIRALL, D. D., editor of *The Iowa Methodist*, deserves our thanks for securing nearly \$1,000 for the Hall of History from his friends in Iowa.

THE new *American Historical Review* is a success in more ways than one. It has already been obliged to print a second edition of its initial number.

OLD Bologna University has recently been thoroughly aroused by the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the professorship of the poet Carducci.

LECKY, the historian, was not disturbed by his Parliamentary campaign. While the polling was proceeding at Dublin, he was seen in an old book shop diligently searching for literary treasures.

Dr. J. G. Fitch says: "The great function of a university is to teach, and to supply the world with its teachers." That is well said, but another function is also laid upon these institutions to-day—that of original research.

SINCE Cambridge University admitted women to the honor examinations fifteen years ago 659 women have obtained honors in mathematics, classics, moral and natural sciences, theology, history, law, and Oriental mediæval, and modern languages.

The movement for a University of the United States is meeting with decided opposition in both the House and the Senate. The Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Boston, University of Pennsylvania, and other strong institutions, have expressed themselves against it. Such an institution is not a necessity, and is not desirable. It would tend to centralization and paternalism. It would not add to the religious force of the country. It would be a football of the political parties. Why should the General Government enter into competition with the institutions now doing university work? It would try to do their work; it would take away their students; it would stop the tide of beneficence that is now strengthening them.

It is more than three centuries since John Knox blew "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." Woman marches steadily on, and now the great medical school in Vienna University is disturbed by her rappings at the door, and Cambridge is stirred over the admission of women to all degrees. Is it not time for some old conservative to blow the last blast of the trumpet over this whole woman question in education?

HALL OF HISTORY.

By the time the reader's eye scans these lines the plans and specifications for this building will be complete. We had hoped that in this number of the COURIER we should be able to give a cut of the front elevation. Some changes introduced in this part of the structure at the last moment make this impossible.

The plan of the Hall is, however, so nearly complete that it may be described in quite full detail. The edifice will be 176 feet long, the central part have a width of 98 feet, and the two ends be each 70 feet in depth. It will be two stories and a half in height—the half being a well-lighted basement story, rising six feet above the ground. It is to be of marble. The basement will be rock-faced and the two upper stories dressed. The style of architecture is the classical. Doric, with some renaissance modifications. The entrance is by a large and handsome portico, facing on an inner quadrangle. On entering, the visitor will find himself in a large entrance hall, 36 feet square, from which roomy corridors run to either end of the building. Directly in front of the visitor will be two double doors leading into the Library and Museum. These are not for the whole University but for this department of History only, and are quite large and well lighted. There will be an Assembly Hall on the second floor, over the Library and Museum, large enough to accommodate the whole department. The other parts of each floor are arranged in suits of three rooms—a professor's room, a seminar and a lecture room.

UNIVERSITY ADVANTAGES IN WASHINGTON

Ex-provost Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, recently said before a Senate Committee: "The facilities for university work in Washington are immeasurably superior to those of any other city, and are becoming more and more so."

Mr. A. D. White, ex-President of Cornell, and member of the Venezuelan Commission, recently said: "The immense advantages of Washington (for university work) are unsurpassed by any city in the country."

Mr. Gardiner Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., said, not long since, that two years ago the trustees of Columbian University invited Dr. Harper, of Chicago, to come here as President of Columbian. He came on here, investigated the advantages, and said: "Give me one million dollars and I will make here a better university than can be done in Chicago with ten millions."

In the midst of these priceless advantages, now open by act of Congress to all students and professors within the District of Columbia, the American University is rising to do its work of training specialists and original investigators. The libraries alone would make Washington the greatest educational center in America. The scientific collections are even more valuable. The new Corcoran Art Gallery will be a great accession.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

There are several reasons for publishing the names of those who subscribe to the fund for the erection of this building. We desire to give credit to those who by sacrifice help on the cause of The American University. We desire, also, to give opportunity for the correction of names or amounts in these lists taken publicly in conference session. We gladly note the following corrections of the list published in the last number. The Rev. C. C. Ball and wife were credited with \$50. It should have been Rev. C. C. Ball, \$50; Mrs. C. C. Ball, \$50. Rev. M. D. Carrel's subscription should have been \$50.

The spirit of the Conferences in reference to this movement is excellently set forth in the following quotation from a letter of Dr. E. A. Schell, Secretary of the Epworth League, published in the *Epworth Herald*:

"Bishop Hurst came almost to the close of the session of the Central Alabama Conference when the brethren asked him to address them on The American University. He complied, and presented the interests of that great institution as it has seldom been presented even by him. The business was practically completed before he began, and for an hour he portrayed the need of such a post-graduate university, the hearty response of people of all denominations to appeals for its endowment, and the ability of our church to carry and complete great enterprises. Before he had finished a dozen were on their feet with pledges for the Asbury Hall, and further along they passed a motion unanimously asking him to receive subscriptions. The conference subscribed nearly \$1,000, and some against the protestation of the bishop that they ought not to do it. It is evident that the project of a great Methodist University at Washington, the Capital of the country, has laid firm hold on the sentiment and very imagination of the people, and that it is no longer a chimera, or vagary, but a potential fact. In the end the fact will be a generous premium on the most exuberant present fancy."

The following subscriptions have been received since our last issue—making a total of \$95,000:

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

\$500—C. W. Buny. **\$125**—A. F. Dotterer. **\$100**—W. C. Best, Conference Class of '91 (Gladstone Holm, J. H. Royer, Jay Dickerson, L. A. Parsells), Conference Class, 2d Year, Jacob Dickerson, J. H. Dinger, Noble Frame, George Gaul, S. W. Gehrett, E. C. Griffiths, J. H. Hargis (Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Mrs. Burns), S. A. Hellner, A. G. Kynett, F. B. Lynch, J. D. Martin, M. S. McCullough, Frank McGee, Wallace McMullen (Grace Church), T. B. Seeley, Ephraim Potts, W. S. Pugh (Columbia Avenue Church), Philip Rudolph, J. T. Satchell, J. W. Sayers, W. J. Stephenson, deceased (H. J. Zeigler), Enoch Stubbs, deceased (J. R. C. McAllister), William Swindells, J. C. Thomas, deceased (T. S. Thomas), S. W. Thomas, W. C. Webb, W. C. Webb (George Kessler), S. E. Yeager. **\$50**—A. A. Arthur, J. C. Bickerton, O. R. Cook, Henry Frankland (Avery Harrington), J. S. Hughes, T. M. Jackson, G. W. McLaughlin. **\$25**—Ebenezer Adams, G. W. Babcock, C. M. Boswell, L. B. Brown, B. T. Callen, A. J. Cullom, W. W. Cookman, J. F. Crouch, Friend (W. C. Webb), I. M. Gable, F. A. Gacks, C. L. Gaul, Fred. Getty, Gleaners' Circle, J. M. Huison, Thomas Kirkpatrick, J. A. Lippincott, W. L. McDowell, Arthur Oakes, W. M. Ridgway, William Ring, D. S. Sherry, A. L. Skilloot, S. W. Smith, J. J. Timans, Dr. VanR. Tindal, J. G. Wilson. **\$20**—W. J. Stephenson, deceased (Ebenezer Adams). **\$15**—F. B. Bond, J. W. Bradley, Wilmer Coffman, C. M. Haddaway, Cornelius Hudson, L. D. McClintock, R. A. McJwain, S. H. C. Smith, B. T. String, A. M. Wiggins. **\$10**—John Bell, C. W. Dempsey, T. H. Evans, W. A. Ferguson, Dr. Fulmer, S. C. Grove,

J. W. Harkins, J. H. Hartman, C. K. Illick, H. J. Illick, S. K. McConnell, J. F. Meredith, J. P. Miller, H. W. Millison, R. M. Nhill, W. C. Robinson, Amelia Stewart, E. C. Yorkes. **\$5**—G. W. Braden, C. S. Hamilton, Frank Kirk, D. L. McCarth, J. W. Miles, John Priest, Somerton Smith (Mrs. E. M. Smith), W. O. Ungerboehler.

CENTRAL ALABAMA CONFERENCE, \$898.

\$50—Nimrod Snoddy. **\$30**—W. H. Nelson. **\$15**—H. N. Brown, William Coleman, P. G. Goins, C. L. Johnson, Sarah A. Joiner, deceased (T. M. Joiner), E. M. Jones, B. S. Kirk, William McGill, Wesley Prettyman, Lewis B. Smith, W. J. Smith, F. L. Teague, J. W. Thomas, Israel Townsend, A. S. Williams. **\$12**—T. J. English, E. L. Gary, A. G. Glenn, T. H. Ham, L. W. Hill, W. R. Howard, J. G. Isabell, S. J. Jordan, W. H. Jordans, George McLemore, L. H. Mixon, Henry Moton, Alfred Nickels, A. G. Nimrod, J. W. Patton, J. W. Paul, Marshall Perry, D. R. Royal, N. H. Speight, J. S. Todd, S. H. Veil, B. H. Ware, W. H. Whitaker, G. W. Williams, G. W. Winn, James Yarnell. **\$10**—W. L. Brown (F. J. Brown), L. W. Goodson, M. K. Jackson, William Leewood, L. D. Williams. **\$9**—A. C. Carter, W. H. Conner, S. D. Davis, Jeffison Evans, R. H. Fleming, E. Frazier, Jackson Harper, Dennis Herron, J. W. Landrum, B. D. Lewis, Cornelius Miller, Osborne Nelson, William Perry, Spencer Ray, N. H. Reirick, Nathaniel Shackford, W. F. Smith, William Strickland, J. B. Webb, P. P. Wright and others. **\$6**—Jefferson Lewis, G. W. Mann, E. B. McCauley, Mrs. S. J. McGill, B. G. Smith. **\$3**—H. D. Byrd, A. N. Jackson, Georgia Jackson, R. N. Jackson, Hazel Leewood, Mrs. S. P. McClain, W. L. Trammell.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE, \$763.

\$100—J. W. Davis. **\$51**—R. Sewell and his Church. **\$50**—S. R. Gibson. **\$30**—L. F. Jones (C. H. Hundley). **\$15**—M. Blair (his Wife), T. W. Davis, B. H. Ferguson, B. H. Ferguson (J. W. Longstreet), G. H. Harvey (T. Weatherly), O. Gillespie, N. L. Lackey, W. E. Gask (Sarah Weatherly), Edward Newton, M. W. Reid (his Wife), H. R. Revels, H. R. Revels (L. C. Murray), D. P. Shaw, S. D. Troupe, W. H. Whitlock, N. H. Williams, B. F. Woolfolk. **\$12**—L. F. White. **\$10**—N. R. Key. **\$6**—M. Adams, William Bell (G. Reynolds), P. S. Bowie, J. Burton, E. D. Cameron, William Campbell, W. C. Conwell, G. J. Dubson, John Everett, Sr., J. H. Everett, W. H. Gatewood, J. D. Gibson, W. Golden, G. H. Harvey, C. P. Head, W. H. Hundley, G. W. Hunt, P. O. Jamison, J. J. Johnson, L. F. Jones, W. S. Leake, W. Lester, M. Lockman, S. M. McLeod, J. M. Nevils, G. Orange, J. W. Parks, William Roberts, E. F. Scarborough, L. L. Shumpert, E. J. Terrell, Elias Troupe, D. L. Tubbs, G. L. Walls, J. M. Walton, W. C. Weatherall, F. G. Wibon, H. M. Wilkins, H. X. York. **\$5**—W. E. Logan. **\$3**—William Bell, J. T. Cannon, C. E. Gates, H. H. Johnson, John Mayo. **\$1**—H. A. Johnson (Josaphine Parks).

ALABAMA CONFERENCE, \$197.

\$32—G. E. Ackerman. **\$15**—P. W. Blackwell. **\$9**—D. C. Beltz, J. L. Brasher, J. A. Mitchell. **\$6**—S. R. Crampton, J. G. Johnson (F. M. Brown), J. G. Johnson (William Donaldson), J. H. Lott, C. L. Mann, J. M. Mason, J. A. Mitchell (Homer Perrin, Jr.), F. R. Parker (M. F. Parker), F. G. Thompson, A. T. Vandiver, Bigab Watson (E. S. Wear), James A. Webb (H. W. Perrin, Sr.), James Williams, Charles Wolford. **\$3**—James Bowman (J. T. Pool), H. J. Brown, J. L. Freeman (D. H. Wear), J. N. Gibbs (A. H. Gibbs), William Green, J. G. Johnson (Minnie Johnson), J. G. Johnson, H. W. Jones, George G. Miller, William P. Miller (H. E. Wear), T. S. Rains, J. T. Terry, James A. Webb.

Payments.

The following payments have been made toward the "Asbury Memorial Hall Fund" from December 17, 1895, to March 12, 1896.

\$100—P. N. Chase, George B. Clarke, Wm. Denman, Zenas Hard (by friends), C. U. Wade (by First Church, Bluffton, Ind.) **\$33.33**—R. Vanborne. **\$50**—Isaac E. Springer, Thomas Lamont, E. L. Moon (by Mrs. L. Soule), E. S. Nindle. **\$35**—J. W. Welch. **\$34**—C. C. Ball. **\$33.34**—J. H. Johnson, Joseph Long. **\$33.33**—J. C. Floyd. **\$33**—E. L. Semans. **\$30**—T. H. Willis, Chas. E. Walton. **\$25**—S. J. McConnell, George Lansing Taylor (by a friend), C. W. Baldwin and wife, J. J. and Ida J. Smith, O. W. Willits, R. Woodhams, G. N. Kennedy, John B. Wentworth (by A. O.), D. H. Ramsdell.

- \$23—E. Vager.
 \$20—A. J. Richards, A. J. Holmes.
 \$15—H. Cunsfield.
 \$12—Duston Kemble, E. H. W. Barden.
 \$10—J. R. Colley, Geo. V. Morris, J. M. Sllarrow, Geo. E. Smith.
 F. D. Stevick, M. J. Scott (by C. W. Baldwin), T. Wakelin.
 \$9—Thos Greenwood.
 \$8.33—F. A. Mason.
 \$8—W. B. Weaver, J. G. Haller.
 \$5—J. W. Adams, Wm. S. Coeyman, J. W. Thompson, F. A. Van De Walker, Geo. W. Vorhis, W. McK. Hester (by Jane Adams), Judson Cooper, C. L. Church, J. B. Oliver, W. H. Lloyd, W. J. Passmore, Mrs. Mary Lautenslager, James T. Gurney, J. Rowe (by A. Veitch), I. L. Walker, W. C. McIntosh, G. J. Piper.
 \$3.35—E. L. Warner.
 \$3—Byron Carter, Geo. Nixon, J. S. West.
 \$2.50—B. Reeve.
 \$2—Fred. K. Townsend.
 \$1.60—John Thompson.
 \$1.25—Edgar Armstrong.
 \$1—H. E. Wylie, D. A. Curtis, S. Bird.

EDUCATION IN METHODISM.

Methodism is an organism. Its whole growth has been organic. Most of its lines of work have been so made a part of the organism as to feel the impulse of the whole denomination. The itineracy belongs to the whole Church, and each pastor is allied with, and strengthened by, the whole body. The bishopric is not diocesan nor local, but of the whole world. The Missionary Society has been so incorporated into the organic structure of the Church, that each missionary has the whole power of Methodism behind him. This is true of Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education, the Tract Society and Sunday School Union, and the Book Concern. Even what is known as the official press, Review and Advocates, belong to the whole Church, though the circulation of some of them is quite local.

It is not so with the educational work as represented by the colleges and universities. We do not forget the work of the Board of Education for the assistance of students, nor the excellent results achieved by Dr. Charles H. Payne toward bringing all the institutions of Methodism into a system with regular gradations.

But why should education be left in each local seminary, college, or university to fight its own battle, secure its own funds for building and endowment, and search for its own students? We are not objecting to local control. That is so thoroughly a part of our system, so imbedded in all charters, that it would be difficult to change, and perhaps it would not be wise to change it if it were easy.

The point we would call attention to is that the connective character of all our other benevolences makes every pastor an agent and every member a supporter. It is not so with our educational work. Pastors, with some marked exceptions, do not feel any special responsibility for the financial care of institutions of learning. The rank and file of the membership do not feel that this work of education belongs to them as the missionary work does. Though the schools are for the education of their children, they never give—it hardly occurs to them that it is their duty to give—to erect halls, build up endowments, and acquire the costly facilities absolutely necessary.

We are not writing now in the interest of The Ameri-

can University so much as of other schools. The American University is in a sense an institution of the whole Church by action of the General Conference. Conferences, churches, pastors, people, have shown it sympathy, given it a welcome, and are helping it to get ready for its great work.

Why, as an illustration, should the mission in Bombay have the whole of organized Methodism committed to its support and success, while Dickinson College with its great work and just as heroic and self-sacrificing corps of teachers, have no such organic relation and support? Why should the colleges of Methodism be left to send out their gleaners into the harvest fields after all the authorized reapers have used their sickles, and only occasionally find a noble-hearted Boaz who will drop some extra gifts in their way?

Does not this condition of things make the impression upon the rank and file of Methodism that education is not as important as a number of other kinds of work? May it not in this day of tendency to secularism in education lead some of our institutions to conclude that after all they only belong to the Church in such an indirect way that they may as well declare their independence? It is a suggestive fact that one of the strongest universities, everywhere considered a Methodist institution, is published, we judge with its own consent, as "non-sectarian," instead of "Methodist" as are all others. We would not wish any of our institutions of learning, not even our schools of theology, to be sectarian in the narrow sense of the word. But if this designation, "non-sectarian," is the beginning of a declaration of independence from Methodism, independence of control, independence of its doctrinal restraints, independence of its ethical standards, independence of evangelical experience and life, we feel that it is time this whole question of the relation of the educational work to the Methodist Episcopal Church were carefully considered by the powers that be.

Dr. Gemss, of Berlin, has computed that the 434 gymnasias, or colleges with classical course in Germany, during the last three scholastic years, have graduated 19,600 young men. Of these the great majority, in fact all but 273, had decided as to the future course—4,786, or 24.75 per cent., had chosen the profession of the law; 3,429, or 17.74 per cent., that of medicine; 2,290, or 11.9 per cent., that of Catholic theology; 2,140 or 11 per cent., that of Protestant theology; 29, Jewish theology; 1,498, or 7.74 per cent., proposed to enter the army; 503, or 2.6 per cent., had philology in view; 458 architecture; 433 civil and electrical engineering; 275 forestry, 257 mercantile pursuits; 168, chemistry; 167, mining; 158, natural sciences; 128, agriculture; 110, banking; 21, music; 10, sculpture. In all, 73.75 per cent. intended to pursue professional studies and 26.25 per cent. other callings

While the question of degrees given by colleges and universities is not an overwhelmingly important one, because men are really judged by what they are and not by their titles, yet it is time for some such legislation as that proposed by Senator Garfield, in Ohio, that the State shall more carefully discriminate in giving the power to confer degrees to institutions of learning.

BETTER not patronize the college that has not a positively religious atmosphere, and does not pay any attention to soul-culture.



THE BREAKING OF GROUND FOR THE COLLEGE OF HISTORY.

This interesting and historical event occurred on March 9, 1896. The day was all that could be desired at that season of the year. The sun shone brightly and the air was dry and bracing. About five hundred people were present, representing many States. They manifested great enthusiasm over the splendid location, the addresses, and the ceremony of Breaking Ground. We give a full account, both because of its interest and to preserve it as history.

The location of the Hall of History had been staked out a few days before by an engineer from the District office. A large four-horse wagon was driven near the spot, and from this the speakers addressed the company. A large flag was unfurled, and beneath the Stars and Stripes the first shovelful of earth was lifted from its place.

In the absence from illness of Hon. Matthew G. Emery, who had been selected to preside, Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor, directed the exercises according to the printed program.

The Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., read the following hymn written for the occasion by President J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Howard University :

The Living Stone.

- 1 On Christ, the Living Stone,
On Christ, and Christ alone.
We wait to-day,
The Way His own lips taught,
The Truth from Heav'n He brought,
The Life for man he wrought,
Our guiding ray.
- 2 The one Great Teacher He!
We listen patiently,
Low at His feet,
By Him were all things made,
In glory-garb arrayed;
To him be homage paid,
And honors meet.
- 3 Establish Thou these walls!
Thy presence grace these halls,
With learning bless;
Long as you dome shall rise,
Long as our banner flies
Beneath fair Freedom's skies,
Reign righteousness!
- 4 The gold and silver thine!
Do thou our hearts incline
Rich gifts to bring;
Till we in future days
Shall high the capstone raise,
With shoutings and with praise
To Thee, our King.
- 5 Beneath the Morning Star,
These temples shine afar!
Thy hand defend.
Kings and their kingdoms go!
These doors we open throw,
Till oceans cease their flow,
And Time shall end.

The singing of this excellent hymn to the tune America, led by Mr. Frank Wilson of the Foundry Church, assisted by a cornetist, was truly inspiring.

Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., led in the responsive reading of Psalm XIX.

The following prayer was then offered by Chaplain W. H. Milburn, D. D., of the United States Senate:

O Lord God of Hosts, we come to Thee through Jesus Christ, thy Son, to pray that thy blessings be on us as we break the ground in this place to found here halls of science, history, letters and theology. Let the harvest that shall be gathered here generation after generation be to thy glory and for the good of mankind. Send down thy Holy Ghost upon us who are gathered here, and let thy heavenly benediction be upon this enterprise. We dedicate this ground to Thee, and all that shall hereon be built. O Lord God, let the issue of this day's work be for thy glory and for the welfare of this and coming generations to the end of time. We humbly pray in the name of Him—our divine Lord and Saviour—who hath taught us when we pray to say, "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen." The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all, evermore. Amen.

Bishop Hurst's Introductory Address.

To this large company of friends who have gathered here on this perfect afternoon in March, I would say in behalf of the Trustees, and of friends and contributors far and near, we bid you a most cordial welcome. We made a little mistake in going to the farther bill. We missed the guidance of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Beiler. We are glad that he was not here, for we put our feet on the highest point of all these grounds.

Let me say that this ninth day of March is the anniversary of the day on which Dr. Beiler was elected Vice-Chancellor. I have been looking into the histories, into the old almanacs, and various other places to find an anniversary which this day would suit, and that is the only event—the most important one for us—that does precisely suit. Three years ago to-day he was elected Vice-Chancellor.

For two weeks, when it became necessary to find a good piece of ground on which to locate the proposed university, we made the search. Mr. T. W. Tallmadge, who is here, made the examination with myself, and on the last afternoon of the two weeks we saw this beautiful location. A gentleman met us along the road, a little before we reached here—Major Arnes—and told us about this place. The result was that it was bought, costing \$100,000. It seemed only fair that we should ask Washington to pay that money, and not ask anybody outside of Washington to contribute. And I say it, to the everlasting honor of Washington citizens, that they made the gift of that \$100,000, and it is paid for. Every foot of land in the ninety acres, every bird that flies in the trees on these grounds, and every rabbit and squirrel, they are all paid for, so long as they stay within the enclosure of the ninety acres. Across to the left, as I stand, are the breastworks of the first fort built north of the Potomac during the Civil War. It was built there by the Pennsylvania Reserves. Some of it has been taken down, but the fragments still stay. We intend to have them stay. This ground has a lengthy history, one part of which connects it with the domain of letters. It was owned at one time by the cousin and friend of Joseph Addison, the author of the Spectator, and of other works standing foremost in the English literature of the last century.

Now, I suppose you would like to know just where we stand financially. It is calculated by those who know the figures better than myself, that, including the ground, the available subscriptions and money already paid in, we have about one million of dollars. Two-thirds of the Trustees of the University, by the charter which Congress has granted us, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The other one-third are members of various denominations—six or seven denominations in all being represented. We hope to increase that number; we should be glad to have a dozen

or more represented. Let me say that about one-half of the money contributed for the ground has been paid by Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and others; so that they have shared with us the common interest in the welfare and growth of the institution. Contributions have come from various parts of this country, and from all over the world. Various distant mission fields have sent their gifts. For all these we are very grateful. The last notable gift was a bequest in the will of the late Hart A. Massey, of Toronto, of \$50,000. Of that we knew nothing, until it was seen in the papers. A friend of Mr. Massey—a life-long friend—is here to-day, and we want to have a few words from him before we close, and when it comes to digging the shovelful of earth, we want Mr. Gurrley, the friend of Mr. Massey, to represent that well-wishing and noble family.

Now, there is much to say, but it will not be said by me. I am glad you came to-day, glad to look you in the face, glad to know that you have a sympathetic feeling for us. Now that you have been out here once, you will always know the way. I think in about five weeks the builders will be ready to lay the corner stone; so if you get no formal invitation, you must accept this as an invitation. We will have speakers then—some from a distance; we have asked none from a far distance at this time. I think that Postmaster General Wilson will be almost, perhaps altogether, the only gentleman representing the Administration or either House of Congress. He was himself a man engaged in instruction in the State University of West Virginia, and he speaks to us as one acquainted intimately with our prospects, with our objects, and with the plan of the University. I take great pleasure in introducing to the audience Postmaster General W. L. Wilson.

Postmaster General Wilson's Address.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Bishop Hurst has made out rather a difficult task for me to perform and that is at the same time to represent the Administration and both Houses of Congress. But I will take it for granted that whatever differences of opinion may exist between the Administration and either House of Congress, they are at least in accord so far as the ceremony of this day is concerned. I have felt it a great honor to be invited by the Chancellor to be one of those who were to take part in this notable service. There are many trains of thought which spring spontaneously from such an occasion as this. The American University passes to-day out of the era of prospectus into the era of seed and active life. What this life is to be, none of us can wisely attempt to forecast, and yet it would be unnatural—it would be almost blameworthy—if we sought altogether to repress the enthusiasms that are kindled by such a ceremony as this, or to clip the wings of hope and of faith which are assumed in such a presence. What a great university can do for the cause of human civilization! What it can do for Christianity—for freedom! What it can do to strengthen those forces which must be constantly called upon to fight for man's progress and man's elevation; and to fight against those forces which must be constantly fought against to prevent man's regression and degradation!

These are themes tempting, indeed, to one who speaks on such an occasion as this, and too tempting for me to undertake to pursue. Nor can I omit in this presence nor on this spot to allude to the great work of the university as the pillar of the church, and as the bulwark of a free republic. To both these services your school is to be dedicated.

As a rule, the great schools of the world have been extremely slow in their growth. They are the children of the products of centuries. And though we have seen in our own country, where men move more rapidly than anywhere else in the world, and, perhaps, in one or two instances in other countries, great schools brought into existence by the fiat of a State, by the support of the Government, by the unforced philanthropy of private wealth, yet time, and time alone, can bring to a great institution that stability of growth, that power of inspiration, and those traditions that come from its past history and from the lustre of the names by which that history has been illustrated. And so to-day, humble and small as this beginning is, it pledges those to whom this work is committed for all the future. Whatever may be accomplished by those who have planned and toiled and prayed and given, up to this time, this day's work pledges them and those who come after them to higher endeavor, to more fervent prayer, to more elaborate planning, and to more generous munificence for all the coming generations, for whose benefit this school is here established.

It is upon this career to-day that the authorities of this school enter—a great, noble, and inspiring career; when we reflect that it is to build here at the capital of the country an institution that shall

be at once worthy of the ambitious name which it has assumed, and worthy of that great and intelligent denomination in this country which to-day plants its standard at the Federal capital.

The audience cheered Mr. Wilson's eloquent and appropriate words most heartily.

Bishop HENRY: "We shall now have the pleasure of listening to President Whitman, of the Columbian University. President Whitman has recently arrived in our city. The Columbian University is an honored institution, whose alumni have gone out and are now all over the world doing important work. We are very glad to welcome President Whitman to Washington and to this place."

President Whitman's Address.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I understood that there had been a break in the programme, and that there was not as much difference between the Postmaster General and myself as had been planned, I felt unhappy; but how do you suppose I feel now, that there is a complete jump from him to me? Yet I am just as glad to be here as he is; just as glad to pay tribute to the noble spirit which is behind this movement; just as glad as the representative of another institution to extend the hand of welcome to this institution, which to-day makes its beginning in the life of our fair city. I am the more glad as a teacher for the establishment of this institution because of a felt need which it will meet.

The great present-day need of American education is unification. It is only by forced language that we can speak of ourselves as having a system of education. This is not because we have not institutions enough. Of certain kinds we have quite enough, but every educator feels that there is a lack of consistency and continuity in our work. In some quarters courses are not discriminated; in other places there are great gaps between courses. As a matter of experience, difficulties of this kind have been corrected only when impulses came from above. In many movements it is necessary to apply inspiration at the bottom, but in education it is necessary to work from above downward.

There is to be added also to what I have suggested a demand, which in recent decades has been strong, for provision for the highest education. In a country as new as ours it is not strange that the equipment for the highest education is meagre. Educational machinery costs, and it takes time to get it. Naturally the part that goes in last is the most costly part, and that is the part that concerns the most advanced stages of education. It is really a tribute to social development that the demand for highest education has become more and more marked in recent years. There are many institutions that are rising grandly to meet this demand, but the time apparently has come when we may take a step in advance even of the best of these, and I welcome the establishment of this University as a member of a group which is bound to come and grow larger; institutions which do not undertake undergraduate work, but leaving that to the colleges and academies through their appropriate curriculum, are themselves prepared to take the products of these lower institutions and lead them along the way of independent study. There will be at the same time a toning up of the whole system, for when the colleges have been braced and strengthened the preparatory schools will follow; and when this has been done the intermediate and lower grades have felt the impulse. So that the toning of the highest institution and the consequent bracing and strengthening of the grade which stands next below means an impulse which stops not there at all, but passes all through the grades, and they likewise are braced and strengthened.

At the same time that this bracing and strengthening is going on, there is a sense of unity developed, for it is expected that this movement shall be the center of a larger group, and this again of yet larger groups, thus developing a sense of unity. This is all true from the secular point of view; it is even more true from the religious point of view. I am glad that this institution has been founded as a Methodist institution. Of course, we may ask how there can be Methodist Greek or Methodist Latin or Methodist philosophy, and we shall simply ask foolish questions. But it is vastly important that there should be institutions established under religious auspices, and I suppose it is understood that this is to be a university controlled by the Methodist denomination. For criticism as we may the idea, the principle has been established that the great educational machinery in this country is to be controlled by men of distinctive religious views. Whether we will it or not, history has put it on record that vastly the larger percentage of our students are in institutions which rest upon a religious basis. And as time goes on, we shall still have need of just the kind of auspices which are understood to control this university.

Now, the Methodist denomination has already many good schools. As time goes on, it will have more and much better schools. This university will unify all the rest of the schools that belong in that system. Relief will be felt at once by taking off of certain schools the stress and strain incident to their attempt to do university work, and leaving them free to do the work for which they are fitted; while, at the same time, a sense of unity will come into these groups by the thought that they are related to the great central institution. Your denomination, my brother, has planned wisely in planning this university for just the grade of work contemplated for it. All of its educational work will be centralized and unified, and out of this new and larger equipment will come tremendous impulses for the advancement of religious work which has already been so magnificently performed by this denomination.

In the name of those I have the honor to represent, in the name of the great body of teachers who welcome always aids to their work, in the name of fellow Christians, I say God speed the work.

Bishop HENRY said: "One of the peculiarities of our situation is that we are constantly receiving applications for students. They are writing to us from various parts of the country, thinking that we are at work with a faculty and ready to take students. We have to tell them that we are not ready yet awhile. So far, we have not recommended them to come to Washington at all, but since hearing President Whitman, I think we will tell them to come on; that the Columbian University has its doors wide open and will give them welcome.

"Now it was said that Mr. Massey, in the goodness of his heart, had made a bequest to The American University. It is not enough for a whole building, but it was a large and generous gift. The proviso that it is for a building to represent Canadian Methodism has the significance that it will form a bond, and must form a bond, between the United States and Canada. How we are going to get all the way over that Suspension Bridge, we do not exactly know, but we think the fifty thousand dollars will grow until the Niagara division is bridged in that high moral and scientific sense. His friend of many years, Mr. Gurney, happened to arrive in Washington the other day and stays over a day longer than he had planned in order to accept our invitation. Mr. Gurney was a fellow-townsmen of Mr. Massey, and we should be glad to have him say a few words."

Mr. Gurney's Address.

If I were in Canada or in England and called upon to address a bishop, I should say, "My Lord Bishop," but being in Republican America, and being in a certain sense a Democrat myself, I will call you "My Brother Bishop." You know I am a bishop among laymen.

I am glad, sir, to be on this ground to-day, but I am sorry that the limitation is placed upon me of saying in twelve words just how much of friendship there is in Canada toward the people of the United States. If I had been given years in which to give to you my deliberate opinion upon that point, I should exhaust them all. Twelve words will not do; twelve hours will not do. The people of Canada have no feeling toward the people of the United States but one of entire friendship. In the early history of Canada a great many people emigrated from here who were called Tories. You who read the early school books will remember what their history was. They have a few descendants left, and amongst them there is a little of the feeling that some of you on this side have imbibed from your school books. But taking the people, as they run, I know of no feeling but one of friendship for your people and for your Government.

During the recent war between Great Britain and the United States which occurred here some six or eight weeks ago, I chanced to be at the Parker House, in Boston, and, rising one morning, I read in one of the papers the ominous word "War!" It added a little piquancy to the breakfast, but, looking for the men who would represent that sentiment in Boston, in Philadelphia, and in other places, I have yet to find the first man who had one atom of sympathy for that idea. To men who belong to colleges, to men who belong to churches, the element of the animal is supposed to be subdued. War has in it something of glory, but the glory exists only in the manifestation of patriotism, in the manifestation of love, and in no wise in the mere act of war. War is brutal; and every man of us who believes in

war is representing, to the extent that is within his reach, the principle that resides in the brute. The animal believes in war; no Christian man has any sympathy with the idea.

I am very glad to be with you; I am sorry that on this occasion, as on many others, a small individual represents a great constituency. I can not help the fact. I was selected for the occasion by a Bishop, I would have been in Richmond now if it had not been for a Bishop. I believe in bishops for their manifested power on this occasion.

The words of Mr. Gurney struck a responsive chord in the hearts of his audience, as was evinced by their laughter and cheers.

Bishop Hurst: "Now, I want to say that no one has done harder work in all the initial stages to bring us together at this time than Dr. Beiler, my associate. I want Dr. Beiler to say a word or two to this audience."

Vice-Chancellor Beiler's Remarks.

This is entirely unexpected, and I shall not detain you in this kind to make any speech.

I am glad that this movement is pleasing to our English friends—those on this side of the ocean as well as on the other side. I understand that Charles Dickens, when he was in Washington, had something to say about large avenues that led nowhere, and that as he wandered about through these avenues he wondered there was no university at the Capital of the United States. We are trying to do something that will satisfy even the shade of Dickens. Also, one of the most prominent English Methodists, Mr. Arthur, when here in the city of Washington some years ago, suggested an enterprise of this kind, so that England as well as Canada has an interest in this project. If I have not forgotten all my geography, Canada is in America. So if Canada does not belong to the United States, it does to The American University, or The American University belongs in part to Canada.

This is The American University, and I hope that it will be American through and through, and that this most beautiful of all flags shall forever float over its buildings. But I am more and more convinced that the highest type of Americanism is cosmopolitan in its feeling; it takes in all nations; it recognizes the brotherhood of all humanity and wants to achieve the highest ideals of manhood. And for this institution which we here plant, so far as I have any thought about it, I trust that we shall have the highest ideals not only of culture but of manhood, and not simply of manhood but of religion. The greatest man in all human history was the Lord Jesus Christ, knowing most, being most, having the closest fellowship with the spiritual universe about him. As we come closest to that ideal, we come closest to the highest type of the educated citizen not only of America, but of the world; and my prayer is that some such characters, somewhat like unto Him, at least, may be developed in this institution as the years go by. Thank you.

Bishop Hurst's Closing Remarks.

The regular program has now been nearly completed. You may like to know now how we reached the conclusion to locate the first building here. Mr. Olmstead, who laid off the Central Park at New York, the Fair Grounds at Chicago, and the Capitol Grounds here, has been with us a good many times. He has been at work on the plans of the grounds for about three years. On Saturday afternoon, the last hour of the afternoon, we reached the conclusion as to the location of all the buildings which we have in view. That plan is entirely different from that with which we began as a rough draught. And I know it will interest you very much to know that the grounds are all laid off on this plan, and that we proceed immediately to dig the foundation and to erect this building—the Hall of History.

We will have no college departments here; no curriculum for the four years of the college course. This institution is dedicated to the more advanced studies of post graduate and professional schools alone. That is the program which we have in view. Students coming to us with diplomas of bachelor of science or arts—the regular diplomas of our colleges—will be admitted on the face of their diplomas for their special studies.

This building will be of marble, Doric style, and will be one hundred and seventy-six feet long and seventy feet wide. We have three architects, Van Brunt and Hoyle of Boston and Kansas City, and our fellow-townisman, Mr. Poinlexter, as associate and equal in rank with the other two gentlemen.

We will now proceed to the spot which Dr. Beiler will indicate. We would like to have all of our friends here dig a spadeful of earth. It will be a delightful fact to bear in mind by us.

The entire company then passed to the spot on which the College of History is to stand, and, forming a large circle, watched with interest the ceremony of "Breaking Ground." Bishop Hurst, as Chancellor, turned up the first sod, and at the suggestion of Mr. Cox, of the Smithsonian, it was preserved as an interesting souvenir. Inasmuch as the University is to be thoroughly co-educational, Mrs. Hurst threw out the next shovelful, followed by Mrs. Somers, one of the trustees, Mrs. Beiler, the speakers of the day, Mr. A. B. Duval and Mr. A. B. Brown of the trustees, Mr. Tasker of the Epworth League, Mr. Warner of the Board of Trade, Mr. Cox of the Smithsonian, Prof. Frisbie of the Naval Observatory, Dr. Rankin of Howard University, Rev. Albert Osborn, Registrar, Rev. C. W. Baldwin, Secretary, and many others connected with different institutions, colleges, churches, and States. Indeed, about everybody took a hand in the work, even to a little boy, Freddie Paxton, said to be the first child born on the site after it was purchased by the University.

The doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced by Rev. L. B. Wilson, D. D., and the work of building The American University was begun.

COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

It has been said so often that the entire work of The American University is to be post-graduate that we are surprised that some of our friends thought the announcement of the above department meant a school for undergraduates. All parties to the agreement founding such a department understand that its work is to be thoroughly post-graduate, both as to its instruction and original investigation. Toxicology, Chemistry, Biology, Physiology, Hygiene, Psychology, Ethics, Criminology, Political Economy, Sociology, Law, Reforms—legal, medical and religious—History and Pedagogy, as related to the use of stimulants and narcotics and their effects upon mankind, surely gives room for a full department, room for all students can do in three or four years, and opportunity for specialists to spend their lives.

WASHINGTON is the best place in the United States for the study of Civics, and it is hoped that this may be one of the earlier departments to be organized in The American University. It should be closely associated with History, for which a hall is now being erected. The interest in civic reform now making itself felt in many places can only be made permanent and lastingly effective by putting itself into educational institutions everywhere.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

"A man can not be trusted to do right in any particular till he can do right easily; that is to say, until it has become his habit to do right. Giving can not be left to impulse any more than spelling can be left to impulse. We have seen what might be called impulsive spellers, and they make just the same wretched work with orthography that impulse-giving makes with charity."
—C. H. Parkhurst.

The late Mrs. Anna R. Aspinwall willed her entire estate, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, to the hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

The will of Anna Brown, of Quincy, Ill., gives \$350,000 for charitable purposes.

Mr. William Scott bequeathed \$100,000 to the Brooklyn City Missionary Society of the M. E. Church upon the death of his wife.

Mrs. E. J. Swain, who recently died in Detroit, made special bequests amounting to \$100,000, and the balance of her large estate is to go to Fisk University.

Mayor Sutro's gift to the University of California, including the Sutro library, is over \$1,000,000.

The late Mr. Samuel Insee gave the Y. M. C. A. of New York property worth \$219,000.

Ex-Governor Flower and his niece, Mrs. Emma Gertrude Keep Halsey, have endowed five additional beds in the Flower Hospital, New York, at \$5,000 each.

The contribution from Henry Phipps, Jr., of \$50,000 for the enlargement of the conservatory erected at his expense at Pittsburgh, Pa., will make this conservatory one of the largest in the world.

By the death, in Philadelphia, of Mrs. Margaret Creighton Agnew, widow of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania becomes the beneficiary of a bequest of \$50,000 by Dr. Agnew.

Miss Helen Culver, of Chicago, gives one million for the promotion of the interest of Biology in the Chicago University.

Boston University has accepted \$5,000, left it by L. T. Jeffs, and established a scholarship in name of the donor.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society is made legatee of the \$100,000 estate of Miss Clara Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio.

Mr. J. D. McCard has given \$6,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia for the erection of another building.

In addition to the \$1,449 realized from his recent lecture at Denver for the benefit of the University of Denver, Chaplain McCabe has given \$1,000 in behalf of himself and wife to that institution, to be applied on the bonded debt.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Quebec, has made an offer of \$20,000 to the authorities of Bishops' College, Lennoxville.

The will of the late Franklin Baldwin, of North Grafton, Mass., directs, after the death of his widow, the payment of the following legacies: To Wellesley College, \$55,000 to found a chair in Mathematics; to Smith College, Northampton, \$12,000 for two scholarships, preference to be given to students from Putney, Vt., his native town; to the Home for Aged Men, Worcester, \$10,000; to the University of Vermont, \$10,000 for scholarships; to Dartmouth College, \$6,000 for scholarships; to the First Universalist Church, Worcester, \$6,000 for a poor relief fund. The residue of the estate, with the exception of one private legacy of \$1,000, goes to Clark University, Worcester.

Mrs. E. G. Kelly has given \$100,000 to Chicago University for a chapel, and Mrs. P. K. W. Shimer, of Mount Carroll, Ill., has signified her intention of turning over to the University the Mount Carroll Female Seminary. In addition, she promises to endow the University with at least \$150,000 in cash, and that sum may be increased to \$200,000.

The Chicago Training School for Missionaries has received a new building worth \$50,000.

A New York gentleman named Palmer has given \$100,000 to Elon College, at Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. C. L. Magee and his associates in the Fort Pitt Street Railway Company have contributed \$100,000 for a zoological garden at Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Phineas M. Barber, of Philadelphia, is about to erect and equip, at a cost of about \$40,000, a seminary for girls at Armstrong, Ala., and hand it over to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

Dartmouth College receives \$25,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. William H. Brown, of Manchester, N. H. When interest and principal amount to \$100,000 it will be used to found a professorship for instruction in Human Physiology.

Mr. W. A. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., has given \$10,000 toward the construction of a new school building in his city, and has offered, if a normal department is established, to endow it with \$175,000.

Andrew Carnegie has announced that he will give \$50,000 a year for the embellishment of the museums and the art galleries in Pittsburgh bearing his name.

The will of the late Martin Brimmer, of Boston, gives \$10,000 to the Boston Children's Aid Society. It provides that after the death of his wife one half of his interest in the Old Corner Book Store property shall go to the Museum of Fine Arts, and that from the one half of the property put in trust for his wife during her life \$20,000 shall go to the Massachusetts General Hospital and \$50,000 to Harvard College, and the surplus of that half, if any, shall go to the Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and his wife have transferred as a gift a plot and house on the north side of Forty-second street, New York, purchased for \$60,000, to St. Bartholomew's Church.

Some years ago J. H. Armstrong, of Plattsburg, New York, deeded a considerable property to Union College, but retained a life interest in it. On January 2 of this year he died, and by his will added to the gift, which now amounts to \$100,000.

Miss Helen Gould has given \$8,000 to Yassar College to found a scholarship in memory of her mother.

Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske has made a gift of \$5,000 to Barnard College to found and support a scholarship.

It seems likely that the 3,000 or more women art students in Paris will soon have suitable headquarters where they may have the benefit not only of co-operative board and lodging, but also of reduced instruction rates, suitable assembly rooms, reception rooms and lecture halls. The American National Institute was recently incorporated in New York with Channey M. Depew as president, and a board of directors including Henry C. Marquand, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Mrs. Helen McKay Gilder, and other prominent New York men and women. The object of this society is to provide a suitable building on a well located site, at a total cost of about \$150,000, and to provide a fund of \$100,000 for support.

The late Hart A. Massey, who died at Toronto, Canada, bequeathed \$650,000 to charitable, educational, and religious institutions. Among his other bequests—we refer elsewhere to his bequest to the American University—are the following: Victoria College, Toronto, \$200,000; Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man., \$100,000; Mount Allison College, Sackville, N. B., \$100,000; Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, \$50,000; The Rev. D. L. Moody's Schools, Northfield, Mass., \$10,000; Methodist Deaconesses' Home, Training School, and Hospital, Toronto, \$100,000; National Sanitarium Association (consumptive hospital), Gravenhurst, Ont., \$25,000.

"A university training is the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society; at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspiration, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, facilitating the exercise of political power, and refining the intercourse of private life."
JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the COURIER. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

Bibliae Ebraicae, Eleganti et Maiuscula Characterum Forma, quae ad facilem sanctae linguae et Scripturae intelligentiam primo statim intuitu literae Radicales et Seriales, Deficientes et Quiescentes, &c., situ et colore discernuntur: Ad propagandam Dei gloriam elaborato Cura et Studo Eliæ Huteri. Coloniae. 1603.

BROWN'S BIBLE, called also the Self Interpreting Bible. Edited by Rev. John Brown of Haddington, and published by T. Kinnersley, New York, 1827.

It is a fine, large volume, with names of Daniel and Emeline Ricketts in gilt letters on the cover.

ARCHITECTS OF FATE, or Steps to Success and Power, by Orison Sweet Marden, author of "Pushing to the Front." Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Boston. 1895.

The former volume, "Pushing to the Front," has been a remarkable success. It is having a great run beyond the sea, being published in several languages. We predict that this volume of our classmate in Boston University will be as popular. Mr. Marden has found his vein of gold and works it well. This book will be an inspiration to character-building, self-culture, and noble achievement with all the young people who shall be privileged to read it.

MEMOIR OF JOHN HOWE PEYTON, A Lawyer of Virginia. Printed for private circulation.

This is a collection of facts, letters, and papers that has its historical value. A large collection of family, semi-private, and public documents that were the heirloom of the family, which came to Virginia in 1644, was destroyed or burnt during the late civil war. This experience doubtless suggested the putting of these into such form, and so distributing them, that a like calamity may not again occur. This might well be a suggestion to all who hold in insecure possession any historical data, whether it be public or private in its character. It should be duplicated, and the original manuscripts housed in the fire-proof buildings of our public institutions.

GUTHRIE AND GROFTHHEAD, the title of a little volume, in which are bound together two old volumes. The first one was by Rev. Wm. Guthrie of Kilmarnock, and published at Edinburgh by the Heir of Andrew Anderson, Printer to His most sacred Majesty, City and College, 1627. Its title is, "The Christian's Great Interest." The other volume is "The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs," claiming to be a translation of "an antient Greek Copy, written on Parchment and preserved in the University Library of Cambridge." It is dated 1763, and is interesting for its crude attempts at illustration.

FAITH PAPERS, PENTECOSTAL PAPERS, AND PRAISE PAPERS. Three small volumes by Rev. S. A. Keen, D. D.

The author, who passed triumphantly into the heavens a few months ago, was a pastor of great acceptability, and an evangelist of deep spirituality and unusual mental balance. His life and work were a benediction to thousands. Among his later deeds was the sending of these little volumes to the University. They will long perpetuate his brief earthly ministry.

SMITHSONIAN REPORTS, being 32 volumes, from 1853 to 1880, and nearly complete for those years.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, being 20 volumes, from the year 1871 to 1892-93.

These two sets were secured by a friend who appreciates the fact that many of these volumes, especially of earlier years, are becoming scarce and difficult to get. We desire to secure complete sets of all governmental publications, and will be very thankful to any friend who will assist in the matter. Should duplicates be sent, they will be of value in exchanging with other libraries.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION, 1894.

THE METHODIST REVIEW, being 22 bound volumes extending from 1863 to 1884, inclusive, and 11 unbound volumes extending from 1884 to 1895, inclusive.

These volumes are the gift of Rev. S. J. McConnell, D. D., of Philadelphia, and embody the great discussions of Methodist Theology and Polity during those years.

THE HOMOLETIC REVIEW, being 11 unbound volumes extending from 1884 to 1895, inclusive.

These valuable volumes are also the gift of Dr. McConnell.

REPORT OF PENNSYLVANIA METHODIST CONVENTION; and several other fugitive Reports, from the same kind friend.

The following Pamphlets have been received since our last issue: "A History of the Public Education Association, by Lewis R. Harley, Ph. D." "Declinations and Proper Motions of Fifty-six Stars," by Herman S. Davis, Ph. D. "Scheychichi and the Strand," or "Early Days along the Delaware," by Edward S. Wheeler. "Revue Politique et Parlementaire," Paris. "First Report of the College for Asiatic Christian and Other Youth," 1819. Presented by Fred. W. May. Also by the same, "Letters on Education by Junius to 'The Friend of India,'" "The American University; When, Where, and What shall it be?," by Prof. John W. Burgess, Ph. D., 1884. "Washington, or The Revolution." A drama, by Ethan Allen. Several publications of the American Bankers' Association, by Prof. Edmund J. James, Ph. D. "Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse," Lausanne, 1896. We have received quite a large number of Year Books and Catalogues from different Colleges and Universities, for which we are very thankful.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., has 585 students.

Hamline University has taken in the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is organizing a School of Theology.

Chicago University, though two-thirds of its trustees must be Baptists, is said to have 100 Methodists among its professors and students.

The trustees of Northwestern University have determined to erect a great office building upon the site of the abandoned Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, which the University owns.

President Chase, of East Maine Conference Seminary, is toiling earnestly for the securing of the \$50,000 so much needed to endow this school.

The attendance in the Scottish universities for the year 1894-1895 is thus stated: Edinburg, 2,924; Glasgow, 1,903; Aberdeen, 812.

Iowa Wesleyan University is putting in a plant for Civil, Architectural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering sufficient to accommodate 500 students.

Medical students at Athens are riotous because women have been admitted to the university. An Arcadian recently shot a student from Asia Minor in the chemical laboratory in a dispute over the question. At Moscow the students refuse to attend the lectures of Professor Sacharin because he is the Court physician.

David Keppel, of Clyde, has recently presented Syracuse University library with a rare and valuable book. It is the New Testament in Greek, published at Leyden in 1633 by the famous Elzevir press. According to bibliographical manuals, it is the best and most sought-after edition. Dean Alford, in the introduction to his Greek Testament, says that it is the original printed edition of the *received text*, and that the term itself appears to have originated in an expression used by the Elzevirs in the preface of this volume. It is also the first Elzevir edition in which the text is divided into separated verses. The book is in perfect preservation, and is a beautiful specimen of the Elzevir press.

President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Princeton College.

The Methodist Recorder, of London, says: "Some months ago a pair of saddle bags used by the famous John Nelson as he traveled about the country preaching—sometimes in company with John Wesley—was given to the Allan Library."

Revolutions of religion resulting in hundreds of conversions have taken place in the colleges of the Methodist Episcopal Church this year. Indeed, it is a question whether the colleges do not lead the churches in this all-important work.

Wisconsin University issues a Bulletin of News to Editors once in two weeks.

Proposed Buildings and Endowments of the American University.

ADMINISTRATION HALL.

This should combine Library and Chapel; or Library and Chapel might be detached, the whole forming one group. The Administration Hall should contain the general offices for the management of all Departments, and also a Senate Chamber, as an auditorium for the general assembly purposes of the University.

HALL OF SCIENCE.

For the following Departments of Study.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, BIOLOGY.

HALL OF HISTORY.

Departments.

AMERICAN, EUROPEAN (west and north), MEDITERRANEAN
ORIENTAL.

HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Departments.

METAPHYSICS AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, ARCHEOLOGY,
THEISM, COMPARATIVE RELIGION, PSYCHOLOGY, LOGIC AND
ETHICS, SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS, CIVICS.

HALL OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Departments.

ORIENTAL AND SEMITIC, GREEK, LATIN, ROMANCE, GER-
MANIC, ENGLISH.

HALL OF LAW.

In addition to these buildings there will be needed special endowments for instruction in the various Halls classified under the general names of Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, and Studentships. It is preferred, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, that gifts of both Halls and Endowments should bear the names of the donors, or of such friends, living or deceased, as they may designate.

The University grounds comprise a tract of nearly ninety acres, situated on the northwest heights of Washington. This space furnishes commanding sites for all the above buildings, with such others as the future may prove to be necessary for the full development of the University. The arrangement of the grounds is under the care of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who will advise with reference to the location of the Halls.

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John F. Waggaman,

Real Estate Investments,

700 14th Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

I am agent for the beautiful suburban property known as Wesley Heights, situated opposite the site of the American University. This property has a great future, not only because the University is to be built opposite, but on account of its desirability as a resident part of the District of Columbia. I am also agent for lots in Morris' Addition to N. E. Washington, which presents a good field for investment for small amounts. All this property is laid out in conformity with the general plan of the city of Washington and is entitled to the city improvements. In addition, Washington, being the Capital of the Nation, is free from strikes and conditions that exist in manufacturing cities. I will make investments on first mortgages, secured on real estate, interest at 6 per cent. We will also purchase for you improved property that will pay between 6 and 7 per cent., after paying taxes and insurance. Now is the time to invest from \$250 to \$100,000. For further particulars write to above address.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

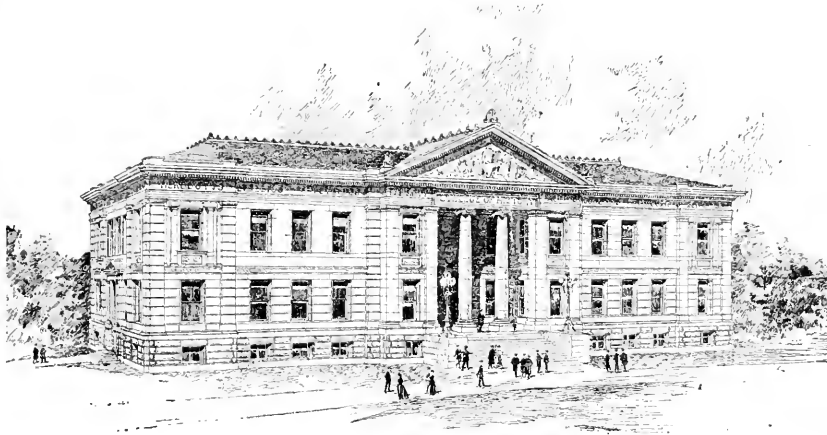
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COLLEGE OF HISTORY.

We are glad to present to our readers a view of the front elevation of the College of History. The lower story rises six feet above the ground, and is divided into a number of well-lighted rooms, already assigned to definite purposes. The second, or main story, will be occupied by a library, a museum, professors' rooms, seminaria and lecture rooms. The upper floor will contain an assembly room large enough for the entire department of history, besides a number of rooms similar to those on the main floor.

The building will be of white marble from the Columbian Quarries at Rutland, Vt. The style is the classic, of the Ionic order. The foundation story will be of rock-faced marble, while all the rest of the walls, pilasters, pillars, frieze, etc., will be tool dressed. The entrance hall and corridors of the main floor are to be tiled and wainscoted with marble, and the first flights of stairs are to have marble steps. The outer steps and the base course around the building are to be of Woodstock granite.

The contract has been let to Mr. James L. Parsons, of Washington, D. C., a builder of fine reputation.

The excavations are now complete, the concrete footings are in place, and the foundation walls begun. The contract price for the building complete is \$158,600. This is a little above the figure fixed by the Trustees, viz., \$150,000, but it is owing to some improvements in the interior work, both in material and construction, introduced after the plans were practically completed.

There will be some additional expenses also, for grading, furnishing, etc., which it will be necessary to provide for. We are sure, however, that some friends who have not yet given toward this first building will cheerfully help us to make up this deficiency before the building is completed, which will be in about eighteen months from this date.

The question is often asked whether it is the purpose to open this department of the University to students as soon as this building is completed. There has been no action by the authorities as to when educational work will be begun. It is only safe to assume that it will not be done until there are sufficient facilities and resources to organize several departments.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A pastor in Ohio has recently published a book entitled "The Angel and The Vision." It is an exposition of Peter's vision with reference to movements of the present day. *Evangelical* says:

"The narrative is freely handled, ingeniously applied, and made to yield abundant fruit of suggestion and instruction, rather out of the ordinary course of such treatment. Considering the events of the chapter as a turning point in the history of the Apostolic Church, and believing that we are in the midst of such a crisis in the history of the American Church, and that the need of to-day is 'a loftier spiritual vision, a broader intellectual horizon, and a more intensely practical activity,' the author aims to contribute his part to the need. It is certainly a thoughtful, suggestive, stimulating book."

The author has given 100 copies of the book to The American University, and we will mail it to purchasers at \$1 each.

Dr. Daniel Wise, in sending a couple of interesting pamphlets, says, "most sincerely do I congratulate you on the advance of your great University enterprise to the first step toward the erection of its halls, and on the encouraging fact that you have secured the first of the ten million dollars needed for its full inauguration. May the great Head of the Church incline the rich to contribute freely and speedily."

Dr. Paul Haupt, head of the Semitic Department of Johns Hopkins University, started recently for Leipsic, to direct the work of a new poly-chromatic edition of the Old Testament.

The University of Calcutta, India, is said to be the largest in the world. Every year it examines over 10,000 students. Of these more than 6,000 are candidates for matriculation. This vast educational organization is destroying superstition at every session and shaping anew the secular thought of at least 15,000 of the picked young men of the province. There are ninety-nine Indian colleges affiliated with the University, which receives no public money in any shape.

American Agriculturist: A French scientist, M. Ragonneau, says he has duplicated the Hindoo trick of growing a plant from seed in thirty minutes. The Hindoos use earth from ant-hills, that is saturated with formic acid and greatly stimulates the germination of the seed. By infusing ants in boiling water, acid as strong as vinegar can be obtained. M. Ragonneau has achieved the best results and most perfect growth by using earth moistened with a solution of 5,000 parts of water to 1 of acid.

Prof. Henry M. Hartman, D. D., LL. D., widely known as a Biblical scholar and critic, who has been for twenty-five years professor of Greek and Hebrew in Dickinson College, has tendered his resignation as a member of the faculty of that institution, owing to advanced age.

Cornell University library has secured a valuable collection of works on South America, which were gathered by a former Cornell student, H. H. Smith. The collection numbers about 700 volumes and some 800 pamphlets.

Dr. Charles Wardwell Stiles, a professor in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, has been elected a member of the French Academy of Medicine. He is only 28 years old, and the honor has never before, says the *New York Tribune*, been conferred upon so young a man.

President B. P. Raymond, of Wesleyan University, has been granted a leave of absence for next year and has already gone to Europe. He seeks a much needed rest, and will improve the opportunity to study the systems of education in England, France, and Germany.

The Japanese, in order to celebrate their recent victories, are going to erect a gigantic statue of Buddha. The height will be 120 feet. The metal will be supplied from the ordnance captured in the late war. The monument will cost about 1,000,000 yen, and is to be erected in Kioto. How much more worthy a fruitage of our Christianity is a great Christian University at our National Capital.

Mrs. M. D. Wightman, widow of the late Bishop Wightman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has given to The American University an interesting letter from John Wesley, to Rev. William Hammett, dated March 31, 1790. It was written at Macclesfield, within a year of Wesley's death. There are some characteristic Wesleyan touches in it. He corrects an error about the Methodists in Antigua, urges the introduction of "the whole Methodist Discipline," decries "slouched hats," and being singular for singularity's sake.

Johns Hopkins University has been going through a crisis in the depreciation of B. & O. stocks, and the stopping of dividends thereon. It looked for a few days as if the institution might also lose its able president. But Baltimore has waked up and is providing the means for the continuance of the work of the university, and given Dr. Gilman such assurances of support that he has declined a tempting offer to leave.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

ANOTHER BEQUEST.

As there were no Conferences meeting during May or June, there have not been so many subscriptions made, but two of especial interest are to be noticed. The Rev. John W. Butler, D. D., of Mexico, adds his name to the list for \$100. This represents another mission field in addition to Italy, South America, China, and Africa.

Mrs. M. D. Wightman, President of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gives \$100 in the name of the beloved Bishop Wightman, and writes: "We assure you of our joy that this magnificent ideal is crystallizing into a beautiful reality. We would be glad to identify the spot where the College for Scientific Temperance Instruction will rear its pure front; we covet to stand where the College for Missionaries is to be builded, and from that mount of vision behold the trained and well-equipped army issuing thence to the peaceful conquest of the world.

The Hon. Willard Ives, of Watertown, N. Y., has been known for years as a man whose life was largely devoted to deeds of generosity and practical helpfulness. His interest in education has been especially manifest in the help he has given to the "Ives Seminary," to which he leaves \$30,000 with a condition that it shall be securely invested, and if the Seminary should ever pass from Conference control, the said amount shall go absolutely to "The American University."

Mr. Ives also leaves 5 per cent. of his estate, after provision is made for his wife, and the above \$30,000 is deducted, to The American University. The published report of the probate of the will indicates that the university will receive about \$10,000.

The Bible Society, Missionary Society, Freedman's Aid, Methodist Hospital, and Church Extension are also provided for in the will.

What a help it would be to the Church, and what a blessing to humanity, if everyone making a will, whether for a large or small amount, would do something in the same line. This is the third will probated within a year in which The American University has been remembered.

PAYMENTS.

The following amounts have been paid on the Asbury Memorial Hall subscriptions between March 12 and July 1, 1896:

\$250—G. W. Miller. \$200—Eloa Foster. A. K. Sanford. \$150—George Clarke. \$100—G. W. Brown, D. H. Carroll, W. R. Chase, A. T. Civill, J. M. Driver, J. M. Durrell, Homer Eaton, J. G. Eckman, Cyrus D. Foss, Philip Germond, E. T. Gregg, J. M. Haines, Manley S. Hard, W. V. Kelley, Edmund Lewis, Esigun McChesney, G. F. Oliver, C. H. Payne, W. T. Perrin, E. E. Shipley, George Skene, E. R. Smith, G. V. Spenser, J. S. Stone, S. Q. Wilson, J. P. Wright. \$50—S. L. Bowman, W. H. Dockham, R. H. Gilbert, J. O. Munson, W. H. Peters, L. B. Wilson, J. W. Young. \$45—William Nowkirk, G. H. McLaughlin. \$40—E. F. Hoffecker. \$35—F. D. Abrams. \$33.34—C. C. Edwards *et al.*, H. T. Hayter, C. H. Richardson. \$32.33—J. A. Craig, J. Y. Dobbins, G. P. Eckman, Mrs. F. D. Gray, D. Halleron, J. H. Putts, R. Roberts, G. P. Robertson, G. W. Smith. \$32—J. W. Welch. \$30—Drew Alhuni (\$10), G. W. Carter; \$10, W. A. Layton; \$10, W. E. Schoonover; R. F. Eilsden, Hosea Hewitt, W. H. Mackey. \$25—C. L. Benseoter, W. E. Blakslap, T. H. Burch, J. W. Cain, Alexander Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Howe, M. A. Jacobs, W. A. Layton, Robert McCaskey, J. N. Ramsey, F. B. Riddle, C. S. Ryan, J. P. Wagner, E. L. Watson. \$20—P. S. Basconi, Alexander McAllister, J. T. Stafford. \$16.66—J. A. Cole, F. S. Cookman, J. B. Fankls, S. P. Hammond, L. C. Miller, S. Van Benschoten. \$15—A. C. Corfman, C. C. Edwards, W. T. Gilbert, O. H. Perry. \$13—C. A. Varnum. \$10—B. T. Abbott, J. Y. Bates, Osborne Bell, L. B. Bennett, G. A. Brown, J. W. Buckley, W. M. Carr, M. D. Carrel, J. R. Colley, T. J. Cross, Paul Estuice, T. S. Faus, L. Fox, A. M. Gond, C. M. Howard, J. D. Lea, N. O. Lent, G. B. Mead, G. V. Morris, W. M. Puffer, D. A. Schuyler, J. W. Simpson, Sarah Speigel, Ezra Tinker, Lenora J. Wharton (James C. Wharton.) E. A. White, J. T. Willhite, Mrs. Julia Young. \$9—B. F. Devries, L. H. Skinner. \$8.35—S. N. Eebout, A. B. Beech, M. A. Farr, Thomas Hall, John Krantz, J. F. Maschman, J. H. Martin, Mrs. H. S. Simonson, T. S. Truher. \$8—W. Meek, Riley. \$6.25—G. V. Leech. \$6—C. H. Reynolds. \$5—J. W. Adams, E. V. Armstrong, Mrs. E. A. Beach, T. P. Bell (Eliza A. Bell), J. H. Bennett, E. J. V. Booth, A. D. Cole, W. Z. Cole, R. B. Collins, A. H. Coors, Joseph Courtenay, Mrs. J. A. DeGraft, T. L. Ferguson, W. H. Ferguson, Mrs. W. H. Ferguson, H. C. Glover, G. M. Hoke, Mrs. J. T. Hddings, Charles Jones, C. S. Kenible, Frank Kirk, B. N. Lewis, A. M. Lowden, Wesley Martin, Mrs. S. A. McCowan, S. J. McCutcheon, Mrs. Jane Mitchell, A. H. Nagler, F. L. Niles, C. J. Price, Louis Robinson, E. L. Sinclair, Scott Ward, T. L. Wilson, E. H. Wood, R. M. Yoder. \$4—James Robinson, J. W. White. \$3.50—W. J. Douglass. \$3.35—Julva Butler. \$3.34—J. C. Beach, I. Wilson. \$3.33—F. Bloom, C. F. Hull, E. Meacham, G. L. Mount, T. D. Price. \$2—Amanda J. Bennett, J. L. Mount.

NOTICE.

The following action was taken by the Executive Committee of the Trustees of The American University, on the date mentioned, with the request that it be published in all the Church papers:

A Caution—To Whom it May Concern.

"It having been brought to the attention of the Trustees of the American University, that certain persons owning or controlling ground situated contiguous to or in the vicinity of the grounds belonging to the said university, have subdivided the same and are offering it for sale, using in connection therewith, and apparently for the purpose of promoting said sales, the name of the American University, the Trustees of said university consider it their duty to advise the public that it has not now, and never has had, any land for sale; that it has not now, nor ever has had, any interest in any subdivision or land offered for sale in the District of Columbia; that the use of its name in such connection is without its authority or consent, and until recently, was without its knowledge; that no person or persons have any right or privilege to use its name in such connection, and if used at all, it is used to promote private interests of the persons owning or interested in the land, and not for the benefit of the university in any manner.

"This public announcement is due to the University, as well as the community at large.

"JOHN F. HURST, *Chancellor.*

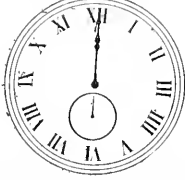
"Washington, D. C., June 9th, 1896."

"THE TWELVE O'CLOCKS."

A card of the following form, issued by Bishop Hurst is awakening much interest. A noble band of women is already enrolled, and at each noontide their prayers are heard. One of them suggested the passage of Scripture at the head of the card, as a precedent for their earnest pleadings at a throne of grace. Bishop Hurst would be pleased to receive applications for this card from those who will join in this prayer at the noon hour.

"The Twelve O'Clocks."

"At noon will I pray and cry aloud;
and he shall hear my voice."—*Psalms, v: 17.*



"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."—*Tennyson.*



Who are they?

A CIRCLE OF WOMEN.

What do they do?

PRAY.

For what do they pray?

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

When do they pray?

EVERY DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

What are the terms of membership?

A SIMPLE PROMISE TO PRAY
AT THE NOON HOUR.

To whom shall application
for membership be sent?

TO BISHOP JOHN F. HURST,
1701 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.



"O woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee even
as thou wilt."—*Math., xv: 28.*

An exchange credits Miss Helen Gladstone with having called attention to the fact that no fewer than six Cambridge colleges were founded by women for men—Clare, by Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare; Pembroke, by Marie de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke; Queen's, by Queen Margaret of Anjou; Christ's and St. John's, by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who also founded a divinity professorship; and Sidney Sussex, by Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex.

Many noble ladies have already given largely to American colleges, and there are indications that still more liberal benefactions will be given by women as they come to hold more property and share equally in the benefits of the higher institutions of learning.

BOOKS.

The Rev. John W. Butler, D. D., Presiding Elder in the Mexico Conference, has presented a rare and interesting volume to the library of The American University through Bishop Hurst. It is bound in vellum, is well printed in fine type, on excellent paper, and is in a good state of preservation, though dated 1775. It is the second edition of "The Constitution of the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico," and is dedicated to Don Carlos III. Such gifts are highly appreciated by the Bishop and all friends of the University.

Rev. Dr. Ridgway, of the Baltimore Conference, has presented to The American University a volume entitled, "Eight Discourses by Rev. Spencer Cowper, D. D." They were preached in the Cathedral at Durham, and published in 1773. The chief interest in the volume is the fact that it has the autograph of the poet, William Cowper, on the inside of the front back. The author is understood to have been a nephew of the poet.

The Rev. S. W. Sears, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, died at Frankford, Pa., June 10, 1896. He was a man of studious habits, and gifted in homiletic analysis. At his request his family has sent about 170 volumes, together with unbound magazines and pamphlets, to the Library of the University.

The Rev. Zenas Hurd, a member of the Genesee Conference, and for a time Principal of Genesee Seminary, died April 11, 1896. He was scholarly, earnest, tender, courageous, and had a spiritual vision like that of a seer. At his request his son and wife selected 28 volumes for The American University.

We sincerely thank the donors, and commend their example to other friends who can in this way help the University. A description will be found under Book Notices.

GENERAL CONFERENCE GAVEL BLOCK.

An artistic souvenir of the General Conference of 1892 is the Gavel Block presented by Mr. L. D. Jones, of Lincoln, Nebr. It is about a foot in diameter and two inches thick. The top of the block is formed of 108 different specimens of wood of different colors, collected from as many historic places. It has a curved rim made of 24 pieces of different kinds of wood, contributed by 24 Methodist institutions of learning. The base is a solid piece of white holly representing The American University.

Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," will deliver the Yale lectures on "Preaching," in September next.

Joseph Pulitzer has offered ten scholarships of \$250 each to male graduates of the grammar schools of New York to enable them to pursue college courses.

TELESCOPE GLASS.

The fact that the Yerkes telescope is now approaching completion is awakening renewed interest as to what the results may be when its immense eye is opened on the heavens. It is said that its highest power will bring the moon, optically, to within just about sixty miles of the observer's eye. A lunar object as large as the Capitol at Washington will be distinctly visible.

The great telescope of the Berlin Exhibition is also attracting attention. When completed, it will have two objectives—one of 43 inches aperture and about 20 feet focus, the other 28 inches aperture and 68 feet focus—in one mounting. It will have no dome, but will be curiously mounted in an immense cylinder, supported only at the inner end.

All this advance in telescopes adds additional interest to the attempt of Dr. John Peate to grind for The American University the largest glass mirror ever made for a telescope. The work is reported to be progressing favorably. The glass itself is thought to be good, the grinding having proceeded far enough to test its quality somewhat. Month by month Dr. Peate is working, now grinding, now testing, the great mass, of a ton's weight, ever coming nearer to the form it must assume. It will yet be months before the work approaches completion.

BISHOPS' ADDRESS ON THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The most notable utterance at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was the address of the Bishops, read by Bishop Warren. It was an able document, of fine literary style, and had in it an enthusiastic ring and swing characteristic of the author. It indorses the University as follows:

"The American University, located at Washington, D. C., came before the Church four years ago, as an applicant for its indorsement in the proposed work of furnishing post graduate and professional instruction. The General Conference of 1892 indorsed the proposition, approved the Board of Trustees, and commended the proposed university to the favor of the Church. The officers of the institution report in assets \$1,040,000, consisting of real estate, reliable subscriptions, and funds in bank. In view of the opening of the immense scientific collections, by act of Congress, to all students for special investigation, and in view of the growing popular appreciation of the necessity of a central Protestant university in the National Capital, we heartily commend to the prayers, the sympathies, and the generous gifts of our people, The American University, which, by its charter and its pledges, is at once emphatically American and Christian."

METHODIST EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the *Daily Advocate* of May 4, called attention to the fact that this denomination has what other denominations are seeking after, viz., an educational system that includes all its schools. In speaking of what institution the system includes, he says: "The system contemplates elementary schools in our foreign mission work and in the more needy districts of the home field;

a first class academy or seminary in every annual Conference where such a school can be well sustained; a well-endowed and generously supported college for a group of conferences, sufficiently large to give it thorough equipment and adequate support; a few, and only a few, genuine universities for professional studies, wisely located at proper distances apart; a limited number of theological schools, not as substitutes for the academy and the college, but doing work strictly supplementary to these institutions. Added to the above it is also hoped that The American University at Washington will be splendidly endowed to carry forward for the whole country educational work of a character not now done in any other of our institutions, but largely done in foreign lands."

GRADUATE WORK ABROAD.

To those who believe that Americans ought to be educated in America, and especially to those who feel that America ought to be an equal competitor with any nation on earth in facilities for the highest training of specialists, and in opportunities for the most thorough original investigation, it is interesting to note, at least, the general movements with reference to granting Americans facilities for graduate work abroad.

Heretofore, the opportunity for this has been limited chiefly to Germany. It is estimated that 1,000 Americans have been abroad for study the past year. This fact is stirring up Oxford and Paris. Heretofore they have not recognized American degrees as a basis for higher degrees. Oxford now admits men as candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science. We understand these degrees are established to encourage research in Oxford by men already trained and even advanced in specialization. They correspond closely to graduate degrees elsewhere. To these degrees men not holding an Oxford B. A. are admitted. This was in part for the benefit of Americans, and will doubtless result in many going there. It shows how England is awaking to the demand for larger graduate facilities on this side of the sea.

The conservative University of Paris is also astray over the same question, and before long French and English institutions will be as open to American graduates with their degrees as they are now to the graduates of their native schools. Shall America lag behind in this highest educational work of the world?

A PLEASANT DESCRIPTION.

Rev. Lucien Clark, D. D., editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate*, published during the General Conference, in describing the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, wrote of the Chancellor of The American University: "Bishop John F. Hurst is a native of Maryland. He is 62 years of age, but his personal appearance would indicate that he is much younger. He is a thorough scholar, and a zealous advocate of Christian education. Having studied and taught in Germany when a young man, filled the chair of historical theology, and afterwards of president of Drew Theological Seminary, no one could be better qualified to lead Methodism in projecting and establishing a great university at the Capital of the Nation. This enterprise has received from him much labor and thought during the last five years."

CATHOLIC BISHOPS ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

The long expected *Mandement* of the Superior Roman Catholic clergy of the province of Quebec has appeared. It is action like this that arouses opposition and criticism of Romanism even in the United States. It is not opposition to the religious work, nor especially to the educational work of that Church. The opposition is either because of actual interference in political matters, or the fear that that Church will do in the United States what it does do in other countries. It may be well to notice the language of these high officials of the province of Quebec:

"Please remark, our dearly beloved brethren, that a Catholic is not permitted, let him be journalist, elector, candidate, or member, to have two lines of conduct in a religious point of view, one for private life and one for public life, and to trample under his feet in the exercise of duties not social the obligat ons imposed on him by his title of a submitted son of the Church. Therefore, all Catholics should only vote for candidates who will formally and solemnly engage themselves to vote in Parliament in favor of the legislation giving to the Catholics of Manitoba the school laws that were recognized to them by the privy council of England. This grave duty imposes itself on all good Catholics, and you would not be justifiable, neither before your spiritual guides nor before God himself, to set aside this obligation."

The above sentences are reported by *The Week* of Toronto as the exact words of the document. They not only dictate how Catholics shall vote on a question of vital interest to all Americans, but they lay down a principle that controls all *submitted sons of the Church* in every relation in life.

EDUCATION.

The following words from the Bishops' Address to the General Conference ought to be pondered and heeded by the whole Church:

"God sees no perfect individual nor perfect service of him that does not include both mind and heart. He does not want his Church nor his Heaven an asylum for feeble-minded children.

"Among the greatest victories in the Methodist Episcopal Church have been those achieved in the field of education. Insisting on a gospel that teaches a loftiness of ideal for man which has elsewhere found no higher expressions, and intimately relating the attainment of those ideals to human endeavor, the Church was logically compelled to give every one of its members the best possible means of development. Hence it has founded schools by the hundred, sometimes more than could be maintained, just as God's overflowing exuberance of life makes a thousand seeds for every one that grows.

"No one of these schools has ever lived in vain. We owe very much of our present greatness to our oldest university, founded by Wilbur Fiske.

"In this connection we would express our distinct approval of the work of the University Senate.

"Our system requiring that a sermon be preached on education every year, and a collection taken in both church and Sunday school for the aid of schools and students, makes it possible that every determined person who exercises his free will in that direction may acquire a liberal education.

"But for the proper and needed development of our schools we need at least \$1,000,000 in gifts every year."

A UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SAMUEL L. BEILER, PH. D.

Many inquiries have been made concerning the proposal that Congress should authorize the organization of a university under the above name to be supported and controlled by the General Government. Some friends have confused it with The American University, while others have feared it might interfere with the latter. It may be well to give the facts concerning the matter a wider circulation.

The movement for such a university is no new thing. It is as old as the Government. There was great need of it in George Washington's time, especially during the first twenty-five years of the nation's history. The few existing colleges were weak, the people were in comparative poverty, and the few who had wealth were sending their sons abroad to be cultured in monarchial ideas. Washington wanted Americans educated in America.

A few men have favored a Government university in all the years since. It only takes a few to keep an idea alive. It has been agitated in Congress during many sessions, but never made much progress. After the war, when men saw how the Government could organize and carry out great movements, some began to think the Government ought to do everything. Grant and Hayes were induced to recommend a national university in messages to Congress. The House Committee reported in favor of a bill to create such a university in 1872, and a Select Senate Committee reported in favor of it in 1893.

Several bills were introduced early in the present Congress, suggesting widely different plans for such an institution. They were referred to appropriate committees, which gave a few public hearings, chiefly to the friends of the enterprise. No effort was spared to secure the presence of well-known educators to speak to the committees in favor of such a university. So far as known, no one wholly engaged in college or university work has appeared in favor of the project. Letters of endorsement were secured chiefly from those connected with State institutions.

In the House the bills were referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Education. A majority was not favorable to them. The subcommittee was enlarged to make it favorable. The chairman is reported to have said, "there is so much opposition to the measure that it is not worth while to prepare a report." No report was made up to the time the House adjourned.

In the Senate a special committee of nine was raised on the University of the United States. The chairmanship was given the Populists, in the person of Senator Kyle. It was the only chance for a Populist to do anything. The Senator himself offered a bill, and it was referred to his committee. It looked a little as if it might be favorably reported. But some Senators looked into the measure, found that the Presidents of Harvard, Boston, Yale, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and other strong institutions, were opposed to the scheme, while others had refused to give their names in its support.

Good and sufficient reasons were found for opposition, so that while five Senators signed a report in favor of

a bill to establish such a university, four signed a report against it. When the bill was called up for passage there was objection, and it was sent to the foot of the calendar, where it sleeps during the recess. Senator Hoar says that it is not as likely to pass now as it was twenty years ago.

The movement has only had life enough to develop strong opposition, and bring into definiteness the reasons why it ought not to be. Some of these may only be stated, not developed, in a brief article.

There are many governmental reasons against it. The theory that it is the duty of the Government to create a great university is a corollary of monarchial government based on divine right, and hence, duties. In such governments State and Church are combined. In our Government it is not so. Government is of the people, and is only to do what private enterprise can not do, and what is delegated to it to do. The right to establish a university is not expressly delegated, and hence the constitutional right to do this has been denied. There was a movement in the constitutional convention to insert a clause giving the right, showing that some thought such a clause was necessary. Jefferson, in his sixth annual message, said a constitutional amendment would be necessary. A Congressional Committee reported, in 1811, that it would be unconstitutional for the General Government to found a university. It is a grave question whether it would be right morally to take by force the money of all to give such special advantages to the few. The establishment of a national university would increase the strong tendency to centralization, add largely to the number of Government appointees, and strengthen the current that has set in toward paternalism. It would cultivate a dependence on Government that will undermine that characteristic self-reliance so essential to the true spirit of freedom, and give us a large class of educated men who would look to the Government for employment. It would create a perpetual lobby at the seat of Government which would forever cry, "give," "give." The money must come, by millions, from additional taxation, sale of bonds, or devotion of public lands. Certainly the people will not favor the former, and no wise financier would recommend the sale of more bonds at present. It has been the settled policy of the General Government to devote the public lands to educational purposes in and through the States, so that the benefits may be within reach of all the people. The reversal of this policy, and the selling of lands in the new States to build up a great university for comparatively few at the National Capital would not meet with favor. Governmental control of universities where government is by parties has not been a success save in a few isolated cases. An ex-president of one of the most successful has said: "It has been injured by unwise legislation far more than it has been augmented by direct appropriation."

There are many educational reasons against it. It would not supplement existing institutions, but as the proposed bill shows, be a direct competitor in work for students and for gifts, in fields left to private enterprise for a hundred years, and in which millions have already been invested. The munificent gifts of recent years for university purposes show that this work will be well cared for if the Government will let it alone. If the Government takes up the work, it will stop the flow of

benevolence that is now building up great universities at strategic points throughout the country. Such a governmental institution would be a disintegrating force and cause of contention. Its natural tendency to domination would be to the injury of other institutions. It would not lead the world in research and investigation. That has always been the province of private enterprise and not of governmental conservatism.

It was proposed in the bill reported that in the University of the United States, "neither sectarian nor partisan preference shall be allowed in any form." That looked simple at first, but how could it be carried out? Are there real patriots in this country who actually have no partisan preferences? Are there really live Christians in this land of free churches who have no sectarian preferences? Or shall all patriotism and religion be excluded, and all topics that may have a political or religious implication be tabooed? Shall the great question of constitutional interpretation be excluded? Shall there be no discussion of the relation of this Government to other governments on which the President and certain professors recently differed? Shall economics be omitted, and there be no reference to free trade or tariff, gold standard or bimetalism? Shall political history be excluded and theories of government be shut out of a Government institution? Certainly there could not be a theological faculty, and how could philosophy be taught without discussing theism, atheism, pantheism, or agnosticism with some preferences? How could history be taught dealing with religious wars, or the Reformation, so as to please both Catholics and Protestants? Would psychology be complete without anything about the religious nature of man? Can ethics be taught, and a sufficient basis be found for right and wrong, and God be left out, as well as the questions of divine sovereignty and human freedom? How could science be taught without theistic or agnostic implications? Shall biology discuss the origin of life without a creator? Shall a materialistic evolution be taught, or a theory of evolution in harmony with the highest principles of theistic philosophy? So might the questions go on indefinitely; and could the remnant left, after all these omissions, be a university representative of a great Christian nation?

Patriotism should rise above party when need be, but in a country governed by parties, it will have partisan preferences or be as pale and sentimental as moonshine. Religion should be broader than denominationalism, but in a land of free churches, it will have sectarian preferences or be as dangerous as rationalism and damning as agnosticism. Education without character is a curse. There is no true basis for morals but in belief in and reverence for deity. In this country, where there is no State Church, this religious faith and reverence is only maintained where there is denominational activity and influence. If this is to be excluded from a national university it would be non-religious, non-believing, non-moral, agnostic, infidel. This was found to be the desire of some of its promoters. It was their intention to set the State against the Church, the secular power against the religious. Surely the American people are not ready for this. Many Christian men were not in the Senate and House, and we pray the time may be long ere such a university shall be organized.

A visionary hobbyist and persistent lobbyist is now

pushing this scheme for a livelihood. Much of its life is due to his efforts and to a visionary sentimentalism that it would be a glorious thing for the Government to do. But practical men of common sense see otherwise. The rapidly developing universities will soon meet all the needs of America on the recognized principle that the highest education shall be left to voluntary support and freedom from Government control. The American University proposes to do all that the Government is asked to do here at the Nation's Capital, and will do it at less expense to the people of this great nation, and in a way far more economical to the students who may wish to come here for original research and for training as specialists.

—*The Christian Advocate.*

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

M. C. D. Borden, of New York, has given \$15,000 to the Home for Aged People at Fall River, Mass.

Mr. C. H. Hackley has given an additional \$25,000 to finish the Hackley Manual Training School at Muskegon, Mich.

The Baroness de Hirsch, widow of the recently deceased Hebrew philanthropist, has presented \$20,000 for distribution among the poor of Paris.

Mr. A. C. Boudurant has given ten acres of choice land near Boudurant, Iowa, to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa as a site for an industrial home for girls.

Vassar College has the promise of a gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, to apply on the erection of a new dormitory or a recreation hall.

William Deering, of Chicago, has given \$215,000 to the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Stanford has at last been able to pay over to the Stanford University the \$2,500,000 left it by her husband.

May 6 Mr. Cyrus McCormick formally presented the new Virginia library to McCornick Theological Seminary of Chicago. The building is modelled from the Erechtemm at Athens.

Miss Lydia Bradley of Peoria, Ill., will erect a polytechnic institute to cost, with endowments and appurtenances, \$1,000,000.

An unknown friend has offered to donate to Princeton University a new library building, to cost between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

Pomona College of the Congregational Church has recently received a gift of \$25,000 from C. H. Baldwin of Dayton, Ohio, as a memorial fund for his daughter, Mary E. Cook, late wife of Professor A. J. Cook of the college.

Eight hundred thousand francs (\$160,000) have been given to the Paris Academy of Medicine by a Mme. Andrieff, the income to be paid yearly to the man who discovers a specific remedy for consumption, whether a Frenchman or a foreigner.

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the "Staats-Zeitung," New York, who has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, is held in high esteem both in this country and his native town, Zwittau, Moravia, for the generous use he has made of his large wealth. He has contributed liberally to benevolent objects, one of his gifts being \$300,000 to build and endow an educational institution in Zwittau. In New York he founded the Isabella Heimath, at a cost of \$1,000,000, and established the Ottendorfer Free Library, in the same city, at a cost of \$50,000, which has been augmented by annual gifts.

Baron de Hirsch was a generous contributor to every sort of worthy charity. He was a great patron of the public schools, and many institutions in Egypt, Turkey, and Asia Minor bear his name as their benefactor. In 1835 he offered the Russian government \$2,000,000 for public instruction, if no distinction should be made as to the race or religion of the pupil! The offer was declined.

The late John W. Miller, whose will was recently filed at New York, leaves to the Ottilie Orphan Asylum, New town, Long Island, the sum of \$50,000; to the Evangelical Reformed Church, \$25,000, and a trust fund of \$23,000, the income of which is to be applied to the paying of the salary of the minister of the said Church. At the death of his wife he gives to the Five Points House of Industry \$5,000, to the Wetmore Home \$5,000, and to the German Evangelical Synod and Missionary Society, St. Louis, \$10,000.

Martin Brimmer, who died recently at Boston, left \$50,000, to Harvard University, to become available upon the death of his wife.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Ludlow has given to Columbia University about \$150,000, the estate of the late Robert Center, her son, to found a chair of music in the university.

Barnard College has just received a gift of \$100,000 from Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff of New York.

The Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts will receive \$300,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Gibson, widow of Henry C. Gibson.

A gift of \$100,000 by an anonymous giver will enable Harvard University to establish the first professorship of comparative pathology—the study of disease—in America.

Alfred C. Harrison and Thomas McKean, both of Philadelphia, have given \$100,000 each to the University of Pennsylvania; and Dr J. William White has promised to secure \$20,000 for the Agnew Memorial Hospital in connection with the same institution.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Alaskan missionary, has given \$50,000 to the University of Utah.

The bequest of \$200,000 from the Thomas Sloan estate to Yale University will be devoted to the library fund.

Dr. D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, has promised \$50,000 to Mt. Holyoke College, Massachusetts, on condition that its friends raise \$150,000 in addition. Other offers akin to this by Dr. Pearson have added large sums to institutions in need of funds. He is one of the rich men in the land who know the joy of giving.

Ignace J. Paderewski, the great pianist, just before sailing from New York for Europe, handed a letter, in which was enclosed a check for \$10,000, to William Steinyay, asking him to act with two other men as trustees of the money, which is intended as a fund from which the trustees will pay prizes for musical compositions to encourage musical work in this country.

The charitable bequests of the will of Leonard Friedman, which has been filed at New York, are as follows: Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, \$2,500; Hebrew Sheltering Orphan Asylum, \$2,500; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, \$1,500; Mount Sinai Hospital, \$2,500; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, \$1,000, and Hebrew Children's Society, \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Storekel, of Norfolk, Conn., who recently visited the industrial school at Tuskegee, Ala., have made a gift of a plot of 600 acres of land near the school to Booker Washington and the other trustees, to be held for the institution. The conditions of the gift are that the land is to be sold in plots to deserving pupils of the school at low rates for home lots or small farms.

Bishop Haygood's memory is to be commemorated in a chair of history in Emory College, Oxford, Ga.

J. W. Hendrie has given \$10,000 for the building fund of the Yale Law School in addition to \$15,000 previously given.

William Matthews, who died recently at Brooklyn, N. Y., bequeathed \$500 to the London Orphan Asylum, and \$1,000 to the Orphan Home of the Church Charity Foundation in Brooklyn.

By the gift of the late Wesley Chambers, of Oil City, Pa., supplemented by a gift from his widow, the Erie Conference gets \$20,000 to add to its permanent fund for supernannates. This munificent gift is to be known as the Chambers Memorial Fund.

Ephraim Howe, who died recently at New York, left \$40,000 to Tufts College for the erection of a new building near the present ones, to be known as the Howe Memorial Building, \$5,000 to the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, in New York, \$1,000 to the St. Lawrence University, of Canton, N. Y., and \$10,000 to the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the COURIER. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

CONSTITUCIONES DE LA REAL Y PONTIFICIAL UNIVERSIDAD DE MEXICO, segunda edicion, Dedicada al Rey Nuestro Señor Don Carlos, III. 1775.

This interesting volume, in very clear type on good paper, bound in vellum, was presented to the University by Dr. John W. Butler, of Mexico.

EIGHT DISCOURSES by Rev. Spencer Cowper, D. D. W. Brown, London, 1775.

This volume is of interest because of the autograph of the author's uncle, the poet, William Cowper, contained in the book, and shows that it was once a part of the poet's library.

COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Vol. I., by Roger Foster, of the New York Bar. Boston Book Co., 1895.

This work shows great learning and much familiarity with the literature pertaining to the Constitution. Its discussions are clear, and its full references to all the writings of Morris, Adams, Madison, Washington, Marshall, Hamilton, historians, and later students of the Constitution will make this a valuable work to all students of that remarkable document.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LOGIC, by A. Schuyler, LL. D. American Book Co., New York, 1869.

READINGS FROM THE BIBLE. Selected for Schools. Edited by W. J. Onaban, J. H. Barrows, C. C. Bonney, 1896.

THE AMERICAN EPIC, by Drummond Welburn, printed for the author by Barber and Smith, Nashville, 1895.

IT MIGHT BE, by H. E. Swan, Stafford. Kansas, 1896.

A story of the future progress of the sciences.

A CHRISTIAN LIBRARY, consisting of extracts from and abridgements of the choicest pieces of Practical Divinity which have been published in the English Tongue. Thirty volumes, by John Wesley, M. A., Late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. London, 1820.

The following twenty-eight volumes were presented to the University, from the Library of Rev. Zenas Hurd, by Geo. W. Hurd and wife:

WESLEY'S SERMONS, volume II. Lane & Scott, New York, 1851.

WESLEY'S WORKS, volumes III, IV, V, and VII. Lane & Scott, New York, 1850.

WATSON'S INSTITUTES. Two volumes. Lane & Tippet, New York, 1845.

WRITINGS OF ARMINIUS. Three volumes. Derby, Miller & Orton, 1853.

BIBLICAL RESEARCH IN PALESTINE AND Mt. Sinai, by Robinson. Three volumes. Crocker & Brewster, Boston, 1841.

NEANDER'S HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Four volumes Crocker & Brewster, Boston, 1851.

HISTORY OF SPANISH LITERATURE. Three volumes, by George Ticknor. Harpers, New York, 1819.

HILDRETH'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Six volumes. Harper's, New York, 1849.

BURTON'S ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY. Wiley & Putnam, New York, 1847.

SYSTEM OF ANCIENT AND MIDDLEVAL GEOGRAPHY, by Charles Anthon. Harper's, New York, 1850.

The following were sent by his family from the library of the late Rev. C. W. Sears, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference:

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, twenty-two bound volumes, from 1856 to 1878. Four unbound volumes, from 1879 to 1883.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, eight bound volumes, XIX to XXVI.

LANE'S COMMENTARY, twelve volumes. Scribner's, 1868.

LIFE AND LETTERS, SERMONS, LECTURES AND ADDRESSES, by Rev. F. W. Robertson. Seven volumes. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1868.

NEANDER'S HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Five volumes. Crocker & Brewster, Boston, 1854.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, by E. H. Gillett. Two volumes. Presbyterian Publishing Committee, Philadelphia, 1864.

HISTORY OF METHODISM, by Abel Stevens. Three volumes. Carlton & Porter, New York, 1858.

HISTORY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, by Abel Stevens. Two volumes. Carlton & Porter, New York, 1865.

HAGENBACH'S HISTORY OF DOCTRINES. Two volumes. Sheldon & Co., New York, 1864.

EARLY YEARS OF CHRISTIANITY, by Pressense. Nelson & Phillips, New York, 1878.

NEANDER'S HISTORY OF THE PLANTING OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Volume I. Bohn's Standard Library.

HISTORY OF THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH, by Philip Schaff, D. D. Scribner's, New York, 1864.

EPITOME HISTORICÆ SACRÆ. Thomas, Copertbwaite & Co., Philadelphia, 1847.

NEANDER'S LIFE OF CHRIST. Harper's, New York, 1856.

THE SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. Vital statistics of New York and Brooklyn, 1890.

THE PREACHER. Volumes III, IV, V, and VI, bound.

SOUTH'S SERMONS. Four volumes. Sorin & Ball, Philadelphia, 1845.

HALL'S WORKS. Four volumes. Harper's, New York, 1854.

WESLEY'S SERMONS. Two volumes. Waugh & Mason, New York, 1834.

THE HOMILETIC MONTHLY AND REVIEW. Volumes VII, VIII, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

METROPOLITAN PULPIT. Volumes I and II bound together; 1877-8.

MELVILLE'S SERMONS. Volumes I and II. Stanford & Swords, New York, 1853.

TYPES AND EMBLEMS, by Spurgeon. Sheldon & Co., New York.

PRAYERS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT. Beecher. Scribner's, New York, 1867.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING. Beecher. Ford & Co., New York, 1873.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING. Third series. Beecher. Ford & Co., New York, 1874.

HELPS FOR THE PULPIT. Smith, English & Co., Philadelphia, 1864.

SPURGEON'S LECTURES TO MY STUDENTS, 1875.

THE SUPERANNUATE, by William Ryder. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1853.

THOUGHTS ON PREACHING, by J. W. Alexander. Scribner's, New York, 1861.

MILLER ON CLERICAL MANNERS. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1852.

CLAUDE'S ESSAY. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1853.

PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF SERMONS, by John A. Broadus. Smith, English & Co., Philadelphia, 1872.

FAIRBAIRN'S HERMENEUTICAL MANUAL. Smith, English & Co., Philadelphia, 1859.

COMMENTARY ON GENESIS, by J. G. Murphy. Draper, Andover, 1858.

GUIDE TO THE ORACLES, by A. Nevil, D. D. Murray, Lewisburg, Pa., 1858.

LITERARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BIBLE, by Rev. W. Trail, A. M. Poe & Hitchcock, 1863.

NOTES ON THE MIRACLES, Trench. Appleton & Co., New York 1857.

INTERNAL EVIDENCE, by Thomas Erskine. Draper, Andover, 1871.

- A HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS IN GREEK. Robinson's Newcode. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, 1834.
- THE PURITANS AND QUEEN ELIZABETH, by Samuel Hopkins. Three volumes. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, 1860.
- DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. Four volumes. (Third absent.) Harper's, New York, 1857.
- WATSON'S THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES. Two volumes. Lane & Scott, New York, 1854.
- KNAPP'S Christian Theology. Moore, Philadelphia, 1858.
- RULE OF FAITH, by George Peck, D. D. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1855.
- CHRIST AND HIS SALVATION, by Horace Bushnell. Scribner's, New York, 1855.
- BUTLER'S ANALOGY. Harper's, New York, 1856.
- PHILOSOPHY OF SCEPTICISM, by James E. Walker. Derby & Jackson, New York, 1857.
- CHRISTIAN PERFECTION, by George Peck, D. D. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1842.
- PERFECT LOVE IN THE NEW YORK PREACHER'S MEETING. Tibbals & Co., New York, 1868.
- RECONCILIATION, by William Taylor. Nelson & Phillips, New York, 1871.
- ERRORS OF SOGINIANISM, by Edward Hare. Mason & Lane, New York, 1837.
- THE PROBLEM OF EVIL, by M. Ernest Neville. Carlton & Lanahan, New York, 1871.
- THE MIRACLE OF CHRIST, by Alvah Hovey, D. D. Graves & Young, Boston, 1844.
- THE APOLOGY FOR THE BIBLE, by R. Watson. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1854.
- RELIGION OF GEOLOGY, by Edward Hitchcock. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, 1854.
- WEDDON ON THE WILL. Carlton & Porter, New York, 1861.
- THE DATA OF ETHICS, by Spencer. Appleton & Co., New York, 1879.
- BIBLE MORALITY, by James Floy, D. D. Carlton & Porter, New York, 1861.
- NATURAL GOODNESS, by T. F. R. Mercein. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1855.
- THE SABBATH, by James Gillilan. American Tract Society, New York, 1862.
- HINTS FOR LIVING. Lothrop & Co., 1871.
- THE YOUNG MAN'S COUNSELLOR, by Daniel Wise. Carlton & Porter, New York, 1850.
- CHRISTIAN ETHICS, by Mark Hopkins. Scribner's, New York, 1872.
- PALESTINE, by F. G. Hibbard. Carlton & Porter, New York, 1856.
- CHURCH POLITY, by Abel Stevens. Carlton & Porter, New York, 1853.
- METHODIST DISCIPLINE. Phillips & Hunt, New York, 1888.
- HISTORY OF THE DISCIPLINE, by Robert Emory. Lane & Scott, New York, 1857.
- BAKER ON THE DISCIPLINE. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1856.
- DEFENCE OF "OUR FATHERS," by John Emory, D. D. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1854.
- CLASS LEADER'S MANUAL. Lane & Scott, New York, 1856.
- CATECHETICS, by H. Zeigler, D. D. Lutheran Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1873.
- CATECHISM OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1855.
- ESSAY ON DANCING, by J. T. Crade. Carlton & Phillips, New York, 1853.
- MANUAL OF DEVOTION, by Brooks. Barnes & Co., N. Y., 1855.
- GATE OF HEAVEN, Catholic Book of Devotion.
- THE BEST READING. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1875.
- CHARLES KINGSLEY—LIFE AND LETTERS. McMillan & Co., New York, 1890.
- LIFE OF SWEDENBORG, by Wm. White. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1878.
- THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS EARLY LITERATURE, by G. P. Marsh. Scribner's, New York, 1862.
- LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, by G. P. Marsh. Scribner's, New York, 1861.
- KANE'S ELEMENTS. Huntington & Savage, New York, 1845.
- BLAIR'S RHETORIC. S. C. Hayes, Philadelphia, 1861.
- ELEMENTS OF LOGIC, by H. N. Day. Scribner's, New York, 1867.
- THE ART OF DISCOURSE, by H. N. Day. Scribner's, New York, 1867.
- MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, by Joseph Haven. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, 1859.
- INDEX TO FOSTER'S CYCLOPEDIA. Crowell & Co., New York.
- THE CHRISTIAN HERALD. Volumes 1878, 1881, and 1882, bound.
- THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Six unbound numbers of 1877, and twelve supplements of 1878.
- THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Volumes 1892 and 1893, with odd numbers of 1894, 1895, 1896.
- THE NATION. Thirteen volumes. 1883 to 1895, inclusive.
- EDUCATIONAL ART SERIES, The Dream City. Numbers 1 to 17, unbound. N. D. Thompson Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- THE MAGAZINE OF ART, 1883, unbound. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York.
- SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES. Volumes 1877 and 1878, bound. Six volumes, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887, 1891, 1894, unbound.
- THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Volumes 1877 and 1878, bound. Seventeen volumes, 1879 to 1895, inclusive, unbound.
- MANUAL OF THE M. E. CHURCH. Volumes I to VIII, unbound.
- THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATOR. Volumes II to VI, unbound.
- THE GOSPEL IN ALL LANDS. Volumes 1886 to 1894, unbound.
- CHRISTIANITY IN EARNEST. Volumes I to VII, unbound.
- ANNUAL MINUTES, CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE, 1870 to 1893, unbound.
- MANUAL OF THE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE. Carver, 1891.
- Also, a number of other pamphlets and text-books.

The following pamphlets have been received:

Catalogue of the Maryland State Library. Classic Architecture, by Henry Van Brunt. Expression. The Catholic University Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 2. The Bond Record, Vol. IV, No. 3. Elements of Success in Methodism. Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors; Emerson. The Methodist Review, Nashville. An Early Essay on Proportional Representation. Annual Report of Board of Education. "The Waste Basket." A Remonstrance against the Spirit of War. The School Physiology Journal, the Princeton College Bulletin. Johns Hopkins University Circulars. The Christian Educator. What are the Churches Going to do about it? The World's First Parliament of Religions. One Hundredth Anniversary of St. John's College. Expanded Metal. The New Crusade. "The Law of Love," a Japanese Magazine of Reform, and other Japanese pamphlets. International Arbitration. The Penny Magazine. The Fishes of Sinaloa. Socialism and Reform. After Its Kind. Defence of Vivisection. Does Science need Secrecy? Agenda of the General Conference. Spanish Rule in Cuba. The Lotus L'Eclairant. Kansas University Quarterly. A Review of Brice's American Commonwealth. Dietary Studies. The Chemical Composition of American Food Materials. The Progress of the World. The Bookman. On the Reduction of Kronecker's Modular Systems. Eine Form des Addition's Theorems für Hyperelliptische Functionen, Erster Ordnung von Harris Hancock. Annals of Mathematics. Mathematical and Astronomical Pamphlets, by T. J. J. See. The Astronomical Journal, Vol. XIV, No. 4.

Andrew Carnegie has purchased for \$25,000 a plot of ground at Duquesne, Pa., on which he will erect two handsome buildings, one a public library the other a gymnasium and natatorium. The estimated cost of the buildings is \$150,000. They will be free to the citizens of Duquesne and employes of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Donations to the University of Denver have amounted to about \$15,000 during the year, most of it being given by Methodists of New York and vicinity. The library of the late Rev. F. G. Hubbard, D. D., has been given to the Hiff School of Theology.

Proposed Buildings and Endowments of the American University.

ADMINISTRATION HALL.

This should combine Library and Chapel; or Library and Chapel might be detached, the whole forming one group. The Administration Hall should contain the general offices for the management of all Departments, and also a Senate Chamber, as an auditorium for the general assembly purposes of the University.

HALL OF SCIENCE.

For the following Departments of Study.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, BIOLOGY.

HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Departments.

METAPHYSICS AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, ARCHEOLOGY,
THEISM, COMPARATIVE RELIGION, PSYCHOLOGY, LOGIC AND
ETHICS, SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS, CIVICS.

HALL OF LAW.

In addition to these buildings there will be needed special endowments for instruction in the various Halls classified under the general names of Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, and Studentships. It is preferred, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, that gifts of both Halls and Endowments should bear the names of the donors, or of such friends, living or deceased, as they may designate.

The University grounds comprise a tract of nearly ninety acres, situated on the northwest heights of Washington. This space furnishes commanding sites for all the above buildings, with such others as the future may prove to be necessary for the full development of the University. The arrangement of the grounds is under the care of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who will advise with reference to the location of the Halls.

HALL OF HISTORY.

Departments.

AMERICAN, EUROPEAN (west and north), MEDITERRANEAN
ORIENTAL.

HALL OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

Departments.

ORIENTAL AND SEMITIC, GREEK, LATIN, ROMANCE, GER-
MANIC, ENGLISH.

HALL OF MEDICINE.

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

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Laying of the Corner Stone.

The corner stone of the College of History was laid on Wednesday, October 21, 1896. It was a memorable occasion. The day was favorable. The attendance was large, fully 1,500 people covering the ground, building, and platform. The walls of the college had risen so far that a part of the main story was up, and showed the quality of the marble and the thoroughness of the work. Both were commended by everybody.

The floor of the corner room near the corner stone was used as a platform. The people joined heartily in the singing and responsive reading. There was a patriotic enthusiasm befitting the day and the flag that floated over all. The seven addresses were masterpieces. They were often cheered. The names of the speakers and addresses in full are given elsewhere. They will repay careful reading.

The corner stone was laid by Bishop Thomas Bowman according to the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia then laid the corner stone with impressive rites. The gavel used by Grand Master Baird was the one with which George Wash-

ington laid the corner stone of the Capitol. It has been used only four times since. It was stated that it was only brought out because they considered this a national occasion.

There were present many distinguished guests from the city and different parts of the country. Several universities had representatives on the platform, among them being two professors from the Catholic University of America. Letters of regret as to their absence, and congratulations on the prospects of The American University, were received from nearly all the leading universities of the United States. The press has given quite full and glowing reports.

The day was one of inspiration. Joy that a beginning was made turned into faith that there would be a rapid development, and that on some future day the cap stone of a great university will swing into place with shoutings.

Crowded Over.

To give in full the addresses at the laying of the corner stone, we have allowed much interesting matter, as well as the report of gifts to the Asbury Memorial Hall, and of books, to go over to our next number.

Consumptives' Sanitarium.

General J. Watts de Peyster has given to The American University a Sanitarium for Consumptives, located near Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The property consists of seven acres on the top of a hill, covered with pine trees. It is 1,000 feet above the sea. On this hill is erected a building costing about \$25,000.

The Trustees accepted the gift under conditions elsewhere stated. The sanitarium is already in the possession of the Trustees and occupied for them. Arrangements are being made for its equipment and management. It is hoped that in time it may become a valuable adjunct to the Medical Department of the University. There is here an opportunity for those whose sympathies are touched by the sufferings of consumptives, 5,000 of whom die annually in New York alone, to help a noble charity by liberal gifts.

Will of De Witt C. Weeks.

The will of this well-known and highly-esteemed citizen of New York was probated on August 3, 1896. He left an estate valued at \$250,000. The homestead is given to two of his children, and the rest of the estate is left for life to his widow, Elizabeth Weeks. After the death of Mrs. Weeks, \$30,000 is to be paid to each of three children, and \$30,000 is given, in \$5,000 bequests, to different benevolent causes. The "Methodist Episcopal University, Washington, D. C.," is made the residuary legatee of all the estate left after the foregoing amounts are paid in full. Frances M. Weeks and John Oscar Ball are made executors and trustees.

This is the fourth will probated within a year in which the University is remembered, and shows how widely this noble enterprise is taking hold of the hearts of the people. Let our friends everywhere emulate the example of these benevolent souls, whose good works will continue to bless humanity. It is doubtless better to give during life, where that is possible, but if one-tenth of all estates, large and small, that are left by Christian people, were bequeathed to charitable and educational work, the treasury of many struggling institutions would be filled. Those who have no immediate heirs might well devote their entire estate to such an institution as The American University, and so bless the world by sending forth intellectual children to represent them in the Christian activities of all coming time. What a treasure to the bereaved family of Brother Weeks is the memory of the good he did and planned!

Rev. W. M. Ridgway's Gift.

In our last issue mention was made of a rare book given to the University by Rev. Wm. M. Ridgway, of the Philadelphia Conference. It is a volume of sermons by Rev. Spencer Cowper, D. D., the second son of Lord Chancellor William Cowper, and Dean of Durham. The sermons were preached in Durham Cathedral, and published in 1773. William Cowper, the poet, evidently owned this volume, and wrote his name on the inside of the cover. He was 42 years old when this volume was published. The author was a second cousin of the poet. The autograph, "Wm. Cowper," gives the volume rare interest and value, and especial credit and thanks are due Brother Ridgway for finding and giving such a volume to the library of the University.

The Stahl Antiquities.

Prof. Henry Stahl, of Parkersburg, W. Va., has arranged to give his fine collection of American Antiquities and Relics to the American University. Professor Stahl was recently offered a large price for this collection by an Englishman who wished to give it to an English institution, but the donor preferred that it should remain in America.

The *Marietta Register* speaks of it as "rare, interesting, scarcely surpassed by any similar collection," and adds, "it tells us of the ages that Blennerhassett Island has been washed by the ceaseless flow of the Ohio, for it shows that this spot, made interesting by our country's great historical romance, has been both a home and a fortress for races whose language is written in flint and bone."

Mr. C. F. Ulrich, M. A., M. D., of Wheeling, W. Va., says: "This collection of stone implements from the earliest period of prehistoric man to the end of the stone age, and of pottery reaching to the dawn of civilization, is the most remarkable it has been my good fortune to examine. It is not the quantity, for I have seen larger collections, but it is the artistic and instructive arrangement, by which it is shown how the human mind was gradually developed from the unformed primitive intellect to the highly cultured and enlightened mind of modern times."

The Rev. W. S. Winans, Jr., of Parkersburg, who has been in close consultation with Professor Stahl, concerning this gift to the American University, says: "This rare and beautiful collection is not a mere mass of material, but is so selected and arranged as to give the history and development of the human race in four volumes. Beginning with primitive man and the first article fashioned by his hand, it continues without a gap to the appearance of iron and the dawn of modern historic civilization. It is a revelation of the past. No books can take the place of these silent instructors. It is the result of a lifetime of labor, study, and devotion. When fully arranged in the College of History by Professor Stahl, this unique collection will be an invaluable possession of the University."

The Board of Trustees accepted Professor Stahl's generous gift, and sent him a resolution expressive of their appreciation and gratitude.

Trustee Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on the evening of the 20th and the forenoon of the 21st of October. There were fifteen members of the Board present. Ex-Governor Pattison presided. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Treasurer, and committees reported, summing up the work done, the gifts received, and the money expended during the year. All was found to be in good condition.

After careful consideration a gift was accepted of a Hospital for Consumptives, and a committee was appointed to take charge of it, with the distinct understanding that no money given for the work of the University was to be used for this purpose, but funds needed must be otherwise provided. The members of this committee are Mr. Anderson Fowler, Mr. John E. Andrus, Mr. John S. Huyler, Dr. Charles H. Payne, Dr. James M. King, and Rev. A. M. Griffin. The latter was elected a member of the Board of Trustees.

Corner Stone Laying.

The following is a verbatim report of the proceedings at the laying of the corner stone of the College of History.

Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor, called the assembled audience to order, and said :

The President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. John E. Andrus, is ill ; not seriously ill, but sufficiently so to prevent his coming to the service to-day. I am asked to request that the entire audience unite in the singing of "America."

Bishop HURST (after the singing). Responsive reading will now be led by Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D. (Psalm xxxiii was read.)

Bishop HURST. The hymn will now be announced by the Rev. Samuel L. Beller, Ph. D.

A Prayer for Wisdom.

Written for the occasion by GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, D. D., L. H. D.

Tune: Duke Street.

1. O, WISDOM, whose creating word
The formless void primeval heard,
And ancient chaos flashed with light, —
With ordered suns and systems bright ; —
2. Speak thou in us ! Through mind and heart
Thy radiant beams all quickening dart,
Dispel our darkness, chase our gloom,
The soul's whole orb with truth illumine.
3. Through all the wanderings of our race
Still may we read God's power and grace,
Till through all History's tale shall glow
Heav'n's Kingdom founded here below.
4. Help us, with reverent search, to scan
The birth and growth of reasoning man;
His age-long climb from savage night,
Led up by Thee to moral light.
5. Help us in History's course to see
A grander future's prophecy,
Through Christ our noblest progress here
Made endless in heav'n's brighter sphere.
6. So shall our earthly studies prove
Fit themes for nobler schools above ;
There may we learn God's works and ways
And praise Him through eternal days.

Bishop HURST. Invocation will now be offered by the Rev. Stephen M. Newman, D. D., of Washington.

Prayer.

Almighty and gracious Lord ! Thou giver of all wisdom ! We come to Thy mercy-seat at this time to thank Thee for the promptings with which Thou dost stir the human heart to all elevations and aspirations of service and development. We thank Thee that Thou dost not only plant the seed which is to germinate into effort to build up Thy cause in the world, but Thou dost also protect those germs in our hearts, dost give us strength to carry them out into the world and to do that toward which thou dost impel us from day to day. We thank Thee, O Lord, for these promptings to do what we can to elevate the minds and the hearts of the world in the cause of education, that Thou comest into our souls, stirring in us the desire to see planted great institutions which shall take under their care those who are in need of having the tuition which shall lead them into the things which declare Thy name. We thank Thee for this moment, for the way in which Thou hast led Thy people to it, and we pray that in all the resolutions for the perpetuation and enjoyment of this institution under whose auspices we meet, that in the discernment of all methods and in the right preparation of all material, there may be to-day an enlargement of heart

and mind. We thank Thee for the wisdom with which it has been carried on up to the present time, and we pray that from this gathering point to-day there may come new stimulus which shall lead forward to newer and fresher efforts to carry on that which has been so well begun. Bless those upon whom the burden rests most greatly, and may Thy purpose in them be manifest, and all Thy loving-kindness to them be a shadow of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night that they may be led in righteousness and in wisdom to do that which is becoming for them to do. Bless all of us who have heard with interest of the project which we now see here started. May Thy kingdom come through what is done here, and Thy grace be manifested throughout the world more completely because of the founding of this institution and the work which it shall do. We crave the forgiveness of our sins, and ask Thy divine guidance that we may keep close unto Thee, have the blessing of Thy Holy Spirit in every step and at every point, and magnify Thee and Thy Son, Jesus Christ, through the way in which we lay our institutions in their foundation, all our efforts in their energy, all our hopes in their brightness and joy, at Thy blessed feet. We ask, therefore, Thy favor, Thy loving-kindness upon us more than we can tell, and pray that Thou wilt attend the exercises of this time, and come to every heart with Thy great grace, and approbation, and guidance, through Jesus Christ, our blessed and risen Lord. Amen.

Bishop Hurst's Address.

This hour is one toward which our thoughts have been directed and on which our faith has been centered for more than five years of waiting and of working.

This picturesque plateau on which we assemble to-day was bought, not because there was money with which to pay for it, but because of a firm belief that not only the particular Protestant church which we represent needed this center for higher education, but because it was a Protestant need of the whole country. With no one great benefactor either to buy the land, or to erect the buildings, or to provide the endowments, our appeal has been to the great commonality of American patriots, and the still greater commonality of Christians throughout the world. The response has been more than our most ardent hopes. Our object has been to found here a university in harmony with the great demands of the century, and to furnish facilities equal to those of the foremost universities of the Old World.

We have learned already that this transcendent object appeals not only to the judgment and the sympathies of leading minds in church and state, but that generous hearts and open hands have given such proof as only sacrifice can lay upon the altar of our Lord. Prayer has ascended from many homes and gifts have come from many hands; and we are now here to lay the corner stone of the first building on these grounds already consecrated to the kingdom and service of our Heavenly Father.

History.

It is highly proper that our group of noble edifices should begin with the College of History. This science takes the first place, by the right of its high functions, in the development of a great educational scheme—a modern, a complete, and an American University.

History furnishes an outlook over the achievements of those who have preceded us in the struggle of our common human life. At the distance of an ocean's width from the animosities and complications of European politics, the American is best fitted for unraveling the tangled skein of European history. Without prejudice or partiality, he is peculiarly qualified for weighing and sifting the vexed questions of the Old World, and for solving the problems of the New. He is far enough away from the noise and the strife of foreign lands to make safe generalizations and to reach just conclusions.

History points out the best paths by which future additions to the world's treasures may be made. No science approaches it in drawing from the errors and the successes of past ages the highest wisdom and the noblest inspirations for meeting the demands which the future is sure to bring with it. It holds out the lamp of caution to the explorer in the realms of truth, guarding at once against the mistakes of the past and the tendencies which might lead to their repetition in the future.

Of all the sciences, history alone selects the good and leaves the evil behind. It forms the proper gateway to every department of human learning. So, as we come to the laying of our first corner stone, it has been our purpose to let the College of History precede all others, for history itself is the foundation of all the sciences.

The Idea of a National University.

George Washington was the first to conceive the importance of planting here at the National Capital a great university. His grounds for advocating it were based upon political considerations, namely, that the American citizen should be trained in America, in order to be saved from monarchical and other notions unfavorable to the development of citizenship in a great republic. But a century of national history has taught us that the true university needs more than that. It needs to open its doors for the development of science based upon the word of God, in harmony with the divine teachings, and in full faith in the final triumph of Christianity over all wrong, be it in hut or palace.

While this institution is under the auspices and care of one denomination there are on its Board of Trustees the representatives of six religious bodies, all of which most cordially co-operate for the achievement of its noble mission. In the accumulation of our funds for the site, for buildings, for endowments and for other purposes, probably one-fourth of the noble sum has come from members of Protestant denominations other than our own. In the management of its affairs and in the choice of its officers and professors, it is safe to say that the fundamental convictions of the great body of Protestants will be respected. But it is further safe to say that in its government and control no word of authority will be either asked or awaited from the wearer of the papal tiara in the Vatican at Rome.

Other Structures.

Other structures will be needed, and for some of them initial gifts have already been made, notably for the College of Languages, toward which \$50,000 have been contributed, and the Asbury Memorial Hall, for which the clergy have subscribed \$100,000, and in which we purpose that the College for Missionaries shall find a home, and that thousands of Christian men and women shall receive, in the languages of the countries where they are to labor, in comparative religions, and in international law, the highest equipment for carrying the Gospel most intelligently to the babbling nations of all the earth.

One of our most urgent needs, and one that will confront us at an early day, and for which, as yet, no gift has been made, is a College of Technology, in which to provide for the best and highest training in mechanical and electrical engineering and the auxiliaries to these great and growing departments of our modern life.

For the further prosecution of this work we invite the sympathies, the prayers and the gifts of all the people who feel that the time has come for the establishment in Washington, where, in response to the appeal of The American University, the General Government has thrown open to every scientific student its immeasurable treasures of literature, science, and art, of a university which shall be pervaded by a Christian atmosphere and conducted in harmony with the noblest aspirations of the American patriot and the world-wide Christian citizen.

As was once said, here in Washington, while in the midst of a great national crisis, so we say on this spot, as The American University moves forward upon its mission of universal blessing:

"On this act we invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the blessing of Almighty God."

Bishop HENST. I take great pleasure in announcing as the next speaker Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, D. D., of Baltimore, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one of our Board of Trustees.

Bishop Wilson's Address.

More than a hundred years ago Methodism asserted its right to establish institutions of learning in this country, and, without at any time relinquishing its claim or vacating its place in the midst of manifold failures, it has pressed on and broadened the scope of its enterprise, until now, I may say, in some sense, the culminating point has been reached. We have come as a church to, perhaps, the critical point in the world's history—the end of the nineteenth century. May I not say we are at the critical point, geographically, of the world's history—the seat of our National Government where all our interests center, and whence radiate the influences that are going to control our people and the destinies of our land for ages to come, and where are gathered appliances and resources that are not to be found in any other spot on this continent? Indeed, I doubt very much if the equal of them in either variety or fulness can be found in any other spot on the face of the earth. There are older institutions with vast wealth in the way of appliances, of libraries, and laboratories that we have not, but taking the whole range I doubt much whether the appliances and appliances that we command here can be equaled upon the face of the earth. And Methodism has come in at this moment and at this point to take advantage

of all this outlay and gathering of resources, and to assert again in the face of the world not only its right to educate, but to educate up to the highest point of which the mind of man is capable.

We are not afraid of any of the results of education. We do not propose to be hampered in this magnificent undertaking by any apprehension or fear of what may come out of it. We have a well-grounded belief that all these works about us into which we search, and which we handle sometimes very carelessly, are the works of God, and we are not afraid to find out all that we can about any work that God has wrought. If the results are not exactly according to our minds, we are perfectly well satisfied they will be according to His, and that will be better than if they were according to ours. Sometimes there is apprehension expressed as to the result of all this range of inquiry and large research into the manifold resources and forces in this world, lest men should think themselves independent and get away from God. It does seem to me to be not simply illogical—for logic does not rule the world much—but away from all the instincts of our nature, that men should turn away from God because they find out a little more about Him; and it is a curious fact in some directions, that a little learning has become a dangerous thing. But in our time, and under the conditions of our life, it seems to me, the necessary and inevitable movement of man's mind is to get hold of something that is divine. We are getting away from mere mechanics. We quit that long ago. We have stopped dealing with mere brute forces and outside agencies, and are getting into the subtleties and refinements of powers and processes. We do not depend now upon hammering things to pieces and the bringing of masses of weight and mere brute force to bear in the accomplishment of our ends, but we string a wire and send a subtle fluid along it that no eye can see, and work results far surpassing anything that was realized in the pyramids, or anything else on the face of the earth. We have these results as the outcome of researches into nature's hidden forces. And just so far as we get away from the palpable and merely outward, we get nearer to God. I do not know what the outcome of all that is going to be. I am not concerned about it; I am satisfied that when the last result shall be reached it will be found that "power belongeth unto God," and you will not find its origin anywhere else. And the world will be compelled to see it, and we want to get as near to the root and origin of the whole thing as we can by our educational processes.

But let it be understood that we do not admit, and the Church of God never has admitted, that education, no matter how far it may reach, or what its results may be, is going to do the whole work that is necessary for our race. We have a Bible, upon which we rest as the ultimate truth, that teaches us that something more than mere polish and culture, and that sort of thing, are required; that we want a regeneration and reconstruction of our nature, and a divine force working in us to the accomplishment of that which no natural force or agency can accomplish. We hold fast to that. We are not going to give it up when we build this university; we are not going to give it up when we have piled up all the forces of education. We let men learn what they will and push their researches to the utmost verge of the universe, and when they have got beyond the last star and traced its last ray of light, we will say there is something you can not get by your telescope or by anything that belongs to your educational agencies: "You must be born again." And when we have reserved that right to the Church, we will let you go out on other lines as far as you please. You may even found your chair for higher criticism and find out through its processes everything that is possible to find out about our Bible, but that Bible is going to last longer than your university. You may search into its history and its contradictions, but when you have got to the last result the old Bible will stand out and compel you to surrender to its claims and admit its supreme right over the conscience and the heart of the world, and there it is going to stand.

So I say, educate. Methodism has always educated, and will to the end of time. There is nothing that stands so nearly synonymous with freedom of thought as Methodism. We simply lay these foundations, and put down this corner stone, and raise these walls in assertion of our indefeasible right to think as far and deeply and freely as we can about God and all His works. We will take the universe into the compass and scope of our endeavor and enterprise. And let it be understood, further, that Methodism, in this particular, represents Christianity as a whole. We are not a denomination separate and apart from all others in the matter of inquiry and research and understanding; we are simply a representative of that which is fundamental to our gospel: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It was Christ who said it, and it is true to-day for all Christ's followers and for all branches of Christ's Church, and anybody who thinks that Christianity has suppressed

freedom of thought and limited the range of discussion makes the grandest mistake. I tell you, frankly, according to my conviction after historical reading and inquiry, that but for Christianity you would have been the slaves of the most beastly ignorance and superstition down to this time. We owe all our freedom from ignorance and superstition to the Gospel. Christ started us out on this line of research. He taught us to look beyond everything we could see, into the very face of God, to hunt out hidden things, and never rest until we could grasp the meaning, if not the reason, of all things, and use them according to our behests and requirements. And Christianity still stands as the representative of this freedom and endeavor to this day. It does not propose to abate its effort or relax it along this line. You will not find the profoundest thought, and the most thorough research, and the widest range of information outside of the Christian circle. You will find it only where Christ has touched the hearts and minds of men, as it has been heretofore and will be to the end, and you can not find it anywhere else outside of the inspiring, and stimulating, and elevating touch and presence of the Son of Man. There is nothing but meagreness of endeavor, and insufficiency of appliance and inadequacy of investigation outside of Christianity. Men may sneer as much as they please about Christianity and boast of their freedom of thought, but they never would have known what freedom of thought meant unless Christ had come; it never would have been attained in any other way.

So I say, in laying the corner stone of an institution like this, we are doing a work that is especially appropriate to our Christianity, and even more so to our Methodism. It is a work that belongs to the Church of God, and you may emblazon His name and Christ's name over its doors, and upon its walls, and along all of its galleries, and you may sound them through all its classrooms and among all its lines of inquiry and research as the talisman and open sesame to every hidden thing in God's universe. There is nothing better, nothing grander, nothing stronger, than Christ and His Gospel.

And now I desire to congratulate the projectors of this enterprise upon their success. It is a wonderful thing they have done; it is a marvelous thing when you think about what is to come. Who can foretell the vast results of this undertaking? This is the culmination of a century of effort, and Methodism to-day concentrates its educational work at this point, but not to end here. It is broadening its vision as the years go on, and another century will find it reaching out into all lines, fitting itself continually for better work, and moving from this center to every part, and giving men higher and truer knowledge of God and of all things. I congratulate the projectors of this institution upon the success they have achieved thus far. Let me say to you that the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which I do not belong, with its wealth, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which I do belong, together, ought to make this the university of all the world. You have wealth and you are wasting it in trifles. Why not come and put your millions down here and make something that is worthy not merely of Methodist history but of Christian liberty and Christian endeavor, and that shall give assurance to the world that Christ is going to hold the reins in all the educational movements of the centuries.

Bishop HURST. The next speaker, like others on the program, is a member of our Board of Trustees. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Governor Pattison's Address.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I fancy that I am put forward to represent the laity upon this occasion. The proportion, however, of ten to one which the clergy hold to the laity upon the program is not representative of the interest of the laity in the wonderful enterprise which is manifested by the laying of this corner stone. The occasion which calls us together is one of general felicitation. Our trustees, our patrons, and our friends are happy in the realization of their hopes and of their prayers. We have looked forward to this day. This autumnal sun, with all the beauty of the autumn foliage and autumn fields, looks not down upon a more important event in this country to-day than the laying of this corner stone. The location and the associations connected with this site ought to be an inspiration. From the hills of the Potomac, Washington gathered the inspiration of the sentiment which led him just one hundred years ago, the first week in December, 1796, in his last annual message, to recommend the establishment of a national university. So that as we assemble here to-day, the thought which inspired him to give that message to the representative body of the country is doubly inspiring. Indeed, as we look back over the past and consider the importance which education holds to popular government, too much stress and too much thought can not be given to the development of education.

Very fortunately for us, at the beginning, in the history of our Government, the founders made provision for education, not only in the primary, and in the secondary, and in the high-school education, but also in the higher academic, college, and university systems of education. The sentiment which inspired the farmers of New England to come and plant the few volumes of books at the feet of the trustees of the early Yale institution led to the establishment of that university. Mr. Harvard caught the sentiment when, with those about him, he began to make contributions, not only from his treasury, but those with him from the products of the field, and so we have to-day the great Harvard University. One institution of learning after another has succeeded, until America to-day stands equal with the Old World in her university system of education. It is true she had not the assistance of lords temporal and lords spiritual, but more than that, she had the assistance of the people. The American institutions, her universities, are purely American, and the product of the American people. There is nothing abroad in the university line to be compared with the university work in its organization as we understand it in America. The universities of Europe and of England have received the assistance of the government and of liberal contributions from time to time in their organization, but our universities have come from the people. And we stand here to-day, at the close of this century, with the sentiment stronger than ever in the direction of higher education.

Fortunate it is, let me repeat, for our country that our people are thus controlled by this high sentiment. We live under a popular form of government, a government which is just such as the people will make it, and it is not intelligently made, it can not remain firm and lasting. So that the more diffused the information and intelligence among the masses of the people, the more solid will become the institutions of government, and as we meet here in laying the corner stone of this university, we are simply strengthening the foundations of the republic. While it is true we have had a period of depression, while there has been financial disturbance, there is one thing our country is to be congratulated upon: there has been no halting in the development of a greater education. The universities of America are more crowded to-day than ever before in her history. Her academies and colleges in all their halls are more filled with students, and have more applicants knocking at their doors, than ever before. So that in our educational development we have not been depending upon those material resources which we are so glad to crowd to the front. On the contrary, I rejoice to-day that in the dark places that seem to appear upon every hand, and men seem to look up in vain for the bright and shining sun, yet amidst it all there is the hope which is given by the education and the intelligence of our people. And the Methodist denomination, born in sympathy with the masses, living in sympathy with them, never has undertaken a greater work than in laying the foundation of this university. She has simply put herself again in touch with the masses. She means in the next century to take her place with other denominations and with the people in the development of intellectuality and of intelligence amongst the masses. Let me repeat to you, the more and the greater becomes the effort in the direction of devotion to the highest education, the greater become the possibilities of this free country of ours. We are absolutely dependent upon it. All our hopes are in the education of the masses.

Just consider for one moment, if you will bear with me, and review the history of the world. Here in this university are we to attempt not only intellectual development, but more than all that—moral and religious training. The world has tried intellectuality. We are to-day, in our colleges and in our universities, finding our classics in the nations which have demonstrated unusual intellectuality, yet they have no place in the world of to-day. It was not possible to sustain them by mere intellectuality. They have tried physical culture. The supremacy of physical culture has been demonstrated by the nations of antiquity, and yet, notwithstanding the perfection of intellectual culture, the perfection of physical culture, nations have gone down, although attaining the highest supremacy in both. So that we must seek for something else for the permanency of government, and I believe we have it in the purpose of this university. In other words, in the moral and religious training there is to come that stability which is to give permanency to our government and to our people. Indeed, our hopes are in the elevation of the moral above the merely intellectual and physical. Do not misunderstand me for one moment to deprecate the highest effort toward the highest physical and intellectual attainment, but above them all is that higher religious influence which is to make the other two stable.

And so I come to you to-day and join with you and with these Trustees in congratulating Methodism, in congratulating the people upon the success which has crowned The American University up to this point. I do hope that the time will come, and I have no doubt that there are those in this audience who will witness it, when this site shall be covered by other magnificent buildings yet to arise and adorn this beautiful spot, and to provide for the applicants who shall come to this university. We remember the request that came from heaven long ago to King Solomon: "Ask what I shall give thee." Sometimes I think that Heaven has asked the American people, "What shall I give thee?" And the response has been, "Give us wisdom; give us an understanding heart." And in addition to that, Heaven has blessed us with all material prosperity. So we come to-day to join again in response to that request for wisdom, for judgment, and for strength to preserve us as a people, to maintain us as a government and to build us up as a beacon to the nations of the earth.

Bishop IVINS: It may not be known to the audience generally, but every speaker on this occasion is a Trustee of the University, and has shown his interest by long journeys to this place, by gifts in many cases, and by a study of the great object that we have before us. So it has been thus far in the program, and will be unto the end. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of Buffalo, New York.

Bishop Fowler's Address.

Hail to the American University! Hail to this goodly company of assembled friends! Hail to the great church especially interested in this enterprise! Hail to the great nation whose sons and daughters will here be blessed by the thousand for unnumbered centuries to come! And all hail to the most beautiful city on whose bosom we hang this anulet, whose efficacy shall increase forever! What more desirable site for a great university than this Capital of the great republic, located between the mountains and the inlets from the sea, catching inspirations from the eternal summits on one side and on the other side perpetual youth from the vastness of the ocean, on whose brow time writes no wrinkles; lying in the highway between the North and the South, inhaling health from one and fragrance from the other, honored alike in its distinguished name and equally distinguished history. A city of avenues, and circles, and parks, and trees, and noble public buildings. A city of palaces and monuments and temples, where her citizens walk among the statues of her heroes and the altars of her God and are transformed into soldiers and patriots and statesmen. A city crowded with public schools, where all her children may be taught, with colleges and universities of long and honorable standing, with vast collections of the products of nature and art from all parts of the world, with all known materials for the illustration of every science and every known branch of useful knowledge, with a library second to none in the world, and an observatory mapping out all worlds, with forty millions of dollars' worth of illustrative apparatus, much of it incapable of duplication, and all of it easily accessible and ready for use, with the Treasury of the United States behind it to secure all possible enlargement, and the authority of the General Government over it to secure safety and permanence. Again, thrice and all hail to this most beautiful city on earth, that receives this day the beginning of the first building of the greatest of all institutions, a Christian university; blessed city and city of the blessed, for yonder rest the ashes of the Father of his country, who is buried deep in the heart of every lover of liberty, and yonder towers his marble monument, still the loftiest memorial shaft among men; and yonder are the low, green tents, whose curtains never outward swing, where are bivouacked the heroes who gladly died to save the republic, and who illustrate that inspired utterance of Horace: "*Dulce et decorum pro patria mori.*"

This institution, born in the nick of time, and on the summit of the centuries, dropped into the lap of events, and endowed with vast estates and palaces, needing only to purchase a key for this big front door, has a right to be questioned, and to be heard. An institution in a community, that is to occupy the time and thought of scores of cultivated laborers, to control capital by the millions and expend its income by the hundred thousands, to build its walls for the centuries and plan its campaigns by the thousand years, to furnish a home for multitudes of the sons and daughters of the land in a critical time of their life and furnish character for scholars and scientists, preachers and philologists, physicians and philosophers, jurists and statesmen—an institution thus purposed and intrusted has a right to the public ear.

It is to-day in the center of American thought. The eyes of millions of freemen are turned this way this hour. The prayers of millions of believers are ascending on behalf of the work occupying us at this moment; nearly half a hundred commonwealths are turning this way, and States unborn, struggling in the womb of the nation, are listening to the plans here crystallizing, and hearing the strokes of the hammer bringing into place this corner stone.

The Capitol Corner Stone.

Standing here this hour, with my back to the mountains that stand about Harper's Ferry, with its memories so dear to every patriot, and with my face toward yonder Capitol building, I am reminded of another ceremony, not wholly unlike this. It took place September 18, 1793, one hundred and three years and one month ago last Sabbath. Methinks I can see it now. There is the noble form of Washington, surrounded by heroes of the Revolution, and officers of the infant republic, crossing the Potomac yonder, and walking up onto that hill in the thick forest, and there, with appropriate service and ceremony, he lays the corner stone of the first building of the National Capital. How meagre and strange the picture. The republic born on the still hot battlefields can not yet talk plainly. It can only shout the battle cry of freedom. With army dispersed and unpaid, with treasury empty, with the nations of the earth letting the new government alone because it was too weak to heed, with sparse settlements along the Atlantic coast, with a wild and unknown continent stretching toward the setting sun, the republic seemed like a mere dreamer or mere trapper camping in the wilderness. Surely those were prophets that gathered on yonder hill in the woods and laid that corner stone. They looked over the bulge of the world and saw the teeming future. Yonder magnificent Capitol, with its chambers, and halls, and stairs, and plateaus, and columns, and pillars, and carved marbles, and statues, and dome, and towering Goddess of Liberty catching the first rays of the morning sun from the Atlantic and the last rays from the western plains, that stately structure, the wonder and a admiration of all the civilized peoples of the earth, stood complete in the faith of that little group of patriots as they stood there that long-ago day in the woods and laid the corner stone of the first Capitol building, with blows that echo round all the world and through all coming centuries.

Not unlike their conditions and task are our conditions and task. We are in an open field beyond the wood, on a hill, laying a corner stone, not of the capitol of a nation, but of a university of a great people. They had three and one-half millions of people scattered in the wilderness. Out of 70,000,000 of citizens we have 25,000,000 of people, members and adherents in a thickly settled and wealthy land. They had a young nation back of them. We have a great nation, and a great Protestantism, and a great church back of us. They had the faith of the patriot to inspire them. We have the faith of the patriot and of the Christian to inspire us. Did they go forward? We can go forward in the name of God. Did they succeed to the joy of their children? We shall succeed to the joy of all coming generations and to the glory of God.

We are only discharging a duty. We are sprung from a heroic ancestry. Our fathers went forth empty handed to build a church and a nation. They drove out the savages and wild beasts and subdued the continent and built it full of cities and towns and houses and comforts. With their blood in our veins and their achievements in our inheritance, we have no right to plan or do little things. As Cæsar said to the frightened sailors on the stormy Mediterranean: "Fear not, you have Cæsar on board," so we can say: "The world has a right to expect achievements and courage from us; we are of the conquering race." Duty demands from us great achievements.

We are the heirs of priceless liberties, and not one right do we claim that was not wrested from fierce enemies with the red hands of heroic battle. Have we religious freedom? It cost the fires of Smithfield. Have we freedom of speech and of the press? It cost the long and bloody strifes of the English-speaking peoples. Have we political freedom? It cost the bloody trail from Concord to Yorktown. Have we universal freedom? It cost the long and crimson struggle from Fort Sumter to Appomattox. Mankind has a right to expect much of us.

The age in which we live demands of us great achievements. We are no longer provincial; we are cosmopolitan; citizens of the world. There are no strangers; all peoples are tributary to us. All the treasure houses of the world are open to us. All knowledge of the ages beckons to us. Nothing seems impossible. We can measure the millionth part of an inch; we can create diamonds; we can

whisper two thousand miles and hear the breathing of the man with whom we are whispering; we can see through triple bars of bones and flesh. Secrets are no longer safe in the heart. We can amass fortunes by the hundred millions in a single lifetime. We have no right to do small things.

Intrusted with Vast Responsibilities.

We are intrusted with vast treasures, and must measure up to vast responsibilities. The man who receives fifty millions as patrimony has no right to keep a peanut stall. Nature keeps a one-priced store. She sells only to him who pays the price; and whoever puts down upon her counter the value of an article can take the goods. So she holds all her servants, and agents, and debtors to a strict account. She has her sleepless eyes open upon us. If we do not use and improve our talent and gain other talents, she will recover her gifts and send us to the eternal poorhouse. We must win or go under. Nature has no time to shilly-shally. In this enterprise we are only meeting imperative obligations.

The university has the right of way. She has this because she takes us up into the invisible world of forces, into the world of ideas. All forces are invisible. Power never took you by the hand. I never looked you in the face. You never saw its form or color. I never saw my own soul. I have hunted for it everywhere. I have gone into my body and searched for it everywhere—down in the center of the bones, in the pivots of the joints, everywhere. I have taken my best chemistries and a strongest microscopes and I have hunted through all the 800,000,000 cells of my brain, but nowhere can I find my soul. It never comes out to me. It may be pondering among the stars while I am hunting for it here in this cage—my bosom. It may be fluttering here while I am searching for it yonder in the infinite spaces that yawn above me. I never saw it, yet I know by my consciousness that this strange, invisible, intangible, imponderable something, which hopes and fears, which renews and forgets, which loves and hates, which acts and is, is myself, a citizen of the invisible worlds, an heir of all the ages, though it is itself always invisible. Indeed, all power is invisible and intangible. The university takes me up among these invisible intangible forces, and so has a right to be heard and obeyed—has the right of way.

Nature stands for the university in the fact that she puts a premium on brains. She is not on the side of the imbecile. They are always left in the race, and take what no one else wants. All that nature does for them is to pick them to pieces when they have starved to death in order that she may give the elements to other agents for another experiment. She does not want us to work merely with our spades and axes. She wants us to use our brains, and thus make one thing do another. She does not thank us for economizing her power. She has power enough; there is no limit to her power, and withholding does not save it. She asks no increment of compound interest for power which she stores. She wants us to use her power. She turns all the great wheels in the universe around one way all the time, and says: "See! They go round this way. Don't you see? Throw your inventive thoughts around them and make them do your work." If only we could throw a belt around the world and utilize her motion, could we not make things spin? Nature wants us to use her power. This is why she pays big wages for brain power. Indeed, wages are a fair test. Nature keeps only true things; she hates shams. She is just.

Take the matter of wages. Wages work down to the fact of justice ultimately. Study it. On the surface, this matter of wages often seems unjust and bad. This man works as a brakeman fourteen hours a day and takes chances on his life; so he must pay heavy premiums to have his life insured. He receives only \$1.25 per day. This man, as president of the road, comes in a carriage to his office at 10 o'clock, is waited upon by half a dozen servants, sits in an easy chair, moves about a few papers, writes his name a few times, goes out at 3 o'clock to eat a big dinner with his friends; for this he receives \$25,000 per year. This seems hard. But nature insists on it. She says it is just, and so it is just. Capital has no conscience. Business is business. Capital only wants another quarter of a cent. Now right behind this president of a road stands another man anxious to do his work for \$20,000. Capital would take him in a minute, if he could do the work. But he can't, and so he does not secure the place. Look at these two men. The first man simply sits on a board and listens for a whistle. He can think of his sweetheart, of what he pleases. The last man has all the trains, and all the engines, and all the brakemen running up and down his nerves; soon he is worn out—has softening of the brain, or nervous prostration, and dies. He earns all he gets. Nature pays big salaries for brain power, and so asks us to build these universities to fit men for great work.

The university has the right of way, because it develops the spiritual forces in the race. Titus had destroyed Jerusalem and was on his way back to Rome. At Joppa, while he was embarking his forces, sitting on his horse watching the moving of the troops, a poor Jew crept in among the horses and pulled Titus' stirrup, and presenting a paper asked Titus to let him teach his people in their distress. Titus, scorning the wretched Jew, gave his consent. That man by his school saved his race to the outwreathing conquering empire by many centuries. On this spot we shall do our part in saving our race and all races.

When God made man, he took so much dust and kneaded it up with other elements, molded it into shape, fashioned the frame in symmetry, fitted part to part, dug the arteries, drilled the bones, spread the nerves, wove the veins, oiled the joints, and completed the entire system with features of beauty and form of grace. But that was not man. That was only a stark corpse. The great Builder and Architect and Artist had done His work, but the Divine Father had not touched it. Then He took up this clay, tenderly, in His hands, and breathed out of His own soul the breath of life into its nostrils, when, lo! the dull eyes opened and gleamed with thought, the dumb heart began its everlasting beating, the warm blood leaped through the new veins, the obedient muscles caught the secret of strength, and Adam stepped forth a living soul—an immortal, accountable being, with power to think, with thoughts to run along God's infinite thoughts, with power to feel and act, with heart to be dead responsive to the mighty throbbings of the Infinite heart, and with will independent of His power, and able to treat with Him, the peer of His majesty.

Such it seems to me is our work here. We are taking our money, and thought, and our best judgment, and are compounding them into a beautiful site, a stately edifice, a wise and prudent board, and many hopes for the future. But all this will not make a university. The brains, and benefactions, and artificers of the Church are coming here. One thing more is wanting. The Church must come with her active and resistless sympathies, and, bowing over this form of beauty, breathe into it the breath of life. Then the university will leap to her feet, and robed in thought and crowned with power, go forth to the admiring millions, fair as the moon, bright as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.

Bishop HURST: Eight years ago, when our legislative body, the General Conference, sought a man to place at the head of our entire educational system, it elected Dr. Charles H. Payne, and immediately after we began to think of establishing a university here Dr. Payne was visited as supervisor of our whole educational structure. He was asked for his candid opinion. His answer was, "There is a place for such a university as is proposed." At the very beginning, therefore, he put his approval on this movement as an official of the Church, and as one who, for a long time, was president of a university in Ohio. We have had his approval from that hour to this. He will now address you—Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Education of our Church.

Dr. Payne's Address.

The laying of the corner stone of the first building of The American University marks an epoch in the history of Methodism. The future historian of the Church will designate this event as one of the great events in the history, not only of the Church, but of the nation. The institution to be established here will exert a commanding influence over the whole world. It will be a beacon light sending out its beams far and wide to illuminate the entire race of man.

1. The establishment of this university at this time marks the Methodist Episcopal Church as a church of progress. Glorious as its history has been in the past, it proposes that it shall be still more glorious in the future. It is, and is to be, the Church not only of yesterday, but of to-day and tomorrow. It understands full well that the Church that would march with a conquering tread through the twentieth century must keep step with the progress of the age; nay, more, must be a leader in all the progressive moral movements of the age.

2. The American University stands for an intelligent yet evangelical and evangelistic type of the Christian faith. The projectors of this university recognize the fact that the present is an age of widely diffused knowledge, of increasing intelligence, of investigation and research, and this research applies to things sacred as well as to things secular; applies to the very foundations of our cherished Christian faith. It can not be otherwise, and we would not have it otherwise if we could. We hail this awakening spirit!

of investigation; we welcome all reverent biblical criticism. This university will give freest scope and fullest encouragement to the earnest pursuit of truth wherever found. As every window of this building and of successive buildings will be open to let in God's light, so it is hoped the windows of every soul among the thousands of students that will flock to this shrine of learning will ever be open to let in upon their whole being the light of God's truth. We do not believe, and therefore do not fear, that the most thorough investigation of truth—all truth, inspired truth—will ultimately minister to skepticism or tend in the least to overthrow the foundations of our holy faith.

We believe rather that it will be the most effective antidote to skepticism and the strongest defense against the overthrow of faith. Since the investigation of all that is most sacred and most dear to the Church will go on and must go on, the Methodist Church prefers to have it conducted under its own imperial watch-care; not superficially, but thoroughly; not with prejudice, but in the spirit of perfect candor. Mr. Gladstone has acknowledged that the best thing that he received from Oxford University was that he there learned to appreciate the value of intellectual truth. That means that he learned to be earnest in the pursuit of all truth; learned to be honest in the recognition and reception of all truth; learned to be loyal to the imperative demands of truth, and to live ever under her royal supremacy. That lofty and priceless lesson largely made Mr. Gladstone what he has been and what he is—the great scholar, the devout believer, the incomparable statesman. That is the lesson which the intelligent youth of our country to-day most need to learn. That is the invaluable lesson which this university is set to teach.

3. The American University is to stand for the highest ideals in the life of the individual, the Church, and the nation—stand for the highest and the best in attainment and achievement. The distinguished author, Max Nordau, says that the one great trouble with this world to-day—the one prime reason why it is doing so little that is worthy—is its lack of ideals. He particularizes as to nations. England, France, Germany, and the United States have, according to his statement, no worthy ideals; have nothing great to inspire and stimulate them, and consequently are accomplishing nothing great and noble. Whether we admit his statement or not, we can not deny that the want of high ideals is lamentably apparent in church and state. If we take the so-called learned professions, the lawyer, the doctor, the clergyman, the teacher, each and all would accomplish incomparably greater results if they lived constantly under the inspiration of high ideals.

It is the fondly cherished hope of the projectors of The American University that it will furnish to a multitude of educated men the loftiest ideals of scholarship, and character, and conduct, ideals that shall lift the leaders of thought and of action in every department of life to more commanding heights. Standing here at the Capital of this favored nation, occupying so conspicuous a position, this university will have the greatest opportunity ever given to an institution of learning to represent high scholarship and genuine religion, and to bless the world with their combined and beneficent influence.

4. The American University is to stand for equality in privilege amid variety in environment. Too many agencies are now active in society whose chief work is to level down. This institution is rather to level up. Into these halls is ever to be welcomed any seeker of truth holding a degree from a reputable college. Equality before the shrine of truth is the motto over these portals of learning. A sublimer sight the world has never seen than will be witnessed upon this favored spot when the representatives of all lands, of all races, of all classes, of all religions here meet, uniting in pursuit of a common object and blending their voices in worship of a common God and Father of us all.

5. Finally, The American University stands for the quickening and enlargement of all the educational work of the Church; stands for increased support of all Christian schools. No greater mistake could be made than the supposition that the establishment of this institution for post-graduate and for technical studies will in the slightest degree detract from interest in, and general support of, the other institutions of the Church.

On the contrary, the new enthusiasm awakened in the establishment of this university, which is in no sense the rival of any existing institution, will serve to kindle greater enthusiasm in the great but too-neglected cause of higher Christian education throughout the whole Church. Every dollar contributed to this institution will mean added dollars given to the other schools of the Church. Every student entering these halls will mean multiplied students

flocking to the academies, the colleges, and universities of the entire Church. The channels of benevolence for educational purposes once opened will continue to flow, as they ought to flow, more generously toward the treasures of our schools of learning, and will give to those institutions what they have so long and so greatly needed—vastly greater endowments and largely increased numbers of students.

All honor to Bishop Hurst for his quenchless zeal, his boundless enthusiasm, his tireless efforts in behalf of The American University, which we believe will stand through the coming centuries as his greatest monument. All honor also to his coadjutors, whose cordial co-operation will give reality to his dream. The American University marking thus, as it does, the progressive onward march of the Church, standing for an evangelical Christian faith, held in the firm grasp of intelligence, welcoming all earnest seekers of truth, lifting aloft its high ideals for the inspiration of an army of professional workers, emphasizing the equality of all persons in the temple of learning, and marking a decided forward movement in the educational work of Methodism that must tend to lift every one of its cherished institutions to more commanding heights of influence and of usefulness, deserves, and we trust will receive, the good will, the fervent prayers, and the generous support of every lover of his Church, of his country, and of humanity.

Bishop HURST. I take now special pleasure in introducing to the audience one of the first and foremost friends, and a Trustee of the University, and editor of the *Christian Advocate* of New York, the Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D. He is no stranger; I take, therefore, greater pleasure in introducing him to you.

Dr. Buckley's Address.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A celebrated character is reported to have asked a friend to read to him. The friend said, "What shall I read?" and the celebrated character answered, "Read me fiction; that may be true; history I know is false." Yet history is the memory and the recollection of the race. Animals have memory; the most forgetful of human beings have memory, for every impression fixes itself upon a plastic substance, and in the human mind, as is seen in dreams, thoughts that no one can recollect frequently recur with all the vividness of a previous experience. Man, as a thinking, willing being, has the power of recollection, and he is most master of his faculties as well as of his acquisitions who, when he wills, can recollect. The venerable men whose pronouncement was fixed in past ages, when they declared that they find it difficult to re-collect, expressed by their pronouncement the precise difference between memory and recollection. History—recorded history—is both the memory and the recollection of the race. Accordingly, history is the source of patriotism, for it is the root of family, of ancestral, of racial, and of national pride. A people that know not the glorious deeds of their fathers, that are unfamiliar with the sacrifices by which the institutions which they enjoy were established and cemented, can have no patriotism. Savages fight for their possessions as a dog fights for a bone, not with a sense of intelligent possession, but simply because they want them, and they resist those who would wrest them from them. In like manner, regardless of the distinctions of equity or of the holiness of a moral purpose, they seize the possessions of others, frequently with less than envy—a mere blind impulse to grasp. Patriotic institutions, philanthropic thoughts, feelings, and purposes are all born in history, and where there is no history there is no philanthropy, though there may be mere impulses.

History also makes possible scientific investigation. All the advances of science in every sphere to-day depend entirely upon history, for without history of scientific explorations, without history of processes that have been superseded, without history of processes that are incomplete all generations would be compelled to begin over again, but now men see by what they know. They advance higher by every ineffective experiment into new fields, so that it may be truthfully said that without history there can be no science.

Furthermore, history stands between and raises an impassable barrier between civilization and primitive barbarism. Well said an educated Indian, "I have discovered that the white man remembers by what he knows." The Indian's memory is as strong as that of the white man's; he remembers a trail, a scent, a site, but the white man's brain is stored with knowledge and he sees the next step, not by intuitive ability, but by what he possesses. And every generation would sink back into primeval savagery were it not for history, so that the school boy of ten years of age is better equipped than men were thousands of years ago. The ancestors of the Anglo Saxon

people drank blood out of their grandfathers' skulls as they danced in the Druidical ceremonies beneath the holly and mistletoe. We have the holly and mistletoe, but we have dignified them by our Christian festival. But we have also the history of the ages that have intervened, and are distinguished, not by the possession of any new faculties, but by the store of acquisitions that come into our possession the moment we open our eyes and open our ears and stretch forth our hands into the world.

An epoch must be important in history in proportion to the complexity of human relations, in proportion to the aggregations of populations, of structural populations which are strongly cemented, in proportion also to the rate of motion, of action, and interaction between them. There is but one additional element to give glory to an epoch, and that is the number and extent of ecstasies in society. Judged by these standards the last hundred and fifty years are the most important series of years that have taken place in the history of the earth of which no direct supernatural interference is predicated. It is only necessary to appeal to history in natural science, in physics, in theology, in jurisprudence, in constitutional government, and in the migrations of population to see that no five centuries have equalled in the history of this world of which no supernatural interference can be predicated the one hundred and fifty years last passed.

Princeton University is celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The remarkable exercises were magnificently opened, by one of the noblest discourses ever delivered in this country, by President Patton. It appears to-day in the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia. He claims consideration for Princeton on the ground that Princeton antedates the formation of this great new government of Christian liberty. He is right, but if he be right, then Methodism, which antedates the formation of this great new world of Christian liberty in its organized aspect, in a government, and under the Constitution of the United States, may also claim the respect of the civilized world. In 1796, in New York, and about the same time, though some say a little earlier, in Maryland, the first voice recommending to the consideration of the people of the colonies the peculiar form of Christianity known as Wesleyan Methodism was lifted up. It was gratifying when one of the speakers on this occasion pictured George Washington as he ascended Capitol Hill to lay the corner stone of the Capitol; it was gratifying when he announced his date that he knew that, relatively to the appearance of Methodism in connection with the government of the United States, he could antedate that sublime fact. In the year 1789, nearly one hundred and seven years ago, a body of Methodists, whose organization had been built into a church five years before, who had been in this country much less than thirty years, assembled together in the city of New York. It was but a few days or weeks before that George Washington had been elected President of the United States. They took into consideration the subject of the new government and sent a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, one of their ministers, Major Morrell, a particular friend of the Father of his Country, to wait upon him and ask if it would be agreeable to him to receive an address from a delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The President replied that no religious body had as yet waited upon him, and that he would be delighted to receive such an address. Three days later, at a time set by the President, Francis Asbury, the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had performed service prior to that time in the colonies, accompanied by Major Morrell, appeared in the presence of the President of the United States and delivered to him this address:

"We, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, humbly beg leave, in the name of our Society, collectively, in these United States, to express to you the warm feelings of our hearts, and our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the Presidency of these States. We are conscious, from the signal proofs you have already given, that you are a friend of mankind, and under this established idea, place as full confidence in your wisdom and integrity for the preservation of those civil and religious liberties, which have been transmitted to us by the Providence of God and the glorious Revolution, as we believe ought to be reposed in man.

"We have received the most grateful satisfaction from the humble and entire dependence on the great Governor of the Universe, which you have repeatedly expressed, acknowledging him the source of every blessing, and particularly of the most excellent Constitution of these States, which is at present the admiration of the world, and may in the future become its great exemplar for imitation; and hence we enjoy a holy expectation, that you will always prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuine, vital religion, the grand end of our creation and probationary existence.

"And we promise you our fervent prayers to the throne of grace, that God Almighty may endue you with all the graces and gifts of his Holy Spirit, that he may enable you to fill up your important station to his glory, the good of his Church, the happiness of the United States and the welfare of mankind." Signed in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

On receipt of that address, the Father of his Country uttered the following response:

"I return to you individually, and through you to your society collectively in the United States, my thanks for the demonstration of affection, and the expressions of joy offered in their behalf on my late appointment.

"It shall be my endeavor to manifest the purity of my inclinations for promoting the happiness of mankind, as well as the sincerity of my desires to contribute whatever may be in my power toward the civil and religious liberties of the American people.

"In pursuing this line of conduct I hope, by the assistance of divine Providence, not altogether to disappoint the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me.

"It always affords me satisfaction when I find a concurrence of sentiment and practice between all conscientious men, in acknowledgment of homage to the great Governor of the Universe, and in professions of support to just civil government.

"After mentioning that I trust the people of every denomination, who demean themselves as good citizens, will have occasion to be convinced that I shall always strive to prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuine vital religion, I must assure you in particular that I take in the kindest part the promise you make of presenting your prayers at the throne of grace for me, and that I likewise implore the divine benediction on yourselves and your religious community."

After the Father of his Country had finished reading the address, Bishop Asbury arose and presented him with the copy which he had read, and George Washington presented Francis Asbury the copy which he had read, and they departed. A few days later other denominations appeared in the same way and presented their congratulations and pledged their allegiance. Now, if Methodism was first to present its congratulations to the Father of his Country, it can not be improper for it to come to Washington to establish, later than some others, what Washington in his farewell address recommended the people to conserve, namely, institutions for the promotion of sound learning. Let it be understood that the Methodists laid the foundation of a university at Cokesbury in Maryland, about one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Asbury wanted a seminary and Coke wanted a university. Coke prevailed, and a university was built, and had it not been destroyed by fire we should have had a university to-day one hundred and twenty-five years old, or nearly that, within a short distance of the place where we are now assembled together. Asbury was skeptical about the whole affair, and when it burned down, he was as much resigned as people are now when a heavily insured establishment goes up in flames. He gathered from that that it was not the purpose of God that Methodists should build universities. On one of those early occasions he was invited to preach, and what text do you suppose Asbury took on that occasion? "O thou man of God, there is death in the pot." And he delivered a discourse on the dangers of a university education. He went on and drew most doleful pictures which, alas, have been fulfilled at Harvard about thirty-five years ago. Professor Palfrey resigned his position, as Harvard was rapidly drifting into skepticism, and gave the most peculiar ground for resigning that any man ever gave since the world began. Remember, he had charge of the theological department. He resigned on the ground that one-third of the students were mystics, one-third skeptics, and one-third dyspeptics. Because of that tendency in Harvard, a great theological institution was wrecked on that famous fall. Asbury depicted all these things. He pointed to Germany, alas, and declared that the German universities would soon become hotbeds of skepticism, a prediction which everyone knows has been fulfilled to the very letter. But toward the close of the sermon, Asbury showed that when the prophet was informed that there was death in the pot on account of a poisonous herb that had gotten into the mixture, the prophet proceeded to introduce something else that destroyed the poisonous element so they could take as much as they wished; and Asbury told them he could give them an ingredient which would succeed in counteracting all those influences, that was, the infusion of the clarifying, the illuminating, the purifying power of the Holy Ghost. John Wesley was a great patron of education. He was educated in Oxford. When he was a fellow of the University of Oxford he

saw more deeply into Christianity than ever he had done before, and he produced a hymn in which he set forth that Methodist education was designed to unite the pair, so long disjointed—knowledge and vital piety. There is death in the university pot unless the influence of genuine evangelical religion can be introduced. Knowledge is power, but give a bad man power and it makes him worse. The most learned men in the world were the men that brought on the horrors of the first French Revolution. They were orators and sages and patriots, but were without the spirit of religion, and consequently the more they knew the worse they were. And there are men now walking to and fro in the United States spreading doctrines most terrible on God's day and every day. No one can declare that those socialists and anarchists are ignorant. No one can declare that that lawyer who is making a practice of destroying men's hopes is ignorant. He is learned, he is eloquent, but the more he knows the more power he has against religion, the more power he has to write so as to earn the dread title of a patron of suicide. So that these two considerations must ever be before us—the dangers and the true safeguards of university education.

And now it is in many particulars appropriate that Methodists should erect the university here. This is the capital of the country. Abraham Lincoln, when he thanked the Methodists for their services in the late war, said it was not their fault that they gave more nurses in the hospitals; it was not their fault that they gave more soldiers for the army. The Methodists number less than five million communicants. Take out the Baptists, and they number more than all other Protestants together. Computing them as the Catholics compute their number, and they far outnumber them. The Catholics say they have nine millions. I doubt it not, but they count every baptized person. The Protestants count only those who have made profession of faith. All the children of every Catholic are counted as Catholics. Now, then, multiply the Methodists by three to get the number of adherents and you get fifteen millions; multiply the Baptists by three and you get about twelve and a half millions; multiply all other Protestant denominations by three and you get about four millions and a half. It is not our fault that we are growing with the country and keeping close to the masses, that with our peculiar itinerant system, our men on horseback and on foot, surpassing the trapper and the hunter, our numbers are great. And being so great, if we have any right anywhere we have a right in the Capital of this great country.

We have another reason for settling here. There is a man in this country who never knew very much, but he has made a vast fortune in the purchase of real estate. He was a poor farmer, but suddenly he bought a piece of property; it went up and he made money. A little while later he bought another piece of property; it went up and he made money, and he went on and on, until to-day he is worth two millions of dollars. His aged mother said to him: "Henry, I never thought you would amount to much. How is it that you have done this? You were a very poor farmer but you have become so rich. Tell your old mother the secret." "Well," said he, "I will tell you if you won't make it known." Naming a certain man who once lived in the city of Washington and who died here, I think, he said: "Every time that man bought a piece of real estate he made money, and I had sense enough to buy a piece of real estate as near to all the estates he bought as I could. That is my secret." His mother was so exceedingly vain of her son that she revealed her secret, so by regular steps it reached me. Now, let me say there is a like difference between the Catholics and the Methodists, and the Methodists have sense enough to know that the Catholics have an inherited instinct for buying real estate and establishing church institutions in the right place. So that our sense and judgment in establishing a university at the Capital is endorsed by the example set before us by the Catholics. Every moral, ecclesiastical and, if there be any such reason in it, every political reason for settling in Washington comes with double force to us. It is true that we can not and would not bring from afar persons to superintend it; it is true that the settlement of our controversies and policies will be determined within the bounds of this nation—all that is true, but nevertheless I stand here to-day to approve their judgment. They were wise in putting in the center of national influence their institution, and we are wise in imitating their example. Let the American people see the Catholic religion, and let them see the Protestant religion, and then take their choice. I would rather have free speech and free conscience, if every man becomes a Catholic, than to have any restriction on these liberties, because if there was a restriction on the Catholic Church in this country, how could I know that the power that put it there would not put a restriction on the Methodist Episcopal Church? I accept our republic with all

its privileges, with all its rights. Every denomination has a right to exist, but I want the people to see them and then take their choice. We are here in pursuance of our Saviour's words, "A city that is set on a hill can not be hid."

And now allow me to say it gives me great pleasure to co-operate with the Chancellor of this institution. He and I have been friends from the days of our youth. He and I conferred together about our tours abroad so long ago that I would not give the date. He and I have preached to Methodists in the city of Berlin; I preached in English and he interpreted my sermon to the people. He visited me when I lay sick in the hospital in Vienna; with one exception the only Christian voice that I heard there was his. I accompanied him when he took the train for the dismal and gloomy regions to the far south, and when he was en route for the Methodist missions in India. I have walked with him over the hills of Virginia; I have conversed with him on every cause in Methodism, and when he took the awful responsibility of determining in the presence of God that he would give his surplus strength, his prayers, his time, his thought, and his faith to this wonderful work, I determined that by every means in my power I would assist him in it so long as we both should live. And now I have only to say here and to-day, if he will allow, and if these trustees will allow, and if this vast concourse of friends will allow. Harvard's popular alumni to teach them what to do, and if all the students that shall gather here will take the same guidance, all will be well. There will be no death in the pot. It was Holmes who said:

"Build thee stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine out-grown shell by life's unresting sea!"

If, with the architecture outside, there be a true, noble architecture inside, all is well.

It is well that my friends of other denominations should be here to-day. The Methodists received their sublime liturgy from the Church of England. Their founder was a priest of the Church of England. The Presbyterians improved American Methodism. They misunderstood us; they declared we were heretical, and they taught us analysis, they taught us argument. Our exhorters began to debate and our preachers to expound, and Methodism could never have been what it is had it not been for these conflicts with Presbyterians. When we went into New England the Congregationalists liberalized us, so that we have been becoming more democratic ever since, and are going so fast in that direction that some of us think it worth while to anchor ourselves for a few years. And as for the Baptists, they made such an excitement concerning infant baptism that they taught us to beware of undue sacramentalism. And as for the Moravians, John Wesley caught from them his rich impulse in the truly spiritual direction. And as for the Lutherans, John Wesley was converted while Martin Luther's commentary on the epistle to the Galatians was being expounded. So it is quite right for a body that has received so much from all denominations to be doing something for all denominations in the land, not with the hope of proselyting, but with the hope of lifting up every good thing. To-day I give, as the sentiment of every Christian heart, these homely but beautiful words:

"When do Christians all agree,
And their distinctions fall?
When nothing in themselves they see,
But Christ is all in all."

Bishop HURST. Permit me to say that, as a specimen of denominational courtesy, we have on the platform to-day two representatives from the Catholic University of America, who have come over here to see us and to rejoice with us on this festival day. We appreciate most highly this beautiful exhibition of denominational courtesy.

I am sorry to say that Bishop Newman is not with us to-day; he could not come. We received word after his name was placed upon the program. I now take pleasure in introducing to you Bishop Charles C. McCabe, D. D. You will all be glad to hear him.

Bishop McCabe's Address.

I know a great many things pretty well, and one of the things I know is when not to make a speech. This is one of the times when not to make a speech. The bishop wants me to talk to you right along for a good while, but I see that many of you are uncomfortably situated, and I shall be brief.

It seems to me that dreamers are the most practical men we have in the world—dreamers, the men that dream our great things. John Wesley was a dreamer. He said to George Shadford, "George, I send you to the continent of America. Go and take it for Christ." He sent one man over to this country, and from the beginning of those labors we see all the glorious advance of the Church. But now we have another dreamer with us, John Fletcher Hurst. How beautifully these names go together, John Wesley and John Fletcher. He has dreamed out a great university, and the Church that is behind him, assisted by others, will make it a sublime reality. There is one thing that we hope to see done, and that is, that all the rich of our Church and other churches will rally to his support. But if the rich people will not come to his support, we will have the masses to fall back on, and they can endow this university and build these twenty-six buildings. If we would only get back into Malachi 3d and consecrate one-tenth of our income to the cause of God, we would have all the money necessary for all these great causes. The income of the Methodist Episcopal Church is nothing less than six hundred millions of dollars, and one-tenth of that is sixty millions of dollars, but we only give twenty-four millions of dollars. That leaves thirty-six millions of dollars that we ought to give, and when we get back into the 3d of Malachi, we will be able to give thirty-six millions more than we give now. With that sum we could endow this institution and build all these buildings in three months. That time may come. God speed the day when we shall get back to his plan. He made a financial plan and we changed it and put into its place our own plan. That is why we do not raise more money. Let us get back to the 3d chapter of Malachi.

But once in a while we do get help from a rich man. I want to tell you how fifty thousand dollars of the money for these buildings is to come. There lived in the village of Tivoli an Episcopalian, by the name of General de Peyster. He had a lovely daughter but she had the consumption. The doctors said if they would send her to Arabia she would get well. She was sent there, improved a little for a while, was sent home and died there. When she died one of our preachers sat down and wrote him a letter of condolence. On the day of the funeral the grief-stricken father saw that minister standing in the crowd that gathered about the grave. He called him and said, "Sir, I got your letter. It did me good; it comforted my heart." Then there was a pause and he said, "Sir, I hear your people are trying to get a bell for your church. Well," said he, "get a bell and send the bill to me. The bell was gotten, and one day General de Peyster went down to look at the church. When he saw it he said, "This church is not good enough for your people. Build another; build a church worth thirty thousand dollars and send the bill to me." I was there on the day of dedication. We did not take a collection all day. It seemed so strange to have a dedication without begging. You would preach and preach and have no point to your preaching—you were after nothing—close the Bible, sing the doxology, and go home. That was all there was of it. That was a strange day we had there. Well, that man, General de Peyster, paid every dollar of debt on that church. There was one condition, and that was, that there should be placed over the door of it a marble slab bearing these words: "In memory of Estelle de Peyster." It is a memorial church. He got an insight into the work of the Methodists and bought a large building just back of Tivoli and gave it to us as a mission house for Italian waifs, and we have it full of boys and girls from New York, homeless, and poor, and friendless, and that generous man stands back of that institution. Then he heard of our dear Chancellor Hurst and sent for him, and through the help of his pastor, and that pastor sits upon this platform to-day, an honored member of our Board, he was led to consecrate fifty thousand dollars to help us put up one of these buildings, and there is no telling what else he is going to do. To-day we accepted a hospital worth thirty thousand dollars that he has given us, and we propose to fit it up and run it in the interest of the poor and helpless sick ones that are all over our country. Why, the man is just breaking out in new places all the time. We have heard that he will be ready to pay that fifty thousand dollars two weeks from to-day, if all goes well. Let us hope that all goes well. My opinion is that things will go well.

Now, friends, we would not be standing here to-day, we would not be laying this corner stone, we would not have this great property nor this prospect for a university, if the idea had not been born in the heart and soul of one of God's dreamers, John Fletcher Hurst, and I want you to get out your handkerchiefs and give this dreamer a Chautauqua salute. He is worthy of all honor, and I, in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church and all the churches of our country and of the world, salute him, and hail him, and bless him to-day.

We have further interesting services, but there is one service that I would like to go into now if it were not for this wind. Oh, I would like to get some money out of you! I have a kind of X-ray power to look into pocketbooks, and I see money that I would like to get. We have discussed it on the platform, but owing to the wind I will only say this: come up to Bishop Hurst and let him take your names for subscriptions, and I hope a great many of you will do it, and that you will crown this day by giving the Bishop some substantial appreciation of your interest in the great enterprise in which he is engaged.

Bishop Hurst said: The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, who are to lay the corner stone according to their rites, have here, and will use, the identical mallet which George Washington used when he laid the corner stone of the Capitol. I would like you to see it.

Grand Master GEORGE W. BARRO ascended the platform and held up the marble mallet and said: Ladies and gentlemen, this is the mallet which the bishop wishes me to exhibit. My office requires that it shall not leave my hands, but you are at liberty to look at it. There is an inscription on the mallet which states that it was used by George Washington at the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol, and then given by him to the masonic body whose Grand Lodge to-day uses it to lay this corner stone. It has only been used four times since, and is brought here and used to-day because we regard this as a national occasion.

Bishop Hurst then said: I have another statement or two that will interest you. This building is to be 176 feet long. It is built of Vermont marble. You see it is very close to the Loughboro road, but remember that the Loughboro road disappears shortly, and our premises go 60 feet beyond the line of the building.

The next building to come is the Hall of Languages, directly opposite this, 250 feet. An avenue passes along here, and a row of buildings on either side is our plan. I wish you would kindly take a view of the plan of the grounds, as laid off by Mr. Olmsted, who laid off Central Park in New York, the Fair Grounds at Chicago, and the Capitol grounds here in Washington.

I expect that out of this occasion there shall come into the treasury of the University some large sums of money, probably not less than \$100,000. We know of several persons who have gifts who are here this afternoon. If they will kindly present their names to myself or to Mr. Emery, president of the Second National Bank, or to Dr. Beiler, their gifts will be gladly received. In some way, let us get hold of these noble aspirations of yours.

I now wish to say that the corner stone will be laid by the senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Bowman, who has come all the way from St. Louis for this occasion, and after our exercises come the exercises of this noble body of Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. BEILER then said: I wish to announce, friends, that this massive corner stone is the gift of our excellent contractor, Mr. Parsons, who is doing the work on this building.

The corner stone will now be laid according to the impressive ceremonies of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge then laid the corner stone, depositing in it the following list of articles: A Bible, American Bible Society, 1896; Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1896; charter of The American University; list of trustees and officers; list of subscribers to the erection of the College of History; programmes of, and invitations to, ground breaking and corner stone laying; outline of the history of the American University; copy of AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURIER; copies of circulars concerning the University; fac-similes of letters of approval of the University from pastors of Washington; fac-simile of George Washington's letter making gift toward an American university; copy of the *Christian Advocate*; copies of daily papers of Washington; catalogues of educational institutions; Masonic calendar of Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; Epworth League document; copy of *Epworth Herald*; and three coins dated 1896.

John F. Waggaman,
Real Estate Investments,
700 14th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

I am agent for the beautiful suburban property known as Wesley Heights, situated opposite the site of the American University. This property has a great future, not only because the University is to be built opposite, but on account of its desirability as a resident part of the District of Columbia. I am also agent for lots in Morris' Addition to N. E. Washington, which presents a good field for investment for small amounts. All this property is laid out in conformity with the general plan of the city of Washington and is entitled to the city improvements. In addition, Washington, being the Capital of the Nation, is free from strikes and conditions that exist in manufacturing cities. I will make investments on first mortgages, secured on real estate, interest at 6 per cent. We will also purchase for you improved property that will pay between 6 and 7 per cent., after paying taxes and insurance. Now is the time to invest from \$250 to \$100,000. For further particulars write to above address.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

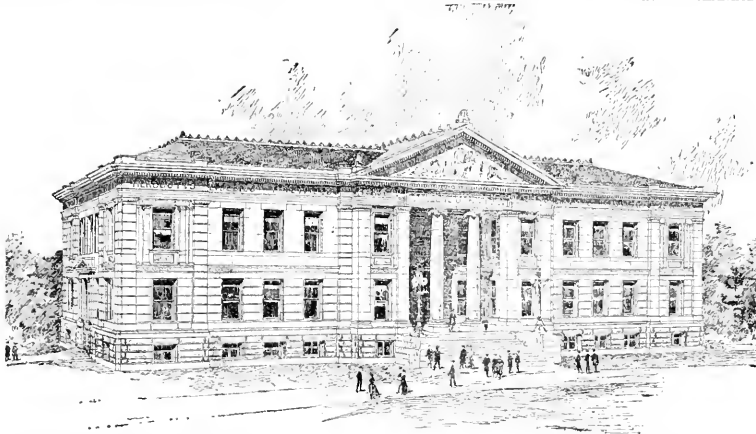
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The College of History.

The last number of the *COURIER* gave an account of the laying of the corner stone on October 21, 1896. Since that date the work has progressed as rapidly as the season, thoroughness of construction, and the preparation of the marble would allow.

We are informed that the marble is all quarried, and that the cutting and dressing of the stone for the cornice and front, where most of the fine work is required, is well under way and will not be interfered with by winter weather. The walls of the upper story are up nearly to the top of the windows. As this upper story rises the building grows in impressiveness. Its size begins to be manifest, and the fact that more work is put on the stone of the upper story adds to the richness of the whole structure. The simple classical outline grows more pleasing and gives assurance of satisfying the most critical taste when all is complete. The expression of wonder is heard that such a structure could be reared for less than \$200,000. It is said that no Government building in the city has been erected more substantially and thoroughly. Completion is expected the latter part of this year.

Congratulations.

The laying of the corner stone of the College of History has called forth many expressions of interest and approval. These are greatly appreciated both as showing the widespread interest in the University, and the approval the public gives to this beginning of the erection of buildings. We would like to quote from all. We could fill the entire *COURIER*. A few extracts must suffice.

The *Washington Post* represents the press in saying, editorially, on that date:

"To day the corner stone of the first of the buildings for The American University is being laid with appropriate ceremonies, and with a spirit of determined enterprise on the part of the incorporators of this great institution that bespeaks for it a successful career. This is an important event in the history of Washington and toward which the educators laboring in this field have long been looking. [They] have chosen well their site and have made an admirable beginning in establishing a Hall of History as the first of the University departments."

These kind words of Bishop John P. Newman to Bishop Hurst are like many others from the clergy, including different denominations:

"The occasion will be great and memorable. The Hall of History is the prophet of the future and the historian of the past. It is appropriate that the corner stone thereof should be the first corner stone laid. The anticipation of President Washington is a realization through you. May President McKinley deliver the inaugural address of The American University."

Among the educators, Commissioner W. P. Harris writes: "I wish to assure you of my personal and official interest in the prosperity of The American University, which I have prophesied from the beginning will be one of the great institutions of America."

Chancellor W. P. McDowell, of Denver, sends word: "I have watched the progress of The American University with absorbing interest from the moment of its inception, and I have hailed with delight every evidence of progress and prosperity."

President Andrew V. V. Raymond, of Union College, writes, "The American University has our best wishes for its growth and prosperity."

Provost C. C. Harrison, of University of Pennsylvania, sends "heartly congratulations and best wishes for a high career for that institution."

Similar words come from President Angell, of Michigan; Dean Buell, of Boston; President Buttz, of Drew; President Drown, of Lehigh; President Eliot, of Harvard; President King, of Iowa; President Low, of Columbia; President Mendenhall, of Worcester; President Richards, of Georgetown; President Schurman, of Cornell; President Stubbs, of Nevada; Presidents Walker and Warren, of Boston; President Whitman, of Columbian; Prof. W. G. Williams, acting president of the Ohio Wesleyan; and a number of others.

Among letters from prominent citizens is this one from Dr. Charles E. West, long identified with education in Brooklyn, N. Y.:

I congratulate you on the success of your great undertaking of what I conceive to be a novelty—a College of History—an institution of supreme importance; for it is by the cultivation of historical research that the past can be known and made available in building better governments and in reaching a higher civilization."

Letters came also from elect Christian ladies, many of whom are taking a special interest in the University. Mrs. W. D. Wightman, whose husband, the late Bishop Wightman, took a profound interest in education, wrote:

"I was with you in spirit, and rejoiced with praise and prayer in the occasion which is so prophetic of glory to God and good to man. The University will be sacred, for it will have Christ the Lord for its chief corner stone."

Mrs. Matthew Simpson also wrote:

"I send my congratulations on the great success of the corner stone laying of the Hall of History. I read

with much interest the proceedings as reported, and think it a beautiful thought to have had the same gavel used by General Washington himself when he laid the foundation of the Capitol, also to have had the Masonic Fraternity to participate in the ceremony. I hope this is but the beginning of great prosperity for the University in the future, and I know how Bishop Simpson would have rejoiced at so grand an opening."

Notes.

The Russian Academy has elected as honorary members Lord Kelvin and Dr. Simon Newcomb, of Washington.

Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., was installed as rector of the Catholic University in this city on January 19, 1897. The ceremonies were imposing.

President Low has succeeded in getting Professor Sloane to leave his chair in Princeton for a professorship in Columbia. Is it because the city is better for his work?

Pope Leo is said to have charged the General of the Jesuits to take steps to establish a Roman Catholic University at Oxford, the Vatican to share equally in the expense. Is the prisoner on the Tiber turning for assistance to the secret societies among the Romanists? He has sent the head of one order to succeed Satolli, and a man educated by the Jesuits to succeed Bishop Keane.

The British Museum announces the recovery of a lost classic—the works of one of the great lyric poets of the earlier period of Greek literature, Bacchylides, nephew of Simonides, the rival of Pindar. The manuscript was recently discovered in Egypt. It comprises fifteen to twenty poems, varying in length from fourteen to two hundred lines, mostly celebrating victories at the Grecian games.

"Out of 451 colleges and universities in the United States only 41 are closed to women. All the others are now co-educational. And, besides, women have 143 schools of the higher education, with 30,000 students." Will it not soon be time to raise the question why men should be shut out from the advantages of these "143 schools of the higher education" which now are open to women only? Forty-one institutions are closed to women and 143 closed to men. Why?

Greifswald has just lost its oldest student, a man who died at the age of seventy after having "studied" theology since he was twenty. Fifty years ago a rich relative left him an annuity to be paid to him until he had finished his studies. He knew better than to finish them. Another case like this was that of Beste, a Göttingen student. His aunt left him a yearly stipend of \$400 to be paid as long as he studied to advantage. Professor Klinkerfues used to certify every year that this student was the *Beste* among his hearers.

One of the most interesting discoveries in Egypt of recent years is a tablet, found by Prof. Flinders Petrie at Thebes, recording the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt. The date of this tablet is estimated to be about 1,200 B. C. A fac simile of the inscription is now on exhibition at the University College at London.—*Ex.*

Rev. T. A. Goodwin, D. D., of Indianapolis, has issued a pamphlet of sixteen pages, in which he shows that the university system of the State is unconstitutional; that it has cost the State in thirty years \$2,000,000; that it has secured a permanent endowment from the State of \$6,103,000, which must be at least quadrupled in the near future, and that it costs the State \$600 per capita to graduate a teacher from the State Normal, and about the same from Bloomington, which already wants \$250,000 to improve its plant. The pamphlet throws a search light on many a dark and hitherto concealed phase of the State University, and deserves reading by every friend of education. It will be sent by the author to any address for three cents, or ten for twenty five cents. It would be a genuine mission work to put it in the hands of every voter in the State.—*Ex.*

\$25,000 on Annuity.

Two pieces of property, estimated at a net value of \$25,000, have recently been deeded by friends to The American University on the condition that the University shall pay an annuity to them during their lives. The properties are improved, under rent, and so situated as to be likely to yield a regular income, and to increase in value.

This arrangement enables these friends, who ask that their names shall not be published, to actually transfer the property to the University, and yet to receive the support from it which they will need during their stay on earth. It relieves them, in advancing years, of the care of the property, and avoids any possible litigation after their decease, as the property belongs to the University. A beautiful annuity certificate has been prepared in due legal form, which is issued to the annuitants.

There are doubtless many persons who have possessions which they are dependent upon while living, and which they desire to have go to some benevolent purpose after their decease, who might well consider this method of dealing with their property. The authorities of the University will be glad to enter into communication with such persons. There can be no general statement made as to what annual annuity can be paid, as that must depend in each case on the nature of the property and the age of the annuitant.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that many persons find the care of property an increasing burden as years come on, and often lose much of it because they are not able to manage it as was done during the prime of life. Then, if they succeed in holding it together by constant and anxious care, and leave it by will to benevolent purposes, it is even more frequently frittered away by litigations, or transferred where it was not intended to go, by the breaking of the will.

All this is avoided by the annuity plan. It will help the person who gives, will avoid possible loss, and will assist the University. Let us hear from you.

\$23,750.

The bequest of \$25,000 left to The American University by Mrs. Delia S. Root, of Buffalo, N. Y., and mentioned by us when the will was probated a little over one year ago, has been paid to Bishop Hurst as Chancellor of the University. Notwithstanding a legal protest, the University had to pay an inheritance tax of \$1,250. By request of family friends the amount received, \$23,750, is to be invested and kept as a permanent fund in honor of the generous giver.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

The most of these subscriptions were made at the sessions of the fall Conferences under the inspiration of addresses made by Bishop Hurst in response to resolutions passed by hearty vote of the ministers. The report was crowded out of the last number of THE COURIER by the addresses at the laying of the corner stone. Rev. Alfred H. Ames, D. D., of the Baltimore Conference, has added his name to the list for \$100.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE, \$517.

\$100—C. B. Nordeman, J. W. Turner, J. D. Walsh (S. A. Lighton.) **\$55**—C. W. Sutton. **\$50**—D. W. Clark. **\$15**—F. W. Harrop, S. F. Kelly. **\$10**—F. W. Harrop (W. M. Birely), F. W. Harrop (T. B. Harrison), W. C. Schell. **\$6**—B. D. Burnett, N. G. Grizzle, J. S. Miller, H. W. Northcott (N. B. Wallingford), H. J. Prettyman (I. M. Lutz), J. D. Walsh. **\$5**—T. B. Rankin (J. M. Ackman), D. Stephenson (Mrs. J. B. Jones' Sunday school class). **\$4**—G. M. Burnett. **\$2**—B. D. Morris.

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE, \$843.

\$100—W. G. Smith, R. B. Ward. **\$98**—L. L. Stewart (G. W. Grimes, \$15; R. B. Ward, \$15; A. A. Weaver, \$15; S. W. Booher, \$10; J. A. Sigafosse, \$10; C. S. Sunderland, \$6; P. H. Hawk, \$6; C. E. Jackson, \$5; Maud Malcolm, \$5; D. S. Hammond, \$5; C. E. Shaw, \$3). **\$30**—F. D. T. Bickley, C. E. Clark, H. C. McWhorter, A. Moore. **\$25**—C. B. Graham, W. S. Winans, Jr. **\$15**—S. K. Arbutnot, S. M. Day, B. B. Evans (C. W. Lynch), D. A. Friend, D. S. Hammond, J. A. Hlatt, Jothan Holt (J. H. & W. J. Holt), N. B. Johnson, P. N. Lynch, A. M. C. C. B. Shackleford. **\$10**—William Anderson, G. W. Grimes, Joseph Lee, F. M. Malcolm, C. H. Maloney, John Mizley (W. H. Holt). **\$6**—Lizzie Buckley, S. P. Crummit, C. H. Lakin, A. Merritts, T. Richmond, L. L. Stewart (D. Dick). **\$5**—A. D. Adams, L. D. Bryan, C. W. Cox, L. D. Grimes, W. P. Guina, William Hunter (Martha Lemly), J. S. Jenkins, S. King (G. W. Grimes), J. H. Koch, C. E. Leahey, A. J. Lyla (J. Q. Sigafosse), G. Martin (G. W. Grimes), S. J. Miller, F. W. Queen, J. M. Warden (W. B. Matthews), Eugene Weaver. **\$3**—L. D. Ashby, L. E. Leslie, W. C. Rogers, W. T. W. Steete, C. Warman, J. B. Workman, W. W. Workman. **\$2**—J. F. Arnold, William Goody. **\$1**—B. Darlington (A. A. Nichols), B. Darlington (J. B. Workman), J. M. Grose, T. P. Ryan (J. M. Grose).

PITTSBURG CONFERENCE, \$3,760.

\$250—Two gentlemen (Pittsburg, Pa.), Maj. Hazlett (for the Library). **\$100**—J. A. Ballantyne, B. F. Beazell, T. N. Boyle, T. X. Bytle (Mrs. E.), Class of 1893, Class of 1895, J. F. Core, G. D. Crisman, S. P. Douglas, T. N. Eaton, David Flanigan (Dr. T. W. Fawcett), G. H. Flinn, G. W. Izer, E. J. Knox, N. Luccock, L. McGuire (James Mechem), James Mechem (J. A. S.), J. W. Miles, N. G. Miller, George Orbin, T. P. Pershing, J. W. Risk, C. W. Smith, W. P. Turner, E. M. Wood, T. H. Woodring, J. A. Younkus. **\$60**—H. L. Chapman, G. W. Terbush. **\$50**—W. W. Hall, J. C. Pershing. **\$45**—J. W. Garland. **\$30**—C. E. Cable, S. W. Macurdy. **\$25**—W. S. Cummings, A. H. Davies, J. G. Gogley, W. F. Hunter, S. W. McCorkle, E. S. White. **\$15**—L. R. Jones, S. E. Rodkey, S. M. Rodkey (J. W. M.). **\$10**—A. Friend, J. E. Inskeep, G. M. Kelley, W. P. Varner.

GENESEE CONFERENCE, \$3,135.

\$100—T. E. Bell, R. W. Copeland, F. H. Cowman, C. W. Cushing, I. N. Dalby, Mrs. B. L. Duckwell, Mrs. James Gilray, James Gosnell, Jacob Hager (Albert Osborn), Zenas Hurd (A. friend), W. H. Kellogg, E. H. Latimer, P. T. Lynn (D. R. Failing), S. McGeard, P. S. Merrill, W. P. Odell, G. W. Peck, J. D. Phelps, Andrew Purdy (D. A. Parcels), \$20; S. M. Stewart, \$20; B. M. Clark, \$10; Uri Milford, \$10; E. G. Piper, \$10; J. A. Smith, \$10; G. S. Spencer, \$10; W. F. Wells, \$10). L. A. Stevens (J. A. Hartman, I. H. Marvin, A. T. Vick), M. R. Webster, M. R. Webster (F. H. Beach), H. R. Webster (G. B. Watkins), M. R. Webster (J. P. Weston), J. B. Wentworth (Albert Osborn). **\$70**—James Moss. **\$50**—Mrs. J. L. Muchmore, E. M. Kelley, D. A. Parcels. **\$40**—E. G. W. Hall's boys, J. G. Ham. **\$30**—O. S. Chamberlayne, B. M. Clark, B. Copeland, W. McGavran, W. R. Pierce, B. H. Stauffer, C. A. Woodworth. **\$25**—E. J. Gwynn, S. A. Morse, W. A. Pattison, T. F. Parker, L. A. Stevens.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE, \$109.

\$30—S. A. Hager, Peter Swaerengen. **\$25**—B. Dilworth, C. C. Fanchard, O. P. Nblack, J. B. L. Williams. **\$20**—F. M. Spicer. **\$18**—J. M. Deas. **\$15**—A. S. Allen, J. F. Elliott, Isaac Johnson. **\$12**—J. L. Middleton. **\$10**—P. A. Daniels, J. Grant, J. P. Patterson, R. E. Robinson. **\$6**—Turner Austin, S. B. Bartley, C. M. Buckbee, W. T. Collier, A. Debose, J. J. Debose, E. Demery, Mrs. H. Dilworth, B. J. Grant, P. C. Jackson, D. E. Jacobs, J. S. Jenkins, J. J. Keller, Z. D. Linckrick, L. J. Little, I. H. Lockheart, T. Moody, A. N. Richie, T. H. Walker, A. Williams, J. Wilson, A. B. Young. **\$5**—R. H. Debose, R. Drake, Thomas Holsendoff, R. N. Keeling, S. J. McRay, Edward Sabie, J. Washington, Simon Welch, S. Wright. **\$3**—Sarah Daly, R. Hawkins, Dennis Johnson, R. B. Pinkny, J. H. Williams. **\$2**—Mrs. J. G. Howards.

SAVANNAH CONFERENCE, \$548.

\$16—P. H. Travis. **\$15**—A. B. Allen, W. H. Brown, William Daniels, J. H. Grant, D. G. Greer, W. F. Haven, James Jackson, E. R. O'Neal, R. B. Reppard's Sunday School Class, S. C. Upshaw, John Watts, H. M. White. **\$12**—W. A. Holmes, L. S. Reed. **\$10**—Robert Anderson, John Crolley, J. W. Green, P. F. Hazel, W. H. Lovelace, Mrs. M. E. Meyers, O. N. Samples, R. S. Stacy. **\$10**—D. Z. Duncan. **\$8**—O. C. Collins. **\$6**—St. Clair Adams, J. C. Allen, S. H. Bryant, S. P. Bryant, S. C. Crandall, N. J. Crolley, A. B. Fish, G. Y. Flenister, S. H. Gary, M. J. Gibson, P. B. Gibson, William Gantz, W. A. Hill, G. T. Holman, Matthew Holman, S. H. Jordan, M. S. C. E. Lewis, D. McClendon, L. W. McGloughlin, Simon Mincy, E. W. Moore, M. P. Moore, C. H. Newton, S. A. Peeler, William Reddick, Mrs. S. A. Saunders, Thomas South, McJ. Spencer, Thomas Thompson, Mrs. Maria Williams. **\$5**—Miss J. B. Boozer, W. H. Dinkins, James Gordon, A. C. White. **\$3**—Miss L. T. Bell, Mrs. Mary Crolley, G. R. Hause, R. B. Hayes, Miss Adna Johnston, John Matthews, Adam McClendon, Mrs. Anna Owens, Miss M. V. Williams. **\$2**—M. J. Hamilton, Smith Hubbard.

Payments.

It is with pleasure that we acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts paid on the Asbury Memorial Hall subscriptions between July 1, 1896, and February 1, 1897:

\$200—Andrew Longacre. **\$105**—Levi Gilbert. **\$100**—O. D. Becker (by Mrs. S. E. Haws), Bloomington, Ind., Sunday school (by W. B. Halstead), Bishop Earl Cranston, Michael Kaufman, J. Leak, J. J. McCabe, A. R. Miller, S. H. Prather, E. L. Santee, F. A. Soule, C. L. Spencer, W. C. Webb (by George Kessler), Mrs. Mary Wightman, J. O. Willson. **\$75**—G. H. Humason. **\$65**—M. R. Webster. **\$66.66**—E. W. Burr. **\$50**—A. B. Ames, C. W. Briggs, D. W. Clark, I. N. Dalby, L. M. Davis, D. A. Jordan, E. W. Ryan, I. E. Springer, C. B. Steele. **\$45**—H. A. Buchiel, G. H. McLaughlin, William Newkirk. **\$33**—C. C. Badl, S. O. Royal. **\$30**—G. W. Collier. **\$25**—J. K. Adams, C. E. Asbury, J. F. Bell, J. Braden, J. W. Crawford, W. L. Davidson, F. P. Doty, S. W. Horner, Stephen Jay, H. W. Key, E. S. Lewis, J. W. Mason, J. W. Price, F. B. Riddle, L. H. Shiveley, J. J. Smith, A. N. Spahr, A. W. Stalker, L. Timberlake, W. H. Wardell, H. B. Westervelt, T. H. Willis, C. E. Wing. **\$22**—G. L. Tutts. **\$20**—J. R. Colley. **\$17**—W. H. Barron. **\$16.33**—W. L. Slutz. **\$15**—T. M. Joiner, M. E. Ketcham, J. A. Lowry, C. M. Thompson. **\$10**—J. C. Arbuckle, A. B. Austin, H. E. Brill, A. L. Brokaw, Mrs. Ames Carl, M. E. Carley, Joseph Clark, J. L. Dalby, K. H. Elmsstrom, J. W. Gaddis, S. M. Gordon, J. W. Gorse, F. W. Harrop (by T. B. Bireley), F. W. Harrop (by T. B. Harrison), J. F. Hastings, W. B. Jackson, J. R. Jewitt, A. G. Johnson, C. L. Kalbins, H. D. Ketcham, J. D. Lea, W. L. McDowell, J. McDowdow, C. E. McKinley, J. F. Miller, H. W. Millisca, C. D. Munsey, J. P. Nide, N. A. Palmer, John Pearson, C. F. Peck, J. F. Pennington, J. E. Rudisill, W. S. Shepherd, T. B. Smith, W. A. Stephens, J. W. Thompson, E. Yager. **\$9.10**—W. M. Mason. **\$9**—J. B. Marsh. **\$8**—J. D. Darling, W. A. Wiaat. **\$7**—J. B. Westworth (by Albert Osborn). **\$6**—O. W. Berry. **\$5**—E. D. Barnett, A. Becks, D. I. Ewry, Jacob Hagner (by Albert Osborn), T. H. D. Harrold, P. E. Hoyt, G. M. Knapp, Dollie Lewis, A. M. McCullough, A. G. Newton, G. J. Piper, D. Stephenson (by Mrs. Jones' Sunday school class), J. T. Wigren. **\$4**—W. J. Jewett, O. C. Paxton, H. E. Wright. **\$3.34**—Clifford Jackson. **\$3.33**—Edna Browa. **\$3**—Maria Vinegar, R. C. Wilkinson, A. G. Yount. **\$2.50**—C. H. Taylor. **\$2**—C. L. Bare, B. Daniels, W. H. Evans. **\$1.66**—Florence Harris, Leah Taylor, Annie J. Williams. **\$1**—W. D. Gray, Eliza Harris.

Sociology.

We take the liberty of printing the following letter addressed to the Chancellor of the American University by Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg. The facts to which he calls attention should have wide circulation. What he urges is so in harmony with the plan of The American University, and with the efforts already made to secure funds for this special purpose, that we rejoice in these strong words from Dr. Stuckenberg. He knows whercof he speaks. His well-known work in this field, and well-improved opportunities for observation and study during a long residence in Berlin, add weight to his facts and arguments. Christian scholarship must purge this science of false materialism. It can only be done by specialists who are as scientific as the best, and at the same time Christian in spirit. Such men are among us. They need a "local habitation," and a livelihood while doing right here amid the immense facilities of Washington the great work suggested by Dr. Stuckenberg. Would that some noble hearted person might be moved by this letter to equip such a department in The American University. Consider well his words.

"MY DEAR SIR: I am anxious to have Sociology as scientific as possible and yet Christian in spirit established in our institutions of learning... A visit to Washington some months since convinced me that no other place in this country offers equal facilities for the study of the subject from the American point of view. The Government with its various departments, the numerous collections of natural and ethnological interest, the cosmopolitan character of the city, all point to Washington as the place for our greatest school of Sociology.

"It was suggested that I write [elsewhere] * * * ; but I thought it better to address you. Perhaps it is useless, since you may have fully considered the matter in connection with the University. But in case you have not, will you do me the favor to weigh carefully the reasons for giving special prominence to that most important subject? The Smithsonian Institution and National Museum are full of treasures for investigating the development among the Aborigines, a matter which has received too little attention. In your city the history of the white man, and of our Government, can also be most advantageously studied.

"Vigorous measures ought to be taken to rid the study of sociology of the materialism which has entered the literature on the subject. * * * This evil can be met by a sound philosophy, and it ought to be met soon.

"Pardon me for troubling you. I am sure the matter I present is not foreign to your thoughts. With many others I look forward with deep interest to the establishment and equipment of a great American University in Washington. Success to you in your grand undertaking, and may you see your way clear to give particular prominence to sociological studies.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. H. W. STUCKENBERG."

Thanks.

Especial gratitude is felt by the University authorities to Dr. Richard Wheatley and the Harpers, for the finely illustrated article in the Christmas number of *Harper's Weekly*.

umes on the "Warfare of Science and Theology," makes a desperate attack on the Church, and would take all education out of her hands. His pupil, Dr. Jordau, a graduate of Cornell, follows his master. Mr. E. P. Powell, after eulogizing Michigan University in the *Forum*, says, "the transfer of our educational system from Church to State must be completed." Prof. Ely, of Wisconsin, says, he would not sweep all the Church institutions out of existence, because we confront not a theory, but a condition. His theory is that the Church university ought not to be. These are only illustrations.

We are not surprised that friends of Church institutions, who did not object when large grants were voted to the States to found Agricultural Schools, are now stirred up when presidents and professors in these schools, that are trying to be universities, join certain men in privately-endowed institutions in an attack on Church universities. The article of Dr. Hammond, and a recent pamphlet of Dr. Goodwin, attacking the State University of Indiana, are samples of what may be expected on the other side.

The root difference between the two classes of institutions is, that one is *religious* and the other *secular*. It is not fair to put it as a conflict between Church and State. Protestants in America, and they are the Church in this country, agree and insist that the State give all the education necessary to good citizenship, and make all the scientific investigation necessary to the general welfare. Neither of these warrant a State university. They do warrant the public school, and such work as is being done by the Departments at Washington.

The full purpose of a university, as respects the student, is two-fold—it is personal and practical. The practical side includes all training for work, whether for a trade, a profession, or as a specialist. We can not admit that the State owes this to the individual. If it owes it to one, it owes it to all. It ought, then, at once to make provision for this university training as universal as the public school. This is impossible, yet anything less is partial, and is the robbing of the many to favor the few. Some of our State universities, which have free scholarships, are now conducted on a sort of limited "free lunch" system, to which only a few can be admitted. This partiality is unjust. Furthermore, this whole system of the State giving free, special, practical training, is a species of socialistic paternalism, for which America certainly is not ready. Is no responsibility to be left to parents or the individual, or to that brotherly helpfulness which develops philanthropists?

The stress of the argument, however, turns on the personal result in the student. Any college or university training that does not produce an ideal manhood is a failure. It is not only likely that the man will otherwise be practically worthless, but also injurious to himself and to society.

What is the ideal manhood? In spite of the blatant howlings of a few sceptics, and the sneers of a few materialistic scientists, we assert that this is a Christian country, and that the ideal manhood is a Christian manhood. It is a religious manhood in the best sense of the word. This carries Christian morality with it, all Christian motives and aspirations.

The State university is secular. In this country it

must be. We have no State church. There is no form of religious service that is not of a denominational type. But the denominational can not be recognized in a State institution. There can be no form of religion recognized. Individuals may be religious. The institution can not be. It is secular. As a necessary result, its atmosphere and its influence will be secular. The ideal it ever upholds will be secular. The divorce of intellectual and religious life will be recognized. The result in its students will be secular. A secular manhood is the harvest of State universities. There may be exceptions, but this is and will be the rule.

Here is the *raison d'être* for the Church university. It will be as liberal in its scientific investigations and training, as broad in its philosophical research and instruction, as impartial in its historical and social studies, as thorough in its literary ideals and work, and as practical in its professional equipment of men as the State university, while at the same time it supplies the religious ideal, atmosphere, and spirit that tend to produce the ideal Christian manhood.

It is not simply because of its "other-worldliness" that the Church insists on this ideal Christian manhood, and hence on institutions of learning that tend to produce it; nor is it because it means men who will be a help to the life and power of the Church; but because it believes this type of manhood is the only safe one in this life, the best one for all trades and professions. Such a manhood, other things being equal, ends in the best laborer, tradesman, citizen, scientist, linguist, historian, litterateur, philosopher. An ideal Christian manhood means better society and a higher civilization. This is not a matter of theory with the Church, but of conviction, yea of "*conscience*," and she "could no more abandon" her work of higher education, "even under the ban of the State, than she could her work of evangelization."

There is coming to the front another reason why the Church must continue her work of higher education. She is waking as never before to her duty to society. It is not enough to evangelize individuals, she must Christianize society. Society can not be Christianized as the individual may, by evangelistic appeals. It can only be done by the leavening of all social life with Christian ideals, Christian ethics, the Christian spirit. The Church has been trying to infuse the Christian spirit into secular ideals and ethics. The process and results are neither one satisfactory. The former is slow, and the latter is the old story of new wine in old leathern bottles. The ideals and ethics of society must be changed. This can only be done by education. If society is to be Christian, the education must be Christian.

We were pleased to note some time ago that the president of one of our leading universities had planned for work in this realm of ideals. The distinction between the secular ideal and the Christian ideal of man and of society is profound, and lies at the bottom of much that is wrong in men and society to-day. The State is secular. It acts from the secular standpoint. Under the American theory of government it can not be otherwise or do otherwise. If the secular State, then, is to teach ideals and ethics, how can these be other than secular?

What is the State ideal of man? A man of this life, who does not violate civil law, who discharges the duties of citizenship by voting (not much matter how), by

holding office if wanted or if he can get it, by fighting for his country when endangered. He is a *good* citizen in the view of the State. He may be better, but the State can not require it. Is this to be the ideal of manhood in our universities? Of course it will be denied. Certainly the individuals making up faculties in State universities appreciate a higher ideal and would commend it. But has the State a right to demand anything higher, is the question; if not, what right has the State university to demand anything higher? Can the stream rise above the fountain? The State is limited to the secular, and the State university has no right to transcend that limit. That is why, as Mr. Bryce says, the students of State universities "are subject to very little discipline."

The State theory of ethics can be no higher. It has no right to consider a man's relations to God, or the *Christian* scheme of right and wrong, let alone the gospel law of love for his neighbor as for himself. The State is political, utilitarian, economical, selfish in its ethics. Has the State university a right to be otherwise? "The State," says Dr. Hammond, "when it leaves the Christian element out of ethics, is forced back upon the principles of Hobbes, Hume, Spencer, and Mill. Right is right, for no better reason than that of custom or the sanction of the State, and if these should change, wrong might with equal propriety become right, and right wrong." The practical ethics of the people will not rise above the theory that is in the common mind. Until the ideals and ethics of the people are Christianized, society can not be.

O, but, says some one, the State universities will leave this whole realm of ideals and ethics to the Church; they are not particular about it. Exactly. They are not particular about it. But the Church is. Education with no ideals of manhood! Education with no ethics! An education that ignores the whole religious element in man's nature is bad enough, but if the whole realm of ethics and ideals be omitted, what sort of *human* creature will be produced?

The State university, if it is to be as secular as the State, can not give the education a Christian country, a Christian society demands. The Church alone can do this, and must do it. Her colleges and universities must give us men and women of the highest Christian ideals, grounded in the most thorough Christian ethics, that these may everywhere permeate society. Then may come that social revolution, or better, evolution, that will usher in a society Christian in spirit and fact.

B.

Of Interest.

Two events of general public interest, besides the inauguration of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States, will soon occur in Washington. The Corcoran Art Collection is now being moved from the old gallery to its fine, new, marble home. It is hoped this will be ready for inspection by the public during inauguration week.

The Congressional Library building is receiving its finishing touches. It will not be entirely completed this month, and we judge that all the books can not be put on the shelves for some little time. But the magnificent structure, the finest in this country, and of its kind the finest in the world, is open to visitors, and will probably be open for use before we issue our next COURIER.

Gifts and Bequests.

Who will put The American University at the head of this list in the next number of the COURIER? There is no equal opportunity for an educational investment anywhere on earth.

The *Chicago Tribune* records gifts to benevolent institutions in the United States in sums of \$10,000 or over for the year 1895, showing a total of \$29,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 over the gifts in 1894. Of gifts less than \$10,000 each, it is estimated that the sum would be nearly \$15,000,000.

William Hoyt, Esq., added \$10,000 to the General Endowment Fund of Wesleyan University during the past year.

Miss Huldah Keeney, of South Manchester, Conn., who died recently, aged eighty-four years, willed \$2,000 to East Greenwich Academy.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians has raised \$50,000 to endow a chair of Irish Literature in the Catholic University of America.

Major R. W. Millsaps has lately added \$10,000 to his former gifts to the Millsaps Methodist College, Jackson, Miss. This makes the aggregate of his contributions to this institution more than \$80,000.

The late Godfrey H. Paysant, of Windsor, N. S., left \$100,000 to the Acadia College to endow new chairs, one of them in theology.

Joseph W. Harper, one of the founders of the publishing firm of Harper & Bros., who died July 21, 1896, bequeathed \$5,000 to Columbia College.

A wealthy woman has just given \$750,000 in cash to Yale University.

The son and daughter of the late H. O. Houghton have given \$100,000 for a new chapel at Wellesley College.

Mrs. Julia Bradley, of Peoria, Ill., gives the University of Chicago over \$2,000,000 on condition that a branch school shall be built at Peoria. It will be called the Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

The will of the late Nathan T. Graves, of Syracuse, N. Y., makes Syracuse University a beneficiary to the amount of \$10,000, the income to be applied to a lectureship on missions, which will perpetuate the course to which Mr. Graves annually for some years past gave \$500.

Subscriptions to the fund for the new museum of science and art for the University of Pennsylvania have been received to the amount of \$180,000.

Mr. J. T. Morton has promised to give \$20,000 toward the new Kafir College in Caffaria, Africa, an institution of the Moravian Church.

The late Dr. James Marshall bequeathed \$5,000 to Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, of which institution he was president at the time of his death.

Sir Donald Smith, the distinguished philanthropist, now Canadian High Commissioner to London, has given \$2,000,000 to found a woman's college in Montreal. Sir Donald is a Scotchman, and must now be more than eighty years old. His gifts to Canada, where he has made a fortune, of which none but himself knows the magnitude, amount, with the last, to more than \$5,000,000.

By the will of George W. Wales, recently admitted to probate at Boston, the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts are to receive \$30,000, payable on the decease of his widow, together with all his books on pottery, painting, glass, engraving, and architecture, and many valuable paintings.

Mr. B. N. Faren has given \$10,000 to the free Museum of Sociology and Art of the University of Pennsylvania.

A gift of \$1,000 has lately gone from Miss Caroline W. Bruce, of New York, to the director of the Lick Observatory.

President Gobin, of De Pauw University, announces that a friend of the university from Evansville, Ind., has given \$50,000 to the endowment fund of the institution.

The late August Wendt, of Newton, Iowa, left \$4,000 to Lutheran institutions.

The late Patrick Burke O'Brien, of New Orleans, bequeathed \$150,000 to the Catholic University at Washington, and \$10,000 to the Jesuit College of New Orleans.

Vice President elect Hobart has given \$5,000 to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., his alma mater.

The widow of Baron Hirsch, of Vienna, has resolved to present about \$400,000 to the Pasteur Institute, as a memorial to her husband.

The will of Ellen Thurston, of Brooklyn, N. Y., bequeaths to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, \$10,000, and to the Tuskegee Normal School, \$3,000.

At a meeting of the board of governors of the New York Living in Hospital, a letter was read from J. Pierpont Morgan offering to erect a new building for the institution to cost \$1,000,000.

Ex-Mayor Matthew G. Emery, treasurer of The American University, has given a \$12,000 parsonage to the Metropolitan Church, Washington City.

Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson, of Cambridge, England, two widowed sisters who are celebrated for the discovery of Biblical manuscripts on Mount Sinai, have given a site and £20,000 for the Presbyterian college to be removed from Bloomsbury, London, to Cambridge. It is this Mrs. Lewis whose article entitled "What Language did Christ Speak?" is one of the most important contributions to the *Christmas Century*.

The will of Miss Sarah Martin left an estate estimated at over \$100,000, and made bequests as follows: Hampton Institute, of Virginia, \$2,000; Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa., \$2,000; Burrell School, Selma, Ala., \$1,000.

The will of Charles Willard, of Battle Creek, Mich., the eccentric bachelor, bequeaths \$40,000 to be expended in the erection of a library building; \$40,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association building, and \$40,000 to the Baptist College at Kalamazoo.

It is stated that Baroness Hirsch will give another 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000) to build a hospital for consumptive children on the Riviera.

Alfred Noble, the inventor of dynamite, and whose death in Sweden we chronicled recently, left a fortune of \$10,000,000 to Stockholm University. He was the son of an eminent Swedish engineer.

The city of Paris has recently voted a sum of \$2,000,000 for the establishment of homes in Algeria, Tunis, and Corsica for the consumptive patients of the metropolitan hospitals. The homes are to be arranged in accordance with the new theories concerning the necessity of isolating patients in the last stages of the malady from those who are not altogether beyond the hope of recovery.—*New York Tribune*.

American Beneficence.

The *Chicago Tribune* presents an interesting exhibit of the aggregate amount of money given by private individuals to American educational and religious institutions, to charities of various sorts, libraries, hospitals, museums, etc., during the last year. The total is \$33,670,120, which is a gain of \$4,000,000 over 1895, and of \$13,000,000 over 1894. In view of the fact that these figures do not cover any gifts smaller than \$1,000, the real amount is not given, but must be far in excess of that stated.

Field Flowers.

This is the name of a beautiful souvenir of Eugene Field, the beloved poet of childhood. It is a selection of beautiful poems, handsomely illustrated by thirty-five well known artists. The proceeds of the sale are to be applied toward the erection of a monument, and the support of his family.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the *COURIER*. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

Donated to the Library.

PROF. J. H. WOLMAN, PH. D.—First German Book, 1880. Second German Book, 1881. An Elementary German Grammar, 1867-1895. A Complete German Grammar, 1868-1881. An Elementary German Reader, 1873. A Collegiate German Reader, 1873. A Manual of German Conversation, 1870. First French Book, 1883. Second French Book, 1882. Grammaire Française, 1883. Le Questionnaire, 1884. L'Echo de Paris, 1870-1881.

This is a series of Language Text-books, after what is called the Natural or Pestalozzian Method, and has been used in many schools throughout the country. It has become widely known as the Chautauqua Language Series.

REV. JOHN H. PITEZEL, ALBION, MICH.—The Methodist Review, 14 volumes, 1810 to 1850, bound, and 8 volumes, 1853 to 1861 (excepting 1856 and one number of 1859), unbound. Lights and Shadows of Missionary Life, 1883. Sure Leaves from the Budget of an Itinerant, 1861. The Backwoods Boy, 1859. The Old Paths, 1885.

The last four volumes are by the donor, and are chiefly biographical of a man who lived and toiled in the days when the itinerant was all that the word means.

MISS MARTHA A. HUNTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Classic and the Beautiful from the Literature of 3,000 years, 1895.

This is an effort to give a sort of University extension course in the best literature of the world by making brief selections from authors and orators. There are five volumes, finely bound and illustrated.

A FRIEND IN NEW YORK STATE.—Paley's Evidences, 1819. Hugh Miller's Foot-Prints of the Creator, 1857. Life and Times of Herod the Great, by William M. Willett, 1860. Mission of Inquiry to the Jews, 1839. Planetary and Stellar Worlds, by O. M. Mitchell, 1848. Tupper's Works, 1851. Paley's Theology Illustrated, 1848. My Schools and Schoolmasters, by Hugh Miller, 1851. Parke's Philosophy of Arithmetic, 1859. The Fountain with Jets of New Meaning, by Andrew Jackson Davis, First Edition, 1870.

REV. M. A. MICHAELS, MUSCODA, WISCONSIN.—Practical Discourses Concerning the Christian Temper, 38 sermons, by John Evans, D. D., London, 1742. The Dignity of Human Nature, and other Tracts, 1762.

REV. HILES C. PARDOE, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.—Byrne Bronson's Building, 1881. Up the Susquehanna, 1895. Beyond the Ruts, 1885.

Presented by the author. The first is an interesting story illustrating the principles of Honor, Truth, and Purity; the second, a series of summer letters on the Susquehanna from the Chesapeake Bay to Otsego Lake.

THE MASSEY FAMILY, TORONTO, CANADA.—A very appropriate and beautiful "In Memoriam" of the Hon. Hart A. Massey, who died February 20, 1896.

The resolutions passed by so many different bodies attest the high esteem in which this generous Christian man was held in all the circles of life he touched.

EUGENE FIELD MONUMENT COMMITTEE.—Field Flowers, a beautiful souvenir of the "beloved poet of childhood." It is a work of art, a rare collection of drawings illustrating some choice selections. The proceeds of the volume are to help the family and erect a monument. Send one dollar for a volume.

MR. S. R. BADGLEY, CLEVELAND, O.—A souvenir of the work of this architect so distinguished for his success in church building. We congratulate him on the exhibition he is able to make.

MR. STEPHEN H. EMMENS.—The Argentaurum Papers, being some remarks concerning Gravitation, in which the author, Dr. Emmens, claims to have found some defects in the mathematical reasoning establishing the Newtonian doctrine of gravitation, and to have established a doctrine of gravitating centres.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.—Official Record of the Union and Confederate Navies, vol. 3, by Lieut.-Commander Rush, under direction of Secretary Herbert, 1896. Secured by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Division of Botany, Vol. III, No. 8, Flora of the Black Hills of South Dakota. Office of Experiment Stations, Vol. VII, No. 8, Experiment Station Record and Dietary Studies at University of Missouri. Division of Statistics, Report No. 111, Crop Report for September, 1896. Bulletin No. 11, Farm Animals of the U. S. Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, Bulletin No. 9, Bordeaux Mixture; Bulletin No. 19, Copper Sulphate and Germination; Bulletin No. 11, Restriction of Plant Diseases. Bureau of Animal Industry, Bulletin No. 13, Tuberculosis Investigations. Office of Road Inquiry, Bulletin No. 20, Traction Tests; Farmers' Bulletin No. 11, Fowls; Care and Feeding. Division of Entomology, Circular No. 16, The Larger Corn-Stalk Borer.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Venezuelan Boundary—General Arbitration, being the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain.

VARIOUS PAMPHLETS.—The Old College and the New, by Charles W. Dabney, University of Tennessee. The Cap and Gown in America, by G. C. Leonard. Annual Report of American Bible Society, Progress, Vol. II, No. 1. Impressions of American Methodism, by Rev. R. Crawford Johnson, D. D. The New Crusade, Vol. III, No. 5. Randolph-McDon System of Colleges, illustrated. Advice to Young Men, and Nacoochee and its Surroundings, by George W. Williams. Souvenir of the General Conference, 1896. Twenty-first Annual Report of Board of Commissioners, Boston. Expression, S. S. Curry, Boston. Lassel Leaves, The Dickinsonian, Vanderbilt Observer, Old Testament History, by George W. Pease. Vedantism, read before the American Society of Comparative Religion, by Rev. T. J. Scott, D. D., Baselle, India. The Christian Evolution of Man, by Prof. Henry Stahl, Parkersburg, Va. Heating and Ventilation of Senate Wing of the Capitol, Washington, D. C. Eighty years of the Public Schools of Washington, D. C.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.—Historical Sketch of the School of Theology.

YALE UNIVERSITY.—Studies from the Yale Psychological Library.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—Annual Report of the President.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.—Bulletin XV.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.—Bulletin, Vol. VII, No. 4.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 3.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY.—University Quarterly. The Limitations of the Compositions of Verbs with Prepositions in Thucydides, by Prof. David H. Holmes, Ph. D.

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.—II. Genus of Sebastodes. III. The Fishes of Puget Sound. IV. New Mallophaga.

Millionaires' Gifts to Colleges and Universities.

The following gifts, exceeding one million of dollars each, have been given by individuals to educational institutions in America: Stephen Girard, to Girard College, \$8,000,000; John D. Rockefeller, to Chicago University, \$7,000,000; George Peabody, to various foundations, \$6,000,000; Leland Stanford, to Stanford University, \$5,000,000; Asa Packer, to Lehigh University, \$3,500,000; Charles Pratt, to the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, \$2,700,000; Paul Tulane, to Tulane University, New Orleans, \$2,500,000; Isaac Rich, to Boston University, \$2,000,000; Jonas G. Clark, to Clark University, Worcester, Mass., \$2,000,000; the Vanderbilts, to Vanderbilt University, \$1,775,000; James Lick, to the University of California, \$1,600,000; John C. Green, to Princeton, \$1,500,000; William C. DePauw, to DePauw University, \$1,500,000; A. J. Drexel, to the Drexel Industrial School, \$1,500,000; Leonard Case, to the Cleveland School of Applied Sciences, \$1,500,000; Peter Cooper, to Cooper Union, \$1,200,000; Ezra Cornell, and Henry W. Sage, to Cornell University, each, \$1,100,000; \$1,000,000 by President Low, to Columbia College.—*The Christian Financier*.

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Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

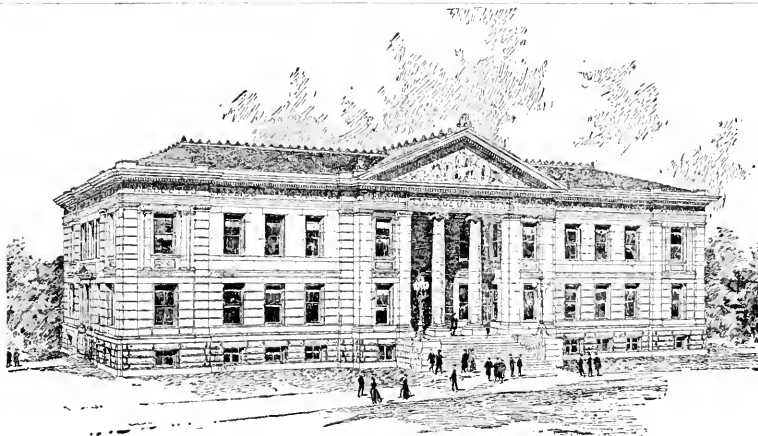
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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1897.

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The College of History.

We are glad to report that the work on this building progresses satisfactorily month by month. It was expected by the contractor that the roof would be well under way, if not completed, by this time. There has, however, been a delay in the cutting of the marble for the cornice and gables, for which no one is directly responsible. It led the contractor to report that while he could complete the building by October 1, 1897, it would be better not to hurry it.

The walls should have more time to come to their permanent condition before plastering, and the plastering should have more time to dry in the progress of the interior finishing. The Building Committee extended the time of contract, so that it now calls for the completion of the College by January 1, 1898.

The cornice is now in position, and the four heavy blocks of marble at the corners of the gables, each weighing seven tons, are in their places. The roof timbers begin to rise over the beautiful structure. The capstone will be set before our next COURIER is issued.

The College, on its lofty hill, is visible for long distances, and its praise is on the lips of all visitors.

The cheapness of the building is a marvel to those who study its material and construction. No changes have been made in the original plans that will add to the cost. The contract was let for \$158,600. The building will be completed for that amount.

The report of the Chancellor to the Board of Trustees showed that \$150,000 had been subscribed toward the erection of the College of History. On account of the financial depression, a part of this will not be available for payments coming due during the summer and autumn. Also that it is necessary to provide for some other expenses, as of architect, superintendent, grading, and drainage. A good friend, who has already given \$10,000, offered to give \$10,000 more in six months from date, on condition that \$65,000 additional were in the Treasurer's hands in cash on that day. Another trustee agreed to give \$5,000, and other amounts aggregating \$650 were announced. This will give a splendid impulse to other gifts, and the officers expect to secure the entire \$75,000 in six months from date. The names of these friends, as well as of others who have given toward the College of History, will be announced in due time. Will you help?

Trustee Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of The American University was held in Washington, May 5, 1897. There were present Bishops Thomas Bowman of Evanston, Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo, Charles C. McCabe of Fort Worth, and John F. Hurst of Washington; Drs. A. J. Palmer of New York, Charles W. Buoy of Philadelphia, Charles H. Payne of New York, and D. H. Carroll of Baltimore; Chaplain W. H. Milburn of the United States Senate; Hon. William Connell of Scranton, Hon. M. G. Emery of Washington; and Messrs. John E. Andrus of New York, Benjamin F. Leighton, C. C. Glover, and John E. Herrell, of Washington.

Mr. John E. Andrus, President of the Board, presided with easy tact, and helped on the accomplishment of a large amount of important business. The Chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, reported on the satisfactory progress in the erection of the College of History, on the gift elsewhere mentioned of \$55,000 toward the endowment of the College of History, and on the efforts made toward the opening of the De Peyster Sanatorium for Consumptives, at Millbrook, N. Y.

Action was taken by the Board which, it is expected, will result in the opening of the Sanatorium in the near future. A scholarship was established in the name of the donor of the \$55,000, additional to former gifts, the beneficiaries of which are to be nominated by the donor during natural life.

The Vice-Chancellor reported on the condition of the various funds, the collections for the last six months, and the receipt of the \$3,000 on annuity elsewhere mentioned. The annuities were approved by the Board.

The Treasurer's report showed all bills and expenses paid up to date.

Mr. Benjamin F. Leighton, for a committee, reported By-Laws and Regulations governing the Board of Trustees and the officers of the Board, also concerning the duties of the officers of the University, and after careful discussion and amendment they were adopted. Regulations were also adopted concerning moneys received on annuity, insuring the perfect security of these funds and the payment of the annuities during the lifetime of the annuitants.

A plan of the grounds of the University, showing especially the proposed location of buildings, was approved, and a committee appointed for the adjustment of certain boundary lines, so that Nebraska avenue may soon be opened along the south side of the campus.

The spirit of the meeting was most excellent and hopeful. It is felt with all confidence that with the improvement of financial conditions throughout the country the development of the University will surpass what has been the expectation of its most sanguine supporters.

Words of Cheer.

Kind words always cheer on the toilers in a good cause. Such expressions are frequently received, and are always appreciated. We quote from Dr. Kendig, and take this opportunity to thank all.

"MY DEAR BISHOP HURST: I congratulate you and American Methodism on the success attending the laying of the corner stone of the first of the buildings of the great American University. May God in his goodness and wisdom graciously open the way for the speedy following of all the others. I wish I could pay for *two* of them!"

Your brother,

A. B. KENDIG."

Notes.

Lord Roseberry's income is over \$1,000,000 a year.

The annual income of the Pope is said to be \$2,000,000.

Dr. Nansen will lecture in this country next fall.

In its sixty-years' history Mt. Holyoke Seminary has had nearly 8,000 students.

Sarasate, the violinist, has a violin for which he has been offered \$30,000.

The Standard Oil dividend, payable June 15, will be 20 per cent. this year to that date.

A historic relic, the original log of the *Mayflower*, which is now in the possession of the diocese of London, will be given by that body to the State of Massachusetts.

"Even in 1824 no student in Yale College could make an utterance against the wrongs of slavery in a college essay or oration without incurring the risk of insult and even of violence."

Herbert Spencer has declined the offer of Cambridge University to make him a doctor of science, on the ground that he has always refused to accept such honors.

Hamline University celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Bishop Hamline May 10.

Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., has been made a weather signal station by the Weather Bureau.

Switzerland has seven universities, or one to every 428,570 inhabitants, and Germany twenty-two, or one to every 2,856,360. Russia has a university for every 10,000,000 only. And the United States — ?

The New York *Sun* says in commenting upon the President's address at the dedication of the Grant tomb: "With the exception of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Major McKinley is the best occasional speaker we have had in the White House since the war."

The University of Vermont has a new science building which is soon to be fully equipped with chemical, physical, and biological apparatus.

Sir Archibald Geikie, the eminent geologist, who is Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, lectured at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, the Brooklyn Institute, and before the scientific bodies of Washington, D. C.

The first beefsteak that ever reached Circle City, Alaska, sold for \$48 per pound a few weeks ago. The steak consisted of a ten-pound piece of beef that was slaughtered at Forty-Mile Creek and was packed at that place and shipped 250 miles to Circle City.

\$55,000.

Since the last issue of the COURIER a friend has put into the hands of Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor of The American University, \$5,000 in cash and \$50,000 in securities that are a little above par and bearing five per cent. interest. This gift is the more highly appreciated because it is in addition to previous gifts made by this same friend, whose name must not be given to the public.

The purpose of the gift is specified as for the endowment of the College of History, the cash being intended to pay the salary of a professor until the income from the other gifts will provide therefor.

This insures that for all time a scholarly and Christian man shall be at work in The American University as the representative of this benevolent donor. Who can measure the influence of this gift as we think of the personal touch and scholarly inspiration of such a man on the most cultured and, hence, the most influential young people of all the coming generations? Surely many will arise and call this friend blessed.

Are there not others who wish to share in this privilege of having a representative in some one of the faculties of this new institution? We have urgent letters from scholarly men that The American University should give special attention to Sociology, covering all the social questions of the day, and to the Science of Government, including Economics and politics as viewed from a positively Christian standpoint.

Here are opportunities to set influences at work that will not only tell on individuals trained in the University, but also upon the whole nation. Why should we insist on special training for the professions, and choose, in a haphazard way, whether trained or untrained, the men who are charged with the responsible duties of government? Christian citizenship is one of the watchwords of the hour. Christian statesmen—men trained in statesmanship under Christian influences, so that they will look at all public questions from a Christian standpoint—are necessary to give effect to Christian citizenship.

All this work may be, should be, associated with the study of history in The American University. Who will endow the chairs, and set the men at work?

\$2,000.

The gift of this amount on annuity to the University by an active member of one of our Conferences is not only a wise provision for the future of his natural life, but will be of great help to the University in which he believes so thoroughly. There are many persons who have moneys invested in various forms, and who care only for a reasonable interest during their lives, who might well follow this donor's wise and benevolent example.

\$1,000.

A check for one thousand dollars on annuity was received a little time ago from Rev. Asbury Lowrey, D. D., an honored servant of God who is waiting in physical weakness for the coming of the heavenly chariot. His mind keeps its well-known freshness and power. His faith and trust are an inspiration to all who see him. He is not idle. His eye is on the Church he loves. His heart is in the triumph of a spiritual and holy Christianity. The following letter is a bugle blast that might well stir the heart and increase the gifts of the whole Church. It has been said that the only *raison d'être* of an educational institution being under Church leadership may be summed up in one word—Religion. Read this letter and think:

"DEAR BROTHER BELLER: I give this thousand dollars from my small resources in hope that The American University will ere long furnish to students a most thorough post-graduate course and thus supersede the necessity of sending our sons, especially those designed for the ministry, to finish their education in Germany, where they are quite sure to receive a rationalistic bias and to be smitten with a religious apathy.

"I know whereof I affirm. Near the Leipsic University, I have seen the old Kirke of Luther almost abandoned while the saloons and theatres were crowded to suffocation on Sunday. Lord, save our youth from such an atmosphere.

ASBURY LOWREY."

Indian Curio.

THE REV. H. M. HUGHS, of Chases Lake, New York, has sent to The American University a rare Indian curio found on the Buffalo Fork of the White River in Searcy County, Arkansas.

In last March it was shown to Prof. Mason, who has charge of the Department of Ethnology in the National Museum. He said "it is what is called a 'Banner Stone,' and that the Indians prize such stones highly and travel long distances to get them. It is used as an ornament and is considered 'good luck' to have one."

The Century Dictionary says the name "Bannerstone is sometimes given, not very aptly, to certain stone objects shaped like a small two edged axe, which are supposed to have been worn as ornaments in prehistoric times, or held in the hand as badges of authority. They have an eye for the insertion of a handle."

The Smithsonian Report of 1881, page 657, says "some banner-stones of striped slate have been found in Camillus, and one on Skaneateles Lake" [New York].

Thanks are due Bro. Hughs for this gift, and we hope that it will bring "good luck" to The American University.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

The following subscriptions were made by these heroic Conferences of the South about the date of the last COURIER. Were their spirit emulated by the laity everywhere, the \$10,000,000 asked for would soon be pledged.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER CONFERENCE, \$202.

\$20—R. O. Payne. \$15—S. H. Day. Mrs. J. J. Edwards, L. L. Fisher, C. M. Green, J. T. Lewton, L. S. Rider, J. H. Stoney, Mrs. J. C. Sullivan, Mrs. J. C. Teter, I. R. Vandewater. \$10—E. V. Blackman, G. W. Butler. \$6—J. H. Martin. \$2—Cash, J. E. Crippen. \$1—Winifred Payne, Miss Weaver.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE, \$1,151.

\$50—J. E. Wilson. \$30—N. T. Bowen, B. M. Pegues, G. W. White, B. F. Witherspoon. \$21—A. G. Kennedy, H. M. Murphy. \$15—Henry Baker, B. J. Boston, E. C. Brown, E. B. Burroughs, C. H. Dangerfield, J. L. Grice, J. W. Groves, C. V. Jacobs, W. R. Jervay, F. E. McDonald, J. E. Middleton, D. M. Minns, J. W. Moudrie, W. R. W. Palmer, Mrs. W. R. A. Palmer, E. M. Pinckney, E. W. Scrwen, Morris Stewart, W. S. Thompson, A. G. Townsend. \$12.50—R. L. Hickson (C. M. Wilder), J. E. Wilson (C. M. Wilder). \$12—C. C. Scott. \$10—E. W. Adams, H. C. Asbury, F. L. Baxter, W. B. Bowers, Benjamin Brown, C. R. Brown, J. A. Brown, J. L. Chestnut, J. W. Connelley, Absalom Cooper, Gauey Davis, W. M. K. Eaddy, E. W. Forrest, A. B. Franklin, B. G. Frederick, G. W. Gault, Jackson Gordon, M. V. Gray, W. Haltman, W. M. Hanna, A. D. Harris, P. D. Harris, A. H. Harrison, J. L. Henderson, R. L. Hickson, S. H. Jefferson, V. S. Johnson, W. H. Jones, D. H. Kearse, S. S. Lawton, Alfred Lewis, C. L. Logan, Joseph Lucas, H. H. Matthews, William McWillie, J. F. Page, C. C. Robertson, J. P. Robinson, J. R. Rosemond, J. S. Taylor, G. W. Williams. \$9—S. S. Butler, E. J. Curry, W. G. Deas, J. W. Dore, D. G. Johnson, J. E. A. Keeler. \$6—J. C. Burch, G. W. Cooper, B. S. Jackson, G. S. McMillan, G. F. Miller, A. B. Murphy, A. J. Robinson, D. J. Sanders, N. T. Spencer, L. L. Thomas. \$5—J. W. Brown, Scipio Green, W. H. Greer, J. H. Johnson, Wiley Littlejohn, I. E. Lowry, Jerry McLeod, J. D. Mitchell, M. M. Mouzon, F. W. Vance, J. W. H. Witherspoon. \$3—C. H. Daniels, I. H. Fulton, C. B. Lowrey, T. Macfarland, Washington Thomas, F. C. Weston, J. D. Whitaker. \$2—William Baker.

Payments.

It is with appreciative thanks that we acknowledge the receipt of the following payments on the Asbury Memorial Hall subscription between February 1 and May 18, 1897:

\$500—Philip Rising. \$100—T. N. Boyle, E. H. Burch, J. H. Caldwell (by G. W. Todd), J. S. Clark, Oliver Ege (by A. H. Ege), M. K. Foster, H. S. Goldey, S. A. Keen (by Mrs. S. A. Keen), J. A. Mellick (by John P. Mellick, \$25; Emily D. Mellick, \$25; Emma Mellick, \$25; Mary Mellick, \$25); T. B. Neely, C. J. North, L. W. Peck, John Thompson, W. H. Thompson, J. T. Van Burkalow, W. E. Yeager. \$83.34—R. Van Horne. \$66.67—Henry Spellmeyer. \$50—R. F. Bishop, F. S. Ellis, R. H. Gilbert, D. Haller, A. J. Hawks, G. A. Habbell, J. G. Robison, G. W. Townsend. \$36—Hosea Hewitt. \$35—W. C. Best, H. W. Hicks. \$33.34—Jacob Dickerson, J. Y. Dobbins, H. J. Hayter, Wallace MacMillan, F. B. Lynch, J. H. Robertson. \$30—D. F. Pierce, F. B. Riddle, William Ross. \$25—C. W. Baldwin, D. Y. Bronse, L. B. Brown, B. T. Callen, T. M. Furey, Fred. Gacks, C. A. Hill, G. H. Humason, R. H. Kelley, T. D. Littlewood, C. W. McPherson, D. S. Monroe, Richard Norris (by D. P. Miller), A. J. Palmer, J. N. Ramsey, G. E. Wood, R. Woodhams, C. T. Wyatt. \$20—B. C. Bascom, J. A. Matern, A. T. Mowbray, J. B. Westcott. \$18—James Carroll. \$16.75—L. C. Muller. \$16.67—A. A. Arthur, N. J. Brown, J. A. Cole, O. R. Cook, J. B. Faulks, S. Van Benschoten. \$16.66—C. S. Ryman, Nimrod Snoddy. \$15—C. V. Hartzell, M. E. Ketchum, L. A. Lowrey, O. H. Perry, J. S. Wickline. \$12—G. E. Ackerman. \$10—H. F. Cares, J. R. Colley, S. W. Horner, E. O. Howland, N. P. Kerr, A. McAllister, J. B. Quigg (by G. W. Todd), V. T. Rue, Charles Sheard, J. A. Shippe, W. Warren, D. H. Willis, E. Yeager. \$8.34—S. N. Behout, W. Chamberlain (by C. S. Ryman), Jay Dickerson, J. G. Johnson (by H. L. Simonson), F. A. Mason, W. L. McDowell, S. R. Rooney (by J. Krantz), J. J. Tim-

nus. \$8.33—T. S. Haggerty. \$7.50—J. L. King. \$6.67—J. B. Heard. \$6—J. L. Thomas. \$5—J. W. Adams, J. M. Andrews (by T. B. Cooper), P. W. Blackwell, J. W. Bradley, W. S. Coeyman, Wilmer Coffman, William Coleman, R. B. Collins, H. C. Glover, C. E. Hill, C. K. Ilick, H. J. Ilick, E. M. Jones, Mary Lautenschlager, S. J. MacCutecheon, R. A. Mellwain, J. B. Middleton, W. Martin, W. J. Passmore, G. P. Sarvis, R. L. Shurter, F. B. Stockdale, B. T. Strong, I. Townsend, W. M. Ward, A. S. Williams, E. Yager. \$4.17—J. R. Bryan. \$4—J. W. Patton, J. S. Todd. \$3.34—Fred. Bloom, S. C. Grove, B. M. Neill, J. F. Meredith. \$3.33—C. F. Hill, G. D. Price. \$3—William Ackroyd, D. C. Beltz, George Nixon. \$2.50—B. Reeve. \$2—A. H. Gibbs, C. L. Mann, G. W. Mann, J. M. Mason, J. H. Martin, D. L. McCartney, M. F. Parker, David Royal, A. T. Vandiver, E. S. Wear, James Williams, L. D. Williams. \$1.50—B. D. Lewis, L. H. Mixon, William Perry. \$1.33—James Yarnell. \$1.25—William Stricklen. \$1—H. D. Bird, H. J. Brown, William Greco, H. W. Jones, W. H. Jordan, S. S. Lawton, M. Melin, J. T. Poole, T. S. Rainis, J. T. Terry, W. T. Traummel, D. A. Wear, J. A. Webb, H. E. Wylie.

Books.

Thanks are due Rev's Gilbert, Stevenson, Delo and Williams for books mentioned in the column of Book Notices. We desire to express our gratitude also to Miss Olive B. Washburn for a fac simile of the Ulster County (N. Y.) *Gazette* of Saturday, January 4, 1800. It is from the estate of her grandfather, Rev. Elbert Osborne, of the New York Conference. The paper is in heavy mourning, and contains the official announcement of the death of George Washington.

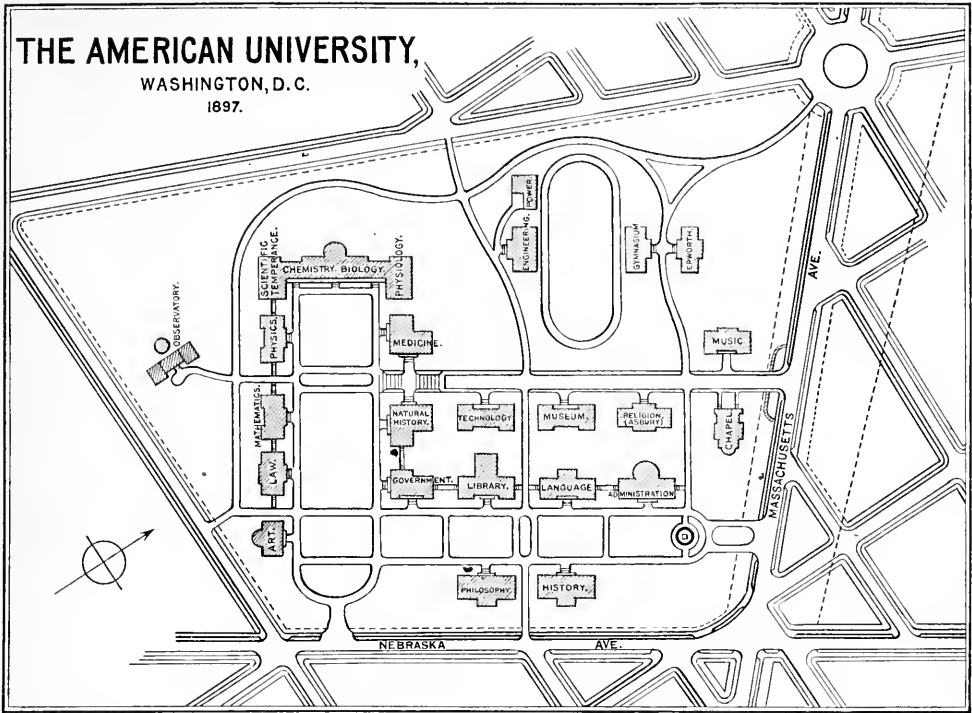
Study of History.

We are indebted to A. J. Faust, in the Catholic *Church News*, for the following quotation from the *Ave Maria*, another Catholic journal:

"It is pleasing to hear that our Methodist brethren propose to consecrate to history the first hall of their projected university at Washington. An admirable resolve. If Protestantism could be made to think seriously of its past, it would soon be occupying the anxious bench. Looked at it in the light of cold criticism Protestantism has contributed just two leading ideas to the world—the idea of private interpretation, which has made havoc of the people's faith; and the idea of divorce, which has made chaos of the people's morality."

We thank our good friends for the kindly approval of the College of History in The American University, but think we see reason in the reference to Protestantism for a study of the present and past by the writer in the *Ave Maria*. Protestantism has emphasized the right of private interpretation, but denies the effect said to have followed. It will be well for the *Ave Maria* to compare the "faith" of the people in Catholic countries with that in Protestant countries, as to its existence, intelligence and practical effect on benevolence and morality.

That Protestantism has "contributed" the "idea of divorce," is rather startling. Come now, was there no such thing in the world before the rise of Protestantism? Is there no mention of it in the Old or New Testament? Was there none of it in Rome about the time Christianity was planted there? Did the Popes never grant divorces, or the privilege of separation, to royal personages? We do not deny that the civil power is woefully lax on the divorce question, but suggest a fresh study of history to the *Ave Maria*.



Plan of Grounds.

The above cut exhibits in outline the plan for the arrangement of buildings on the grounds of The American University. It was adopted in its general features by the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1897. The details of walks, trees, shrubbery and decorations in the way of statues and fountains can not be shown on a plan of so small a scale. The College of History is 176 feet in length, and may be used as a scale of measurement. It is expected that grading will be continued during the year, and the planting of trees and shrubbery follow soon thereafter.

Notes.

Methodism is rich in men or it could not lose without embarrassment such noble workmen as Prof. Crooks of Drew Theological Seminary, Prof. Nelson of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Dean French of Syracuse University, and Dr. Williams, sometime ago President of Allegheny College. The resignation of Dr. L. R. Fiske, for twenty years President of Albion College, takes a striking figure from a place where he has wrought successfully.

The recent fire in Pittsburg emphasizes a lesson that should be heeded. There was quite a valuable historical collection belonging to the local Historical Society in the building that belonged to the Methodist Book Concern. It was totally destroyed. Some parts of it can never be replaced. Such collections should be more safely housed. Even more valuable collections in Indianapolis, Baltimore and New York are in business houses and in the midst of combustible material. They should be put in

buildings erected for such purposes, which, if not fireproof, should be practically so. We suggest the American University as a depository for some of these collections.

The San Francisco *Call* says that the taxation of churches, colleges and all benevolent institutions for the last twenty years in California has resulted in repressing charity, in turning many gifts to institutions outside the State, in placing heavy burdens on private educational enterprises, and crippling many others. Little encouragement is furnished for the maintenance of libraries, art galleries and museums. It is further declared that there is no State in the Union with such poor churches as are found in California, with an average tax of more than \$10 a month upon each.

A report from the scene of the work of the Egyptian Exploration Fund announces a somewhat important discovery. New Testament scholars have long been aware of the early existence of a document known as the "Logia [or oracles] of the Lord." It is referred to and commented on by an old writer named Papias, who, as he affirms, was intimate with those who had personally known and spoken with Christ. The only fragments of Papias known to us are those preserved by the historian Eusebius, who makes him to say: "So then Matthew composed the oracles [the Logia] in the Hebrew language and each one interpreted them as he was able." It is these oracles, or sayings, of Jesus which are alleged to have been found. The value of the find largely consists in the fact that the "Logia" are believed to be the source of the greater portion of the common matter in Matthew and Luke which has not been taken from Mark, and that they will throw light on the composition of the Synoptic Gospels, possibly bringing us "a step nearer the actual words of Christ."

Modern Education.

John Brisbane Walker, editor of *The Cosmopolitan*, has undertaken to bring together leading educators in the discussion of *Modern Education: does it educate?* The editor's introductory article is chiefly critical. He starts with the idea that the colleges are bound in tradition, and the men who control them steeped in tradition. "The pursuit of all mankind is happiness." That is the editor's dictum. He proceeds on the hypothesis that education is intended to bring men or women into a condition of mind and body best calculated to produce happiness. Does modern education do this? This is the question to be discussed, and this the standard by which modern methods of education are to be tested. He then suggests a scheme of education in groups under the headings, wisdom, life, science, language, accomplishments, business preparation, citizenship, the arts, manual training, taking them in the order of importance.

We do not accept Mr. Walker's dictum on the pursuit of all mankind, nor his hypothesis as to education. But he is trying to voice a widely-prevailing sentiment. Schools are springing up all about us that are totally unlike the college. They have no such ideals of culture. They only mean to train men how to get there in some special field of work. They are short cuts to a trade, a business, a profession, a social position, a means of happiness. As a help to get there, and to a share of the good things that add to the happiness of life, they seem to be a success. If the highest result of education is to bring a man into comfortable relations with his environment, they may help him to achieve it.

But, meantime, what becomes of the notion that a man's own inner self may be a fountain of blessedness—of happiness; that man only comes to his best by a struggle—a battle; that there is something nobler than being happy?

Were man simply an animal, this complete differentiation of education might be all right. The race-horse must have different training from the draught-horse. It matters little as to the outcome of the horse as a horse, if he is only fitted to do his work. He will go to the boneyard in due time, and there is an end of all things so far as the horse is concerned.

Modern education has a tendency full strong even in the direction of materialism. Some tendencies we may yield to for the general good as well as personal happiness. But other tendencies should be resisted, yea, even unto blood. Education should ever look beyond the mere practical aims of every-day life to what man should himself be. A symmetrical manhood, cultured after the largest and noblest ideals, should be the goal. The student's nature should be given such a trend in this direction that, in spite of the practicalities that would divert him, he may yet achieve this final end.

This will not be the result of the short cuts to success even though they bring happiness. They train to adaptability, perhaps, but do they to a large mastery? They begin to build on narrow lines, and the enlargement of life afterwards is but the building of a pyramid on its apex. The college of to-day is not a result of tradition in a fossilized sense. It has in its elements that result from large and wide experience.

Wonderful modifications have taken place since Spencer wrote his essays some forty years ago. Scientific

studies have been multiplied. Observation and experiment are emphasized. But he could not rule out literature, nor even the dead languages. The old humanists have yielded but a part of their power. Literature is the realm of ideals and cultures ideality. Language is the door into literature. He who climbs up some other way is never so much at home there. Greek may be winked at, but Greek holds the great ideals that might well help to mould the thought, the life, the religion, the government of to-day.

What is needed to-day is the most thorough college course for its general culture of body, mind and heart while giving a bird's-eye view of the world of knowledge; and this to be followed by as thorough a course in the university, where special training for life work shall be adapted to fit the graduate of general culture for the definite sphere in which he is to move. This will give a large manhood trained to a definite purpose. This is a tendency in higher education. Special schools are being grouped in university centers. This will elevate them. Isolated special schools of low grade may still be a necessity, for it is a sad fact that hundreds do not seem to be able to take the college course and then the university course. Still, this is the ideal. Dr. Walker's discussion will help it in the end.

University Struggles.

Many institutions of learning find themselves in financial trouble in these times. Their income has been cut down even where their endowments have not been impaired. The Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C., is not an exception. At the suggestion of the Trustees, Cardinal Gibbons has appealed, in the name of the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States, for a collection in all the dioceses throughout the country. The appeal is based on the fact of non-payment of promised endowments. The appeal of Johns Hopkins University to the citizens of Baltimore twice within two years for temporary relief, is cited as a similar case of need. They urge the fact that universities can not be made to pay. They must depend on endowments, or collections, as is the case with the University of Louvain, in Belgium. This appeal is significant. It appears to put the entire body of Catholics in this country unitedly behind the university. The university has depended on the private munificence of the wealthy, now it appeals to the public gifts of the many. It seems to make the whole hierarchy sponsor for the enterprise. All this may be helpful in the end. There is no doubt the university will continue to prosper.

We see that a bequest of \$150,000 from the estate of Col. Patrick B. O'Brien of New Orleans, has been paid to the Catholic University since Cardinal Gibbons wrote his letter, but we have no doubt the collection asked for will be taken throughout the Catholic Church of America.

Should not this be a lesson to our Protestantism to put itself unitedly behind its educational enterprises? They ought not to languish, nor to live at a poor, dying rate. As every member of a church is expected to do something toward the missionary work, so should every one do something to build and endow the institutions of learning that are responsible for the Protestant Christian education of the future.

Gifts and Bequests.

In addition to payments on old subscriptions, \$58,000 in cash and 5 per cent. interest-bearing securities now a little above par, has been received by The American University since the last issue of THE COURIER.

The widow of Sir Richard Wallace has left her art collection to the English nation. It is valued at \$1,750,000.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$40,000 to Mount Holyoke College for a new dormitory.

Madame Audifred has given \$170,000 to the French Academy of Medicine, of which the interest will be awarded, without regard to nationality, for the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis.

W. C. MacDonald, of Montreal, who has already given \$1,500,000 to McGill University, has just made a further gift of \$500,000 to that institution. Of this amount, \$450,000 is for the erection of a building for chemistry and mining and metallurgy, and for the endowment of chairs of architecture and mining and metallurgy.

Syracuse University has secured a loan of \$350,000 at 4½ per cent. from the Syracuse Savings Bank to build the new University block. Work was begun about the first of May.

A Barbara Heck Hall is to be added to Victoria University, to provide a home for young women in the University. About half the cost of it is provided for from the estate of the late H. A. Massey, and the Canadian Methodist women will raise about \$50,000 more.

The late Thaddeus Richardson, of Charlestown, Mass., left a bequest of \$2,000 to Doane College, Crete, Nebr.

Anson Chappell, of West Hartford, Conn., left \$3,000 each to Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia.

J. Pierpont Morgan has given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, an altar piece of silver repoussé and enamel. It represents the Madonna enthroned with four standing figures at her feet, and is copied from a painting by Perugino. The cost is about \$10,000.

T. A. Bondurant has signed an agreement to deed to Eureka College, at Eureka, Ills., property valued at \$20,000.

Mrs. F. A. Stevens, widow of the founder of Stevens Institute, New York, has just given to that institution property valued at about \$30,000.

Emily G. Heins, who died a short time ago, left \$5,000 to the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy.

Alfred Greenbaum of San Francisco gives a Semitic library of a thousand volumes to the University of California.

John Wanamaker gives \$30,000 for a V. M. C. A. building at Madras, India.

The late Judge B. R. Shelton, of Illinois, former member of the State Supreme Court, left by bequests \$100,000 to Williams College, his alma mater; and \$100,000 to Hampton Institute, Virginia.

The class of '85 of Wells College, of which Mrs. Cleveland is a member, will present their alma mater a beautiful stained glass window.

Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske gives \$140,000 to Barnard College for a dormitory, to be known as "Fiske Hall."

Prof. Moses C. White of Yale University has given to the Boston School of Theology a copy of the commentary on the New Testament by Malortus, the French Protestant and theologian and martyr.

Harvard class of '72 will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation this year by presenting a clock for the tower of Memorial Hall. This gift will cost \$6,000.

The University of Chicago has been given \$225,000, according to an announcement made by President Harper. The gift is the fulfilment of a pledge made by Mrs. Mary Esther Reynolds nearly five years ago.

President Low of Columbia University announced a few days ago at a meeting of the board of trustees of the University a gift to the institution of twelve lots of land in Brooklyn by Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Ludlow.

The Duc d'Aniane, recently deceased, gave the estate of Chantilly with its book and art treasures, valued at \$8,000,000, to France, notwithstanding he was twice expelled from the country.

The late Lewis Crozer, of Upland, Pa., bequeathed \$250,000 for a public library in Chester, Pa., and \$500,000 additional for a homeopathic hospital, with a home for incurables attached, in the same town.

Hon. H. W. Corbett, of Portland, has given \$10,000 to Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore., for the endowment fund.

The late Mrs. Mary Johnson, of New York City, bequeathed a large sum to Roman Catholic institutions.

Charles W. Fullerton, of Chicago, has given \$25,000 to the Art Institute of that city for the construction of a lecture hall.

Ex-Mayor Grace, of New York, his wife and son, have jointly set aside \$200,000 to found a training school for girls and young women.

By the will of Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman, late rector of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, \$50,000 is left to the endowment fund of St. Stephen's College at Annandale.

At a recent dinner of the alumni association of the New York University the announcement was made of a gift from Henry Morton of a thousand shares of stock of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company toward the erection of a proposed alumni building.

The will of the late William Drury, of Alledo, Ills., has been filed in the Mercer County Court and disposes of property estimated at \$1,000,000. The bulk goes to his wife, Vashti Drury. After her death the estate is to be sold and the proceeds divided into one hundred shares, ninety one of them to be devoted to the founding of an educational institution in Mercer County, Ills.

Mrs. E. B. Coxie has just given \$20,000 to Lehigh University to establish a fund in memory of her husband, Eckley B. Coxie, who was a trustee of the University, the income of which is to be devoted to the support of poor and worthy students.

It is reported that the Catholic University has received a legacy of \$150,000 from the estate of Mr. O'Brien, of New Orleans. The money will be used to endow three chairs, to be selected by the authorities of the University.

Barnard College receives a gift of \$140,000 to be used in erecting a building to be known as Fiske Hall.

The will of the late Prof. E. D. Cope bequeaths the entire estate of \$100,000 to the founding of a professorship of Paleontology in the University of Pennsylvania.

John Nicholson Brown, who has just given \$200,000 to the Providence Public Library Association for a new building, is the eldest son of the late John Carter Brown, who gave to Brown University its new library building and the land upon which it stands. The younger Mr. Brown is thirty three years old, lives in Newport, and is an earnest student of social and political questions.

"At the meeting of the Trustees of Stanford University Mrs. Jane L. Stanford surprised everyone present by announcing that she had made a deed of gift to the University, to take effect at her death, of the fine Stanford mansion on Nob Hill, San Francisco, with all its furnishings, paintings and other art works, the whole valued at \$1,000,000.

The memory of Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," is cherished by so considerable a body of Americans that we suppose there will be no difficulty in securing a very handsome sum in this country to be used in the establishment of a memorial to the creator of "Tom Brown." An American committee, consisting of such distinguished educators as President Eliot of Harvard, Dwight of Yale, and Low of Columbia, has been appointed to act in conjunction with the English committee.

Science of Government.

It is hoped that a department under this name may sometime be established in The American University. There is great need for it. Washington is the place for its habitat and work. The facilities are here. If there are men trained to man such a department, certainly they must be in the Government circles in this city. If they are not, there is the more need for the department, and the putting of scholarly men at work in this field. Good and wise men are thinking along this line, and inquiries already come to us concerning facilities for such study.

We take the liberty of quoting from a letter written by a prominent professor in Political and Social Science:

"It seems to me that in planning your University for the future, you ought to lay especial emphasis upon such subjects as are not likely to be considered adequately in the existing institutions at Washington, or in any possible National University of the future. If a Government University should be established, of course Natural Science would be the main subject to which it would give attention. Politics and Theology would naturally be excluded from the field of any Government-managed university.

"Now, the study of Politics in a scientific way and in a broad way is especially necessary at a center like Washington, and is especially necessary in the United States to-day. Would it not be possible for you to concentrate a large part of your attention upon this field, as one which is inadequately cultivated at present; one for the cultivation of which Washington offers special opportunities, and yet one which the Government would not probably cultivate as assiduously as it deserves to be cultivated, for the reasons which are manifest to a very superficial observer?

"Our State Universities as a rule have found great difficulty in dealing with political and economic questions as they ought to be dealt with, from the simple fact that the people in the community who hold one view, however erroneous it may be, are much opposed to contributing money to the support of antagonistic views, and it is not possible, therefore, to secure the fullest and freest discussions of such matters."

This letter emphasizes the need of such a department as we have named, and that it ought to be located in Washington. The tendency to secularism to-day makes such a department necessary. Secularism would divorce religion and education, religion and government. We believe in the complete divorce of State and Church. We believe religion is an essential quality in man, and that it is necessary, in its purest and highest form, to the best government and the highest education.

A world-wide and thorough study of religion in all its forms, and the faiths of the world, Christian and non-Christian, in their relations to individual culture and to government, would, we are sure, make the nation feel that religion must not be separated from education and government. Non-religious statesmen, and an irreligious people under an unreligious government is certainly not a very high ideal. It is the end, however, of secularism in individual life, in education, and so in government.

What was the effect of Buddhism and Brahmanism; what is the effect of Confucianism and Taoism, of Mohammedanism and Greek Christianity, of Romanism and

Protestantism, of scepticism and materialism on the governments of the world? Such a study would show the vital relation of religion to all forms of civilization and government, as well as to the ideals of individual life. The Christian religion, apart from all sectarian creeds and organizations, covets such a study and test.

University of Paris.

The old University ceased to be by order of Napoleon in 1808, and all institutions of advanced learning were grouped as the University of France. The University of Paris has been reorganized by the French Republic. Dr. Gilman, in the May "*Cosmopolitan*," calls attention to the addresses made at the inauguration last November:

"The addresses delivered on this important epoch in the educational history of France have just reached this country. They are worthy of this great occasion—brief they are, but full of enthusiasm and suggestion. An American turns to them with eagerness, to see the attitude that is taken, at the end of the nineteenth century, in one of the most ancient seats of learning, by the most enlightened men of a most enlightened state.

"The President of the University Council, Monsieur Gréard, the first speaker, after extolling the advantages of uniting in one body all the chairs of superior instruction, glories in the fact that the University of Paris is 'practical.' The 'lecture,' purely theoretical and mental, is now, he says, only a memory. No chair is without its laboratories. Even the faculty of letters has its ateliers. He reminds his hearers that, when the laboratories were introduced, thirty years ago, with their lofty flues, within the precincts of the Sorbonne, people called the school 'des hautes études'—the school of high chimneys! To-day nobody is surprised that the entire establishment is one immense usine or factory, marvelous in its adaptation to the diversity of scientific work. Like the science of nature, the moral sciences have become great schools of truth. None of the interests of society is foreign to them.

"Monsieur Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction, declared that the concentration in the university of subjects most diverse was intentionally designed to give to all students an opportunity to acquire that general knowledge which makes a truly cultivated man. The modern university does not propose to produce men who know everything, but know it badly; on the other hand, it does not expect to produce physicians who are nothing but physicians; or lawyers, humanists, savants, capable of devotion to merely a single branch of knowledge. That would be to reduce liberal education to education for a trade; and that, too, at a moment when, for those who are destined to trades, France is beginning to organize a system of liberal education.

"In both these discourses, as in that of Monsieur Lavisse, which was addressed particularly to the students, the dominant thought is the unity of knowledge, the value of an ascertained truth, and the importance of scientific methods of inquiry. The practical uses of knowledge are repeatedly emphasized, and the desirable adaptation of universities to the needs of the region in which they are placed receives attention. There is no dread apparent of the utilization of knowledge. On the other hand, the doctrine is emphatically put forth that

specialization must be based on a liberal preparation for higher work, and that inquiry, research, investigation are habits that should be developed by university education. In all this there is nothing new. It is only the restatement, with French clearness, of doctrines familiar to Americans, at a significant moment, when magnificent and well-equipped laboratories are provided, chiefly by the liberality of the City of Paris. However, the perusal of these speeches is not without suggestions as to the state of education in this country." * * * "Monsieur Rambaud congratulates his hearers that 'auditoriums' are no longer demanded but 'seminaries.' In the substitution of one word for another, the history of recent advances is recorded. So Monsieur Lavisse. He says to the students: 'The method of instruction has changed. Your masters are not, so much as they were, orators *ex-cathedra*. We have left our chairs, or if we remain there we speak in lower tones. We affirm less. We demonstrate; we show; we say to our scholars, hear, see, judge.'"

Degrees by Degrees.

As the time for the college commencements approaches there is heard a sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees that has reference to the conferring of honorary degrees. No doubt college trustees and faculties are already feeling the pressure of the friends of those who hope to be the recipients of the cherished honors. To the consideration of such college officers, the custodians of these much-sought-after degrees, the following paragraph from *The Christian Advocate* of Nashville is commended: "We hear that the Kentucky school—the Normal something or other—of which we spoke a few weeks ago as selling its degrees, is actually offering to bestow them on the installment plan. The charge for turning an untitled preacher into a Doctor of Divinity is fifteen dollars; for making him a Doctor of Laws, it is twenty-five. Five dollars must be paid down, and five dollars each month thereafter till the entire balance has been canceled. Whether interest is added to deferred payments, we are not prepared to say, but we are informed that liberal commissions are granted to agents. Would it not be well to maintain a due proportion in the whole business by conferring the degrees a letter at a time? The Rev. John Smith, L., would then mean that the clergyman in question had handed over the first five dollars; L.L. would signify that he had sent a second check; and L.L. D. would show that the whole transaction had been closed. Really it is a shame that such things should be tolerated among Christian men."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate*.

Gains and Needs.

President Gilman, in an article referred to above, outlines the gains in education in this country as, first, institutional—"observatories, laboratories, libraries, museums, halls of assembly, lecture rooms, and lodging houses have sprung up as if by magician's touch. Nor are the buildings merely architectural monuments. They generally have an appropriate equipment—the instruments and appliances required for investigation and instruction in the natural and physical sciences, or the latest and best of literary and historic apparatus—

books, journals, memoirs, and the transactions of learned societies."

The second gain is the recognition of the distinction between the disciplinary work of the college and the advanced special culture or training of the university."

The third is the improvement in professional training, and the demand that there shall be a good preliminary education before professional studies are taken up.

The fourth is the increasing tendency to separate business management from the educational work proper. This tendency will grow with the growth of universities.

The needs are a far greater amount of personal supervision of the student; a greater recognition of individuality, so that we shall have more persons at work by themselves, not persons enrolled in classes; a "general" among the "specialists" who will be counsellors of the students; a training of each student to care for his body; a study of the mental characteristics of each student so as to wisely direct his training and help him in the choice of his work for life. Dr. Gilman appends as suggestions to young men choosing a profession:

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE PORTS OF ENTRY FOR WHICH A MAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION MAY SET SAIL.

1—LITERARY.	{ Scholars. Teachers. Preachers. Lawyers. Editors.	{ Writers. Librarians. School Superintendents. Supervisors of Charities.
	{ Mathematicians.	{ Teachers. Engineers. Architects. Astronomers.
	{ Physicists.	{ Teachers. Mechanics. Electricians.
2—SCIENTIFIC.	{ Chemists.	{ Teachers. Manufacturers. Metallurgists.
	{ Naturalists.	{ Botanists. Zoologists.
	{ Biologists.	{ Physiologists. Anatomists. Pathologists. Physicians. Surgeons.
3—ARTISTIC.	{ Painters. Sculptors. Architects. Decorators. Illustrators. Etchers and Engravers, Musicians.	
4—MERCANTILE.	{ Merchants. Manufacturers. Bankers.	{ Railroad Men. Accountants. Publishers.
5—POLITICAL.	{ Statesmen. Diplomatists. Consuls.	{ National Officers. State Officers. Municipal Officers.

This is a suggestive table as to the practical side of the work of a university. Had it courses of study, thoroughly scholarly, leading to all these professions, it would meet a great want in America to-day.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the Courier. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

Donated to the Library.

REV. WM. T. GILBERT, NEW MILFORD, CONN.—Synopsis Criticorum Aihomique S. Scripture Interpretum, Mattheus Polus, Londini, Anno Dom. MDCLXIX.

Matthew Poole was an eminent English Non-Conformist minister. When ejected from his rectory in 1662 he devoted his pen to the service of religion in general. The result was this work, which was intended to bring into one view whatever had been written by critics of all ages and nations on the books of Holy Scripture. In its day it was a great work, and especially valuable to students who had not access to large libraries but wanted a convenient body of exegetical criticism. Recent research has rendered it to a great extent obsolete, though few will deny that it is a very valuable and useful abridgement. It is in five volumes, 15 by 11 inches, leather backs and paper covers, of about 1,000 pages each. The Latin text is in fine black letter.

REV. THOMAS STEVENSON, NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.—The works of that Famous and Worthy Minister of Christ in the Universitie of Cambridge, Mr. William Perkins, London, 1617, Vol. II.

This volume contains "Cases of Conscience," "Epistle to the Galatians," *Man's Imaginations*," "The forged Catholicity of the Romish Religion," "Treatise on Predestination," and "The Arte of Prophecing."

Mr. Perkins was greatly admired as a preacher and appreciated as a scholar and author. Hallam, in his *Literary History of Europe*, referring to Cases of Conscience, says, "the science of morals, according to Moshem, or rather of Casuistry, which Calvin had left in a nude and imperfect state, is confessed to have been first reduced into some kind of form, and explained with some accuracy and precision, by Perkins."

REV. B. F. DELO, CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.—Collection of Sermons, Speeches, and Exhortations at Subscribing the National Covenant of Scotland in 1638, and the Solemn League and Covenant of the Three Kingdoms in 1643. Glasgow, 1741. Schema Sacrum, or a Sacred Scheme of Natural and Revealed Religion, by Thomas Blackwell, Lancaster, 1776.

REV. A. M. WILLIAMS, SAVANNAH, GA.—The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, published by John Wilson and Daniel Hitt, New York, 1808. Well bound and preserved. Also, "The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Title page and date lost. We think it is of the year 1812.

Some time ago we announced the gift of a copy of the Discipline of 1816. We are glad to receive these and feel confident that there are still copies of other dates earlier than these in the possession of persons where they are liable to be lost or destroyed. May they be sent to The American University for preservation?

REV. WM. A. THURSTON. Souvenir History of the East District New England Conference, 1896.

JUDGE W. M. SPRINGER.—The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, by Lieut. Commander Rush, under direction of the Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy. Series 1, volume 4. 1896.

MAN WEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wealth and Waste, the Principles of Political Economy in their Application to the Present Problems of Labor, Law, and the Liquor Traffic. A. A. Hopkins, New York, 1895.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER OF the State of California—1895 and 1896.

FATHER A. LACOMBE.—First Reader in the English and Black-foot Languages, Montreal, 1886.

J. F. DRAUGHON. Practical Bookkeeping.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The Carbohydrates of Wheat, Maise, Flour and Bread. Food and Nutrition Investigations in New Jersey. Relative Humidity of Southern New England. Dietary Studies at Maine State College. Notes on Irrigation in Connecticut and New Jersey. Food of the Negro in Alabama. Peach Yellows and Peach Rosette.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.—Annual Report of the Secretary—1895.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Report on Defense of Indian Depredation Claims.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.—Letter of Secretary transmitting Reports of Agents to the Seal Islands.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—A Revision of the Adult Tapeworms of Hares and Rabbits, by Ch. Wardell Stiles, Ph. D.

VARIOUS PAMPHLETS.—El Nuovo Ponte Sul Forth, and other pamphlets by Ing. Rodolfo Buti, Roma, 1896. Semi-Centennial Sermon, Rev. W. Stevenson. Christianity and Science versus Evolution and Infidelity, by Rev. J. G. Evans, D. D. Latin Pagan Side-Lights on Judaism, by Edwin Post, Ph. D. The Religion of a Nation, by Rev. Alexander Mackey-Smith, D. D. Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth, by Rev. T. M. Eary. Cokeburg College, etc., Rev. Leonard Cassell. Some of the Moral and Physical Effects of the Game of Foot-Ball. Christian Education and the Gospel in Foreign Lands. Should we Treat Pulmonary Tuberculosis as a Contagious or as a Communicable Disease, by S. A. Knoff, M. D. The New Political Issue in Ireland, by John J. O'Shea. The First Apportionment of Federal Representatives in the U. S., by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. Washington and the Mother Country, by Sir Edmund Monson. After Its Kind, by Rev. James A. Buck. The Annexation of Hawaii, by Hon. John W. Foster. Die Organisation des Hoheren Unterrichts in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, by B. I. Wheeler. Relics Turned Up in the Chicago Drainage Canal, by Ossian Guthrie. Records of Columbian Historical Society, Vol. 1. Reports of M. E. Miss. Society and Board of Education. The American Bible Society and the National Anti-Saloon Convention. The Bachelor of Arts. The Humanitarian. Latin Notes, by Prof. Holmes. Preacher's Magazine. Christianity in Earnest. The Christian Educator.

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I am agent for the beautiful suburban property known as Wesley Heights, situated opposite the site of the American University. This property has a great future, not only because the University is to be built opposite, but on account of its desirability as a resident part of the District of Columbia. I am also agent for lots in Morris' Addition to N. E. Washington, which presents a good field for investment for small amounts. All this property is laid out in conformity with the general plan of the city of Washington and is entitled to the city improvements. In addition, Washington, being the Capital of the Nation, is free from strikes and conditions that exist in manufacturing cities. I will make investments on first mortgages, secured on real estate, interest at 6 per cent. We will also purchase for you improved property that will pay between 6 and 7 per cent., after paying taxes and insurance. Now is the time to invest from \$250 to \$100,000. For further particulars write to above address.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

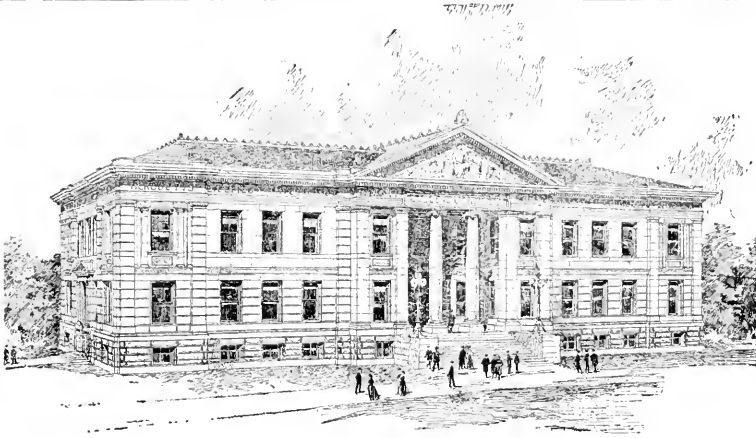
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College of History.

A special reference to the need of this building was made in the *COURIER* in September, 1894, and was emphasized in the December number. On January 16, 1895, the Trustees resolved that building should begin, and subscribed \$33,500 on condition that \$150,000 be subscribed by May 15. This condition was met by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor assuming a comparatively small balance. On June 6, 1895, a Building Committee was appointed. On October 16 plans were received in competition by six different architects, but no one of them was fully satisfactory. Van Brunt and Howe were associated with W. M. Poindexter as architects, in December, 1895, and the final plan of the building soon after determined upon. Ground was broken amid sunshine, hope, and enthusiasm, on March 9, 1896. In June, 1896, after competitive bidding, the contract was let to Mr. James L. Parsons for \$158,600, and building was begun at once. On October 21, 1896, the cornerstone was laid with a memorable program.

The building is now enclosed, the marble work all done, roof on and windows in. The plastering

is well under way, and it is thought the work will be done by December of this year.

The above cut can not do justice to the noble structure. Its appearance will be greatly improved when the grading is done and the adjacent avenue brought to the level fixed by the District Commissioners. Its clear white walls are visible for long distances. It stands on a plateau from which the ground descends in all directions, and breezes constantly sweep through its halls and corridors. This keeps it cool inside the building on the hottest days, an important feature in this climate. The view from the roof is magnificent. A great circle of hills and mountains shuts in a landscape of great beauty.

The view to the northwest commands a panorama of the Blue Ridge mountains, forty miles away, while on the city side can be seen the Washington Monument, Capitol, and new Congressional Library. Away beyond stretches the Potomac River to Alexandria, and the Manassas plains suggest strife that this enterprise will help to make impossible in the future.

Funds are still needed for finishing up, for grading, and for equipment. Will you put something into this first building?

Educational Notes.

Cambridge University, England, May 21, by a vote of 1713 to 692, rejected the proposal to confer degrees upon women.

The first Christian school was established by Pantenus in 181.

Maps were invented by Anaximander, a Greek, about B. C. 568.

Schools at Oxford were established by Alfred the Great about 879.

The first modern medical school was at Salerno in the eighth century.

Collegiate degrees were first conferred by the University of Paris in 1149.

The charter of Oxford University was granted by Henry III. in 1248.

The oldest German university is that of Heidelberg, founded in 1386.

Eton College, in England, was founded by Henry VI., about 1443.

The famous Rugby School was founded by Lawrence Sheriff in 1567.

The great School at Harrow, in England, was founded by John Lyon in 1571.

The first work on geology was written by Mercati in 1574.

The first professorship of history was established at Oxford in 1724.

The first medical school in the United States was founded in Philadelphia in 1764.

The first academy for the deaf and dumb was opened in Edinburgh in 1773.

The first normal school was opened in Paris in 1795.

Schools of forestry were established in Austria in 1810.

Infant schools were first established about the year 1815.

The first normal college for the blind was founded in 1873.

France had, in 1887, 85,554 schools, 135,800 teachers, and 308,000 students.

Italy, in 1887, had 70,507 schools, 86,400 teachers, and 3,071,000 attendance.

Russia, in 1889, had 43,100 schools and 2,510,000 attendance.

Italy has 21 universities, with 600 professors and 6,000 students.

There are 369,634 teachers in the United States.

This country has 52 law schools, with 345 teachers and 3,905 students.

The United States has 115 medical schools—regular, eclectic, and homeopathic.

Great Britain has 11 universities, with 344 professors and 13,400 students.

The Georgia State University will not admit women, notwithstanding the Chancellor's recommendation, unless the State legislature so orders. Thus the trustees have voted.

Professors in Princeton University are under fire for signing a petition for a license for Princeton Inn, not owned by the university, but by some wealthy alumni. Will they plead the right to liberty of thought and action?

Dr. John Freyre, professor of Oriental languages and literature of the University of California, has returned from China, where he has been in consultation with high government officials about the founding of a great university at Shanghai for the education of Chinese in Western art, sciences, and literature. It is intended to be an educational center where the favored youth of the empire may go to gain knowledge of the Occidental civilization.

The famous Yerkes lens, the largest in the world, has been placed at the observatory at Geneva Lake, Wis. The lens was made by Alvan G. Clark. It is stated that the taking up of telescope-making by the father of Mr. Clark was the result of an accident. When George Bassett Clark, a brother of the late Alvan G. Clark, was a student at Phillip's Academy, Andover, he gathered up the cast away fragments of a broken bell, and taking them home melted them with some tin in a crucible

in the kitchen fire. His mother smiled at his statement that he was going to make a telescope, but his father became interested in the matter, and laying aside his paints (for he was an artist) he gave his time and genius to the work, and together they fashioned a 5 inch reflecting telescope. This was the beginning from which have emanated in gradual succession the famous reflecting telescopes of Vienna University, 12-inch aperture; Northwestern University, 12½ inch; Lick Observatory of California, 36 inch; and finally the lens to the Yerkes telescope of 40-inch aperture. The first official sight through the great lens was made by President Harper of Chicago University, Friday night, May 21. The lens, so far as can be determined by this casual test, more than fulfills any expectations which have been entertained concerning it.

In connection with, and as a sort of annex to, the Catholic University of America at Washington, a woman's college "of the same grade as Vassar," to be known as Trinity College, is to be established under the direction and control of the sisters of Notre Dame, whose mother-house is in Namur, Belgium, and who are devoted exclusively to teaching.

Ninety-three graduates of Harvard College have proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Laws in Boston University. One student who already held the doctorate in law from the University of Leipsic, Germany, and another holding the same honor from the University of Heidelberg, have subsequently completed their studies in Boston and taken the baccalaureate degree there.

There has been great recent indignation in England over the fact that an institution known as the "National University of Chicago" has been selling degrees for \$5.00 each. No wonder. Now it transpires that a fraudulent London concern, calling itself the "London Society of Science," is selling bogus degrees to Americans for about the same price. The degree of "M. A.," with a hood and gown thrown in, may be obtained for a song by anyone who applies, and it is announced that a number of people in this country are wearing the bogus title. What an exhibition of the vanity of humanity! And what a story it tells of the falsehood some people are willing to act to gratify their longing for an empty honor!

It is a remarkable fact, that of five law graduates of Boston University residing in the Hawaiian Islands, one is now a judge in the highest court, another is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a third is the Deputy Attorney General of the Republic, and a fourth its Chief Marshal. It is possible that the desire of these "fellows" of the university to be joined to the "Hub" has something to do with the annexation of Hawaii.

Brown University and President Andrews are being well advertised. It may not help either one. We do not believe all the *Spectator* says, as quoted in another column. There is no conspiracy on the part of capitalists. Our millionaires are sometimes benevolent. There are bounds even to freedom of thought.

The largest educational institution in the world is supported by Lord Rothschild in one of the worst quarters of London. In it are gathered 3,500 Jewish children, with 100 teachers.

The new library at Washington has about 44 miles of shelving in the portion that is already finished, which will accommodate over 2,000,000 volumes, while the ultimate capacity of the building for books will be upward of 4,500,000 volumes, or nearly 100 miles of shelving.

An Hungarian professor, who was referred to as an old man in an encyclopedia dated 1857, died a few weeks ago at Klausenburg, having celebrated his one hundredth birthday on June 15. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and was noted for the great variety of topics on which he had written—botany, mathematics, literature, music, banking, etc. He was eccentric in his habits, an I so thin and spectral in appearance that one day he was hunted down in the mountains by a band of peasants, in the belief that he was a ghost.

Out of four hundred young men graduated at Harvard this year, it is said that not one of them will study theology.

The following are said to be the six wealthiest women in the world: Senora Isidora Cousino, \$200,000,000; Hetty Green, \$50,000,000; Baroness Burdett Coutts, \$20,000,000; Mme. Barrios, \$15,000,000; Miss Mary Garrett, \$10,000,000; Mrs. Woleska, \$10,000,000.

Gifts.

Eleven volumes for the Library mentioned in the COURIER last February should have been credited to Rev. J. A. Oaks, Hurfville, N. J.

Thanks are due Rev. F. J. Bate, Rev. George C. Wilding, Rev. J. E. McCracken, Rev. Charles Sheard, Judge W. M. Springer, Mrs. J. L. Stratton and others for books elsewhere described.

Rev. William Kepler, of the North Ohio Conference, for some time Professor of Natural Science in Berea University, Ohio, has had a passion for geological exploration that has burned for years. It has been his delight to find recreation from ministerial work in searching for geological specimens. He has collected many of these and has recently disposed of one to Oxford University, England. Dr. E. Ray, Lancaster, was highly pleased with it.

Dr. Kepler has sent two boxes of fossil fish, collected by him in Northern Ohio, to the museum of The American University. We need not say they are very highly appreciated. When placed in the museum a detailed description will be given.

Rev. Lewis R. Dunn, D. D., of East Orange, N. J., has given his excellent library of about 1,000 volumes to The American University. His good works will follow him.

Mrs. Dr. Harman, of Baltimore, is now arranging to transfer to The American University the library of her late husband, Prof. Henry M. Harman of Dickinson College. We have not received a list in time to give it in this issue, but are sure it will be valuable. What a strong man Prof. Harman was, so full of information and so genial! One of the happy weeks of the writer's life was spent as a fellow guest with him at a session of the New York East Conference.

Mr. Jason Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., always full of good humor and good deeds, has recently sent \$100 to the University. We wish there were a thousand like him.

Bequests.

Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., of the East Ohio Conference, left \$300 in his will for The American University. It is thought the special inspiration of this gift came from an address delivered by the Rev. C. W. Baldwin. But Brother Davidson needed little inspiration to good deeds. For forty-three

years he did faithful service in the Methodist ministry, and gave himself and about all he ever had to the cause of his Master. The \$300 was paid on May 25 by his son, Rev. W. L. Davidson, D. D. Did all Christians give in life and in death as this good man did, good causes would not lag for lack of funds.

Miss Sarah A. K. Osborn, of Ocean Grove, bequeathed \$100 to The American University. She was the daughter of Rev. Elbert Osborn, of the New York Conference, one of the good men who for nearly fifty years toiled in hard and stony fields. The daughter shared in this itinerant life. She also taught in Five Points Mission, New York, and cared for her aged parents in their declining years. She had small means, but her heart was in the great cause of Christian education, and "she did what she could." Here is an example worthy of emulation. Every year there ought to be a million dollars left in wills for the cause of education by Methodists alone. Have you given one-tenth in life, or is there a good margin due the Lord before you meet Him? The \$100 was paid on June 4 by Rev. S. B. Darnell, the executor.

Miss Dora B. Pike, of Lowell, Mass., left all her property, save a few minor sums to relatives, who we understand are in good financial condition, to The American University, after the decease of a faithful friend and companion. She has also named Bishop John F. Hurst executor. Miss Pike was somewhat peculiar, perhaps. Such, it is said, the Lord's people are to be. We only wish there were a thousand people peculiar enough to make such wills in behalf of the University. It might make it hard for Bishop Hurst to attend to them all amid his Episcopal duties. But we think he is versatile enough to manage it. Try him!

Asbury Memorial Hall.

The following payments have been received from the subscriptions toward the erection of this building:

\$100—J. S. Breckinridge, A. S. Hank (Mary E. Hank), A. B. Leonard, Cearing Peters, W. R. Picken. **\$75**—W. H. Wardell. **\$60**—John Wilson. **\$50**—A. H. Ames, Frank L. Wilson. **\$33.34**—J. C. Jackson (W. R. Esher). **\$25**—Class of first year in 1894 Northwest Indiana Conference (H. C. Weston, \$10; Charles Jakes, \$5; J. E. McCloud, \$5; H. C. Riley, \$5); D. S. Colt, G. H. Humason, O. C. Murriott, W. W. Washburn, C. S. Wing. **\$15**—M. E. Ketcham, G. L. Tutts. **\$10**—J. R. Colley, J. T. Hamilton, W. A. Koontz, George Morris, W. M. Osborn, I. J. Breeser, J. D. Stevick, R. H. M. Weech, Eugene Yager. **\$5**—S. W. Horner. **\$3.35**—S. K. McConnell. **\$2.60**—E. L. Eslinger.

Proof Sheets of Wesley's Notes.

"John Wesley's Notes on the New Testament" is one of the standards of doctrine among Methodists. Everything touching the book is of interest. The proof sheets of this work, substantially bound, have been presented to the American University by the Rev. Frederick J. Bate, of Dollar Bay, Michigan. It is a generous thing in him to put this very interesting relic where it will be sure of preservation, and where it will be accessible to scholars.

The history of the proof sheets is not fully known. It has long been a family heirloom, and was in possession of the late Rev. George Osborn Bate, of the Wesleyan Conference, England. There can be no doubt of its being just what it claims to be. It speaks for itself. While much of the mechanical detail is corrected by someone else, there are a number of corrections in John Wesley's own hand. It is well known that Wesley, in the changes he made in the text of the New Testament, anticipated the Revised Version at many points, and in some cases the Revisers might well have followed him where they did not. We only call attention to some of the changes made in the text as he read the proof. Most changes were made in the copy.

In Matthew he changes "thieves" to "robbers," as being crucified with our Lord. In Matthew 6-22, "light" is changed to "lamp." In the parable of the "tares," he strikes out "tares" and puts in "darnel." The Revisers put darnel in the margin. The "tare" is the *Lycia Sativa*, which is widely cultivated in Europe as a forage plant. The "darnel" is the *Lolium temulentum*, a pest of the wheat fields. Wesley, probably, as the Revisers, hesitated to the last to make this taring change, but truth compelled it.

A very interesting incident of more probable hesitation in the mind of Mr. Wesley occurs in the proof of Acts 2: 27 and 31. "Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell," had been changed so as to read, "in the unseen world." But this does not suit him, so he changes both text and note, the latter probably a second time, and leaves us to read "in Hades," with the explanatory note, "the invisible world," "soul in its separate state." "It does not appear that ever our Lord went to hell," "but to Paradise." Mr. Wesley is consistent in adhering to this use of Hades in Cor. 15: 55, though it would sound strange to shout in our burial service, "O Hades, where is thy victory?"

He seems to have had less trouble with doctrine than with the text. He hints at his preference as to mode of baptism, possibly, when he changes his text so it reads that John baptized "at," instead of "in Jordan." He shows a little leaning to Sacramentarianism when he changes the note on Acts 22: 16, from "Baptism * * * a Means and a Seal of Pardon," to "The Means and The

Seal of Pardon," adding, to the typesetter, "Put a great letter 'T.'"

In one place he strengthens his language concerning the depravity of human nature, that "We are by nature at a distance from God, alienated from him." In his note on Luke 10-22, he makes a strong addition concerning the deity of Christ—"essentially one with the Father." His mind is evidently on the Person of Christ, as on John 3: 13 he insists on the Omnipresence of Christ, and adds: "This is a plain instance of what is usually termed the communication of properties between the divine and human natures, whereby what is proper to the divine nature is spoken concerning the human, and what is proper to the human is spoken of the divine."

We might give more instances. Here is a mine for some digger in the days to come.

The Growth of Historical Study.

HAMILTON W. MADR, in *Current Literature*, New York, May. Condensed for *Public Opinion*.

Those who have the literary interests of the country at heart may find good cause for encouragement in the extraordinary growth of the historical feeling in this country during the past twenty years, and in the increasing activity of students and writers in the field of American history. Of the older group of historians, only one devoted his life exclusively to the study of our own early history. Bancroft alone among his contemporaries of the first rank found his field at his own door and worked it with life-long fidelity. Parkman belongs to a later generation, although for so long a time contemporaneous with Bancroft; and it is one of our undischarged obligations to this long-suffering and fascinating writer that he first made Americans aware of the rich material within reach not only of their historians but of their novelists. The contact of the Spanish and the French with this continent was destined to be casual and temporary so far as political institutions and control were concerned, but it left everywhere a deposit of sentiment, feeling, and romantic episode which makes rich soil for later writers of imagination. The recent historical movement is significant in its extent, its direction, its hints of possible literary uses, and in the deepening and widening response of popular interest which it is evoking. Mr. Fiske was one of its leaders in point of time, and remains one of its foremost figures. Probably no man has done so much to put a living sense of their past into the minds of Americans.

That the universities and colleges have had much to do with the widespread activity in historical study is beyond question. Twenty years ago history was taught, as a rule, in the most perfunctory fashion; the text book was in possession of the field; the student learned his stint, heard a few lectures, and that was the end of the matter. To-day, under direction and guidance, the student deals with the sources and authorities as directly as his instructor. The recent historians have visibly widened the popular no less than the professional conception of historical writing; they have made it inclusive of those more elusive but penetrating ideas and influences in which the secret of national character and spirit lies. There is, in consequence, a large and increasing number of well-trained scholars and writers in America, who are making faithful and searching investigations in many sections, and who are rapidly bringing the events of our national life into real order. Further than this, the public interest has deepened and widened with the increasing activity of students and writers. Historical societies have sprung up in all parts of the country. Historical places, houses, localities, and objects of every kind are being marked, cared for, and cherished as never before. Private students are everywhere digging into the soil about them, and there is reason to hope not only that true civic pride is being developed, but that significant material may be brought to light. The reports of the public libraries show a demand for historical books, which is not only unprecedented in extent but which seems to evidence serious and systematic study on the part of a rapidly increasing number of men and women.



De Peyster Sanatorium for Consumptives, Millbrook, N. Y.

The De Peyster Sanatorium for Consumptives.

By SAMUEL L. BEILER, Ph.D., Vice Chancellor of The American University.

This institution is located at Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y. It is 75 miles from New York city. A few miles from the railway station, on a hill 1,100 feet above the sea, in the midst of a pine grove, with a fine outlook over the valleys and lower hills to the south, stands the substantial building. It is of brick, two stories high, with deep basement, and well finished throughout. A large, wide veranda, with glass inclosure when needed, runs the whole 240 feet of the south side, and across the 50 feet of the east end. It is planned so that each patient shall have a separate room, and about forty patients can be cared for. An effort was made to secure perfect sanitary conditions. The generous donor, whose name the institution bears, lost a beautiful daughter through consumption's dread power, and was resolved to help those who might be suffering from this scourge of the human race. He built this institution, and gave it to The American University. The Trustees felt that the property must be held and used for its sacred purpose and, not being in a position to use it at present, have leased it to the Methodist Episcopal Deaconess Society, of which Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, of Chicago, is the active representative. The work of this society and of Mrs. Meyer is well-known, and gives assurance that this sanatorium will be made a success and a blessing to hundreds of suffering ones.

The sanatorium will be under the immediate care of deaconesses who have consecrated their lives to this work, and have been specially trained for it in the excellent training school in Chicago. A physi-

cian, who is a specialist, will also be associated with them, and it is expected that in time to come there may be here an investigating station of The American University.

Already there is a goodly tract of ground surrounding the building, and arrangements are made for the purchase of an adjoining farm in the near future. We understand that it is not the expectation of the lessees to make this an expensive institution to those who seek its benefit, but to so conduct it that any of the multitude in New York and vicinity who are suffering from pulmonary affections may be able to find entrance to its doors. It is said that 5,000 people are dying annually in New York of consumption. It is believed that many of those who in the near future may swell this number can be helped back to health and years of comfortable and useful life, by the change of air, carefully arranged diet, wisely planned exercise, and simple medical treatment, which will be given in this new institution.

It is now open to patients, with Miss L. M. Overfield, a regular trained nurse, in charge, and we commend it to all who need its help, and also to the prayers and benefactions of Christian people. It will be a Christian institution—I might have better said, a Christian home to the weak and weary ones who enter it. A cheerful piety, that stimulates hope and nurtures health, will be maintained.

—*The Christian Advocate.*

Peate Telescope Reflector.

We clip the following interesting personal from the *Pittsburg Leader*:

"To-day, July 15th, the Rev. John Peate, D. D., of Greenville, Pa., will notify the trustees and

deans of the Faculty of The American University, at Washington, D. C., that the largest reflecting telescope glass in the world has received the last delicate touch, and is now ready to be silvered and mounted for astronomical use. The glass is sixty-two inches in diameter and five and three-eighths inches thick, and, when mounted, will be the most powerful reflecting telescope in the world. Doctor Peate has worked only about 750 hours on the glass in the two years in which he agreed to do the work, and it has been, to all practical purposes, finished for the past three months. The remarkably short time in which he made the glass is due to his inventive genius, which enabled him to devise time-saving instruments for grinding and polishing, hitherto unknown. * * * It will probably not be removed from the workshop until the University has arranged for mounting it. So it may remain there a year or so more."

While all the above is practically true, except the last paragraph, it hardly tells the whole story. There was much to do that was done by Dr. Peate beside the 750 hours of rubbing or polishing. Dr. Peate made all the arrangements for casting the glass, visiting Butler, and making valuable suggestions as to methods and means. He built a shop especially for this work, and fitted it up with such machinery that a small engine did the rough grinding. He not only "devised," but made with his own skilled hands most of the "time-saving instruments." Dr. Peate, with his usual modesty, writes that he does not claim that it is "*perfect*," for "nothing human is perfect," but he thinks it a good glass, that will do good work if properly mounted and handled. It would be a noble act for some friend of the University now to provide the funds for the mounting and building the observatory. It ought to be done under Dr. Peate's direction. It will take some time to develop the plans, erect the structure, and get ready for work. The University has a better place for it than the National Observatory occupies. Who will do this? We hope the glass will be at the University before January 1st, 1898.

Comparative Politics.

Senator Hoar, at the opening of the Summer School of Clark University, made a plea for a school that would be covered by something like the above title. It should give training in international law, methods of diplomacy, mechanism of government, the method of enacting laws, and many closely allied topics. The *Nation* of July 29 has some sport with the Senator and his scheme. It makes Congress out to be such a school. Gorman, Pratt, Quay, and Jones are the professors.

But, really, is not that the great trouble with our Government? Politicians, and not trained states-

men, are conducting our affairs. Senator Hoar knows whereof he speaks. His whole address is a plea for the early establishment of what is planned for in The American University under the College of the Science of Government.

The Johnstown Board of Trade has quite recently passed resolutions calling for a Consular Service Training School, and the idea is approved by the *Philadelphia Press* and *Times*. Every appointee to the consular service is called to Washington for special instruction. The trouble now is, the time of instruction is brief, the training is superficial, and the returns in practical service are not what they ought to be. If Congress could be made to see the need of training for these positions, and require that appointees should stay in Washington long enough to fit themselves for their duties, such training could be found in a College of the Science of Government.

Other countries have, in some sense, such schools, and Senator Hoar does well to emphasize the need in this country, despite the *Nation's* sarcasm.

A Risky Act of Generosity.

Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., founded by the beneficence of the late Asa Packer, has been tided over a financial crisis by an appropriation of \$150,000 for current expenses for the next two years from the State treasury. The endowment of the institution is chiefly founded in stocks and bonds of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of which Mr. Packer was the president and leading spirit for many years. That corporation, and the coal interests connected with it, have been prostrated in recent years by the financial stringency through which the country has passed, and the University, in consequence, has been threatened with collapse. The institution is so identified with the railroad and mining interests of Pennsylvania, by its location, its history, and its engineering departments, as to justify the appeal to the legislature which its friends made, and the response which that body has rendered. It is hoped that inside of two years the finances of the University will be recouped. The precedent, however, which this appropriation makes is a risky one. Lehigh University is neither a State institution, nor is it on the other hand a denominational college, although in fact it is allied very closely in all respects with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its relations to the State are somewhat akin to the ties which bind Johns Hopkins University to Maryland and the city of Baltimore. The work done for Lehigh University will doubtless prompt other institutions, however, to apply for State aid in their emergencies. It is to be hoped that no other precedent of the sort established by this special appropriation will ever be made in Pennsylvania, or in any other State.—*Central Christian Advocate*.

Gifts and Bequests.

Now that better times are here we shall expect The American University to lead this column in the near future.

Canovas' fine collection of 30,000 books was bequeathed to the National Library.

The entire collection of the late Cyrus W. Field's papers relating to the laying of the first Atlantic cable has now become the property of the National Museum in Washington.

Mr. Daniel McIntire, of Portsmouth, N. H., a prominent Methodist, has presented Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., with a fine piano in memory of his deceased daughters.

Gen. G. W. C. Lee, the retiring president of Washington and Lee University, has presented the institution with portraits of General Washington and General Lafayette, both of which were once the property of Washington at Mount Vernon.

Lawrence University receives a bequest of \$25,000 from the late Mr. Robert McMillan, of Oshkosh.

Harvard University receives \$30,000 from the estate of the late A. W. Thayer, of South Natick, Mass.

Mrs. Caroline M. Pettibone, of Wyoming, Pa., has donated \$50,000 to Wyoming Seminary for a gymnasium. The plans are now being prepared, and it is expected that ground will be broken for the building by September 1. Mrs. Pettibone has been a strong financial supporter of the school for many years.

Miss Helen M. Gould, who has been spending several days at Chautauque, has made a donation of \$5,000 to the proposed memorial temple, the Hall of the Christ, about to be erected there.

Northwestern University of Evanston has received \$128,000 from the Daniel B. Fayerweather estate of New York. It is the first one of nineteen colleges to receive money under provisions of a will that has been in litigation since 1891.

Mrs. W. F. Cochran, of Yonkers, N. Y., has presented to the Y. M. C. A. of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, a house and lot on College Street, for which \$10,000 was paid. The building will be opened by the association next autumn.

Bishop and Mrs. Warren have recently made a new gift of \$25,000 to the University of Denver.

Washington Corrington, of Peoria, Ill., provides for the establishment of a university at that place, endowing it with \$1,000,000 in his will.

Rev. John G. Paton, D. D., has presented to the Victorian General Assembly \$60,000, the proceeds of the sale of his well-known book, "Life in the Hebrides."

The climax of the semi-centennial services of Beloit College was a \$30,000 speech made by Dr. D. K. Pearsons. The applause was great.

Mr. H. J. Heinze, of Pittsburg, Pa., gives \$ 0,000 more to Kansas City University.

Drew Theological Seminary's endowment now amounts to \$375,000, ten thousand collars having been received from two unannounced donors.

Thomas Stanford, who has made a great fortune in Australia, is a brother of the late Leland Stanford, the California millionaire. Thomas Stanford has given \$300,000 to build a library for the university founded by his brother, and has given notice that he will make other liberal gifts to the institution.

Mr. John I. Blair, of Blairtown, N. J., who reached the age of ninety-five on the twenty-second of last month, is one of the most benevolent members of the Presbyterian Church. He founded Blair Presbyterian Academy at Blair's own, giving to it \$600,000 in property and endowment, gave \$90,000 each to Princeton and Lafayette, rebuilt Grinnell College, Iowa, after it had been blown down by a tornado, and has helped many other educational institutions.

The will of the late John B. Curtis, of Deering, Me., bequeaths a fortune of \$2,000,000 to various charities.

John D. Archbold, president of the board of trustees of Syracuse University, has subscribed \$16,000 to help pay off that university's deficiency.

Mrs. J. W. Taoby, of Chicago, has given \$5,000 to St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame, Ind., to found a scholarship.

The will of the late Edmond de Goncourt, of Paris, provides for the founding of De Goncourt Academy, a school designed to aid young men of talent.

Under the will of Mrs. A. J. McDaniel, of Hookinsville, Ky., the Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn., receives \$20,000 in trust for the benefit of the theological department.

James C. Carter, of New York, has contributed \$5,000 to Randolph Tucker Memorial Hall to be erected at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

At the commencement at Hope College, Holland, Mich., President G. J. Knollen announced that on his recent trip east he had succeeded in raising \$100,000 for the college in cash donations. One gentleman contributed \$50,000, another \$20,000, and Helen M. Gould \$1,000.

Mr. John D. Rocketteller has offered to give to the Des Moines Baptist College, which is affiliated with the University of Chicago, three dollars for every one dollar that is raised for the institution from other sources. The college hopes to get \$50,000 as the result of this offer.

At the commencement of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Mr. J. E. Andrus, of Yonkers, directed Physical Director Marvel to study all the best athletic fields in the east and plan for the university the best one that could be made, and stated that he (Mr. Andrus) would see that the bills were paid.

The will of Dr. George R. Edwards, who died recently, leaves \$50,000 to Princeton University for the endowment of a chair in American history, \$25,000 to the Ivy Club of Princeton, and \$2,500 to the trustees of Princeton University, to be applied to whatever purposes the class of 1889 may decide.

Robert Hayward, of Fairfield, Ills., has founded a professorship in Ohio Wesleyan University by a gift to that institution of \$37,000.

By the will of Miss Edith Letch, Boston, the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, is to receive \$5,000.

Dr. E. H. Stokes, of Ocean Grove, among other bequests left \$1,000 to Drew Theological Seminary, and \$1,000 to Dickinson College.

Charles Crump leaves \$25,000 at the death of his wife to the Illinois Wesleyan University.

Edward Cooper, the heir of Julia Cooper, has again performed an act of honor that reflects the fine saying, *noblesse oblige*. By voluntarily observing a pencil mark on the margin of his sister's will, a memorandum having no legal force, a gift to the Adirondack Sanitarium for Consumptives, originally \$25,000, is made \$30,000. In precisely the same way Julia Cooper's original legacy to Cooper Union of \$100,000 was doubled. The honor of this heir is only equalled by his modesty, but in an era that is called materialistic and selfish, it is a bright and shining example.

State Universities.

The worst feature of State universities is their dependence upon the will of the legislative majorities. There is probably nothing for which the modern lawmaker is worse fitted than the construction of an educational course or the selection of instructors, and yet questions of this sort are always liable to be raised in the State house. The Texas legislature last week spent hours in discussing the university of that commonwealth, a controversy having been precipitated by the charge that the professor of political economy was teaching "Northern ideas," regarding the struggle which ended in the civil war. The University of Washington, which was just gaining a respectable footing, has been utterly demoralized by the triumph of Populism last Fall. The Portland *Oregonian* draws this melancholy picture of its present situation. "Deprived of the head to whom all its late and slow growth was due, made the spoil of patronage-traders and the refuge of place-seekers, defiled with nepotism by the Governor, whose chief charge it should be, and delivered bound and helpless to be stripped and torn and devoured by a flock of vulgar and greedy barpies forced into the board of regents, it has lost all standing as a place of learning and become the dirty nest of a brood of worthless sneerers." The outlook is only less gloomy, according to the same authority, in Oregon, where the university "has had to fight for its very life against drowning in the dirty pool of State and local politics, and the outcome of the struggle is still in doubt." In Missouri and West Virginia, also, political bigotry is disorganizing the State educational institutions.—*The Nation*.

Religion or Secularism.

REV. SAMUEL L. BELLER, PH. D.

Prof. J. R. Seeley, in his interesting work on "Natural Religion," says to us, on page 111, "The practical question of the present day is how to defend the very principle of religion against naked secularity."

Secularism is "the ignoring or exclusion of religious duties, instruction, or considerations." Secularists "reject or ignore the forms of religious faith and worship, and maintain that public education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of the religious element."

That secularism is growing in the United States scarcely needs the saying. While the Church is making progress, and religion is on the increase, our rapidly enlarging population gives room for the growth of secularism also. The increasing number who neglect the forms of worship, who pay no attention to religious instruction, and give little, if any, heed to religious considerations, is very manifest.

Secularists are not organized under this name to oppose religion. If they were thus localized and focalized, their influence would be easier to meet and defeat. But secularism is in the air. Its germs are floating through all society. They are taken into the mental and religious life in unconscious ways, and often work their deadly mission before the object of their attack is aware of the trouble. The Sabbath is gradually secularized. Reading becomes almost entirely secular. Forms of worship are on many excuses neglected. The religious and spiritual become less interesting. They lose their apparent reality. The material becomes more engrossing. Success along material lines seems independent of the religious. The secular man seems to succeed in winning the world's prizes of wealth, comfort, position, power. Religion only has to do with another world, and that world is very uncertain to such a man. So men drift into a secular mood.

Indeed, religion often seems to such to be a hindrance to success. It is a constant spur to morality. It requires honesty. It would curb the selfishness that amasses wealth. It seems to take from the time needful to gain knowledge in this rapid-moving age. It makes conscience too tender for the tricks and trimming of the politician. So the motto is at last intelligently adopted, "Let religion alone." Divorce it from education. Separate it from business. Banish it from politics. Be a secularist.

It is not my purpose in this article to argue against this secularism in general. It would be easy to show that the history of humanity proves the necessity of religion. By religion we do not mean a narrow and cramped denominationalism.

We do mean a living and conscious relation with the religious, the spiritual. Civilization can only live by religion. We, if we are to live at all, must live by religion. "Every high thought and liberal sentiment, though now appearing as if divorced from religion, is but a fragment which once had its place in the fabric of some religion." Religion is the life of the world's hopefulness. Throttle the religious in man's nature and pessimism lifts its head. Blight the religious nature of man and morality loses its inspiration and authority. Sweep immortality from view, and the more we know, the larger and richer the universe becomes to us, the less we seem, and the less of worth this little life appears. Faith in God and a future life are indispensable if we are to retain those grand ideal elements which glorify and ennoble our present existence.

The heart is an important part of man's nature. It is a rich bed of germinal possibilities. It will only bud and blossom and come to a fruition in a religious environment. The heart of man needs a heart of warmth at the center of all things. Cold materialism is a bad nurse for a warm heart. Love can not flourish in the vacuum of atheism. Secularism, chilly and dreary, is an arctic environment to affection, sentiment, and all the heart's great possibilities.

But my purpose was different at present. I wish to call the attention of some who may not have noticed it to be the fact, that the point of attack of secularism on religion to-day is in the realm of higher education. A few years ago it was the public school. Now secularists would separate religion from education in the colleges and universities. It has been accomplished in some private institutions. But this is not enough to satisfy the secularists. They could neither hope to secularize the many colleges and universities under Church control, nor to compete with them by institutions they themselves might build.

So they have adopted the plan of making higher education a part of a governmental system of education, of securing a college or university in each State, controlled and supported by the State, and hence free from religious control, and secular in spirit and work. This may seem like a broad and sweeping charge. Doubtless many have been drawn into this movement for higher education by the State without appreciating the spirit that so often prompts it. If this is not the spirit, why do these State secularists raise the cry of narrowness against the institutions under religious control, when they know it is the secularist who is narrow, and the State institution that is compelled to leave the most important realms of human study out of its curricula? If this is not the spirit, why should a president of a university of a large Western State declare publicly that "there is no longer need of individuals giving to higher education. The State

will now attend to that?" Was it not a direct attack on the only means of growth open to the college under religious control? Why should a president of another State institution withdraw from his Church on the plea of wanting a larger liberty, if there is no tendency to secularism, before which this president bent rather than be broken? If this is not the spirit of this movement, why has an attack been made on another president of a State institution because of the positively religious and evangelistic policy he has maintained?—*Western Christian Advocate*.

London Spectator on President Andrews.

"What was predicted nine months ago has apparently come to pass, for it seems that Dr. Andrews has been forced into a resignation that could scarcely have been voluntary and which has made such a stir that expressions of indignation were heard even in so uncongenial an atmosphere as that of the Senate chamber of the United States. It may be said that Brown University is situated in Providence, the capital of Rhode Island, which, by a strange freak of fortune, is the State founded by Roger Williams to secure that mental freedom denied by the stern Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. The university is an old foundation, but it has recently made great strides, and it has come to the front largely through the able administration of the very man who is now forced to sever his connection with it. Dr. Andrews is so important and recognized an authority on finance that he was appointed by President Harrison a delegate to the Brussels Monetary Conference. His work in favor of bimetallicism has been regarded as the best exponent of that side of the currency controversy in the United States. He is also a man of wide learning, powerful intellect, and the very highest character.

"If the case of Dr. Andrews stood alone, if it had not been heralded by the striking document issued during the presidential campaign, if it were at all probable that a very successful administrator had voluntarily resigned, in the prime of life, a position which he had been filling with singular success, nothing more would need be said. But the case of Dr. Andrews does not stand alone. During the last ten or a dozen years many rich men have secured no little renown by endowing either new or existing colleges and universities in the United States. The *American College Yearbook* gives a presumably accurate account of the income and resources of the numerous seats of learning in the United States, and from its pages we discover that immense gifts by wealthy men have raised some of the leading American universities to heights of affluence which might well excite the envy of Oxford and Cambridge. Among others, the new University of Chicago is conspicuous. Its chief benefactors are Mr. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil corporation, and another gentleman less known to those who watch the American millionaires. The benefactors of the University of Chicago are largely interested in gas companies. Among the teachers in the university was Prof. Edward W. Bemis, who vigorously denounced certain private monopolies and who advocated the municipalizing of gas and all other public services in the hands of private corporations. Though no fault had been found with him as a teacher, he was, nevertheless, summarily dismissed. As he had been threatened before the bolt fell, it was assumed in Chicago and all over the United States (the case attracting general attention) that the advocacy of municipal gas and the dismissal of its advocate were related as cause and effect. If, therefore, we connect the cases of Dr. Andrews and Professor Bemis; if we still further recall the prediction made last year, we can scarcely escape the conclusion that a conspiracy exists in America to interfere with freedom of teaching in the universities, so far as economic questions are concerned. We may add that in the University of Wisconsin the charge of 'anarchist' was brought against so well-known a writer and teacher as Prof. Richard T. Ely, who, far from being an anarchist, is a leading member of the Christian Social Union connected with the Episcopal Church, whose head in England is Dr. Westcott, Bishop of Durham. The absurd charge was solemnly investigated by the regents of the university and dismissed. There is thus good *prima facie* ground for believing that the heads of the trusts in the United States have determined to lay their hands on

the universities and to control the economic teaching given there, so that nothing shall be uttered which has not the hall-mark of monopolist approval.

"How serious is the condition thus created for the American people is apparent to everyone. The nation which like Brutus, worshipped 'liberty,' like him finds it but a shade. The nation which started on its great career with republican formulas taken almost direct from the 'Contract Social' is reduced almost to the situation in which Russia finds herself. In one case academic censorship is exercised by public officials, in the other by wealthy magnates who have 'cornered' all the chief necessities of daily life. To be sure, American 'liberty' has always been found consistent with not a little of practical tyranny. In the old slavery days not a single church or college south of 'Mason and Dixon's Line,' and only a few north of that boundary, dared utter a word of protest against the traffic in human flesh. Even to-day theological thought is far less free than in Western Europe, and some recent prosecutions of able and devoted scholars have been a scandal alike to culture and religion. Everything in America, from the written Federal Constitution downward, seems exacting, clear-cut, inviting antagonism, and providing for no easily reached *modus vivendi* between the contending parties. The American people have been, it seems to us, too content to worship the forms of liberty, and to let the substance often slip from their grasp. But since the overthrow of slavery amid a human holocaust terrible to contemplate, no form of substantial freedom has been so little regarded there as economic freedom. It may, of course, be said that the economic conditions of the United States are only those of the world at large carried to a logical issue. The right of accumulation within the law is, it will be said, the foundation of our present economic order, and that right has been exercised by the fittest in America, by the Goulds, Rockefellers, Mackays, and they have survived—that is all.

"But, so far as our own country is concerned, this contention is scarcely true. Wealth here has been mainly created (we are not speaking of the old landed families) under conditions either of fair competition, or with the odds somewhat against us by reason of foreign tariffs. But in the United States, Congress and the State legislatures have been parties to the accumulation of private wealth, tariffs being elaborately devised in obedience to outside interested dictation. The railway monopolies of the West have received as sheer gifts hundreds of millions of public lands, which were supposed to be held by public authority for the benefit of actual settlers. The Treasury is in the banking business, and it has more than once—notably in the last public loan of Mr. Cleveland—played into the hands of the great bankers, so that one firm coined millions in a few hours. All through we see the phenomenon of government partnership with private monopolies, or, as Mr. Lowell puts it in 'The Pious Editor's Creed,' of converting public trusts into very private uses. We do not say there is no case of a bad and rotten monopoly here; we know that swindling companies and their dishonest 'promoters' are even more general here than in the United States. But here the victim is usually the gull who believes in lying prospectuses and newspaper paragraphs; in the United States the whole public is made a victim by public official participation in what ought to be a purely private enterprise—*i. e.*, a 'natural' evolution of capital. The outcome of this, in a word, has been to create an economic despotism which the masses in America, especially in the West, are beginning to see is entirely at variance with the professed ideas on which the American Republic rests. On the one hand we have the supposed 'free and equal' citizens; on the other hand Mr. Rockefeller, with his tens of millions, and the victims of an artificial and 'protected' corporation. Now, just as soon as this monopoly has reached out its hand to destroy economic freedom it finds itself compelled to meet public criticism. Being audacious beyond any recent old-world experience, the great capitalists of America are determined to capture free opinion and to prevent criticism. They subsidize pulpits, they buy the press, they sent their well-paid attorneys in the United States Senate, and at length they stretch their hands over the colleges, which it is easy to capture by acts of generosity. Thus their design is to prevent any effective action which shall in any way weaken their authority or undermine their position. Their object can not be mere wealth-making, for they already enjoy wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Apparently their intention is first to convert the United States into a powerful oligarchy, and then to extend the sway of that oligarchy over other lands.

"Now, we need not say that we do not find in bimetallicism any solution of the economic problem of America or of any other country. But we readily admit the existence of respectable authorities on that side. The present British and French cabinets contain bi-

metallists of standing, and in not a few of the leading European universities the professors of economics advocate the silver cause. Men like the late M. de Laveleye, like the late M. Cernuschi, like the late Dr. F. A. Walker, like M. Melin, Mr. Balfour, Professor Foxwell, take the bimetallic view. But think of Mr. Foxwell being dismissed from the chair of political economy at University College because of his views on currency! Think of Professor Marshall being dismissed from the chair of political economy at Cambridge because he favors municipal ownership of public services! Even the German Emperor leaves Professor Wagner alone at Berlin University, while Dr. Schachtelle, a semi-collectivist, was Finance Minister in Austria. The late Mr. Thorold Rogers was notoriously elected to his chair at Oxford by men who avowedly disbelieved in his political and largely disbelieved in his economic opinions. It is reserved for the "free" West to dismiss from academic service tried and competent teachers at the bidding of rings of millionaires who will not hear one single criticism or questioning of the justice or necessity of their doings, or of the character and tendency of the trust they have built up with the aid and at the expense of the public. The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionaires, who are to run everything, including the American Senate and the conscience and intellect of university professors! It is none of our duty to say how the American people should deal with the portentous growth of that money power which overshadows the institutions of the Republic. But we think that the rich men of America are revealing such a deadly plot against all genuine public freedom that, unless we are mistaken, the opening years of the new century will witness an outburst in the West which will amaze the world."

New Sayings of Christ.

In January last Messrs. Grendell and Hunt made a wonderful discovery on the borders of the Libyan desert—the oldest papyri known bearing the words of Christ. The value of this find, in the interest it will arouse in the whole Christian world, proves inestimable. It comprises a dozen leaves, each $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, remarkably well preserved, and clearly written in uncial characters of the ancient Greek. It dates about sixty years after the crucifixion. It has easily been translated, and is found to consist of detached sayings of Christ, without context, each beginning with the words, "Jesus saith." The translation will soon be published by the Egypt exploration fund. An immense edition at a few pence per copy will be provided, so as to reach everybody.

Notes.

The late Dr. William Graham, of Lafayette, Ind., bequeathed his large and valuable library to the School of Theology of DePauw University.

The late William L. Bradley was much interested in trees and tree-planting. His daughter, Miss Abbie Bradley, of Hingham, Mass., has presented \$20,000 to the president and fellows of Harvard College in memory of her father, and the income of this fund is to be expended by the director of the Arnold Arboretum in scientific investigation at that institution for increasing the knowledge of trees.

Government experts have just completed their valuation of the pictures and art treasures of one kind and another bequeathed to the English nation by Lady Wallace, who, during her lifetime, was barred from presentation at Court and subjected to much unkindly ostracism by English society. The value is set down officially at the enormous sum of \$22,000,000. The government has decided to keep the collection where it is—that is to say, in Hertford house, which the state is now about to acquire for the purpose.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the COURIER. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.]

Donated to the Library.

REV. GEORGE C. WILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J. The Gospel in All Lands. From 1881 to 1895 bound, and 1896 unbound. Works of Orville Dewey, three volumes, Charles S. Francis, N. Y., 1872. The Problem of Human Destiny, Lowell Lectures, by Rev. Orville Dewey, James Miller, N. Y., 1864. Statement of Reasons, by Andrew S. Norton, Boston, 1870. Forrest's History of the Trinity, Nichols & Noyes, Boston, 1871.

"The Gospel in all Lands" is a magazine full of information on all phases of missionary work, and will be a thesaurus of historical data in the years to come.

REV. J. E. McCracken, LITCHFIELD, ILL.—History of the Revolutionary War, by William G. ———. N. Y., 1789.

This is a series of letters, dated at Roxbury, from December 26, 1771, to December 25, 1775. It is very interesting for the side-lights thrown on that stirring period in American History.

REV. FREDERICK J. BATE, DOLLAR BAY, MICH.—The Proof Sheets of John Wesley's Notes on the New Testament. Bound. William Bowyer, London, 1755.

See description elsewhere.

REV. CHARLES SHEARD, NORTHERN N. Y. CONFERENCE.—Notes on the New Testament, by John Wesley, A. M. Ezekiel Cooper & John Wilson, N. Y., 1806. Two volumes.

JUDGE W. M. SPRINGER—The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, by Lieut. Commander Rush, under direction of the Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy. Series 1, volume 5. 1896.

MRS. J. L. STRATTON, MILES GROVE, PA.—Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Lane & Scott, N. Y., 1849.

This was once the property of John McFalls, who bought it in 1819, and wrote on the title page, "Any person is welcome to the loan of this book by returning it. I regard it next to the Bible." We shall be glad to receive other copies of the Discipline that have come down from the earlier years.

DR. E. A. DE SCHWEINITZ, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War with the Microbes. 1897.

UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF NEW YORK.—Examination Bulletin, No. 13, June, 1897.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ANATOMISTS.—Proceedings from date of organization in Washington, D. C., 1888. Also, Polychromism, by Dr. D. S. Lamb. Anatomy and Art, by Dr. Robert Fletcher. The Witches' Pharmacopoeia, by Dr. Robert Fletcher. Mycetoma, by Drs. Pope and Lamb.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Tuberculosis Investigations, by Professors de Schweinitz, Dorset, and Schroeder. Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1895.

PAMPHLETS—Goethe's Dedication of Faust, by Adolph Hepner. The Mosaic System, by E. B. Latch. Railway Pools, by Geo. R. Blanchard. Commencement Address by German H. Hunt. Teachers' Leaflets, Cornell University. The Vendetta, by I. A. Russell. Digest of Dingley Tariff Bill, by Vandegrift. Active Service, by Rev. T. G. Steward. The Present Obligations of the Scholar, by President C. K. Adams. Journal of Osteopathy, June, 1897. Addresses at Boston Merchants' Association, 1897. New Constitutional Laws for Cuba, 1897. Massey's Magazine. Form, July, 1897. The School Physiology Journal. Kansas University Quarterly. Expression. Report of Board of Education. Christianity in Earnest. The Christian Educator. Lassell Leaves. Johns Hopkins Circulars. Princeton Bulletin. Many Catalogues and Reports.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

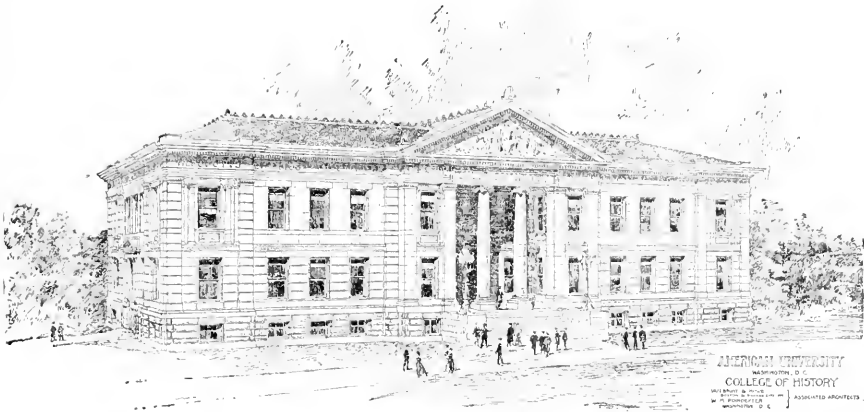
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College of History.

This first building of the American University will be completed when these pages greet the reader's eye. It is a beautiful and imposing structure in white marble. The design is classic, and adheres closely to the Greek models. The College is 176 feet long, the central part 90 feet wide, and the ends 70 feet. At the center of the front is a wide portico, with pillars running up the height of the two stories. These pillars are surmounted with a wide pediment, whose peak, capped with a block of ornamentally-carved marble, reaches the height of 60 feet. The windows are high and wide, giving an abundance of light everywhere. The external walls are treated in a simple manner, avoiding over-decorations, and yet producing an impression of strength and richness combined. The minor entrances at each end add to the architectural beauty.

The interior is finished in Tennessee marble and quartered oak. The latter is one of the handsomest specimens of that kind of work in the District of Columbia. The forty-two rooms are large, with high ceil-

ings, including a historical library room, a historical museum room, and over them, and as large as both, an assembly room for the department of history. This is a magnificent room in size and finish. The floors of the main hall are tiled with marble, and the walls wainscoted with a beautiful specimen of the same material. The other halls and the rooms are floored with Georgia edge-pine. The lavatories are walled with white-glazed brick. All partitions and floors are of marble, and the plumbing of the latest and best designs.

The whole building gives the impression of breadth of construction, with great care for light and ventilation, and for the acoustics of the assembly room. The thoroughness and smoothness of finish and perfection of detail has reminded observers of the new Congressional Library.

This building is designed for the department of history. The planning and arrangement of the rooms had this in view. Ultimately it will all be needed for this purpose. For a time it may be made to house two or three allied departments of study. The work of furnishing and equipment has not been seriously taken in

hand, though some special articles have been secured, and a couple of thousand volumes are awaiting removal to the shelves of the library. The entire cost of the building, including architect's fees and superintendence of construction will be about \$175,000.

The grounds have been graded around the building, and walks and driveways are sufficiently developed to begin to show the plan of the grounds.

This excellent beginning makes the officers, trustees, and friends of the University anxious that the good work should proceed as rapidly as possible. It is hoped that proposed plans for other structures will soon materialize, and endowments be so increased that educational work can begin in the near future.

Educational Notes.

Harvard is 262 years old.

Oxford University has a freshman class of 725 this year.

John Dewey: Education is not a preparation for life; it is life.

The endowment of Wesleyan University now reaches \$1,250,000.

The new public library building in Chicago cost \$2,000,000, and is open to the public.

It is reported that the funds of Yale University now amount to the splendid sum of \$1,567,495.49.

President Edwards, of the University of Washington, has been challenged to prove that he is not an agnostic. Profound silence is his answer.

The presentation of the life-size statue of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt to Vanderbilt University took place before an immense audience, at Nashville, Tenn.

The faculty of the University of Buda-Pesth have voted to give the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy to the Queen of Roumania, known in literature as Carmen Sylva.

Newell Simpson Albright, D. D., Professor of Biblical and Historical Theology in the Iliff School of Theology, Denver, died on the 10th instant. He was a scholar of rare ability and a man greatly beloved.

Boston University will celebrate its first quarter-centennial next June. Ex-Governor William Claflin is the chairman of the committee of arrangements for the celebration, which will doubtless be a notable one.

Women are now admitted to the lectures of the faculty of philosophy in the Austrian universities. In Vienna a large proportion of the applications come from Russian women. There are two classes enrolled, ordinary and extraordinary.

Cairo is to be enriched with a new Arabian museum and Khedival Library, now being built opposite the Khedive's palace. Trolley cars are also to be introduced in the old Egyptian city, and a Belgian company has obtained a concession to run a line to the foot of the Pyramids.

The Catholic University of America was canonically established by Leo XIII. in 1867. The first school of theology was opened in 1880, and the schools of philosophy and law in 1895. It has been built and maintained by the generosity of individual Catholics, who have contributed the means by which over \$1,000,000 has been invested in the buildings and \$500,000 in endowments for professorships.

In the University of Heidelberg students of chemistry and physics are now obliged to take out accident insurance policies. The premiums, which range from 75 cents for those who engage in practical experimental work down to 2½ cents for students who only listen to lectures on chemistry and witness the accompanying experiments, must be paid at the beginning of each term, and entitle the insured to an annuity of \$400 in case he is injured so as to be incapable of working.

Trustee Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University was held on December 8, 1897. There were present Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D., of New York, who acted as chairman in the absence of the President, Mr. John E. Andrus; Rev. D. H. Carroll, D. D., of Baltimore; President W. W. Smith, L. L. D., of the Randolph-Macon College of Virginia; Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., Chancellor of the University; Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate; Hon. Hiram Price, Hon. M. G. Emery, Messrs. John E. Herrell, B. F. Leighton, A. B. Duvall, and B. H. Warner; Samuel L. Beiler, Ph. D., Vice-Chancellor; Rev. C. W. Baldwin, M. A., Secretary of the Board, and Rev. Albert Osborn, Registrar.

The Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, reported from extensive observation by travel and correspondence during the past summer and fall, that public interest in the University was very great and constantly growing, and that in several different quarters plans were in process of formation that would materially hasten and strengthen the development of the enterprise.

The Vice-President reported that the College of History was completed, save a little interior marble and wood-work, and that it would be turned over to the trustees by the contractor during the month of December. Also that there had been collected since the last trustee meeting \$28,976.88. It was shown that a conservative estimate of all the University's holdings, including real estate, bonds, and other securities and subscriptions rounds up a little more than \$1,000,000.

The meeting was characterized by hopefulness and carefulness. All matters and methods were carefully examined, and plans for future work were deliberately canvassed. It is desired and hoped that the erection of other buildings may soon begin, and sufficient available funds be in hand to commence the great educational work of the University. The demand for the training of specialists grows with every year, and the conditions in Washington are such that it might and ought to be begun in the near future.

Several bequests have been paid to the Treasurer during the year. Six other wills have been probated and are in course of adjustment that will add largely to the funds in hand. While gifts made in life are best, and no one who is able should put off giving according to his ability, yet it is felt that thousands of Protestant Christians in this land of wealth should be making their wills so that their good work would be continued forever on earth.

Rev. Minor Raymond, D. D., professor of Systematic Theology in Carret Biblical Institute and author of a system of theology, died recently at the age of 86.

Gifts.

MR. ROBERT F. MILLER has sent a box of books to the Library. These are in the new building, but unpacked, so that we can not publish a list in this number.

REV. DR. L. R. DUNN'S library of one thousand volumes also awaits the arrangement of shelving in the new building. We hope to give a full list in our next issue.

MRS. HENRY M. HARMAN has shipped her husband's library to the University. It is unpacked, awaiting the completion of the shelves in the Library. It includes books in thirteen languages, in all of which Dr. Harman worked.

SEVERAL new sub-criptions have been made toward the completion of the College of History. These will be published with the list of others who have given to erect this first building. It is desired now that some kind friends will help in its furnishing and equipment.

REV. A. M. WILLIAMS has sent to the library a bound volume containing the *Daily Advocates* of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore in 1876, and also those of the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in Louisville in 1874, and in Atlanta in 1878.

HISTORICAL FURNITURE is being secured for the College of History. Three interesting pieces have recently been bought. A large double dresser, the property of George Bancroft, the historian, is now in the College. A magnificent walnut table and chairs, once owned and used by Charles Sumner, have just come into possession of the University. Mr. Julius Lansburgh made a subscription of \$25 toward the price of these articles. Another interesting piece is the war desk of Secretary Edwin M. Stanton. It is a large, heavy, black walnut, roller-top desk, with shelves above. It helped to carry on the war for the Union.

PROF. ALFRED HIGBIE, of the University of the Pacific, California, has given to the Library of the American University his library and mineralogical collection. The library consists of two parts—a mixed library of 200 volumes, and an Oriental library of 234 volumes. The full list of books and mineralogical specimens is published elsewhere, as sent by Prof. Higbie. These are valuable gifts, from one who has devoted his life to doing good in the ministry, in public school work, and later in the University of California. He was also at one time in the State legislature. Prof. Higbie is also to send his mathematical, surveying, and astronomical library and instruments, when he has completed the writing of a work in this field, which he now has well in hand.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Since the last issue of THE COURIER, September 10, 1897, the following amounts have been subscribed toward this fund, which is to build a hall by the gifts of ministers. The total amount now subscribed is \$112,043. This is heroic giving that ought to stimulate many who are better able to give than these self-sacrificing workers:

CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE, \$1,940.

\$100—H. D. Clark, J. W. Edwards, W. D. Evans, J. W. Frizelle, J. W. Haney, W. H. Hunter, F. W. Merritt, J. H. Ryan, D. N. Stafford. **\$75**—Washington Puffer. **\$65**—A. K. Tullis. **\$60**—L. F. Cullom, J. H. Scott (by Elizabeth Ball). **\$30**—O. T. Dwinell, W. F. Jameson, Mrs. G. J. Luckey, I. Willett Puffer, E. G. Smith. **\$25**—R. A. Brown, J. A. Chapman, J. E. Connor, Alexander Smith. **\$15**—S. T. Allen, R. T. Ballew, H. C. Birch, R. E. Bird, J. F. Bliss, V. H. Brink, A. P. Butters, W. R. Carr, C. W. Cordes, C. F. Crane, J. S. Cumming, Fletcher deClark, J. W. Denning, W. F. Dudman, W. L. Dugless, J. P. Forsythe, L. R. Furguson, G. D. Hensell, J. H. Hobbs, J. J. Hunter, M. L. Miller, J. W. Noles, D. G. Murray, J. A. Northrup, J. M. Prouty, P. T. Rhodes, S. E. Steele, A. M. Stocking, E. W. Thompson, O. I. Truitt, W. L. Ward, E. A. Whitman, R. B. Williams, D. F. Wilson. **\$9**—J. A. Alford. **\$6**—M. C. Smith. **\$5**—J. N. Fawcett.

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE, \$1,470.

\$150—W. C. Rice. **\$100**—H. C. Jennings, G. H. Bridgman, S. W. Kemmer, W. H. Stone. **\$65**—John Watson. **\$60**—J. M. Bull. **\$50**—Thomas Craven, Samuel Ellery. **\$45**—F. D. Newhouse. **\$40**—Thomas Hamby. **\$30**—H. F. Ackerman, L. L. Hanscom, Mrs. W. K. Marshall, E. P. Robertson, E. M. Rule, Mrs. J. Stafford. **\$25**—F. A. Cone, T. A. Jones, L. E. Shaaks, J. Frank Stout. **\$15**—H. G. Billie, Mrs. G. A. Cahoon, James Castles, William Cooke, J. W. Fryberg, William Gillis, J. A. Hovis, J. E. Kepler, J. W. Martin, Frank Parr, W. J. Robinson, E. G. Saunderson, T. H. Sheckler, E. C. Tearhout, W. E. Thompson, J. F. VanCamp, G. H. Way, Samuel White, L. A. Willsey. **\$10**—John Pemberton, E. E. Satterlee, F. S. Seeds. **\$6**—A. W. Brown, Mrs. B. P. Joy, J. W. Lewis, H. L. St. Clair.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA CONFERENCE, \$1,268.

\$100—J. F. Chaffee, C. P. Mitchell, C. B. Breconnt, J. W. Hill. **\$50**—J. M. Brown, S. F. Kerfoot, L. F. Merritt. **\$35**—F. H. Roberts. **\$30**—R. H. Craig, Mrs. William Fielder, Robert Forbes, F. W. Hart, Mrs. G. H. Humason, B. F. Kephart, H. W. Knowles, W. P. McVey, David Tice, George Willett. **\$25**—J. H. Cudlipp, Elijah Haley. **\$20**—R. R. Atchison, J. H. Dewart, J. W. Heard, D. J. Higgins, J. B. Hingley, G. S. Innes, R. N. McKaig, Joyce McKaig. **\$15**—William Burns, E. K. Copper, J. C. Craig, S. H. Dewart, G. R. Geer, Mrs. M. L. Hutton, L. S. Koch, S. X. McAdoo, F. E. Ross, G. S. Satterlee, W. A. Shannon, C. F. Sharpe, F. M. Taylor, G. G. Valleniyne, J. W. Valleniyne. **\$10**—S. S. Farley, H. C. Maynard, Henry Nobbs, William Pickard, L. P. Smith, M. O. Stockland. **\$9**—J. G. Morrison. **\$6**—C. O. Beckman, C. A. Cooke, J. R. Davis, C. W. Lawson, Roderick Murray, A. L. Richardson, C. H. Sweatt, R. J. W. Swinnerton, G. E. Tindall. **\$5**—T. E. Archer, G. E. Pickard, G. W. Proctor, D. L. Shrode, T. W. Stout.

CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE.

\$25—Mr. Hartman, New Albany, Ind., Rev. J. G. Schall. **\$5**—A friend.

Payments.

With sincere appreciation we acknowledge the payment of the following amounts on the Asbury Memorial Hall subscription from September 10 to November 30, 1897. The total amount paid to this date is \$32,769.88.

\$100—Joseph Earp (Mrs. E. G. Earp), W. R. Halsted, S. D. Hutsipiller, John Royer, W. J. Sharpes, (Ellen J. Sharpes), J. E. Steele (W. H. Adams), J. E. Steele (W. F. M. S.), Wm. Telfer, E. E. Urner. **\$50**—C. E. Bacon, R. R. Farnsworth, W. P. Gingham, L. D. Moore. **\$35**—N. Luccock, N. G. Lyons, J. B. Risk, T. H. W. (G. H. Fliinn). **\$34**—James Mechem (J. A. Strickler). **\$33.34**—T. B. Bell, C. B. Case, F. H. Coman, C. C. Edwards and others.

A State University.

James Gilray, James Gosnell, J. H. Johnson, P. T. Lynn (D. R. Failing), J. H. Martin, P. S. Merrill, W. P. Odell, G. W. Peck, J. H. Potts, M. R. Webster (F. H. Beach), M. R. Webster (G. B. Watkins), M. R. Webster (J. P. Weston). **\$33.33**—R. Roberts. **\$3.33**—C. C. Ball. **\$3.40**—G. W. Collier. **\$2.25**—C. T. Allen, C. E. Ashary, Alfred Coons, P. C. Carnick, A. Giruth, H. W. Key, C. E. McKinley, L. Timberlake, H. B. Westerville. **\$2.00**—H. L. Chapman, G. W. Coburn, M. S. Heavenridge, E. L. Kellogg, A. B. Saffell. **\$1.17**—H. D. Ketcham, W. L. Slutz, L. L. Stewart (E. O. Conaway, \$2; G. W. Grimes, \$5; Maud Malcolm, \$5; J. A. Sigalose, \$5). **\$16.70**—Andrew Purdy (B. M. Clark, \$3.35; E. G. Piper, \$3.34; S. M. Stewart, \$6.67; W. F. Wells, \$3.34); **\$16.67**—Mrs. L. J. Muchmore, F. S. Tinker. **\$16.66**—P. B. Stroup. **\$1.6**—J. H. Barron, J. K. Skinner. **\$1.5**—D. F. Barnes, H. Causfield Class of '91 N. W. Indiana Conference (Char'as Jakes, \$5; J. E. McCloud, \$5; W. H. Wise, \$5), M. E. Ketcham, E. S. Lewis, C. W. Lynch, John Pearson, A. W. Stalker, C. M. Thompson, G. L. Tutts. **\$12.50**—Class of '93 Pittsburg Conference (E. H. Greenlee), George L. Killen. **\$1.0**—J. W. H. Brown, M. J. Carley, M. A. Castle, O. S. Chamberlayne, H. C. Clipping, W. S. & A. D. Cole, Benjamin Copeland, Remben Emery, A. M. Gould, G. W. Grimes, Philip Kelsler, J. F. Laird, Joseph Lee, W. H. Lewis, A. T. Luther, Mrs. S. A. McCowan, W. R. Pierce, W. M. Puller, J. E. Radliff, C. E. Scheuck, A. H. Stargis, F. A. Van de Walker, T. G. Wakelind, S. L. Weeker, W. H. W-hrley, J. H. Westbrook. **\$9**—W. B. Weaver. **\$8.34**—C. B. Graham, J. M. Maschman, D. H. Ramsdell. **\$8**—E. J. Gwynn, J. H. Haller, H. J. B. Marsh. **\$6.67**—C. F. Brown. **\$6.66**—E. Yager. **\$6**—R. A. Fletcher. **\$5**—S. K. Arbutnot, E. D. Barnett, E. J. V. Booth, Daniel Brooks, Class of '92, Ohio Conference (George Summs), L. M. Day, Mrs. J. A. De Graff, Mrs. Remben Emery, D. A. Friend, Jacob Huger (Albert Osborn), E. G. W. Hall, T. H. D. Harrold, F. W. Harrop, Mr. Hartman, J. T. Hastings, S. A. Huger, J. S. Jenkins, S. B. Johnson, S. F. Kelley, G. M. Knapp, Mrs. M. Lanteuolager, C. E. Leatherby, F. N. Lynch, F. M. Malcolm, R. T. Mayer, A. McCullough, Asbury Mick, A. F. Nagler, F. L. Niles, J. B. Oliver, C. D. Patterson, R. Pattinson, G. J. Piper, Mrs. M. A. Robertson, J. G. Schaal, E. L. Sinclair, F. L. Thompson, W. W. Trout, P. E. Whitman, J. M. Worden, R. M. Yoder. **\$4**—B. Carter, J. S. West. **\$3.35**—L. D. Grimes, E. L. Warner. **\$3.34**—Wm. Anderson, C. H. Maloney. **\$3.33**—I. Wilson. **\$3.25**—G. V. Leech. **\$3**—A. H. Coors, S. B. Danley. **\$2.50**—B. Reeve, J. L. Walker. **\$2**—J. F. Arnold, G. M. Buckbee, H. D. Burnett, S. P. Crummitt, Wm. Goody, N. G. Grizzle, J. M. Grase, J. C. Howard, J. H. Koch, C. H. Lukin, J. S. Miller, T. Richmond, J. B. Workman **\$1.75**—John Thompson. **\$1.67**—C. H. Cox, W. P. Gu nn, S. J. Miller, F. W. Queen. **\$1.34**—G. M. Burnett. **\$1.00**—L. D. Ashby, L. E. Leslie, B. D. Morris, A. A. Nichols, W. T. W. Sleeth, C. Warman, W. W. Workman, H. E. Wylie.

The Church Congress.

This may be a new name in Methodism. The thing is as old as Wesley, though in a little different form. If our conferences had a little less of the stereotyped form and more of the intellectual and spiritual ozone of the late congress in Pittsburgh they would be much more helpful to the ministry. It lasted nearly a week.

The papers were of a high order, both as to thought and literary merit. Quite full reports have appeared in the church papers. But reports can not do the Congress justice. The personal inspiration and power was as marked as the thought. The enthusiasm was contagious. Loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ was pronounced and joined with fearless assertion of scientific truth and belief. The bringing together of so many young specialists, choice spirits, to touch elbows in their search for truth in many different realms, will be a great inspiration to them. The Methodist Church is fortunate in having no narrow formulas that hamper these specialists in their various fields of investigation, or puts on them the brand of heretic if they differ from opinions of the past. Methodism stands to-day for freedom of scholarly investigation.

Students everywhere of the subtle, yet powerful, operations of public sentiment, will be interested in a matter that has caused a great deal of discussion in religious and educational circles in the Pacific Northwest. It grew out of the removal of President Edwards, of the University of Washington, by the regents of that institution. The action of the regents caused an uproar among the politicians, and a great deal was said about the matter in the papers. The cause assigned was that the president would not obey the instructions of the regents. He was specifically accused of changing the courses of study. The bone of contention was "mental and moral science." The president didn't believe in moral science. To use the expression of one of the regents, he had an "intellect capable of reasoning the Deity out of existence," and, therefore, he did not approve of a study that tended to demonstrate the existence of something which he had discovered did not exist. The regents felt the pressure of public sentiment, and realized that the destiny of the University demanded the removal of Edwards, and so he was "ousted." A prominent Methodist pastor and Prof. Edwards were in conversation one day, and during the chat the Professor tacitly admitted that he was an agnostic.

"There are two kinds of agnostics," was the comment of the pastor. "One class believe that they know everything and that other class simply don't know anything, while the second class simply say they are in a state of not knowing."

"I guess I belong to the second class," was the reply.

The University of Washington is an important educational institution. It offers peculiar advantages to advanced students and to young men and women preparing themselves for teachers. As it is maintained by the State, tuition is free. It is on a pagan basis, however, like most State universities, and as the sentiment in favor of higher education and religion going hand in hand is growing stronger each year in Washington, the University finds it increasingly difficult to overcome the lack of co-operation on the part of churches and pastors in securing students. Meanwhile the regents are scanning the Eastern horizon with a double-barreled telescope in hopes of discovering a "liberal" university president, who is willing to risk the destruction of his own theory by teaching moral science.—"Argus," in *Zion's Herald*.

As regards the admission of women to the German universities, no recent concessions have been made. The statistics for the summer semester show a total of 30,982 matriculated students and 1,510 hearers, including 207 women. These were distributed as follows: At Berlin, 114; at Bonn, 13; Breslau, 22; Göttingen, 34; Halle, 6; Königsberg, 11; Marburg, 7; Munich, 2. The number at Berlin has very nearly tripled since the summer of 1896, rising from 29 to 114.

The Franciscans have obtained permission to establish a house of studies which will be affiliated with the Catholic University, and which will have for its object the higher education of its scholastics and priests fitting for missions in the Holy Land as well as in America. Forty acres of land have been purchased by them in Brookland, near the University, and the work of construction will be begun as soon as possible. This step shows a marked approval of the University work.

Proposed United States University.

The annual agitation concerning a university to be supported by the Government and managed by it, again finds its way into the Associated Press dispatches. There is more of it there than anywhere else. The Senate and House are not moving in the matter. The papers in Washington report that a majority of the committee to whom the subject must go, should a bill be introduced in the Senate, is against such an enterprise. There was so much opposition to it in the House last year that the Committee on Education did not think it worth while to make up a report.

It is clearly seen to be a move in the direction of paternalism in government. It would only add another long list of appointments to those the politicians are already fighting over. The flings made at the churches at a recent meeting held in the interest of this proposed movement, show that such university would antagonize the Christian churches if it should ever be established. It would be divorced from religion, stand for secularism, be a hot-bed of scepticism, have no true basis for morals, be a pagan institution in a Christian country.

The organization of a number of ladies to carry out the wish of George Washington by erecting a building as a Washington Memorial is a patriotic one. Could they see the wisdom of combining it with some university already in existence, it would be much better. Their alliance with the movement to foist a university onto the Treasury of the United States is unfortunate. It is a question whether the public schools should be turned into an agency for raising money for even so good a purpose as they propose were it not allied with the other movement above suggested. Do they forget, when they thus ally themselves, that the children to whom they propose to appeal for a penny each on every returning birthday of George Washington are from the homes of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Lutherans, Methodists, and even Roman Catholics? Such a movement in the public schools, in alliance with antagonism to these churches, would be a crime against that sacred bulwark of American institutions.

There must be an intelligent citizenship. The common school is sufficient for this. The normal school is its complement. The university for post graduate work can not be put on the same basis.

We can not enter into a full discussion of the question. It is enough at present to call attention to it, and ask all of our Christian readers to consider well their ground before allying themselves with a movement for a government university that would, beyond question, be a thorn in the side of every evangelical Christian organization in the country.

Gifts and Bequests.

Puget Sound University has received a 6-inch refracting telescope.

William C. Todd, of Atkinson, N. H., has given \$50,000 to the Boston Public Library.

Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, of New York, has given \$1,000 to Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

Olivet College, Michigan, is rejoicing over the offer of a friend of \$25,000 toward a new endowment.

The will of the late Caroline Talman, of New York, contains charitable bequests aggregating \$126,000.

George M. Pullman left a bequest of \$1,200,000 to build, equip and endow a free Manual Training School at Pullman.

First Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., congregation will sing joyfully now. An elect lady presents a magnificent pipe organ.

Miss Alice L. Gould has given \$20,000 to the National Academy of Sciences for astronomical and mathematical research.

Henry Rogers, of Philadelphia, has given \$20,000 to the town of Mattapoisett, Mass., for the erection of a high-school building.

Egbert Starr, who recently died in New York, is reported to have given to Middlebury College, at different times, \$100,000.

Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia, has given \$100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania toward the erection of a law school building.

Forty four wealthy Roman Catholics have given \$5,000 each to the building fund of the New Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Westminster.

Two halls have recently been given to Hamilton College—the Root Hall of Science, costing \$31,000, and the Benedict Hall of Languages, costing \$30,000.

Three Cleveland ladies have given \$5,000 to the trustees of the Rayen High School, Youngstown, Ohio, to found a library for the school in memory of their mother.

William J. Bryan has given to the Missouri State University \$250, which is to be used annually in awarding a prize for the best essay on the science of government.

Private gifts to the first-class educational institutions in this country for the past twenty years, aggregate nearly \$200,000,000, or an average of nearly \$12,000,000 a year.

Clarence Eddy, of Chicago, gave an organ recital at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Canton, Ill., dedicating the new \$7,000 pipe organ donated to the church by W. J. Orendorff.

Miss Alice L. Gould has given \$20,000 to the National Academy of Science, to be known as the Alice L. Gould Fund, the proceeds to be used to further mathematical and astronomical research.

Henry G. Marquand, who has been a generous patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has recently given to that institution a number of antique bronzes of great interest, costing about \$50,000.

Mr. Charles O. Baird, of Philadelphia, has offered five annual prizes, aggregating \$250, to the members of the senior class of Princeton University who excel in oratory, and one prize of \$50 for the best poem written.

Henry W. Sage, the founder of Sage College for women and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, died a short time ago. His direct money gifts to Cornell University aggregate \$1,250,000.—*E. r.*

The Methodist Orphanage on Monumental avenue, near Belmont, Philadelphia, was dedicated recently with appropriate ceremonies. It is the princely gift of Col. Joseph M. Bennett, together with land worth \$100,000.

More than \$200,000 in public bequests to Massachusetts institutions are provided for under the will of Edward C. R. Walker, of Roxbury. The bequests are to be paid out of a trust fund, contingent on the death of relatives.

The will of the late John Sartain, the artist, of Philadelphia, gives to the Philadelphia School of Design for Women his folios of prints, his pictures and his library, with the condition that they be used only within the building and never loaned out of it.

Joseph Wylie, of Chester, S. C., has given \$15,000 to Erskine College in that State to build a dormitory for girls. This makes more than \$100,000 that Mr. Wylie has given to Erskine College and the theological seminary connected with it.

At the recent dedication of the new buildings of Mount Holyoke College, announcement was made that John Rockefeller would add \$10,000 to the \$30,000 already contributed by him for the erection of the hall which bears his name.

The first endowment bestowed upon the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University is the gift of Miss Attie A. Bradley, of Hingham, Mass., who has presented \$20,000 in memory of her father, who was greatly interested in trees and tree planting.

Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore, a brother of the late George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is so deeply interested in the Reform League that he has determined to devote a part of the \$50,000 legacy left him by his brother to the further development of the work.

Education has long been a favorite object with public benefactors. The vast sums given to endow academies, colleges, universities, and various special educational institutions show how education attracts the great wealth of prosperous and fortunate men and women.

The will of Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, Mass., makes these public bequests: To the President and fellows of Harvard College, \$10,000; to the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, his books; to the Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, \$10,000.

Miss Frances E. Willard announces that she will contribute \$5,000 of her own money to start the fund of \$300,000 which the W. C. T. U. women need to hold control of the Temple property in Chicago. This sum is the memorial testimonial which was presented to her on her fiftieth birthday.

Mr. Morris Sharp, a Methodist layman of Ohio, has offered a magnificent gift to start a theological department in connection with Ohio Wesleyan University. A press-dispatch says that the late Stephen Watson, of London, Ohio, had left a bequest of \$55,000 to the university for the purpose of endowing a new professorship.

Mrs. Esther B. Steele, of Elmira, N. Y., who is a trustee of Syracuse University, has donated \$5,000 toward the physics laboratory, which is to be erected at a cost of \$25,000. Mrs. Steele's offer carries with it the proposition to put in a large quantity of special and costly apparatus when the building shall be completed.

The University of Missouri receives \$23,023 from the estate of the late John C. Conley, under the operation of a law recently passed by the legislature, which provides that if a man dies leaving no father, mother, or direct lineal descendant a certain per cent. of his estate, excluding any amount left for charity or religious purposes, must go to the State University.

The Root Hall of Science and the Benedict Hall of Languages were formerly presented to Hamilton College, Utica, N. Y., and dedicated on Nov. 16. The Root Hall of Science is the gift of Elihu Root, of New York, in memory of his father and mother. It is a beautiful stone building, and cost \$31,000. The Benedict Hall of Languages, also of stone, is the gift of H. H. Benedict, of New York. This building cost \$30,000.

Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Pennsylvania, has announced his intention to present his magnificent residence to the free library of Philadelphia. The building is to be held in trust forever by the city as an integral part of the free library system, under the name of Josephine Widener Memorial Branch, to commemorate the deceased wife of the donor. A low estimate of the value of the residence, when equipped for library purposes, is \$600,000, and the donor will expend \$400,000 additional in placing therein a gallery of choice specimens of purely American art.

The Orange-Judd Farmer estimates the wheat crop of the United States at 589,000,000 bushels, oats at 814,000,000 bushels, and corn at 1,750,000,000.

The Czar believes in the higher education of women, and has ordered the reopening of the Women's Institute of Medicine at St. Petersburg, which was closed by order of the Government some years ago.—*University Courier*.

The Income of the Average College Professor.

The salary of a full professor, the country over, is little, if at all, in excess of \$2,000. In the larger universities it may rise to \$3,000 or something more, but the men who receive above \$4,000 are so few as scarcely to affect the general average. Aside from the bare possibility of a call to a richer institution, the college professor is not likely to be earning more at fifty than at thirty. Unlike most other professions, there is here no gradual increase of income to give tangible evidence of a man's growth in power. Unless one has taken the *Northern Farmer's* thrifty advice and "gone where money is" when he married, his outlook as he gets old age is not reassuring. Pensions are extremely rare; college trustees are forced in most cases to be as ungrateful as republics. The cost of living has steadily risen in college towns, keeping pace with the general increase of luxury throughout the older communities. Here and there, particularly in the West, there are exceptions, but upon the whole the scale of necessary expenditures for a man fulfilling the various social duties required by his position is constantly growing greater. The professor's incidental income from books and lectures is ordinarily insignificant. When he has paid his bills he finds no margin left for luxuries. If he smokes at all, he is prone to invent ingenious reasons for preferring a pipe. He sees the light-hearted tutors sail for Europe every summer, but as for himself he decides annually that it will be wiser to wait just one year more. Once in awhile he will yield to the temptation to pick up a first edition or a good print, but Aldines and Rembrandt proofs are toys he may not dally with. In short, his tastes are cultivated beyond his income, and his sole comfort is in the Pharisaical reflection that this is better, after all, than to have more income than taste.—*Eliss Perry, in the October Scribner's*.

Of Interest.

Watches were first made in 1476.

The Chinese invented paper 170 B. C.

The phonograph was invented by T. A. Edison in 1877.

The first balloon ascended from Lyons, France, in 1783.

The postage bill of the world is over a million dollars per day.

The Treasury of the United States now holds \$157,000,000 in gold.

Gen. Neal Dow's property is estimated at \$350,000. He left no will.

The estate of the late James G. Fair has been appraised at about \$12,000,000.

The gold yield of the United States for the current year is estimated at \$80,000,000.

The Government will pay \$30,350,000 to railroads for carrying the mails during the current year.

The medical department of Queen Victoria's household costs \$12,000 yearly and comprises twenty-four persons.

It is stated that ninety-three years ago, when the Bible Society was formed, there were only about 4,000 copies of the Bible in the whole world.

Prof. Elmer Gates, of Washington, has invented a marvelous new appliance in microscopy, by which objects can be magnified 3,000,000 diameters.

At fourteen years of age the late George M. Pullman received \$40 a year and board as clerk in a village store. At his death he was worth \$30,000,000.

President McKinley has received from the Pope a copy of a book describing and illustrating the Borghese apartments in the Vatican. Only 100 of the books were printed.

What is probably the most venerable piece of furniture in existence is now in the British Museum. It is the throne of Queen Hatasa, who reigned in the Nile Valley some 1600 years before Christ.

Queen Victoria owns a dress manufactured entirely of spiders' webs. It was a present from the late Empress of Brazil, who had it specially prepared in her palace by twenty native silk workers.

Populist State College.

"The Nation," of November 25, condenses an article in the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY," which gives an excellent illustration of the danger that ever hangs over State educational institutions. Five years ago Kansas had the largest and one of the best State Agricultural Colleges in the country. Experts visited it from all over the country. It was a model for many younger colleges.

Agriculture and horticulture had chief place, but mechanics ranked but little lower. The college had a four years' course, and post-graduate courses were provided. About 700 undergraduates and 40 graduates were at work in its halls. Its faculty of 24 teachers and 16 assistants had good standing everywhere.

In 1892 the People's party came into power, the Populists electing four out of the seven regents, and an attack was begun on the College. Change after change was forced on the faculty, all in the direction of the Populization of the College. The regents, by resolution, required that the principles maintained by the advocates of land nationalization, public control of public utilities, and the reform of the financial and monetary system shall be fairly stated and candidly examined. The division of labor among the professors was so arranged that political economy was put into the hands of a man of Socialistic tendencies, who was forced into the faculty.

Other changes finally forced the president, in sheer honor to resign, when he was informed that if he had not resigned, his resignation would have been asked for, because he differed from the board of regents upon fundamental principles of distribution of wealth. Later, twelve of the teachers and six of the subordinates were dismissed, among them most of the older members. Industrial training in agriculture and horticulture and all agricultural study after the second year are made optional in an agricultural college. Economics have been given the chief place, and it is understood the teaching is on the Populist basis, if there really be such a thing.

Now, we hope no one will misjudge this spirit or purpose of this article. It is not an attack on the Populists. *Pro se* there is no more harm in calling an institution a Populist State College, than in calling others Republican State Colleges. We have no doubt there are many of these latter. In Kansas the Populists have only done what the Republicans and Democrats have done in other States. It is a striking example, so open and of such proportions, as to be useful as a lesson. It is no wonder President Fairchild, after fifteen years in an agricultural college in Michigan, and a little longer in the Kansas Agricultural College, says, "I tremble for the future of State educational institutions." They will be the football of changing political parties. Civil Service can not prevent it. The politician of the demagogue sort will not vote the necessary supplies and keep his hands off. Will the honest statesman of convictions, as to the welfare of the State, fail to see that what he thinks is for the public good is taught? The latter might be trusted farther than the former, but either would turn a college upside down to secure their ends.

A national university under control of the General Government would only be a field for the larger play of these forces, as administrations change. It would be impossible to tell what such an institution would stand for. It would be an educational chameleon.

"State Bank Examiner R. T. Joyce, of Mt. Airy, N. C., last evening showed the Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte, (N. C.) "Observer," a remarkable curiosity—one of the seven books of hymns written by John Wesley. It is beautifully written and the music is as finely done as if engraved. Mr. Joyce says that when Wesley formed his first class in England, in 1739, he made seven of these books, as he was not allowed to print any. A brother of Ralph Potts brought this book to Washington, N. C. Ralph was later an owner and his name appears 'Ralph Potts' book, July 3, 1789, Durnston.' There is also the name of William Williams, of Gates County, and that of 'John Wesley Potts, Festina Leute.' After a fire at Tarboro, the book was picked up by John F. Shackelford, of that place, who lends it to Joyce and permits the latter to lend it to the library of Trinity College. To Methodists it will be a great treasure indeed."

Book Notices.

(The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the COURIER. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.)

DONATED TO THE LIBRARY.

MRS. EMELINE L. BICKNELL, BROOKLYN, N. Y. "Violets and other Poems," by Mrs. Emeline L. Bicknell. Eaton and Mauis, N. Y. 1897.

This poetry is the birth of a mind compelled for years—

"To listen, weep, watch by the door

"That bides life's mysteries evermore."

As the nightingale, with breast pressed on the thorn, she had to sing. Often through the fleeting years the public has caught some notes of this singer's song. Faith has been quickened, hearts have been lightened lives have been cheered by these "Violets," and we are assured the world will be brighter for their blooming in many a home garden.

ORISON SWETT MARDEN, BOSTON, MASS. "SUCCESS," by Orison Swett Marden, author of "Pushing to the Front," etc. 347 pp. Fourteen full-page portraits. Cloth, \$1 25. W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston.

It is doubtful whether any success books for the young appeared in modern times which are so thoroughly packed with stimulating, uplifting, and inspiring material as the last book by Orison Swett Marden.

To stimulate, inspire, and guide, is the mission of his latest book "Success," and helpfulness is its keynote. This book teaches the youth who may think he has no chance that, in a land where farmers and mechanics sit in Congress, no limit can be placed to his career if he is armed with determination and has learned the alphabet. It teaches that under the American flag there are bread and success for every youth who has the grit to seize his chance and work his way to his own loaf; that the barriers are not erected which can say to aspiring talent, "Thus far and no farther"; that poverty, humble birth, or the most forbidding circumstances can not repress the longing for knowledge and the yearning for growth; that poverty has rocked the cradle of the giants of the race who have turned barbarism into civilization, and led the world up from savagery to the Gladstones and Lincolns. The author seems to have performed the difficult task of really helping and inspiring the young people while they are in the transition state from dependence to independence.

REV. W. C. CHARLTON, ALEXANDRIA, PA. Explanatory Notes on the New Testament, by John Wesley. Fourth and fifth editions. Three volumes. 1789-96.

U. S. CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. The new Library building.

U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Report of the Commissioners of Education for 1895-96.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Year-book, 1896. Losses in Boiling Vegetables. Experiment Station Record. Vol. ix, Nos. 1 and 2.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. Twelfth Report, 1894-95. Thirteenth Report, 1895-96. Classified Civil Service, Schedule of Examinations.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM, Notes on Larval Cestode Parasites of Fishes.

JOHN WILEY & SONS, N. Y. The Emphasized New Testament, by Joseph Bryant Rotherham, 1897.

It is claimed that this is a new translation designed to set forth the exact meaning, the proper terminology, and the graphic style of the sacred original; that it is arranged to show at a glance narrative, speech, parallelism, and logical analysis; and that it is emphasized throughout after the idioms of the Greek tongue.

E. ARNOLD, Thousand Island Park, 1893. Copyrighted by Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold Hitchcock. "Elizabeth, the Disinherited Daughter."

This is an interesting biography of one who was a monument of Free Grace in New England in the Eighteenth Century, when it meant much to be a Methodist.

REV. J. B. ROBINSON, D. D., Aurora, Ill. "Preacher's Pilgrimage through Probation, Itinerancy, Superannuation to Coronation." Phillips and Hunt. 1896.

REV. FRIEDRICH MUNZ, Homiletick. "Eiue Darstellung der Predigt auf Biblischer Grundlage." Curts and Jennings. 1897.

PROF. ALFRED HIGGIE, UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC, COLLEGE PARK, SANTA CLARA CO., CAL.

ORIENTAL LIBRARY.

- Ancient History—Birch.
 Ancient Monasteries—Curzon.
 Ancient Christianity Exemplified—Coleman.
 Ancient History from Monumental Greek Cities—Vaux.
 A Miracle in Stone—Seiss.
 Asia Minor, 2 vols.—Van Lennep.
 A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago—Forbes.
 Avesta—Bleek.
 Appleton's Hand Atlas of Ancient Geography.
 Appleton's Hand Atlas of Modern Geography.
 Beginnings of History—Lenormant.
 Bible Places of the Topography of the Holy Land—Tristram.
 Babylonian Life and History—Budge.
 British Colonial Library—Martin.
 Burma, Past and Present, 2 vols.—Fyfebe.
 Biblical Cabinet—Hengstenberg.
 Bokhara—Yambery.
 Christianity in India—Kaye.
 Cyprus, Historical and Descriptive—Vouloher and Joyner.
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 Christian Missions, 2 vols.—Marshall.
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 Crawford's Embassy.
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 America Before Europe—Gasparine.
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 U. S. Geological Survey.
 U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey.
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 Archaeological Report, Egyptian Exploration Fund.
 Bowne's Metaphysics.
 The Egyptian Book of the Dead—Davis.
 History of Early Babylonia—Rogers.
 Ancient Egypt, in the Light of Modern Discoveries, in 21 parts—
 Davies, Cobern, Winslow, *et al.*
 A Book on Minerals, to go with the Mineralogical Cabinet.
 Meteorological Table; Barometric, Thermometric and Hypsometric.
 Metaphysics—Bowen.

MINERALOGICAL CABINET.

Presented to the American University by Prof. Alfred Hodge, of California.

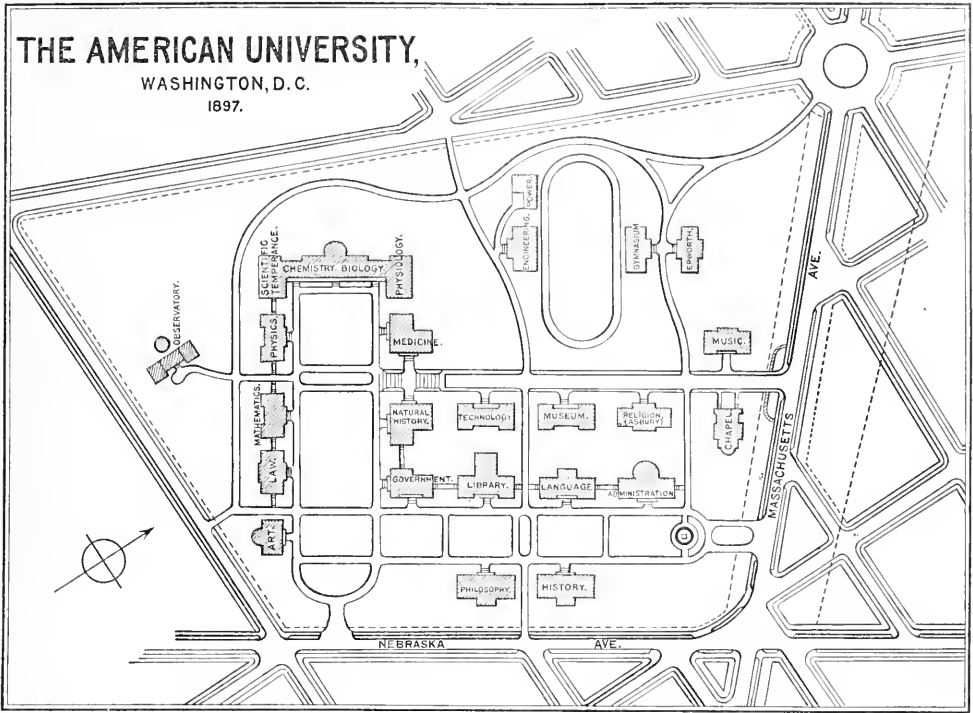
Achalone Heliotus.
 Achalone Heliotus, red.
 Agate, moss and fortification.
 Alum.
 Alabaster, white and pink.
 Antimony, Salinas, Cal.
 Apatite, Canada.
 Aragonite—very peculiar and beautiful; formed in a box leading
 the water from the timbers in the Overman Mine, Nev.
 Asphaltum rock.
 Borax, from Death Valley.
 Building stone.
 Calcareous tufa, ex Mono Lake.
 Calcite—very beautiful.
 Carnelian.
 Chalcocopyrite and corallite.
 Chalcedony, Geodes, and Jasper in almost every possible variety
 of form and color, representing the Pacific Coast.
 Chrysoprase.
 Cinnabar and trap.
 Copper, hydrosocyanite of.
 Coral, one, red.
 Dolomite, amber-colored, crystalized.
 Dolomite, variegated, beautifully crystalized.
 Diatomaceous earth.
 Feldspar, in eruptive rock.
 Fire-clay, Michigan Bar, Cal.
 Fossil.
 Garnets in mica schist.
 Glass, natives ex Orthoclase.
 Gold quartz—Indian and Burman.
 Gold quartz—California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico; fine.
 Graphite, ex Ceylon.
 Granite, rough and polished; representing the different quarries in
 the State.
 Granite, black; fine.

Gypsum, pink and other colors; ex native rock, to, and through the
 various forms to the plaster on the wall.
 Hydras calcium sulphate.
 Iron Pyrites.
 Igneous ferruginous rock.
 Jasper, with quartz and iron, with beautiful colors, variegated.
 Ka-so-lin-ite.
 Lava burling stone, California and Arizona.
 Lead ore.
 Lignite, California.
 Lithomarge, Modoc County.
 Marble, representing nearly all the marble-producing States of the
 Union; also representing all shades, variegated, mottled, etc.,
 etc., from black to white. California marble is well represented
 and compares favorably with Italian lying along side.
 Mascovite—white mica, 8x12 in.; fine.
 Obsidian.
 Old red sandstone, Flagstaff, Ariz.
 Onyx, beautifully variegated.
 Opals.
 Ostrich egg (*Onis Struthis*).
 Porphyry, red antique.
 Porphyry, variegated.
 Porphyry, bearing opals, California.
 Quartz, crystal, igneous, malachite, conglomerate, hexagonal, and
 prismatic, in chalcedony.
 Rhombic-carbonate of lime; very fine.
 Silver and gold ore, from Arizona, California, and Nevada; very fine
 and rich.
 Sulphur, native Sandwich Islands.
 Sard, San Bernardino County.
 Serpentine.
 Slickensides.
 Silicified wood; very fine.
 Spar, satin.
 Stone, artificial, for building; manufactured in San Francisco
 Tale, foliated; very fine.
 Terra cotta, stained and polished.
 Tin ore, Cassiterite.
 Trap-igneous ferruginous.
 Volcanic rock, Mojave Desert.
 Wellington coal.
 Wood, compressed from 12x12 to 12x3, taken from the 1,600-ft. level
 of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, Nevada.
 Wood, mountain mahogany, satin, bay, yew.
 Wood, *Lion-o-thum-sus As-plu-mi-to-li-us*.
 Wood, foliage of, in a box, from Santa Cruz Island of Santa Barbara,
 California.
 Wood, ex Old Charter Oak; very fine.

The Entomologist, Dr. George H. Horn, of Philadelphia, has left \$5,000 to the American Entomological Society, with his cabinet of insects, books and pamphlets lenses, microscopes and other appliances, with \$200 annually from his estate. He also gives \$1,000 to the Academy of Natural Sciences, and \$500 to the American Philosophical Society.

You Will Never Be Sorry

For living a pure life.
 For doing your level best.
 For being kind to the poor.
 For looking before leaping.
 For hearing before judging.
 For thinking before speaking.
 For harboring clean thoughts.
 For standing by your principles.
 For being generous to an enemy.
 For stopping your ears to gossip.
 For being as courteous as a duke.
 For asking pardon when in error.
 For bridling a slauderous tongue.
 For being square in business.
 For giving to the American University.



Plan of Grounds.

The above cut exhibits in outline the plan for the arrangement of buildings on the grounds of The American University. It was adopted in its general features by the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1897. The details of walks, trees, shrubbery, and decorations in the way of statues and fountains can not be shown on a plan of so small a scale. The College of History is 176 feet in length, and may be used as a scale of measurement. It is ex-

pected that grading will be continued during the year, and the planting of trees and shrubbery follow soon thereafter.

The entire track consists of 90 acres, quite varied and rolling in its contour, the elevations varying 100 feet. Not far from the center of it is a spring of good water sufficient for the development of artificial lakes.

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Devoted to the Interests of The American University.

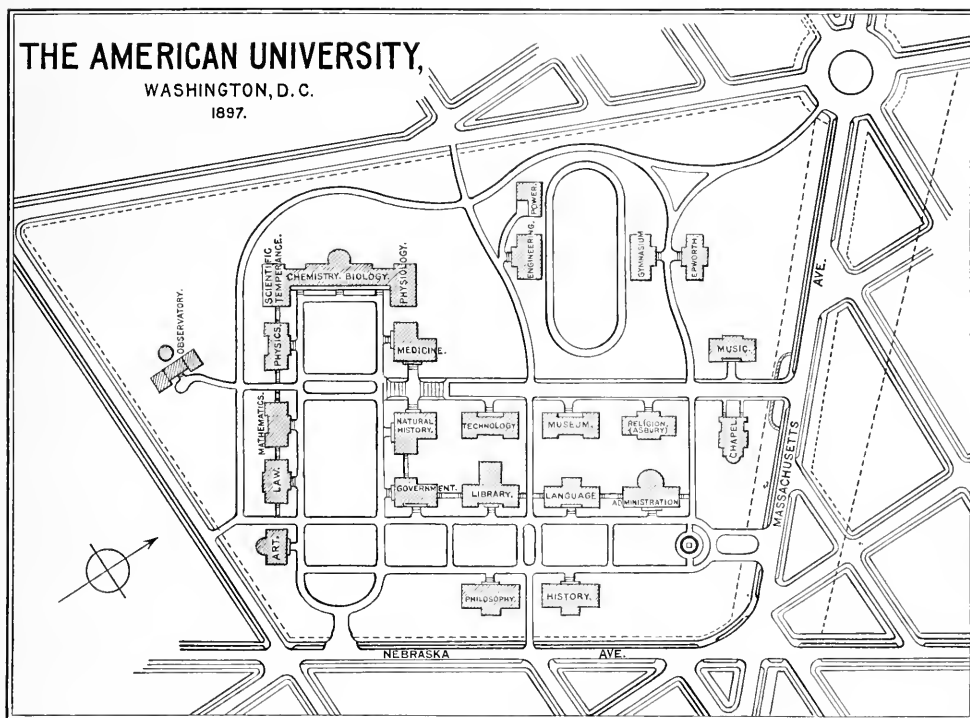
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No. 3.

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PLAN OF GROUNDS.

This plan of the grounds of the American University was adopted in its general features by the Board of Trustees. Some modifications are suggested, as, the placing of the "Library" where the word "Art" was put temporarily, and the erection of a "Teacher's College" in the place designated for the "Library." This plan gives a good idea of the proposed arrangement of the University work into departments and of the field it is expected to cover. The whole 90 acres will not be too much a few years from now. It is hoped that electric cars will be running along Nebraska Avenue within a year.

Gifts and Bequests.

Don, Clem Studabaker and wife have just given \$5,000 to De Pau University.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is to be enriched to the amount of \$300,000 from the estate of the late Francis B. Hayes, of Boston.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$200,000 to the University of Chicago to enable it to swell its income for the year beginning July 1, 1898, to \$720,000, the sum needed to carry out its work as planned.

By the will of the late Henry L. Pierce, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Boston Art Museum each receive \$700,000. Harvard will use up her share in building a reading room to the library.—Ex.

The sum of \$30,000 has been given to Harvard University by Mrs. William Belden Noble, of Washington, to endow a lectureship in memory of her husband, a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church and a graduate of the Harvard class of 1885.

The Tucker memorial received a contribution of \$500 from Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, wife of ex-President James A. Garfield, through Prof. H. St. G. Tucker, of the Washington and Lee University.

W. C. McDonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, whose gifts to McGill University already aggregate nearly \$3,000,000, recently gave \$250,000 more to the institution.

Mrs. J. B. Hobbs recently gave eight lots, valued at \$2,000 to the Lake Bluff Orphanage.

A San Francisco woman gives the Volunteers of America an orange grove of twenty acres, valued at \$10,000.

Mrs. Paul Breen of San Francisco gives \$30,000 for an arch in Golden Gate Park, as a memorial to her husband and sons.

Under the will of Mary McCarty, of Jefferson, Iowa, Drake University receives \$25,000.

One-half of the fortune of \$80,000 of the late William S. Allgaier, of Reading, Pa., is bequeathed to charitable institutions in that city and in Philadelphia.

An Episcopalian lady has left a bequest of \$5,000 and a residuary interest in her estate to the W. H. M. S. for the benefit of the Cunningham deaconess home and orphanage at Urbana, Ill.

Gen. Lew Wallace has announced that at his death his study will become the property of the city of Crawfordsville, Ind., for a public library. The edifice has just been completed in his beech grove at a cost of \$40,000, and is to be surrounded by an artificial lake.

Mrs. Tyndall, the widow of Professor Tyndall, has sent to the British Royal Institution \$5,000 which she states that her husband desired her, at such time as should be convenient to herself, to present as the expression of his attachment to the institution with which he was so long connected, and of his sympathy with its objects.

By the will of the late Charles C. G. Thornton, of Gloucester, Mass., \$2,000 is bequeathed to the Maine Missionary Society, \$1,000 to the First Congregational Church at Black Point, Scarborough, Me., and \$1,000 to Union Church, at Magnolia, Mass. At the death of his wife and daughter, \$50,000, of which they have the income during their lives, goes to the Thornton Academy, Saco, Me.

By the terms of the will of Miss Frances E. Willard, her estate will pass into the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Fund, after the life interests of her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, and of her sister-in-law, Mrs.

Mary B. Willard, have expired. The property consists of "Red Cottage," at Evanston, valued at \$16,000, a small cottage in the Adirondacks, and \$3,000 in cash, which was presented to Miss Willard on her fiftieth birthday.

The lot upon which the First Church, Chicago, stands, is valued at \$1,500,000. The trustees have given \$600,000 to other Methodist enterprises in the city.

It has been computed that in the year just passed there was contributed in the United States by bequest or personal gift, to churches, colleges, charities, museums, art galleries, libraries, etc., an aggregate of \$33,612,814. Like contributions in 1896 were \$33,070,129; in 1895, \$28,943,549; in 1891, \$19,967,116. These statistics do not include the numberless small donations. Of the total amount as stated, there was given to colleges, \$10,203,450; to charities, \$11,785,626; to churches and religious societies, \$5,023,728; to museums and art galleries, \$1,218,000. Men gave \$50,233,378 of this, and women \$13,039,436. The largest contributions of the year are as follows: J. Pierpont Morgan, to charities, \$1,000,000; Mrs. Leland Stanford, to Stanford University, \$1,000,000; John Fred Martin, to churches, \$1,000,000; John B. Deering, to charities, \$2,000,000; Washington Covington, to colleges, \$1,000,000; George M. Pullman, for maintenance of a training school, \$1,200,000; P. A. B. Widener, for art gallery, \$1,000,000; Charles Condit, to charities, \$1,000,000; Henrietta R. V. Baker, to charities, \$2,000,000.

Items of Interest.

The highest salary of any college professor is \$20,000. Prof. Sumner, of Edinburg University, receives this amount.—Ex.

Yale annually buys \$7,000 worth of books for her library, Harvard spends \$16,000 for the same purpose, and Columbia \$43,000.

The entire collection of the Cyrus W. Field papers relating to the first Atlantic cable, has become the property of the National Museum, at Washington.—Ex.

Forty-one students have been dismissed from Stanford University, California, for inferiority in college work, immorality, and drinking habits.

The famous university at Cairo constitutes the strongest support of Mohammedanism, and has a far-reaching influence. Last year there were present over 7,000 students, representing all parts of the Islam world, from India to Morocco.

The University of Heidelberg was founded in 1385. Two American women recently received the degree of Ph. D. from Heidelberg, being the first American women to receive a degree from a German University.

Harvard has graduated more than any other college in America, the number of her alumni being 17,684. Yale stands next, with 16,765 graduates. The universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan each have over 10,000.—Ex.

Methodism last year had fifty-three colleges and universities, with a property valued at \$10,540,608, and \$11,500,000 endowments, 1,647 professors, and 25,090 students. She had twenty-five theological schools, with 1,252 students. She has in seminaries, colleges, etc., a total of 227, with a valuation of \$16,739,788, and an endowment of \$13,497,465, a total investment of \$20,200,000; and a total of 3,030 professors and teachers, and 47,830 students.

About 500 Liberal students marched to the Campo Di Fiore, Rome, and laid their wreathes upon the monument to Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, as a reply to the action of the clerical students, who, attending the Pope's mass at St. Peter's on Sunday last, cheered the "Pope King."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The American University Courier has been sent to most of the Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After this number it will only be sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Others desiring the Paper will please write the Courier, 1425 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

PROGRESS is being made in different directions in developing the plans of the University. Among the more notable events since our last issue is the formal transfer of the College of History to the Building Committee by the contractor; the purchase of additional ground; the action of the Commission on Federation; and assurances that cannot yet be published concerning other buildings.

MR. JOHN J. BARNEIR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has generously sent the Vice Chancellor \$250 to help on the good work of the University. May his example stimulate others to go and do likewise.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS has been pledged and two hundred of it paid toward the purchase of additional ground made necessary by the location of Nebraska Ave. We hope to report a large list of names as giving toward this in the near future.

BOOKS have been sent to the Library and are thankfully received from Rev. J. C. Thomas, of New York, by the kindness of Dr. Smith, editor of Gospel in All Lands, Rev. Clark P. Hard, Rev. Salmon Steele, Rev. J. Haskall Keep, Mr. William Boogher, and others. The boxes of books sent by Dr. Dunn and Mrs. Dr. Harmon, are still unpacked, and the lists will be given later.

DR. A. A. LONG, of Constantinople, has our thanks for an immense document, such as has often burdened travelers, his Firman for Traveling in the Turkish dominions.

OLIVE B. WASHBURNE sends a fac-simile of the Ulster County Gazette of Jan. 4, 1860. It contains the announcement of the death of George Washington. It is from the estate of Rev. Elbert Osborne, the grandfather of the donor whom we thank for the interesting paper.

REV. THOMAS BILLING, and wife, of the Northern Minnesota Conference, subscribe \$10 to the Asbury Memorial Hall Fund. Their names were accidentally omitted when the list was forwarded from the Conference.

More Ground.

When the Site for the American University was purchased, the streets and avenues were not even mapped out for that part of the city. Massachusetts Avenue extended was soon after surveyed to the University site by the city engineer. Recently a map for all that section of the City has been prepared under the direction of the Commissioners of Washington. This in a general

way extends the plan of the Streets in the other part of the City to all suburban sections. This plan of streets about the University is shown to some extent in the "Plan" on the first page. Nebraska Avenue takes the place of what has been known as the Loughboro Road. This road, however, curved somewhat to follow the crest of the high ridge or plateau on which the University stands. When Nebraska Avenue was definitely located it was found that a triangle of ground was left between it and the University site, at the junction of this avenue with Massachusetts Avenue. This triangle was 8,550 feet long, and 135.4 wide at the base, making 63,743.9 square feet, and so, large enough for a row of small buildings between the Avenue and the University. It was seen at once that the University must possess this ground. The gentlemen who owned it made the University an offer, and although it was higher than the price paid per square foot for the site, yet its location, and its being the very cream of the Ridge, made it seem wise to get possession of it while the opportunity offered. The purchase was completed on January 3, 1898, and an effort is now being made to raise the \$9,500 which it cost. This enables the University to control, and hold in one block, all the ground within the four avenues shown on the "plan," and also the north side of Massachusetts Avenue to the dotted line. It rounds out the full 90 acres, and secures the dedication of Nebraska Avenue at once. It is hoped that the new avenue may be graded within a year, and electric cars be running on it before Jan. 1, 1899.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

The following payments on this building have been received from subscribers since the issue of December 1897:

\$100—Noble Frame; Alfred Smith. \$50—J. I. Buell, H. W. Hicks, Frank L. Wilson, \$25—J. F. Crouch, F. A. Gacks, J. M. Hinson, J. H. Littell, Arthur Oakes, Seth Reed, W. M. Ridgway, H. N. Van Duesen. \$20—T. M. Jackson, John Wilson. \$16.67—J. S. Hughes. \$15—J. B. Colley, M. L. Drum. \$13—Nimrod Snoddy. \$10—Aaron Coons, W. J. Keatley, J. Stansfield, F. D. Stevieck. \$8.34—I. M. Gault, C. L. Gaul. \$8.33—C. M. Wilder. \$8—C. H. Hundley. \$6.67—R. O. Payne. \$6.66—J. H. McIntosh. \$5—H. Baker, H. N. Brown, Samuel Brown, J. J. Cecil, Mrs. J. J. Edwards, C. F. Greene, J. L. Grice, C. C. Jacobs, E. M. Jones, Charles S. Kemble, J. T. Levton, D. M. Minus, Mrs. Benjamin Myers, E. M. Pinkney, John Priest, L. S. Rader, E. M. Smith, T. B. Snowden, F. L. Teague, J. C. Teter, W. S. Thompson, A. G. Townsend, J. R. Vandewater, B. L. Woolfolk. \$4—George Nixon. \$3.35—C. R. Brown, E. Forrest. \$3.34—Benjamin Brown, P. A. Daniel, W. M. R. Eaddy, T. H. Evans, J. F. Page, J. P. Patterson, J. R. Rosemond. \$3—E. J. Curry, G. W. Gault, A. S. Williams. \$2.10—E. M. Armstrong. \$2—J. A. Brown, J. C. Burch, P. O. Jamison, James Jenkins, C. Emma Lewis, J. H. Lockhart, J. H. Martin, E. B. McCauley, J. W. Parks, S. A. Peeler, D. J. Saunders, B. G. Smith, Thomas Thompson, T. H. B. Walker, E. L. Walls, W. H. Williams. \$1.75—W. Strickland. \$1.67—J. W. Brown, Scipio Green, S. J. McCray, J. D. Mitchell, J. W. H. Witherspoon. \$1.50 A. S. Carter, R. H. Debose, B. D. Lewis. \$1—E. W. Adams, W. B. Bowers, H. D. Boyd, J. T. Cannon, G. W. Cooper, Sarah A. Daley, A. Debose, E. Demsey, D. Johnson, W. S. Leak, J. Mayo, Cornelius Miller, C. H. Newton, Alfred Nichols, David Royal, E. Sabin, J. T. Terry, L. L. Thomas, D. L. Tubbs, E. Welsh, J. D. Whitaker. \$67—J. B. Crippen.

The College of Government.

A special effort is now being made to secure the erection of this building as a companion to the College of History. The one is the natural complement of the other. The need of such a College for the training of graduates in all that pertains to government is becoming more and more manifest. The crowding of men who have neither fitness nor training for their work into positions of great responsibility by mere influence or sheer political trickery cannot be much longer endured. As the bar, the pulpit and the practice of medicine has had to have restrictions placed around them so as to insure efficient service, so must there be trained men to serve in all the responsible places of government. The civil service must be remedied of some of its vicious defects or it would better cease to be. The Diplomatic and Consular service must be elevated and made worthy of the nation by putting into them men thoroughly trained in all their duties.

What a field there is here for study, especially for original investigation. Its curriculum should be based on a general knowledge of history, anthropology, ethnology, physical geography, governmental ethics, and the relation of religion to government. Then should follow a study of the origin, development and history of institutions, ancient, mediæval and modern. This would lead naturally to the present; the philosophy of the State; different forms of government; constitutions; powers and relations of governmental departments; municipal organization, problems and administration; laws and practices of elections. Then would follow jurisprudence; customary and statute law, rights, courts, methods of legislation, international law, treaties, and arbitrations. This leads naturally to diplomacies; the history of diplomacy, its methods, paleogeography; governmental representatives, their duties, and the customs and manners of Courts and Government circles. Then should politics be studied; the history of political ideas; political parties, their relation to the government and the relation of citizens to them; practical politics, and the ethical and Christian principles that should dominate them. The duties of the citizen, loyalty, patriotism, self government; the ballot, office bearing, and all that is meant by Christian citizenship should be mastered. The relation of Church and State should be investigated, covering religion as an essential fact in man's nature, the relation of the religions of the world to governments, and especially of Christianity in the early centuries, in the Middle Ages, under papacy, and in this country, with the duties of the citizen to each. Then what a field to-day in economics, its general history, its history in this country, its general principles, applications, problems, tariff, taxation, debts, credit, money, banking, currency, bimetallism, revenues, as from lands, monopolies, fees, licences, taxes, loans, all as affecting state, country, city and town. This would open the door to modern industrial improvement, wages, invention, commerce, labor organizations, trusts, pauperism, corporations, monopolies, roads, railroads, telegraph, distribution of wealth, interest, capital and labor, and the ethics of industries. Social Science might be the climax of all,

dealing with individualism, socialism, communism, co-operation, profit sharing, collectivism, all social problems, and ending in the general science of Sociology.

Such a brief outline suggests a course of study covering three years, that would be of immense advantage. Its practical value to the individual, and especially to the community and the nation must be apparent. From college graduates who have earnestly wrestled with the above hinted problems, there should come statesmen worthy of the name and needed in America to-day.

Where could such a college find the advantages that would surround it in Washington? If there be any statesmen, they are supposed to be here. Diplomacy has its seat in the capital. Here finance is wrestled with, legislation is in progress, courts from lowest to highest abound, and social questions are debated by masters. Here are specialists in all these lines who could be drawn upon for lectures and even professorships.

It is to be hoped that many may so see the value of such a department in the American University that soon the walls of this college may rise and its chair be endowed, so that its work may be begun with the new century.

American Methodism and the American University.

Rev. Dr. Palmore, editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, in discussing the points that might well be considered by the Commission on Federation between the two Methodisms, says: "We see no very great reason why both Methodisms should not unite on a great university at Washington, D. C., for post-graduates of Methodist colleges of all the world. If our national capital, with all its architecture, art, libraries, museums, natural history and botanical gardens, was roofed over it would be the University of the world, with the Washington Monument for a spire, or bell tower. A national Methodist University of this kind will serve as a much-needed barrier to the percolating, insidious, slowly-rising and encroaching waters of the Tiber. Eternal vigilance in the direction of Rome is the price of an enduring republic."⁷

Cheer from India.

Rev. C. L. Bane, M. A., one of the faculty of the Bareilly Theological Seminary, sends a contribution to Bishop Hurst, and says: "I have been greatly interested in your university at Washington, from the beginning, and have often wished to send you a small gift for it, and wish it were a thousand times larger. You may apply this to the fund for building Asbury Hall, if it is your pleasure. It gives me great pleasure to see that that hall is to have a large side for missions. I suppose it is this which has led me to send you this mite. May you continue to receive every encouragement in your magnificent and magnanimous effort to build up at Washington a great Christian University, which will be more and more as the years come and go, a mighty stronghold for the spread of Christian truth throughout the world."

Commission on Federation and The American University.

The Joint Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South after recommending joint action of the two Methodisms on other matters, passed a strong resolution concerning Christian education. It deserves unusual consideration. We give this action in full:

"In view of the many efforts made to give a purely secular direction to all forms of education, we are convinced that the time has arrived when greater attention should be given to higher education under Christian auspices than ever before, and when the Church should feel its full responsibility for the wise and safe training of all its young people. We are approaching the close of the nineteenth century, and believe that our members should give some tangible expression of our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the manifold blessings which have marked our progress.

Resolved, 1. This expression should take such practical form as will increase the efficiency of our higher institutions of learning.

2. That the years 1900 and 1901 should be the period for the presentation of the subject of higher education to all our people and of their gifts to the cause.

3. That it is the imperative duty of the Protestant Church to provide in the city of Washington a University—Christian, catholic, tolerant, and American—having for its sole aim post-graduate and professional study and original research, and that the American University is worthy of the confidence and benefactions of the people in all our churches; we therefore recommend that the claims of this institution be commended to both churches for special contributions during the closing year of the present and the opening years of the coming century."

This report will go to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, next May, and will doubtless be approved. It is unfortunate that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church does not meet until May, 1899, and action on the report must be delayed until then. Meanwhile this expression of "duty" should weigh with the Christian people of the whole country. Methodists especially should heed it. From North and South come expressions of congratulation and of strong feeling that here in the American University is a cause in which the two Methodisms can unite, and that united work to build up a great university in Washington would bring these two great churches together as no passing of resolutions or mere speeches of fraternization could do. We hope the people will not wait for further official action, but at once heed this call of the Commission and send to either of the officers of the University their pledges of gifts, or, what is still better, their gifts toward this great enterprise.

Rev. William D. Parr, of Indiana, writes, "We want no university under government control. Too many State Universities show what we could expect."

Federated Methodist Education.

The sixth paragraph and its three resolutions in the summary of the conclusions of the recent commission on Methodist federation deserve our separate and emphasized, if brief, mention. That paragraph should have the instant respect and obedience of the two Methodisms, South and North. We shall not marvel if several other American Methodist churches, whether "Episcopal," or "Non," become interested in the grand scheme of education shadowed forth. All Methodist branches will do well to consider and realize all possible wise schemes of immediate organized and consolidated university work. Again, it is old, and as true as old, to say that nearly all these branches have too many "universities." Each branch should organize its own plans, but they should be co-related to the plans of all other branches in certain respects. This is not a matter of choice. That co-relation is already forced upon American Wesleyanism! If we are not to be left hopelessly in the rear, made ashamed, if not actually superseded, we must make the educational plans of which the many churches acting in combination, at points, are entirely capable, if wise men lead. What a vista of reasonable and irresistible power and victory is thus outlined in the very statement! Each branch should have its own scheme of academy, seminary, and reorganized, definite college work, while all branches amenable to the inevitable argument may face the problem of the higher education with results that will command the enduring respect of the secular world. We seriously suggest and urge that such reasonable and possible plans are the sole conditions upon which the Church of Christ can stem the secular floods whose menacing crests are within sight of the shores of the present emergency.

Still more—all evangelical churches in the republic may well plan with respect to each other. America needs, and must have, a godly, educational bond. Secularism crowds them on the one side and Romanism, with its astute, silent, powerful and already formulated schemes, presses on the other. Let us pray that these walls may not become millstones. He surely must sleep who does not see the foregleams and jarrings of the rising and imminent struggle. That is the real "American conflict."

Who knows that that deadly struggle will not prove to be the real motive and basis of coming church union, applicable to far more than the over many Methodist churches in the republic?—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Johns Hopkins Wants State Aid.

A bill has been presented in the House of Delegates, and both branches of the General Assembly have been memorialized concerning it, which has for its purpose an appropriation of \$100,000 annually for the aid of Johns Hopkins University by the State. This will make Johns Hopkins a State institution in every practical sense of the word. It will not add much to its secular spirit for that is already pronounced. It shows that it is not wise to plant institutions with the expectation that they will remain independent.

The College of History.

The picture of this magnificent structure on these pages is made from a photograph of the building, as it now stands with the grading completed around it. The illustration appeared recently in the National Architect and Builder of this city, with a flattering account of the construction of the building. The plans were the joint work of Architects Van Brunt & Howe of Kansas City and Wm. M. Poindexter of Washington, D. C. While the building had been practically complete for some weeks it was formally transferred to the Building Committee by the contractor, Mr. James L. Parsons, on Feb. 1, 1898. The building Committee consisted of Bishop John F. Hurst, Mr. John E. Andrus, Hon. M. G. Emery, Mr. John E. Herrell, Mr. A. B. Duvall, Dr. A. J. Palmer and Vice-Chancellor Samuel L. Beiler. In December, 1895, a Sub-Committee of Messrs. Emery, Herrell, Duvall and Beiler was appointed and on these the work and responsibility largely devolved. Mr. John B. Hammond was their representative and Superintendent.

The plan of the Grounds of the University will show the location of the College of History, facing on an open court which is entered from Massachusetts Avenue. The completion of this first of twenty-five splendid halls that are to be, marks an era in the history of the institution. It is a sort of first-fruits, a pledge of the future, and a type of what is to follow. Thoroughness has been the watchword of all who have had to do with the work. More showy types of architecture and methods of construction were refused. A more substantial building in all its details can not be found.

The earth beneath the foundations is of a very firm, homogeneous character and was carefully tested. On this a heavy bed of finely broken stone and cement was thoroughly packed and allowed to harden before the stonework was begun. Very large, heavy slabs of gneiss or bastard granite were then laid on the cement from which the solid walls of blue gneiss rose to the level of the ground. The back of this stone wall was covered with a heavy coat of pitch and then faced internally with brick. On this double wall, at the ground line, is a heavy course of light gray granite. Above this rises the wall of white marble that is from eight inches to two feet thick and backed everywhere with solid brick. There are 21,000 cubic feet of marble in the walls, half of it carved and moulded. No saving of marble by merely using it as a veneer was allowed anywhere. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that the blocks making a part of the cornice at the corners of the front pediment weighed seven-and-one-half tons.

The marble is of the purest white seen in any building, and is of a remarkably hard and non-absorbing quality. The Columbian Marble Company of Rutland, Vermont, deserves great credit for furnishing so large a quantity of such stone, cut and carved, ready to be set in the walls, and shipped six hundred miles, within nine months time. The heavy copper roof was so put on that not a nail or screw pierces the metal anywhere and it extends clear out over the marble walls so that



THE COLLEGE

not a joint between the blocks is exposed to the weather. The design is pure Grecian, adhering to straight lines, and a severe simplicity. The massive marble columns supporting the front pediment, with their beautifully carved Ionic capitals, produce a most agreeable and artistic effect.

The great marble blocks and other heavy materials were hoisted by four large steam derricks, and so wisely and carefully was this done under the vigilant superintendent of construction, Mr. John B. Parsons, a brother of the contractor, that not an accident occurred, nor was a man injured during the progress of the perilous work.

Passing up the solid granite steps between the massive columns and across the marble-tiled porch, one enters, through heavy oak doors, the lobby hall, thirty feet square, tiled and wainscoted with beautiful Tennessee marble. A wide corridor, also tiled and wainscoted with the same material, extends from the hall to either end of the building where there are minor entrances, with large windows over the doorways.

Across the lobby from the front entrance, are two double doors, one leading to the historical library and

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HISTORY.

the other to the historical museum. There are large, well lighted rooms, the latter fitted up with glass enclosed cases, and the former with adjustable shelving. At either side of these two rooms, is a small room, the one for the curator, the other for the librarian. The rest of this floor is arranged in four suites of three rooms each, planned so that one of each will be the workshop of the professor, another the work room of the students, and the other a lecture hall. As one passes from room to room he is impressed with the solidity. Every partition wall is of solid brick work, the ceilings are high, and the plastering of the adamant type, the windows large and numerous giving an abundance of light, the finish of the most beautiful and durable quartered oak, showing some of the handsomest natural graining in the District of Columbia.

Ascending either of the two roomy stairways, with their easy treads of solid oak and handsome balustrades, one reaches another corridor, extending the whole length of the building, on either side of which are four suites of rooms like those on the floor below, while over the library and museum is an assembly room fifty-five by sixty-five feet in size, rendered perfect in its acoustic

properties by the introduction of large quartered oak girders at the ceiling.

The lighting of this floor, and indeed of the whole structure, is a marked feature. Windows and sky-lights abound and there are glass transoms over every door. Arrangements are made for heating by steam, the radiators being placed by every window, and a simple device introduces fresh air under every radiator from under the window. The whole building is fitted up with the latest devised methods of lighting by both gas and electricity, the electrical wires being everywhere inclosed in tubes until they enter the fixtures or chandeliers. It is expected that the building will be heated from an outside power-house, though it is arranged so a furnace and boiler can be put inside if need be.

From this floor a stairway leads through the attic, where the large timbers of the simple construction show, to the level deck of the roof, which is arranged for the convenience of those who wish to gaze on one of the finest inland views ever found outside of a mountainous country. Over a circle of fifty miles diameter the eye wanders by hill and dale, river and mountain, farm and city, peaceful villas and historic battlefields, with the Congressional Library, Capitol dome and Washington monument as distinctive features.

On the way down it is well to notice that in no corner, or outer or inner wall, can the least crack be found that indicates any uneven settling. When one has reached the semi-basement story and looked at the solidity of walls, pillars and arches, he ceases to wonder. Here too is a substantial finish. The concrete floors in the corridor and the eight well lighted rooms, excellently adapted to certain laboratory purposes, are only surpassed by the four large toilet rooms, each a model in itself, all lined with enameled brick, and fitted up with Italian marble and a complete complement of Mott's most improved plumbing fixtures.

The structure is of slow-burning construction. The plastering is all on brick walls, so that there is neither studding nor lathing, save on the ceilings. The joists are all heavy and the floors durable with two sheets of paper and sea-weed and an inch of sand between. It would be almost impossible to force a fire through this. The material, woodwork, glass and hardware fixtures are of the best. Admiration is the word that expresses the judgment of all visitors.

The cost of the entire structure including the contract price of \$158,000, the architect's, superintendent, drainage, preliminary surveys and studies, with many incidental items is \$175,000.

Inability to collect all of the \$150,000 subscribed, and the difficulty of obtaining new subscriptions until the tide of prosperity fully returns, has made it necessary to borrow some temporarily from other funds, but from first to last the Treasurer has paid every bill on the first of each and every month. There is no encumbrance on the site of 90 acres, and not a dollar of loan upon this splendid College.

We are still looking for friends who will make up the deficiency, help in the furnishing and equipment, and increase the amount of endowment so that in the near future as thorough work may be done within these walls as has been done upon them.

A Government University?

The following educators are opposed to a National University:

Wm. F. Warren, LL. D., president of Boston University, said: "No nation without a National Church has ever evolved a nationally supported university worthy of mention."

F. A. Walker, LL. D., late president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said he was strongly opposed to the idea of a National University.

Prof. John Bascom, LL. D., says a National University is to be objected to on the ground that there is no demand for it. "An extreme secular temper would be sure to prevail in such an institution. Its moral force would sink to a minimum."

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, secretary of the Slater Fund, is quite outspoken in his opposition to the scheme of a National University.

Prof. E. P. Seaver, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, says such a scheme would be impractical, have no promise of usefulness, and assure no freedom in teaching.

The great churches are practically committed to another policy by having their own institutions, or by action of their legislative bodies.

The Baptists have Chicago University as their center, and Columbian in Washington.

The Presbyterians are committed to Princeton and other institutions.

The Catholic Church is building a great university for itself here at the National Capital.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are committed by their General Conferences to The American University.

The supreme legislative body of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1871 adopted the following:

"Resolved, That, except where weighty local or special considerations intervene, it is our duty to sustain our own educational institutions by our gifts and patronage."

LETTERS.

These letters from the heads of Universities and Colleges show their position:

Harvard University,
Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1896.

My Dear Sir: Your pleasant letter of December 30th came to hand yesterday. I regret to say that I am not able to join you in advocating the establishment of a University of the United States. * * * I perceive that you have endeavored to make your bill more acceptable than preceding bills to existing institutions; but if the proposed University has any function at all, it must prove to be a competitor with existing universities. Now, we have too many universities in the United States already. If the Government wishes to go into university work, it should, in my opinion, strengthen the universities we have, and not build another.

As to the local needs of the City of Washington, they are surely to be well supplied. The Columbian University, the Catholic University, and the new American University will supply the local needs of the District.

Within the last twenty years so much progress has been made in civil service reform that one may be per-

mitted to hope that the University might be partially exempted from the operation of the spoils system; but in my judgment that exemption would be by no means complete even then. I can not feel sure that the professors of philosophy, sociology, political economy, history, constitutional law, and international law, in a National University at Washington would be free men. For these reasons, among others, I find myself quite unable to support the bill which has just been put before Congress. Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Columbia College,

New York, February 20, 1896.

My Dear Governor: What I believe to be meritorious in your enterprise is the proposition to make available for students the great collection of books and other objects that already exists in Washington on so splendid a scale, and that are certain to increase in value and importance, decade by decade. I am also sensible of the sentimental attractiveness of a University of the United States. When I have said this I am obliged to say that I see the project in two different but fundamental dangers. On the one hand, there is danger that the University of the United States may exist only in name, and so far from contributing to the scientific prestige and importance of the country, may be a source of shame to all those who are interested in the higher education.

On the other hand, if it should be really a strong and powerful University, animated by the highest ideals, and endowed with adequate resources from the Treasury of the nation, I do not see how it can fail seriously to interfere with the work that is being done by the old and large foundations of the eastern part of the country. These institutions are already doing important and valuable work for graduate students, and are by no means confined, as you seem to suppose, to undergraduate instruction. If they are called upon to compete in the future with a National University supported by taxation, in which there shall be no charge for tuition, it seems inevitable that the effect upon these institutions can not be otherwise than harmful. * * *

I am, dear Governor, yours most faithfully,

SETH LOW.

The following action is very significant in view of the fact that Mr. Pepper, ex-provost, argued in favor of a national university at a hearing before the Senate Committee to establish a University of the United States, and was supposed to represent the feeling in the University of Pennsylvania:

University of Pennsylvania, Office of the Provost,
Philadelphia, March 6, 1896.

The attention of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania has been called to the proposed act to establish a "University of the United States." At the last meeting of the corporation I submitted a copy of the act and requested an expression of opinion upon the proposal. The sentiment was quite unanimous that there were few things which the Government of the United States is so illy fitted to do as to conduct a great university; that this was a matter that unquestionably should be left to local enterprise and local support. If some arrangement could be made by which advanced students throughout the country should have the benefit of the vast collections of the United States Government in Washington for purposes of study, that would be an excellent arrangement; but it does not seem to us that this would require any elaborate machinery, nor the foundation of a "University of the United States."

Very truly yours,

CHAS. C. HARRISON,
Provost.

Yale University,

New Haven, February 23, 1896.

The plan of establishing a National University in Washington by Congress seems to me an undesirable plan. I think such a university unnecessary. It seems to me much better that institutions of this character in our country should be sustained by private gifts and efforts, and I doubt the wisdom or propriety of governmental appropriations of money for such purposes.

Very respectfully yours,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

Emory College,

Oxford, Ga., February 22, 1896.

My Dear Sir: I beg to say that I am emphatically opposed to a National University by the General Government. (1.) It is an unconstitutional institution. (2.) It is an unnecessary institution. (3.) It would be a most vicious institution, educationally and politically.

You are at liberty to use this as you please.

I am, yours sincerely,

W. A. CHANDLER.

Luther College,

Decorah, Iowa, February 21, 1896.

I make haste to inform you that I, in every essential point, most heartily agree with the "arguments," vs. (a National University) and am not in favor at all of any bill for the establishment of a university controlled and supported by the Government of the United States.

Yours respectfully,

LAUR. LARSEN,
Pres. Luther College.

Upper Iowa University,

Fayette, Iowa, February 23, 1896.

* * * I have very decided convictions against the General Government founding a University at Washington. Recent tendencies in the country and political life lead me to believe that such an undertaking would not be a success, and not in the interest of the highest and best scholarship.

Yours very truly,

J. M. BISSELL.

Randolph Macon College,

Lynchburg, Va., February 19, 1896.

Dear Sir: I think the standard argument against enlarging the sphere and functions of the General Government, multiplying offices and undertaking what can be safely left to individual enterprise and philanthropy, coupled with the present condition of the National finances, will avail now, as for so many years past, when conditions seemed much more favorable, to prevent the proposition for a University in the United States becoming a law. We are against centralization in this section. Yours sincerely,

Wm. W. SMITH.

Tabor College,

Tabor, Iowa, February 21, 1896.

Dear Sir: I heartily agree with your position as opposing the foundation of a National University to be supported by the Government.

We do not need such a university, as the state and denominational colleges and universities cover the ground thoroughly.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. HUGHES.

THE PRESS.

The press is uttering its voice about such an institution also.

The Independent says, concerning an institution that Congress is to be asked to create: "We have no word to say in favor of a national university at Washington, to be supported by the United States government. There is no call for such an institution."

The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., says,

"The committee on the establishment of a national university is composed of Senators Wellington, chairman; Frye, Nelson, Foraker, Deboe, Jones of Arkansas, Turpie, Walthall and Clay. Five of these Senators are either positively opposed to the bill, or are inclined to be opposed to it, while of the other four, Senator Wellington is heartily in favor of the measure, as Senator Frye is supposed to be, while Messrs. Foraker, and Deboe are not regarded as being pronounced in their views."

The Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, O., says:

"The adroit attempt is made to enlist women to secure a penny apiece on Washington's birthday from the public-school children of the United States to create the nucleus of a fund of \$250,000, for a building to be known as the Washington Memorial Building, and to be the administrative building of a National University such as Washington is said to have contemplated by certain devices in his will. Let the people go slowly. This is a skillfully-planned flank movement to compel Congress to create and establish a National University. It has not decided to do so. It is not likely to. If it should, such a university would be a political foot-ball, the object of partisan strife and the source of endless disputes. Religion would have no place in it. It would become the citadel of sneering infidelity, and the workshop of scientific atheism. Our American University, in the control of which five great denominations are represented, would be far safer and better for our graduate youth. Affiliated denominations will yet girdle the Capital with Christian universities of the highest grade, availing themselves, without taxing the nation, of all the great scientific and literary resources of the political metropolis of our Nation. The present Washington penny project is 'penny-wise and pound-foolish.'"

A Journal in Syracuse, N. Y., says:

"Several good women, with patriotic intentions, have undertaken to raise a fund for a national university at Washington. They want to carry out George Washington's suggestions for the establishment of a great university at the Nation's capital.

The motives of these patriotic women may be commendable, but the wisdom of their course is not so plain. The United States is not suffering at present for a lack of universities. It has plenty of colleges and institutions of higher education. What it does need is to put some of them on a better footing and equip them with such resources that they can do all that is expected of them.

If there was ever a time when a national university was needed at the capital, that time has passed. It used to be said that it was necessary for an American student to go abroad to get adequate instruction in almost any kind of postgraduate work. That time has passed. The graduate work carried on at Johns Hopkins University, at Harvard, Yale, Chicago, and some other universities, will compare favorably with the graduate work at European institutions. It should be the aim to strengthen American universities, and make them still more useful and effective and not create another which must necessarily divide the patronage with them and encroach upon the field which they are endeavoring to fill. So far as Washington is concerned, the foundations have already been laid for two universities there, (the Catholic University and the American University), which, in the minds of their projectors, at least, are to have a national scope of the highest university type. * *

If the patriotic women who propose taking up penny collections for another university at Washington will center their efforts upon one or two or three of the existing institutions of higher learning in this country, they will be doing the cause of education much better service.'

“The Human Reaction.”

Professor David Starr Jordan, as a scientist, is accorded an honorable place. As the head of a growing university he fills a position of increasing importance. As an honest inquirer after truth in every field and an outspoken defender of what he believes to be true, he is worthy of all praise. But because he influences so large a number of young men and women, we regard any half-truth uttered by him exceedingly dangerous. When he speaks as a scientist, we are glad to listen. But when he assumes to speak upon the philosophy of prayer, we feel constrained to ask people to pause and consider the trend of his teachings. We have no evidence that he has pondered all sides of this vast question so as to speak with authority. He has a right to his opinions; freedom of expression, under proper circumstances we freely grant. But his definition of prayer as “the human reaction” we can not accept as either scientific or final. It expresses only half the truth. It is no doubt true that prayer has a purely subjective side. Human beings in all ages, when in trouble, have been wont to pray. As Holland so truly says, every true man in distress finds rising from within him something very like prayer. And no doubt the habit of prayer itself tends to put men into better ways of thinking and doing. The longing after moral excellence tends to make a man more excellent; the desire, the prayer for purity, gentleness, moral power, helps a man to gain these virtues. This is the subjective power of prayer—“the human reaction,” if you please. But is this all? If so, the effect of a man praying to the sun or moon would be the same as if he prayed to Jehovah. On such a basis the man who prays to a stone would be as well off as the man who prays to the Lord Jesus Christ. No thinking man needs to be told that this is not the Bible theory of prayer. With Dr. Jordan’s statement that nature “is as indifferent as the multiplication table,” we have no quarrel, unless he means to identify nature as God.

But we pass that for the present. For it is the doctrine of prayer to God as a Person with which we have to do—the God who “made the worlds,” who “upholdeth all things by the word of his power,” the God who reveals himself as our Father, “the Father of our spirits,” and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Dr. Jordan says: “Nature neither loves nor hates. She is neither good nor cruel. She is merely the truth of God—the God we know or can worship.” We cannot be sure what this is intended to mean. But if the words mean anything, it would seem to be that God is cold, inexorable law, “just keeping on the same, calmer than clock-work and not caring.” We do not pause here to say that neither science nor philosophy knows of any law that is not in the last analysis the expression of will, the outgoing of the energies of a person. What we do care to say, and to say with all the emphasis we can command, is that God does “care;” that is the burden of the teachings of Him who spake “as never man spake;” it is the theme of the whole Bible, the refrain of every sweetest psalm. God’s care for men explains the Cross, which is, so to speak, its culmination and complete expression: “For God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him

might not perish, but have eternal life.” Does God promise to forgive the sin of the penitent? Then prayer is encouraged. Surely, God cares. Will he restore the lost joys of salvation to a soul that has fallen into transgression? Again is prayer encouraged. God does care. Will he “give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him?” What is that but prayer? Does not God care? But is this no more than “a human reaction?” Surely the Bible is a meaningless or misleading book, if this be the true philosophy of prayer.

But the “human reaction” theory of prayer leaves no room for the incoming of the Spirit of God into the soul, or the shedding abroad therein of the love of God “by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.” Human reaction is powerless for spiritual good, unless there follow divine action as its answer. The Son of God agonizing in the garden surely received some supporting power other than the boot-strap influence of “the human reaction.”

The German Doctorate.

Public Opinion recently condensed an article in the New York Evening Post which shows that more thorough work is being done for the Ph. D. degree in several American Universities than is being done in Germany. This is true in political economy and the social sciences, while the American institutions have the advantage of looking at things from a new-world point of view. In sociology and history Paris gives better advantages than even Berlin. This is also true in paleontology and administrative law. The Germans seem to lack in breadth in constitutional law, and the political sciences.

For one who is to spend his life amid the associations of the New World, there would be decided advantages in pursuing such studies in America. After the student has taken his doctorate, and become familiar with this field of study from the American point of view, a few months abroad for comparative work might be of great advantage. That this is to be the plan of the future looks more and more likely.

Home for General Conference.

The recent appointment of a Commission on the Seat of the next General Conference recalls the article by Mr. James B. Hobbs, of Chicago, in the Northwestern Christian Advocate, suggesting that a building for a permanent home for the General Conference be erected on the grounds of the American University. The suggestion is worthy of consideration. The difficulties of the present method of preparing especially for each session is more and more manifest. The quadrennial expense necessary would more than pay the interest on such an investment. The advantages that would accrue from a permanent home are well set forth by Mr. Hobbs. Washington is a delightful place in May, and there is no city that could better provide comfortable homes for the delegates than could the Capital in its many hotels and first class boarding houses. We hope our friend Mr. Hobbs will continue the agitation, and that he may see his suggestion a reality.

Book Notices.

[The Editor will be glad to give brief notices of such books as are appropriate to the Courier. Copies of volumes sent for notice will be placed in the University Library.

DONATED TO THE LIBRARY.

REV. CLARK P. HARD, HAMMOND, ILL.—"The Imperial Gazetteer of India," by W. W. Hunter, LL. D., Nine Volumes, Trubner & Co., London, 1885.

This is a valuable gift from Bro. Hard who was in India as a missionary from 1874 to 1878 and from 1882 to 1893. Lord Mayo, Viceroy in 1858, appointed Dr. Hunter to the head of the Indian Statistical Department. These nine volumes represent the essence of 150 volumes. It is not a bare survey of the matters dealt with. It sets forth the fruits of the authors' personal and long protracted researches, and forms a monument of Dr. Hunter's knowledge of the topography, agriculture, administration, and health aspects of the whole Empire of India.

REV. J. HASKELL KEEP, ALFORD, MASS.—"Eight Charges to the Clergy," by Thomas Secker, LL. D., Rivingtons, London, 1780.

This volume contains the autograph of Rev. J. Morse, in all probability the Rev. Jedediah Morse, the founder of Andover Theological Seminary. It was also once the property of Bishop Chase, the founder of Kenyon College.

A FRIEND.—A True Memorial of the Ancient, Most Holy and Religious State of Great Britain, Flourishing with Apostles, Apostolical Men, Monasteries, Religious Rules, and Orders, in great number in the time of the Britains; and Primitive Church of the Saxons. By Richard Broughton. Published by G. A. P. Permissu Superiorum. 1650.

REV. SALMON STEELE, NORTHPORT, MICH.—"Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Daniel Hitt and Thomas Ware. 1813.

Bro. Steele purchased this volume in 1828, the day after he joined the Church. He is now 86 years of age, has been in the Michigan Conference 59 years, and preached twice and administered the sacrament twice Jan. 30, 1898.

WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, CHICAGO.—"Can a Man Live Forever?" By J. Emile Hix. 1898. 8c.50 cents.

This is an interesting work of fiction built on what seems correct anatomy and physiology, telling how the question of the title was answered in the affirmative by scientists of the next century.

GEORGE BRONSON REA, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—"Facts and Fakes about Cuba." By George Bronson Rea, (Field Correspondent of the New York Herald). George Munro's Sons, N. Y., 1897.

This is a volume from one who has been on the field, seen with his own eyes, and though formerly favoring the Cubans, has changed his mind and writes this book

to show that the Cuban sympathizers have misled the Press, and the Cuban's cause is not worthy of American sympathy.

PAMPHLETS.—Mr. William Boogher sends the Reports of Board of Trustees and Courses of Study for Schools of the District of Columbia for years 1887 to 1895, and other pamphlets. Swami Vivekananda and his Guru. Experimental Psychology by Rev. John Brigham, Ph. D., New Constitution of Cuba. Duties of Physicians in their Profession by Dr. Buscy. Address of Regent J. B. Reinstein. Debate on Equitable Protection. The Pisgah of the Century by William Fletcher King. "New Jersey Day" Addresses by Gen. James F. Rusling. Journal of School Geography, 1878. Golden Ascent of the Sea, or Ocean Grove. Report of Boston Board of Commissioners on Parks, 1897. Book Reviews. American Humane Association, 1897. Charitable and Reformatory Institutions in District of Columbia. The Law of Love. The Pulse. The Pathfinder. Literature. Applied Microscopy. Vassar Miscellany. The Ariel. Journal of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The School Physiology Journal. Studies in Yale Psychological Laboratory. Princeton Bulletin. John Hopkins Circulars. Wesleyan University Catalogue, Bulletin and Supplement to Alumni Record. Haverford Catalogue. William and Mary Monthly. University of California Register. Maine Seminary Catalogue. Religious Census of State Universities.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Experiment Station Work.—H. Experiment Station Record, Vol VIII, No. 12. Vol. IX, No's 3, 4, and 5. Monthly List of Publications. Dietary Studies in New York City, 1895-96.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—Notes on Trematode Parasites of Fishes. Notes on Cestode Parasites of Fishes.

CALIFORNIA STATE MINING BUREAU.—Prof. Henry G. Hanks State Mineralogist, the Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports.

CAPT D. D. GAILLARD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Report on Bridge Across Rock Creek.

Spiritual Life in Colleges.

Certainly the spiritual life of Christian and even state institutions is of prime importance. The growth of drunkenness in certain institutions is of grave significance. But if the colleges be not spiritual centers, are not the nearby pastors to a large degree responsible? What pastoral work can be more precious than that bestowed upon the students in their rooms, by pastors of neighboring churches? To talk over life with them, to show the interest of the churches in their future, to kneel down and pray with them would be quite as well as to stand aloof and criticize. The college community is a largely untouched field among pastors. And what field is of greater moment or promise?—Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL,

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interests of The American University.

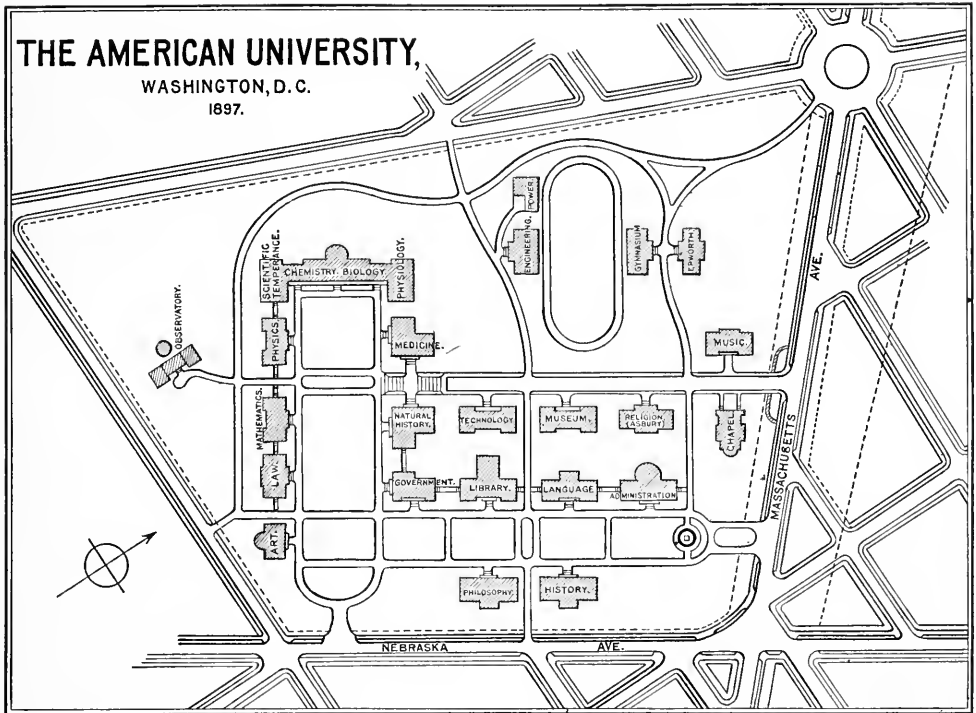
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PLAN OF GROUNDS.

The above cut exhibits in outline the plan for the arrangement of buildings on the grounds of The American University. It was adopted in its general features by the Board of trustees on May 5, 1897. The details of walks, trees, shrubbery, and decorations in the way of statues and fountains can not be shown in a plan of so small a scale. The College of History is 176 feet in length

and may be used as a scale of measurement. It is expected that grading will be continued during the year, and the planting of trees and shrubbery follow soon thereafter.

The entire tract consists of 90 acres, quite varied and rolling in its contour, the elevations varying 100 feet. Not far from the center of it is a spring of good water, sufficient for the development of artificial lakes.

Gifts and Bequests.

The late Sir William Fraser bequeathed more than \$150,000 to the University of Edinburgh.

Andrew Carnegie has subscribed \$20,000 toward the proposed new Allegheny observatory.

Miss Helen Gould has endowed the school of engineering, University of New York, with an additional \$10,000, which brings her benefactions to a total of \$60,000.

Hon. Henry S. Little, of Trenton, N. J., gives \$100,000 to Princeton University to erect a companion dormitory to Blair hall on the campus.

At a meeting of the board of regents, of the University of California, Miss Phoebe Hearst offered to construct and equip at her own expense a building for the college of mines.

Oliver H. Payne has given \$500,000 toward establishing a new medical college in New York as a Cornell University department.

The Methodist Orphans' Home of St. Louis, a benevolent institution of the Church South, just comes into possession of a gift of \$350,000 made by the late Dr. Chas. H. Bradford. He was not a member of that church, but his mother was.

An Easter gift of \$320,000 has been handed to the University of Chicago. The donor of almost one-half of the amount is unknown, save to President Harper and the board of trustees.

The late Mrs. Julia W. James, of Boston, left nearly all her estate, valued at \$512,069, to the museum of fine arts and the institute of technology.

Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates, of Port Chester, N. Y., has made a bequest of \$135,000 to the University of Michigan, the income therefrom to go to the establishment of a chair in the medical department devoted to diseases of women and children, to be known as the Bates professorship.

The late George Russell, of Aberdeen, Scotland, left \$75,000 for the benefit of scavengers and policemen.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$72,000 to Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis.

The University of Chicago has received a gift of \$150,000 from an anonymous donor.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 for a technical School at Durnferline, Scotland.

Mrs. Amos R. Eno, recently deceased, left \$50,000 to Anherst College.

The Teachers' College, Columbia University, has received \$65,000 from four interested friends.

The will of Jacob Tome gives some \$3,000,000 to the Jacob Tome Institute, of Port Deposit, Md.

Henry S. Little, of Trenton, N. J., has given Princeton University \$100,000 to erect a new dormitory.

On April 1, the State Legislature of Maryland passed a relief bill appropriating \$50,000 for two years to Johns Hopkins University, which is in financial difficulty.

The New York Independent gives this pleasing information: "Francis A. Palmer, president of the Broadway bank, has established the 'Francis Asbury Palmer fund,' starting it with a gift of \$400,000, the income of which is to be used for the advancement of home missions and of

educational institutions, to assist evangelized churches, missions and schools, to help needy persons who desire to become Christian ministers, and to establish in colleges and schools Bible teachers and lecturers. It will be under the charge of a board of directors of which Mr. Palmer is president, and most of the others are leading men connected with the Christian Connection."

Gustave Moreau, the French artist, has bequeathed to the Academy \$20,000 to establish a triennial prize to be awarded to the most remarkable work produced in three years preceding the award in painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, or music.

Educational.

Yale annually buys \$7,000 worth of books for her library, Harvard spends \$16,000 for the same purpose, and Columbia \$13,000.

The highest salary of any college professor is \$20,000. Professor Sumner, of Edinburgh University, receives this amount.

Governor Black has signed the bill providing that five per cent of the excise moneys of New York city shall be applied to the teacher's retirement fund. The board of education will apportion the money among the various boroughs in proportion to the number of teachers employed and the amount of their salaries.

The latest published list of university settlements enumerates 71 in the United States, 41 in England, 6 in Scotland, 1 in Bombay, India, and 2 in Japan, a list of 124 settlements of the world.

A fellowship for women has just been created in the American school for Classical Studies at Athens, yielding an annual income of \$1,000. It is founded in memory of Miss Agnes Clara Hoppin, by members of her family, and is to bear her name. The donors wish that the fellowship be awarded without competitive examination, and that a preference be given in the candidacy to those who have spent a year in Greece in connection with the school.

The eight largest universities in the world are on the other side of the ocean. They rank as follows: Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Naples, Moscow, Budapest, and Munich. Harvard, the largest American university, ranks ninth, having risen from the tenth place during the last year. The University of Michigan has risen from the eighteenth to the seventh place, Pennsylvania from the twenty-first to the twentieth, Yale from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-third, while the University of the City of New York has fallen from the forty-ninth to the sixty-first. The relative order of the ten largest American universities is: Harvard, Northwestern, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Yale, California, Chicago, Colorado and Cornell.—*The School Journal*.

When Bishop Hurst gets ready to select the Faculties for the American University, at Washington, he will have hard work to pass by the Ohio State University, where some of our most promising young Methodists have already won distinguished recognition. Joseph Russell Taylor, assistant in English, whose verse has place in the best magazines, and bears every promise of laureateship, comes from a Methodist parsonage. And now from a Methodist home, in an almost prehistoric line of Methodist homes, comes Murray Peabody Brush, as assistant in Romance Languages, and destined to the highest rank in his chosen field. His scholastic record reads: A. B., Princeton, '94; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, '98. Between the two was honor work abroad. Methodism has good reason to be proud of her young scholars.—*Western Adv.*

Meeting of the American University Trustees.

The semi-annual meeting of the trustees of The American University was held May 25th at 10 o'clock, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C. In the absence of the President of the Board, Mr. John E. Andrus, of New York, who was detained by illness, Rev. Charles H. Payne, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, presided. Among others present, were Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, Missionary Secretary; Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society; Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, and Mr. Anderson Fowler, all of New York; Rev. David H. Carroll, of Baltimore; Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor; Hon. Matthew G. Emery, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Somers, Mr. A. B. Browne, Mr. B. F. Leighton, Mr. John E. Herrick, Mr. A. B. Duvall, and Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the United States Senate, all of Washington; Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Beiler, of New York; Prof. William W. Martin, of Nashville; Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, Secretary, and Rev. Albert Osborn, Registrar.

The Chancellor announced the completion of the College of History, and its acceptance by the Building Committee. He also reported that a triangular addition of one acre and a half of ground to the site had been purchased, at a cost of \$9,500, giving to the University a complete frontage on Nebraska Avenue on the east. Prof. William W. Martin, formerly of Vanderbilt University, was elected Secretary of the University, Rev. Charles W. Baldwin remaining Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Bishop Willard F. Mallahan, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. John O. Wilson, of New York, were elected members of the board of trustees.

After adjournment at 2 o'clock, luncheon was taken at the Arlington, which was followed by a visit to the site, and an inspection of the College of History by the most of the company who were present. The impression was universal upon all the visitors, that the building both in its exterior and interior is eminently adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. The addition of Prof. Martin to the working force of the administration is regarded as a large acquisition. The co-operation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the building and development of the University has been pledged by the action of its recent General Conference, in Baltimore, in the adoption of the report to the Commission on Federation. CHARLES W. BALDWIN, Sec'y of Board.

Doctor Peate's Great Work.

Our readers are well acquainted with the large specimen, which Dr. Peate has been making for the University. The pastor of the church at Greenville, Pa., Dr. L. S. Rader, has written a most charming history of this "labor of love," resulting in the perfection of the largest mirror for a reflecting telescope in existence. Dr. Rader is resident in the same place with the maker of this splendid mirror and knows well the facts relating to the glass. He has set them forth with such rare clearness and grace, that the University most gladly reproduces his words in the COURIER. Dr. Rader writes: "Yours of yesterday to hand. In reply I will say, the great lens manufactured for the American University at Washington, D. C., by Dr. John Peate, of this place, is complete, ready for shipment. An order on the United States Express Company for the free transportation of the lens was sent to Doctor Peate by Bishop Hurst last week, but there being no office of that Company at this place, the shipment is delayed.

"For about three years this venerable minister and

scientist has given his wonderfully preserved forces of mind and body to the perfecting of this greatest reflecting telescope lens. Although he is seventy-eight years old, he recently walked twenty-seven miles at one stretch. Hundreds of people from different parts of the country visit the Doctor to see the great glass, and look at the heavens through his mounted telescope. He seems never to tire of explaining the mysteries of the wonderful 'added eye.' He will accompany the lens to Washington, and see that it is safely delivered to the Chancellor of the American University. It is now in a carrying case of his own invention and construction. This consists of a box in which the glass is packed, and a wheeled truce in which it is swung. It is swung on its edge by iron bands, which go round it over an iron belt which encircles it.

Dr. Peate recently made a test of the great glass; by turning it toward the heavens and then perching himself on a ladder thirty-two feet from the face of the glass, he was able, through an eye-piece, to see stars he had never seen before. He said it was the greatest optical pleasure he had enjoyed since he began the study of astronomy and the making of lenses. He expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the glass, and when he first realized that it was complete, and he could add nothing more to it, a strange joy thrilled him, and he bowed beside his work and thanked God that he had been spared to complete the task assigned him three years ago by Bishop Hurst.

It has been purely a labor of love, as the work of Dr. Peate is entirely donated. He had to invent the machinery for handling, grinding, and polishing, as no machinery existed for handling so large a glass. A few have contributed toward this part of the work. Prominent among these is E. W. Hodge, of this place, who made the necessary castings at cost. It now remains for some public-spirited person to donate to the American University an observatory suitable for mounting this great lens so that with added vision from our great University we can begin to sweep far up the starry pathway toward the Eternal City."

Asbury Memorial Hall.

The following payments on this building have been received from subscribers since our issue of March, 1898: \$110—Wm. Griffin; \$100—Louis E. Barrett; J. A. Davis; \$83.33—Henry Spellmeyer; R. Van Horn; \$66.67—Ephraim Potts. \$50—Joseph Clemens; John G. Robinson; T. N. Boyle (for Mrs. Ellis). \$35—W. C. Best. \$33.33—J. C. Floyd; J. A. Craig; H. J. Hayter; J. H. Robertson; Jacob Dickerson. \$30—John D. Lea; John L. Leitch; Seth C. Cary. \$25—I. Putnam; James A. Lightbourn; Joseph O. Munson; George VanAlstyne; C. A. Hill; E. H. Derrickson; Luther Timberlake; John J. and Ida Smith; C. H. Baldwin; E. H. Ryan; R. Woodhouse; Don S. Colt. \$20—S. A. Creveling; A. S. Mowbray. \$16.67—W. L. McDowell; O. K. Cook; J. B. Faulks; D. Halleron; \$15—J. R. Colley; W. B. Guthrie; E. S. Mace; Wm. Warren. \$10—B. F. Kephart; C. H. Myntinger; B. F. String; G. E. Ackerman; A. G. Kynett; H. Cornford; C. P. Hard; A. D. McClosky; J. H. Morgart; W. G. Coons; P. C. Bascom; John R. Westwood; Charles Sheard; A. Flammons; P. Quattlander; J. Lowry; \$8.33—J. R. Bryan; P. A. Mason; Jay Dickerson; J. F. Maschman; Nelson J. Brown. \$6.66—H. D. Opdyke. \$5—Sallie Parker; Geo. Strander; Mrs. Jane Mitchell; J. B. Anderson; J. P. Miller; J. T. Wigren; Chas. M. Hadaway; G. M. Hoke; J. A. Miller; G. P. Sarvis; S. H. Cummings; Henry C. Glover; Chas. S. Hamilton; J. Wharton Bradley; G. B. Stone; N. B. Ripley. \$4—T. L. Wilson; \$3.34—Edna N. Brown; Geo. D. Price. \$3.33—J. F. Meredith; S. K. McConnell; E. Meacham; J. B. Heard; F. Bloom; C. F. Hall. \$2.50—E. L. Gilliam. \$2—T. R. Fletcher; J. G. Johnson; Minnie Johnson; A. F. Vandiver; Charles Wolford; C. K. Blicke; \$1.50—Eliza Harris. \$1.25—S. S. Stone. \$1.—C. H. Taylor; J. T. Pool; W. M. Green; J. A. Webb; G. J. Moerz.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, 1425 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

Rev. S. L. Feiler, Ph. D., presented his resignation as Vice-Chancellor of The American University, and it was accepted at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees. The form in which the resignation was given is reproduced because it states succinctly the reason which led Dr. Feiler to take this step. This resignation is as follows:

"Having given five years of unremitting toil to The American University in the position of Vice-Chancellor, to which you called me. * * * I now feel that the time has come to tender you my resignation to take effect on May 1, 1898. While looking with joy toward more congenial work, let me assure you, that I shall ever feel the deepest interest in the American University, and will be ready to assist in its development in any way consistent with other duties."

The minutes of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees contain a record of the acceptance of this resignation in which is placed a recognition of "the faithful services of" Dr. Feiler during his term of office. The many friends of Dr. Feiler will watch with pleasure his labors in connection with the pastorate, and will wish him abundant harvests in his work.

"THE HUMAN REACTION" is the title given to an extract from the editorial page of the California Christian Advocate, which was inserted in the columns of the March COURIER. Dr. Feiler, who was editor of the Courier at that time, wishes to have it stated that no acknowledgment of its source was found in the COURIER because of an oversight on the part of the printer, and failure to observe the omission in proof-reading. However, some mistakes lead to unusual emphasis upon things, and all the readers of the California Christian Advocate will be glad that this error led to a more lively interest in the timely words of this editorial.

NEVER in the history of the world has the University idea had mightier hold upon the leaders who would the fortunes of the present, and who will therefore be abiding benefactors of the future. The Chicago University was founded by John D. Rockefeller. The splendid endowment, given by this princely man, has wrought so wondrous a power, that time has been vanquished, and this university to-day has won a place such as others have attained only after a century or more of work. Mr. Rockefeller once said at a commencement of the Chicago University that his investment in the university was the most satisfying and profitable one of all he ever made. He should be a good judge.

PRESIDENT HARPER, of the Chicago University, believes in the command to "ask largely." The public press is authority for the statement, that this university has been running behind something like \$200,000 a year. Such a condition would result in the

closing of several departments, unless help should be immediately forthcoming. President Harper was equal to the emergency, and made a special trip to New York that he might ask the man, who had already given to this institution \$6,000,000, to contribute again, because of the pressing need, Five Million Dollars. That was a cool request to make in hot weather, but it will not freeze the great heart of Mr. Rockefeller. The fact is, President Harper will get the money.

THE Christian College and the Christian University are taking larger hold upon the national thought. State Colleges are making great headway. It is, however, quite the fashion of the one-eyed advocates of these state colleges to slur at what they chose to call Sectarian Colleges. The time was when colleges were sectarian. Yet one must go back to the "Colonial Days" in order to observe such colleges in their plenitude of power. A slightest acquaintance with the progress of educational movements in the present time must convince any one that the Sectarian College is a misnomer. A visitor would scarcely know the denomination to which a college belonged to-day, unless he made a special inquiry. But each denomination rightly demands that its educational institutions be christian. The time must also come when each state college shall also be christian in its spirit.

Higher Education and the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Methodism is becoming convinced that her many institutions of learning should have co-ordination. Each great branch of this large body has had appointed a board, whose principal labors are directed to promote among seminaries, colleges and so-called universities, such union and interdependence, that the lower shall lead by graduated steps to the higher. Seminaries should not do college work; colleges should not attempt university work. Such claims, however, should not prevent colleges with large equipment from having special advanced courses.

The Higher Education is a matter of great concern with both the great Methodist churches. The Committee on Education, during the recent session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Baltimore, most carefully considered and discussed the place of the University as related to the College. Prominent educators in the Committee, affirmed that it was the duty of the great university of their church to abandon its undergraduate courses and leave them to the colleges, while the university should confine itself simply to post-graduate courses. A mass meeting in the interest of Higher Education was appointed by this General Conference at the request of officers of The American University. A notable gathering of ministers and educators and citizens of Baltimore met in the Fourth Regiment Armory, where the sessions of the conference were being held. The Speakers on the occasion were Bishop A. W. Wilson, Bishop W. A. Candler, Dr. E. E. Hoss, Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, and Bishop J. F. Hurst, Chancellor of The American University.

Our pleasure will be to give later fuller accounts of

these addresses, all most able and inspiring. Dr. Hess, as that able editor who weekly quickens and in many ways guides the thoughts of his great denomination, through the pages of the official organ of the church, holds a position in his church such as to give his words upon education and the Higher Education especial value. No one is more loyal to every institution of Methodism than our distinguished friend. Every element of her power, in the past and to-day, is cherished by him with most ardent love. In his address he spoke concerning our colleges. He said "I am not prepared to say, that the 'day' of these small colleges is ended. On the contrary, I am bold to affirm that they have still a part to perform that no other schools, however large their equipment, can possibly take off their hands. A great deal of specific training work can be done in these colleges, quite as well as in schools of another character. What does a boy who has just begun to read the Anabasis and Cicero's orations, and to study Algebra, need with 500,000 volumes in the library, and with \$250,000 worth of apparatus? The probabilities are that inside of four years he will not see a dozen of those books and will have only a superficial acquaintance with the apparatus. * * * * But I now come to the point: While we must still foster and maintain these smaller institutions, not multiplying the number of them unnecessarily, but seeking to diligently broaden and solidify the foundations underneath them, and give them large equipment and better facilities, the time is also come when Methodism must take upon herself the larger work of the highest possible education. * * * I can see manifold reasons, why a broad, liberal, unsectarian, and undenominational institution of learning under the patronage of the two great Methodisms of this country shall find an especially appropriate place for its existence and labor in the capital of the United States of America. And therefore I say: All Hail to the American University. (Applause.) And I hope Bishop Hurst and his co-laborers may have God speed in the great work in which they are engaged."

Such words come to us bearing great encouragement. They abide with us, precious because of their broad Christian wisdom and their hearty good will. The Joint Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South have met and gone over the vast interests of both Methodisms as they ramify not alone in the United States, but also throughout the world. This joint commission upon Federation have carefully considered the interests of both churches as these were separate and of common concern. It is a matter of great interest as well as of great significance that this joint commission gave expression to their views of The American University in a series of resolutions, which we have given elsewhere. Not second to this utterance is the fact that the General Conference of the M.E. Church, South, held in May at Baltimore, sets apart one of its evenings to consider Higher Education, and endorses the American University in words most generous and cordial. There can be no doubt, therefore, but that this great post-graduate university, situated at Washington, will be a common center for the thought and the love of both Methodisms. Each new building, every substantial increase in its endowment, will cre-

ate a common joy. The future will alone reveal how great a part The American University will take in binding these two great branches of Methodism into a oneness if not organic, yet so federated that Methodism in America shall scarcely seem to be divided.

College of Government.

Our friends will be glad to know that plans are being considered for the erection of the second building of the American university. The logic of events determined that the first building should be the College of History. No place in our national domains offers such facility for historical investigations as Washington. The treasures of the National Library are accessible to the investigators. Our college of History with its full complement of professors and instructors will soon, we trust, furnish with amplest facilities those who shall make these researches.

As Washington offers the rarest advantages for the student of History, it is also true that the nation's capital is the most suitable place to pursue work naturally connected with a College of Government. The functions of government, the comparative study of our various state-governments, will be brought under critical review in the university hall. The mind readily pictures the associate subjects which would be studied within the walls of this College of Government. Here would be considered our municipal governments, the system of election laws throughout our land, foreign forms of state and civic governments, the art of diplomacy in connection with government service. What a field is presented in Civics and Economics! Surely this College of Government would be held in the minds of our young men in our land as a kind of Mecca, to which they would go and make a pilgrim's stay for a while. The Supreme Court of the United States, both Houses of our National Legislature, would be daily inspiration to these young men.

The College of Government will be the magnet which gathers to it professors, lecturers, and students, who will co-operate to mould the national mind to safe, broad helpful understanding of the principles and powers of government. It is in our land, where each one must or should understand this subject. Each one of us helps to choose our legislators and rulers, those who exercise authority in our towns and those who are in the State's legislative halls, or in the branches of our National Congress. There will be great rejoicing and deepest thankfulness among the trustees and the officers of the university, when they shall see this new building completed, a noble companion to the College of History, both standing in simple majestic proportions upon the university site.

Special encouragement has been received, so that there is good expectation of seeing ground broken for the second of the twenty beautiful buildings which shall belong to the American University. It is this College of Government. There is remarkable fitness that this building should follow in course of erection the one already completed. The study of history and the study of government are related subjects.

Many in our land will feel the force of these facts, and to these, who hold in their hearts the good of the youth of the future, we look for the money to endow and build this College of Government.

Environment and Growth.

Step by step, but each step marking a great advance, has been the method of progress, followed by the American University. The public and the Methodist Church were first informed, that a splendid site of ninety acres had been purchased. It was a farm, lying on the border of a hill top presenting a view of the vast valley, which stretches to the North and West, until Sugar Loaf Mountain, Harper's Ferry, and the Blue Ridge are reached. Our Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, saw at a glance rare advantages connected with this property for a great university. It was within the city of Washington, the nation's capital; it gave ever to the eye of the student a panorama, which by its silent beauty and vast extent would exercise daily educating power. He saw, on this spot, with the vision of a prophet, magnificent university buildings rise, each embodying the noblest thoughts of eminent architects; each building the scene of independent research along the many pathways of knowledge, all under the beneficent control of a great, vigorous, and liberal christian care.

A charter for the university was first taken from the District of Columbia; but it was soon supplanted by a charter, granted by the Congress of the United States. An excerpt from this charter will be of interest at this time.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled that John H. Vincent, John E. Andrus, James M. Buckley, Mark Hoyt, Jesse L. Hurlbut, James M. King, Charles C. McCabe, Charles H. Payne, John E. Scarles, Junior, John S. Huyler, of New York; Charles W. Buoy, J. A. M. Chapman, G. P. Hukill, Robert E. Pattison, Charles Scott, Mrs. Matthew Simpson, of Pennsylvania; Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina; David H. Carroll, Jacob Tome, Alpheus W. Wilson, of Maryland; Charles H. Fowler, of Minnesota; William M. Springer, J. B. Hobbs, of Illinois; John P. Newman, of Nebraska; Job H. Jackson, of Delaware; Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; W. W. Smith, of Virginia; D. B. Wesson, M. Burnham, of Massachusetts; Thomas Bowman, of Missouri; and John F. Hurst, Louis E. McComas, Benjamin Charlton, Andrew B. Duvall, Matthew G. Emery, Charles C. Glover, S. S. Henkle, Benjamin F. Leighton, John E. Beall, Aldis B. Browne, Mrs. John A. Logan, H. B. Moulton, Hiram Price, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Somers, Brainard H. Warner, and S. W. Woodward, of the District of Columbia; their associates and successors, two-thirds of whom shall at all times be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY with power. * * *

These persons constituted our first Board of Trustees. They are representative of the several states in the East and South, the North and West.

The noble purpose to be served by the American University immediately commended itself to the educators of Methodism. They were delighted at a movement, which contemplated the establishment of a university proper with ample endowment and at Washington. The Association of College Presidents of our church adopted



THE COLLEGE

at their meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, November, 1891, resolutions commending this work to the action and co-operation and endorsement of the General Conference. The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave their cordial approval of the project. In their Episcopal Address delivered before the General Conference at Omaha, Nebraska, in May, 1892, they use these words: "The initial steps have been taken for the establishment of a University at the Capital of the Nation. A charter has been secured, a Board of Trustees has been constituted, subject to the approval of the General Conference, and an eligible site has been purchased and provided for at the cost of \$100,000. It is our judgment, already expressed to the friends of this movement that the accomplishment of this plan for both religious and patriotic motives is desirable, and that it should be so richly endowed and equipped as to place it in the front rank of the most renowned institutions of the world."

A great mass-meeting in the interest of the American University was appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was held May 8th, 1892. "An immense concourse of people assembled at

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Exposition Hall, in Omaha. There were present delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States, and from Europe, Canada, Mexico, South America, Japan, India, China, and other parts of the world. Many of these were distinguished scholars and educators, who were intensely interested in the exercises. The speakers were Bishop Hurst, Bishop Newman, Dr. Payne, Bishop Fowler, Dr. McCabe, Dr. Bristol, Dr. Bashford, Mr. John E. Searles, Jr., Bishop. Thoburn, Dr. David H. Moore, and W. F. Moulton. The influence of this meeting has become wide-spread and has been manifested in a large public opinion in our churches and in the people of our country, leading to a great desire on their part to see the establishment and endowment of the American University."

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has taken a common interest in this great educational project. The several hearty endorsements, which this great branch of Methodism have given to the American University, make most manifest their expectation, that in this great university at the Nation's capital American Methodism will have its mightiest and grandest educational force. At the General Conference of the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church, South, held in Memphis, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, A movement has been set on foot, under the leadership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the establishment of a great Protestant University in the capital city of our nation; and,

Whereas, It becomes all Protestants, and especially, all Methodists, to give encouragement to this important enterprise,

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the undertaking of the trustees of the American University to establish in Washington City a great university for post-graduate study and original research, under the influence of Protestant Christianity and the auspices of American Methodism.

Such were the first encouraging words of our Southern Methodist brethren. At their recent General Conference, held at Baltimore, they set aside an evening at the request of the American University authorities for a mass-meeting in the interest of Higher Education and the American University. The meeting was held in the Fourth Armory building, the place of the session of the Conference. A large number of the delegates and the friends of the higher educational movement in America assembled. The meeting resulted in winning for our educational enterprise a second enthusiastic encouragement and approval from this body of Methodists.

Coincident with the growth of a large public interest in The American University, there has been also increased liberality on the part of those persons, who forward large educational movements, so that our endowment has been steadily increasing. A demand for the erection of buildings began to make itself urgent. The authorities felt called upon to direct their efforts to attain this end; and in January of 1895 subscriptions were sought in order to build the College of History. Three months were hardly passed, before the amount necessary was subscribed. A building committee was appointed in June of that same year and architects and plans chosen in the following December. All now was ready for the breaking of the ground and in March of 1896 the ground was broken for the first in that noble series of twenty buildings, which shall adorn our splendid site and be the scene of student-labors in the investigations for truth.

An impressive pile of marble is the College of History. Its architecture is Grecian and its columns of the Ionic order. These grace the central portico. The charming purity of color in the Rutland marble pleases the observer as he stands almost within the shadow of the building; and from a distance the edifice looms up in massive proportions. A walk through its long halls is a continual surprise. The high ceiling, the heavy oak doors, beautifully grained, immediately take the eye. Then one looks at the wainscoting of Tennessee marble, the marble tiling of the floor, and admiration increases. The same care and excellence in the finishing are present in each of the many rooms, which open into the halls. One is lured into these rooms arranged, in suites of three; one for the study of the professor, one for the seminary-room the third is the lecture room. The brightness of the rooms is most cheerful; and as you

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step to the windows, any one, or all of them, a most pleasing landscape greets the eye, enlarging in extent as you look from the upper ones. The building is an ideal college building.

Special favor is sometimes shown our visitors. Then they are permitted to ascend to the roof. The eye from this elevation takes in a long range of valleys and hills. The circle of the horizon is not less than seventy miles in diameter. The enclosing area is a beautiful landscape, where in are broad plains and an intersecting river, undulating hills and winding valleys, distant mountains clothed with the misty blue. Historic battlefields are in sight, also the tall white pyramid of the Washington Monument, the glowing roof of the new Congressional Library, and the charming dome of the Capitol. Few scenes are more lovely. We confidently believe that the day is not far distant when our university shall have its full complement of buildings, all in harmony with the College of History; its full complement of professors, each ardent in his labors; its halls full of students, cheerful in the charms of the university, eager to secure from its ample opportunities the best culture, and surrounded by the great influence of a noble patriotism and a helpful christian faith.

The Two Methodisms.

The Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, fraternal delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, made his address before the General Conference of that Church on May 18, 1898. His address followed that of our other delegate, the scholarly and eloquent Dr. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald. There was unusual interest attaching to the words of Congressman Dolliver. He left our national Congress in order to fill an appointment, entrusted to him by our church. The House of Representatives had been only recently the scene of most enthusiastic manifestations of our united nation, where North and South, East and West, merged all differences and voted together as the American Nation. It was not strange, therefore, that Mr. Dolliver should say some clear words about Organic Union of the two Methodist bodies. Also it was not strange that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, should enthusiastically applaud his courageous and wisely chosen words upon this subject. Our readers will be interested to peruse portions of this address. We give the following selections:

Ever since I was appointed to come to this conference, it has been running through my head and stirring in my heart, that the time has come to speak as brother to brethren, as man to countrymen, on a subject that involves the welfare of the republic, of society, taken as a whole, even more than it concerns the churches immediately interested. Nobody doubts that you can get on as a church without us, and it is evident that we are able to get on without you (laughter). The statistics that record the triumphs of Methodism, especially in the South, indicate clearly that if it were only a question of selfish church policy, enlisting no deeper considerations, it is comparatively unimportant whether these two organizations, identical in origin, in doctrine, and in administration, come together or go on their separate ways. Both are strong and splendid enough to stand

apart, and if they lived to themselves alone each is fruitful enough in good works to justify its independent place in the world. It is because I believe that the permanent division of these churches, after nothing whatever is left to separate them, except imaginary lines upon the map, constrains their influence in the formation of the national character and perpetuates a morbid and unnatural tendency in the national life that I have felt, as one who rejoices in the prosperity of both, the pressure of my duty to speak as I have opportunity. Now, I hope that no one will get nervous for fear the china shop, in which the fraternal greetings of forty years have been carefully shelved away is about to be rudely invaded (laughter). I am not going to say a word that will invite any controversy, except the healthful controversy in which men are likely to get at the truth. It is not an accident that the great Christian communion to which we belong has for fifty years, in spite of storms within and without, held fast to its characteristic doctrinal and administrative system, less disturbed than any other by schism or heresy. I don't know how it is with you down south, but I know that in our church we have never had but one trial for heresy. One of our brethren out west lost confidence in the lower world (great laughter). A splendid man, he was; born in the same county with me down in Virginia. He was all right as long as he stayed in the mountains, but curiously enough, he changed his views on the subject after he got to Chicago. (Long and continued laughter and applause.)

What does that mean? It means that while the external conditions that made the division of the church necessary have been slowly passing away, an overruling Wisdom has presided in the councils of both its branches, so that in the fullness of time they might be fitted together, without shock or hindrance, or inconvenience of any kind (applause). My countrymen, the fullness of time has come—that is the message which I bring to you from the scattered constituency for which I speak (applause). The partition of the church more than half a century ago was incident to a controversy long since dead and buried, into which, fortunately, it is no longer necessary to enter. So far as I can find out, the step was chosen more in sorrow than in anger, as the least of the manifold evils with which our fathers were compassed about. I do not doubt that an unseen hand guided the whole proceeding. If it is not true that God governs this world, that the complex movement of events responds to the increasing purpose that runs through the ages, then there is an end of all theology and of all coherent philosophy of human affairs as well (applause). The great debate itself, shows that the church, rent with unavoidable dissensions, was providentially directed in the adjustment of difficulties no longer open to compromise and settlement. Looking back at the events of that period, it is perfectly plain that unless Methodism in the slaveholding states had found expression in an organization no longer connected with the anti-slavery conferences, it would soon have lost any expression whatsoever (applause).

* * * * *

The question was, whether to give up Methodism in the territory where its altars were first erected in the

United States, or to break the bonds of a fellowship that for more than half a century had held the annual conferences together. It is not hard to believe, even for those of us who do not have your point of view, that your leaders of that generation acted not only within their rights, but also within their duty, when, with troubled hearts, they took leave of their brethren and turned to the new responsibility which they assumed (applause and cries of "Hear," "Hear"), the responsibility of caring for the spiritual wants of a community about to pass through the most appalling experience that ever beset a brave and resolute people. If the general conference of 1844 could have looked into the future, could have forecast the drama of the twenty years to come, the reign of prejudice, the carnival of passion, the explosion of the social order, the awful vicissitudes of civil war that ended all, no spirit of resentment would have been bred in its deliberations. It would have said to the brethren of the South, "Your work is with your people. It is for you to admonish them, to soften the asperities of this strife, to exalt the cross of Christ in the midst of this storm to interpret the handwriting of Providence in these blind and bewildered times." Nor can any man read the history of the reorganization of the Southern conferences and consider the quickened zeal of the churches, and the helpful ministry of the Word, in town and country, without feeling in his heart that these men were called into the Master's service for such a time as that (applause.)"

Readable Paragraphs.

Nearly all of the higher educational work in America has until very recent years been done in these church institutions, and the best work is now being done in them. The wholesome Christian atmosphere and elevating influences of a thoroughly Christian college are the most important factors in a genuine, broad, thorough education. We want to utter our strongest protest against the custom of trying to throw discredit upon the educational work of the church of Christ, by saddling onto it the word "sectarian," pronounced with an intonation which makes it most offensive. In these times of secular education and materialistic drift in our higher institutions of learning, Christian people can not be too careful to magnify the absolute necessity of maintaining thoroughly Christian colleges and universities. None other will save our civilization from decay, and make us in the years to come the growing power for good which we ought to be as a nation.—Rev. B. W. Hutchinson.

In his editorial correspondence in the Epworth Era, Rev. Dr. S. A. Steel referred to the speech of the Hon. J. P. Dolliver before the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, as "an oratorical Iowa cyclone to the tune of 'All hail the power of Jesus' name,' and added: "It is impossible to give any idea of this unique and thrilling address. His subject was 'Organic Union.' Before him sat the stalwarts of Southern Methodism, to whom the idea of organic union is the bogie of the age—stern, unyielding ecclesiastical bourbons. And yet so excellent was the orator's spirit, so adroit his presentation of his theme, so fearless the swing of his

speech, that the General Conference gave him and his message such an enthusiastic reception as it has seldom given to any man. Like Dewey, he went right ahead thundering to right and left, regardless of the hidden mines of prejudice; and, like Dewey, he won a famous victory. Think of Dr. Barbee cheering a man who was pleading with impassioned eloquence for the re-union of the Churches! Think of Bishop Hargrove, who presided, overborne by the enthusiasm of the hour, clapping his hands till they must have smarted, over a speech that aimed to bring us all together! The world do move! Praise the Lord!"—*Central Christian Adv.*

We are indebted to the "New York Times Saturday Review" for some interesting and indeed remarkable figures showing the individual gifts and bequests made during the past five years in this country to public purposes, such as schools, libraries, hospitals, galleries, etc. They do not include church, state or municipal appropriations to any of these causes—only personal gifts and bequests. The "Review" having secured full information from advance sheets of the annual volume of "Appleton's Cyclopaedia" for 1897, of the gifts of that year, presents the following table: In 1895, \$29,000,000; in 1894, \$32,000,000; in 1895, \$32,800,000; in 1896, \$27,000,000 in 1897, \$45,000,000; total for five years, \$165,800,000.

This may well be called a remarkable showing. Of the number reported in detail by the "Review"—about one hundred and forty—somewhat more than one-half were bequests, the remainder being gifts. These facts show that the age is not lost to benevolence. Indeed it may safely be claimed that no other age has ever given so much to public benevolent causes.—*Selected.*

No field is more inviting for the student than that in which the manifold and intricate subjects pertaining to government are pursued. Each great nation of to-day and of the past will be studied under the one thought of its type of government, and the significant modifications of this type. The constitutions under which various peoples have lived, and their slow growth, will be investigated. Indeed, this field broadens into vastness as the mind begins to contemplate the work which must be provided for in the College of Government. Yet there is no thought at present to give the different branches, into which naturally this subject of government would be divided. Rather, it is our purpose to emphasize the advantages, which students would have in all investigations, connected with government, by pursuing them in the College of History, which, we hope, soon will be seen on the site of The American University. There will be in its halls specialists, who are authorities on diverse aspects of government. Special lecturers will also be there, who are connected with the many branches of our national government. Representative men of our own country, in actual service, here in Washington, will add to the results of study that peculiar charm, which comes from responsibilities already assumed, and will give these results in special lecture courses. The finest diplomats are associated with the various foreign embassies. Authorities on constitutional law, on international law, are in our midst. Then the new Congressional Library will proffer its treasures to the student. (*Selected.*)

Important Benefits to the American University.

One of the most important events closely related to the development of the American University at Washington, is the recent action of the Congress, making an appropriation of \$25,000 for the foundations of a bridge across Rock Creek on Massachusetts Avenue. When the present magnificent site of the university was purchased, it was without the thought or knowledge that it was in the line of any of the more important avenues of the National Capital, but it was soon found that this handsome tract of land, surmounting the northwestern heights of the District of Columbia, was in a direct line with Massachusetts Avenue, the finest and widest residential avenue in the city. Congress was asked to authorize the extension of the avenue to the site of the university, and the request was promptly granted. For several years appropriations have been made, amounting in all to about \$10,000 for the opening of the avenue on the west of Rock Creek. This extension has been carried forward as far as Thirty-second street, and thus becomes a great advantage to the Naval Observatory, about the north side of which the avenue is made to describe an arc in order to keep the line of public travel one thousand feet from the delicate instruments employed in the observatory.

All the marble and other material used for our first building, the College of History, now completed, were hauled by a circuitous road a distance of four miles or more, and in some places up very steep grades. But with the completion of the bridge, which is now to be begun, and the completion of the avenue to the site there will be a direct line of access, which will materially lessen the time, labor and expense of transporting materials for future structures. The university will stand at the head of the finest residence avenue in the District of Columbia. Bishop Hurst has asked Congress, and has long advocated in a public way that this bridge be made a monumental structure to serve the cause of American history in a manner similar to the service rendered to Central Europe by the great bridge at Prague.

A bill has been before Congress for a street railroad on Massachusetts Avenue, but Congress did not see fit to grant a charter, because by reasons, urged by Bishop Hurst especially, and others who were opposed to the spoilation of the finest drive in the District, by making it serve as a street car line. Lately the House of Representatives has voted favorably on bills which grant charters to two street car lines, both of which, while avoiding the use of Massachusetts Avenue, will reach and accommodate the University and its immediate vicinity. The building of this bridge and all further extension of the Avenue will be hailed with delight by all friends of the University and constitute an advanced step in the development of the solid interests of our growing and cosmopolitan Capital city.

Endowments For Education.

Bishop Henry W. Warren.

A Quaint Talker. While the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church was sitting in New York in 1814, a venerable and quaint-looking old man, with his broad-brimmed, round crowned hat in hand, walked calmly up the aisle toward the President's seat, bowing as he came up, and said, "Mr. President, I want to talk." Nobody knew him, and the President asked, "Are you a member of this body, sir?" "No, sir," was the reply, "but I want to talk." The President reminded him that none but members had a right to speak, when an aged minis-

ter, who had just come in, recognized him and said, "I move that the Rev. Elias Van Benschooten have leave to talk." It was carried, and then the old patriarch went up to the President's table, drew from his pocket a large roll of bank bills, and counted them—\$800. Then he took another package of obligations amounting to \$13,840, and counted this out, and in a few well chosen words donated them to the astonished Synod, and asked a committee of reference to arrange the conditions. Subsequently, by will, he added other sums, the whole being allowed to accumulate until it reached \$20,000. Such was the history of this endowment, which was, so far as is known, the first one made in our country, and certainly the first made in the Reformed Church for theological education. Not a dollar of it has been lost. The interest has educated more than one hundred and twenty-five young men for the ministry, some of whom have been among the most eminent and useful in the service of the Church at home and in foreign lands. "And by it he, being dead, yet speaketh," by many voices, in many lands, through many ages. He built wisely.

Into what shall we build our lives? Into pure personal character, of course, for that endures, is ours forever. Now abideth faith, hope and charity. And he who goes through this life, and out into the boundless possibilities of the next, acquiring an enlarging faith, brightening hope and blissful love, is everlastingly rich.

After middle life, Peter Cooper, of New York, ceased to devote his whole attention to glue, and erected the Cooper Institute, where the poor youth of the city, who had no helper, could become able to help themselves, could develop useful, intelligent, artistic, beautiful lives. For many years the white-haired old man sat in the halls he had built, and saw thousands graduate with honor. Strong men and beautiful maidens took his shrivelled palms in their plump hands, looked in his kindly face and said, "Father Cooper, all I have of worthy life I owe to you." No wonder he lived to be 92 years of age. His is an everlasting glue, and sticks together things that outlast the final fire.

What are our ideals? We have those that we love—national, denominational, Christian—men by the million have laid down their lives for them; they are dearer to us than life. How can we make them spread and survive?

When victorious Titus ravaged Jerusalem and pricked with spear points all the inhabitants of the beautiful city into exile and slavery, he left behind him only a million corpses and salt-sown ruins. He thought it was an end of the hated nation. But before he left the shores of Joppa a Rabbi obtained permission to gather a few boys out of the desolation and teach them the law. Law and theology were synonymous then and now. Ah, victorious Titus! you made a concession fatal to Roman supremacy. Ah, downtrodden Rabbi! You gained a point vital to your race's continuance. That school was the cause of recovery of the amazing vitality and persistence of his people. It built law, national feeling, consciousness of being a peculiar people into wind. Isaac Rich, of Boston, having no children, put the outcome of his life into the Boston University. Now the children of his mind number 1,000 every year, all being carefully trained in the best knowledge, patriotism, and religion.

Thus property is kept forever. It works out one's own plans, perpetuates his ideas, builds his theories into character, and by God's system of book-keeping, is related to the wise contriver always. The product of that mind factory by spiritual commerce passes, not to other continents, but to other worlds. The manager of wide commerce here stands on celestial shores and "sees his sunny ships blown softly home," not laden with spices, ivory, jute and various woods, but with character, nobleness, and Christliness. What priceless products will be turned out in a thousand years! He who remembers the giving of a cup of cold water will not forget the founder of a new colony and builder of another empire of virtuous minds.—Selected.

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I am agent for the beautiful suburban property known as Wesley Heights, situated opposite the site of the American University. This property has a great future, not only because the University is to be built opposite, but on account of its desirability as a resident part of the District of Columbia. I am also agent for lots in Morris' Addition to N. E. Washington, which presents a good field for investment for small amounts. All this property is laid out in conformity with the general plan of the city of Washington and is entitled to city improvements. In addition, Washington, being the Capital of the Nation, is free from strikes and conditions that exist in manufacturing cities. I will make investments on first mortgages, secured on real estate, interest at 6 per cent. We will also purchase for you improved property that will pay between 6 and 7 per cent. after paying taxes and insurance. Now is the time to invest from \$250 to \$100,000. For further particulars write to above address.

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Devoted to the Interests of the American University.

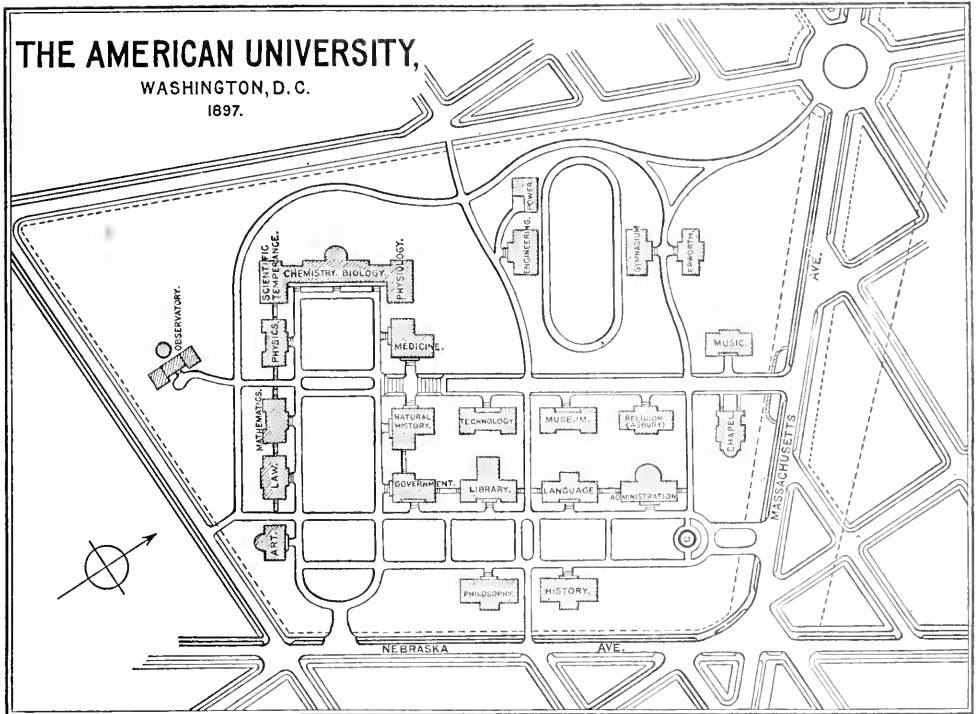
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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1898.

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PLAN OF THE GROUNDS.

The above cut exhibits in outline the plan for the arrangement of buildings on the grounds of The American University. It was adopted in its general features by the Board of Trustees on May 3, 1897. The details of walks, trees, shrubbery, and decorations in the way of statues and fountains can not be shown in a plan of so small a scale. The College of History is 176 feet in length and may be used as a scale of measurement. It

is expected that grading will be continued during the year, and the planting of trees and shrubbery follow soon thereafter.

The entire tract consists of 90 acres, quite varied and rolling in its contour, the elevations varying 100 feet. Not far from the center of it is a spring of good water, sufficient for the development of artificial lakes.

Gifts and Bequests.

John D. Rockefeller, has given \$10,000 to Barnard College, New York City.

Anthony J. Drexl, of Philadelphia, has just given \$5,000 to the American National Red Cross Relief Committee.

Under the will of the late James Stevenson, of Brookline, Mass., \$10,000 was given to the Harvard Medical School to establish two free scholarships.

Joseph Bangan, of Providence, R. I., who died July 28, gave during his life time fully \$250,000 to Roman Catholic institutions, and bequeathed \$115,000 to similar organizations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly has donated \$75,000 for erecting and equipping a new dormitory for women at the University of Chicago. It will be called Greene Hall in memory of Mrs. Kelly's parents.

By the will of the late A. S. Van Nickel, of Hazelton, Pa., Brown and Princeton Universities receive \$45,000 each, and \$30,000 goes to Lafayette University.

A new building for the East Brooklyn, N. Y., dispensary is being erected by Henry Batterman, at a cost of \$25,000, in memory of his daughter.

Philip D. Armour has presented the Armour institute of technology, Chicago, an additional \$500,000 to maintain that school on the largely increased scale to which its unexpected growth has led. He previously gave the institute an endowment of \$1,000,000.

Mme. J. Langles, of New Orleans, and her daughter, Miss Angelle Langles, who perished in the Bourgeois disaster, left among other bequests \$10,000 to the Clarity Hospital in New Orleans, \$1,000 to the Ambulance Fund, \$2,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, and \$3,000 to the Newsboys Home. Provision was also made for the erection in that city of a memorial hospital for women and children.

The trustees of the University of Virginia recently received a check for \$20,000 from Henry L. Higginson, treasurer of the J. W. and Belinda Randall Charities Corporation of Monson, Mass., to be used for the erection of a building or as a permanent fund.

The will of the late George A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, bequeathes \$250,000 to the Pillsbury Academy, at Owatonna, Minn., and \$5,000 each to the American Baptist Home Mission, the Baptist Publication Society, the Baptist Missionary Union, the Northwestern Hospital for Women and the New Hampshire Centennial Home for Aged Women. The will also requests that the widow shall bequeath \$20,000 to Pillsbury Academy.

Mrs. Josephine M. S. Ayer, who died in Paris last January, bequeathed \$50,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. Her son, Frederic F. Ayer, of New York, has just added \$25,000 to this amount, making in all a fund of \$75,000, which is to be used in erecting and maintaining a clinical laboratory for the advancement of medical science, and especially for the study of all forms of germs and germ diseases.

The will of Albert Curtis, of Worcester, Mass., contains the following bequests: Various philanthropic institutions in Worcester, \$24,000; American Seamen's Friend Society, \$3,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, \$5,000; American Home Missionary Society, \$5,000; American College and Educational Society, \$10,000; Berea College, Berea, Ky., \$5,000; Doane College, Crete, Neb., \$15,000; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, \$10,000; Women's Board of Missions, \$30,000 and valuable homestead estate. The estate is valued at upwards of \$500,000, and the residuary legatees are the American Home Missionary Society, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Missionary Association, and the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association.

Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia for 1897, just published, reports that the "gifts and bequests" in our country for the year, for public purposes, exceed \$15,000,000 exclusive of the \$3,000,000 devised to colleges under the will

of Daniel B. Fayerweather, and during the year directed to be paid by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The list published in the Cyclopaedia does not include ordinary denominational contributions for educational and benevolent purposes, nor State and municipal appropriations to public and sectarian institutions. The large sum of over \$15,000,000 is an admirable exhibition of the benevolent disposition of the people of the United States. The amount exceeds all past records. The reports of the immediately preceding years were: 1896, \$27,000,000; 1895, \$32,800,000; 1894, \$32,000,000; and 1893, \$29,000,000.

Educational.

Kalamazoo college has an endowment fund of nearly \$200,000.

The endowment fund of Hope college, Holland, Mich., has been increased by \$200,000 the last year.

Harvard college has received additions amounting to \$400,000 to its permanent funds the past four months.

The University of Michigan began in 1841 with nine students and one department, that of literature, science and the arts. It closed the fifty-seventh year of its history at the recent commencement with 3,114 students and seven separate faculties.

At Beloit college commencement exercises President Eaton announced that the effort to obtain \$200,000 increased endowment had been successful. This includes \$50,000 given by D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, on condition that \$200,000 be raised.

Germany's twenty-one universities had 32,230 students during the summer semester, Berlin, Munich and Leipzig being well in the lead. Paris alone, with its 12,000 students, half of all the university students in France, had as many as these three put together. Of the other French universities, Lyons has 2,335 students, Bordeaux 2,173, Toulouse, Montpellier, Lille, Rennes and Nancy about 1,000 each, Aix, Poitiers, Dijon, Caen and Grenoble between 500 and 1,000, while Besancon has only 197.

The civil war stimulated American education throughout its whole extent. France reorganized her schools after the Franco-Prussian war, and Germany made important modifications of her system. The system of American academies was devised and set in operation by Judge Phillips and his friends in the darkest days of the revolution. Any great crisis which demands intelligence, leadership, and mental powers creates schools. The advances in our education in these last twenty-five years root largely in the period of war and reconstruction ten years before. All our education, primary, secondary, and higher, was revived in that mighty struggle.—Selected.)

Our Values Increase.

A remarkable providence has marked the steps in the onward movement of the American University. Our readers of this issue will peruse with delight the address which Bishop Hurst delivered before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in Baltimore May last. Some new facts, connected with the earlier days of our enterprise, are set forth with charming diction. One feels, after reading his inspiring words, that the true dreamer is after all the veritable seer. The university site was purchased in 1890. Not at that time was it known, that the extension of Massachusetts Avenue would pass through our grounds. Yet when the commissioners of the District plotted out the improvements in the Northwest beyond Rock Creek, it was found that this finest avenue in the capital city passed through our site. This fact largely increased the value of the university property. For several years past there has been an effort to induce Congress to appropriate a sum for the building of a bridge across Rock Creek. The building of this struc-

ture would hasten the improvements in our direction and practically lead to rapid transit facilities to our grounds in the near future. The last Congress made an appropriation for this bridge. Hence comes new increase of value of our site.

The recent purchase of thirty acres for the Cathedral, the great university projected by the Protestant Episcopal Church, on Massachusetts Avenue and lying between Rock Creek and The American University, introduces another factor which will enhance our values. The local papers give the following interesting account of this recent purchase of this Cathedral site by the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation:

Episcopalians in this city are beginning to realize that the project for the erection of a magnificent cathedral in this diocese is approaching consummation. For many years past this project has been talked of, hoped for and efforts made to consummate it. Funds have not necessarily been lacking, for the church in this city is wealthy and numbers among its members and adherents the most influential citizens of the community. The great trouble has been to secure an available site for the erection of such a cathedral as would be a monument to the church in this diocese and a source of pride to the city itself.

By arrangements made during the past week the ground has at last been secured, and is sufficiently large to afford room for all the schools and buildings which will be erected in connection with the cathedral. Bishop Satterlee returned to Washington for a short time, and last Wednesday held a conference with several members of the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation, with the result that it was finally agreed to purchase of Mr. Anzi L. Barber part of the St. Albans and part of the "Pretty Prospect" sub-divisions, on Massachusetts avenue extended and Tennyaltown road, in the county, comprising about thirty acres.

Not until last week was an agreement reached, when the tract named was purchased for \$245,000, and there the cathedral, the school for girls, and other costly buildings in connection with the church will be erected. After canvassing the matter thoroughly Bishop Satterlee came to the conclusion that the St. Albans property was the most available for the price of any that could be had. He realized that the city is fast growing in that direction and in years to come the site will be in the midst of a wealthy and populous community, and this fact was taken into consideration more than present conditions. Again, the property is already on one car line, and when Rock Creek is bridged at Massachusetts avenue, as no doubt it will be at some future time, a railway will probably be constructed on that thoroughfare.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Since the issue of the Courier, March, 1898, the following amounts have been subscribed toward this fund:

NEVADA MISSION, \$411.50.

\$100—Dr. J. E. Stubbs. \$50—F. C. Lee; Dr. and Mrs. Van Deventer. \$30—George C. King. \$25—Merrill Ham. \$18—J. H. Rosen. \$15—G. S. Hatcher, A. Lester Hazlett, W. F. McClure, John J. Pardee, Thos. Taylor, Fred R. Winsor. \$10—S. W. Albone, J. M. Wilson. \$7.50—A. D. Welby. \$6—D. S. Ulrich. \$5—Frederick Lee, Jessie Lee, Leonard Lee.

CALIFORNIA GERMAN, \$467.

\$100—H. Fishbeck, J. J. Pfister, H. Schrader. \$30—A. H. Muller. \$25—W. B. Bichl, Mrs. Henrietta Dankroeger. \$15—H. Brueck, Miss E. Pohli, R. Steinbach,

George Schroeder, L. E. Schneider. \$5—Willh. Gogen. Mrs. Kathrina Mattern, \$2—A friend.

DELAWARE CONFERENCE, \$1,363.

\$30—H. A. Monroe and wife; \$25—W. C. Dickerson, A. R. Shockley and wife, I. H. White; \$24—J. A. Richardson, C. A. Hindley, J. R. Waters and wife; \$18—W. F. Cotton; \$16—E. E. Parker; \$15—C. L. Anderson, J. H. Handy, N. W. Moore, J. C. Banton, C. A. Horsey and wife, Mrs. P. O'Connell, J. H. Blake, J. H. Scott, J. W. Bond, W. C. Jason, William F. Simmons, J. R. Brown, Mrs. H. T. Johnson, E. H. Butler and wife, Nora Johnson, N. B. Snowden, G. R. Williams, L. Y. Cox, A. L. Martin and wife, P. C. Wright, F. J. Handy. \$12—W. H. Caldwell, C. E. Henry, C. W. Fullett and wife, G. B. Coleman, C. H. Hutchins, J. C. Dunn, Mrs. F. T. Johnson, L. T. Robbins, I. J. Elbert and wife, Mrs. S. S. Jolly, J. H. Staten, G. M. Landin, D. J. Waters, J. R. Hayward, A. W. Lohr; \$10—J. K. Adams, Mrs. G. R. Hubbard, S. T. Parker, J. W. Bowling, Mrs. S. T. Parker, Mrs. J. B. Cox, J. A. Jeffers, M. F. Pitts, Mrs. Henrietta Dorsey, Mrs. John Jeffers, R. Grant Riley, I. H. Johnson, Elisha Rodgers, Mrs. Rosie Earle, T. H. Kiah, Annie Smith, A. F. Ennels and wife, T. J. Lee, Miss Lillian Spence, S. E. Mahoney, Mrs. Mary Hensley, W. J. Moore and wife, L. E. Toulson, M. V. Waters, M. H. Horsey, J. H. Nutter, Mrs. I. H. White, J. H. B. Hubbard, Mrs. E. O. Parker, Mrs. Martha White; J. W. Cook, J. W. W. Cox, E. D. Haven; \$8—Mrs. E. E. Parker, Mrs. Mary Turlington; \$6—W. I. Bean, Miss Lena Helles, J. A. Scott, B. W. Berry, T. M. Hubbard, N. D. Scott, J. S. Coulbourn, J. W. Jefferson, P. M. Shelton, Mrs. S. W. Davis, Mary J. Jefferson, C. S. Sprigg, D. R. Dunn, J. E. A. Johns, G. T. Townsend, Charles Earle, J. F. Molock, Mrs. M. A. Townsend, J. W. Fenderson, Mrs. E. A. Moore, C. T. Fields, E. O. Parker, J. H. Winters, W. T. Hensley, J. H. Pearce, T. H. Winters, A. L. Henry, M. E. Pearce and wife, W. H. Woodlin, William E. Hilton, Mrs. W. E. Hilton, Mrs. S. D. Wright, S. Q. Sanks; \$5—D. J. Brittingham, J. S. Holly, Mrs. Lucy J. Purnell, J. H. Brown, W. M. Hopkins, R. H. Coleman, Ellis Jefferson, P. T. Scott, T. B. H. Coleman, J. H. Johnson, S. F. Ward, J. E. Cook, Mrs. J. H. Johnson, S. W. Waters, C. E. Davis, B. F. Lowber, Mrs. H. M. Webb, L. W. Deakins, E. Nichols, J. E. Webb, J. W. Hall, S. J. Nichols; \$3—Mrs. Gracie Holly, J. W. Waters.

EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE, \$106.

\$30—J. Messner, F. H. Re; \$25—E. Glenk; \$20—G. Hausser, Sr., W. H. Kurth; \$15—J. C. Deininger; \$10—F. W. Bocke, Ph. Haendiges, P. Quattlander, A. P. Flammann, H. Kastendieck; \$5—William Giesregen; \$1—G. J. Morz.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

The following payments on this building have been received from subscribers since our issue of July, 1898: \$100—Charles Parkin, E. A. Schell. \$48—S. S. Lewis. \$35—Joseph B. Risk. \$33.33—J. W. Edwards, J. W. Frizzelle, J. C. Jackson, John H. Ryan, Geo. B. Watkins. \$30—J. D. Lea. \$25—W. A. Chadwick, Edward Hayes, C. S. Ryan, S. G. Snowden, Charles E. Asbury, L. Timberlake. \$20—Elizabeth Ball, J. Wilson. \$15—R. B. Williams, Paul C. Corlitz. \$20—Seth C. Cary. \$10—T. Daimell, Robert Forbes, J. A. Gabrielson, Mrs. G. H. Humason, A. E. Lord, I. G. Price, E. G. Smith. \$8—W. L. Y. Davis. \$7—W. L. McDowell. \$5—R. E. Bird, W. H. Brooks, M. J. Ballock, Daniel Collins, Daniel Aquilla, J. S. Cumming, James H. Jenkins, Washington Murray, B. F. Myers, N. B. Ripley, J. G. Schaal, R. M. Stekkoing, E. W. Thompson, Noble Watkins. \$3—J. A. Alford, D. S. Ewry. \$2—G. D. Nickens. \$1.05—B. D. Hypps.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The American University Courier has been sent to most of the Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After this number it will only be sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Others desiring the Paper will Please write the Courier, 1475 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

The Only Safe Method to have the Higher shape, direct, determine the Law is. No greater progress in the operation of the Law can be found than appears in the educational development of our states. Our universities in recent years have taken their places at the head of educational institutions. Johns Hopkins, Clark, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, have reached and entered not alone into our colleges to influence instruction, but also into our seminaries and schools. A practical result has been to give a higher social standing in the teachers of our high schools and thus to place them on equal footing with members of the other learned professions. In the common day schools themselves better methods of instruction have been introduced because of the wider influence upon them of the higher institutions of learning. The development of the universities has been the wonder of this generation.

A College of Teachers is the new idea, which has entered into the plans for University Extension Work at Chicago. The plan is to establish at some central point in the city the full curriculum of the freshman and sophomore courses as taught in the Chicago University. Teachers in the grammar and high school grades will be admitted to these courses without examination, and the work which they do will be recognized by the university in the same way as the university recognizes such work when done within its own walls. This plan secures for the public school teachers of Chicago opportunities of collegiate courses, and they are so arranged that it is possible to prosecute them while the student is engaged in public instruction. The reflex and beneficial influence of these studies upon the public schools of Chicago will be simply incalculable.

The Phenomenal Growth of state universities, especially in the West, has claimed large attention from educators. Forty per cent of all the students at state colleges in the sixteen states where they have been established are attendants upon these public institutions. The inference is that denominational colleges must have larger equipments, or attendance will decrease still more. Another inference is, that denominations must establish universities, which will offer the broadest courses and the best equipments attainable. The American University is in line with this imperative demand, which has been forced upon denominational attention.

The Church Lighting the World: Brothers, the toiling night is well-nigh past; the future is bright with the advancing morning. The ages are rolling together at our feet. In Constantinople once at the Sultan's birthday I saw that great old cathedral St. Sophia illuminated. Everywhere, along the aisles and around the chancel and along the gallery fronts, and round the columns and in the alcoves and niches, and in and about all the windows, everywhere were placed candles and tapers, by the hundred and by the thousand. As the shades of evening settled in the gloomy recesses of the building, a multitude of men went everywhere with their torches, lighting the candles and tapers. The smoke from the torches and from the candles seemed almost to add to the gloom. Now and then a gust from an open window extinguished some of the tapers. It took

much time, but we could see by the flickering lights and lines of sparks that the great building was being illumined, and was marking its dim outline up against a dark sky. At last I watched the tedious process. I thought this is not altogether unlike the work of the church in the early centuries lighting the world. The messengers and torch-bearers stumbled along through the great masses of heathenism and pagan superstitions, here and there kindling a taper and awakening tribes and nations. Many of the tapers were extinguished by the migrations of the people and many quenched in blood by the red hand of war, yet slowly gaining on the darkness and spreading the circle of the light.—TOWLER.

JOHN PEATE AND HIS GREAT REFLECTOR.

"The largest in the world" is always a significant expression. Any thing that can be truthfully characterized in this way deserves and will receive attention. The Peate Telescope Reflector is the largest one of its kind in the world. The glass is sixty-two inches in diameter and five and three-eighths inches in thickness. Interest will attach not alone to this wonderful telescope-mirror, but also to its maker.

John Peate was born May 6th, 1820, in County Cavan, Ulster, Ireland. His parents came to America in 1828. His father was a mechanic. The family settled in Quebec, but soon removed to Vergennes, Vermont. Five years were spent in the Green Mountain State. Then they returned to Canada, living in Kingston. Later the family moved to Oswego and then to Buffalo, N. Y.

John Peate was converted in Eufaula and in 1839 joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city under the pastoral care of Rev. John Copeland. He prepared for college at Oberlin. The death of his father in 1844 required him to leave his college course unfinished and set himself to work for the support of his widowed mother. He married while living in Eufaula, but in a short time afterward moved to Warren, Pa. A call came to him to preach the gospel. He did not accept its binding authority except after a struggle. He then joined the Erie Conference in 1849 and is still an honored member of the conference. He has been an itinerant preacher for half a century, fourteen years of which he has been a presiding elder. He has also enjoyed the advantages of foreign travel, having spent one year abroad.

The itinerant life with its many vicissitudes would seem to afford little encouragement to any one who should desire to acquire a difficult art. And for a recreation few would have chosen an art most difficult to master. Yet Dr. Peate was one of these few. It was while he was presiding elder, that he in a half-humorous way asked Rev. W. W. Wythe, what he should do to avoid the danger of becoming stereotyped in that office. Dr. Wythe's reply was, "Make a telescope." To the most of us these would have been idle words; but they were words fitly spoken to Dr. Peate. In consequence of them he set himself to the study of the methods of polishing glass for astronomical uses. But not knowledge alone could accomplish the task in view. Great skill must be acquired, skill involving delicate operations and marvelous accuracy. The undertaking did not daunt Dr. Peate. Rather, its difficulties incited him to the task.

Some idea of his successful labors in this field may be gained from the fact, that Dr. Peate has completed successfully the making of sixteen mirrors of various sizes, since he began this mode of recreation. They are of different sizes and weights and most of them in the United States. An eight-inch mirror of his make is found to-day in India. Another, a twenty-two inch mirror, is owned by the Thiel College in Greenville, Pennsylvania. The largest one made previous to the

American University glass is thirty and one-half inches in diameter and weighs three hundred pounds.

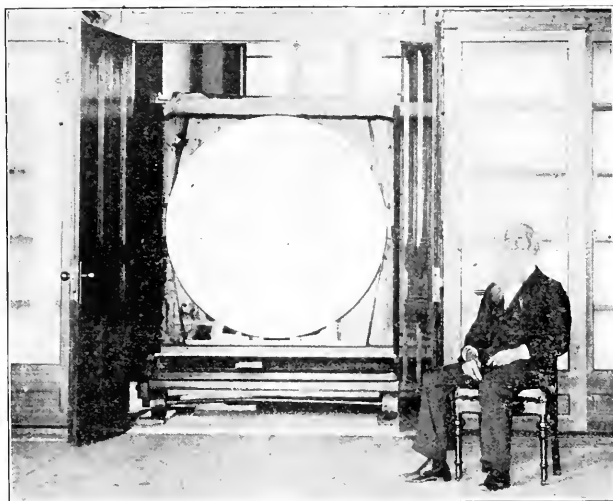
A session of the Erie Conference was held in the fall of 1893, at DuPois, Pa. Dr. Peate made the announcement before this body, that he would polish the largest reflector in the world for the American University if the University would furnish the material and conveniences to hand. He was at that time seventy-three years of age but was vigorous in health. A walk of twenty miles at a stretch would not daunt him. There was every reason to believe that he would live to accomplish this work if he should undertake the task. He left this proposition open for a year. The university accepted the offer through its chancellor, Bishop Hurst. Preparations were immediately begun to afford conveniences to make the mirror. A shop suitable for the work was built at Greenville, Pa., where Dr. Peate resides. Under his own supervision every arrangement was made and the skillful devices for polishing the glass were his own invention. Four times the glass was made by casting; four times there was failure. The fifth time was successful and the casting, weighing about a ton, was conveyed to the little shop. There was then necessity to invent machinery for handling this large

glass and new contrivances were needed for grinding and polishing. The fertile resources of Dr. Peate were equal to all emergencies. The first stroke was put upon the disc on July 15, 1896, and the work of polishing was completed on July 15, 1898. Two years were spent in the completion of this task. There were given 750 hours to the polishing alone. The disc lost about 500 pounds through chipping, grinding and polishing.

A friend writes this graphic paragraph concerning the telescope mirror. "Dr. Peate made recently a test of the great glass; by turning it toward the heavens and then perching on a ladder thirty-two feet from the face of the glass, he was able through an eye-piece to see stars he had never seen before. He said it was the greatest optical pleasure he has enjoyed since he

began the study of astronomy and the making of lenses. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the glass, and when he first realized that it was complete, and he could add nothing more to it, a great joy filled him, and he bowed beside his work and thanked God that he had been spared to complete the task assigned him two years ago by Bishop Hurst."

The removal of this glass required the greatest care. Transportation from Greenville to Washington had in it peril. Dr. Peate devised a mode of packing which seemed to promise safety in its journey. The glass was carefully placed in a box and then swung on a wheeled truck. An iron band was made to encircle the box for strength and other bands to go around it and by these it is hung, as it were, on edge. The large mirror, thus carefully guarded against injury, was placed in the main corridor of the college of History on August 24th. Dr. Peate had come on to Washington and was on hand to unpack the glass and to learn if the glass had become injured in the transportation. It was a great joy to him, to us all, to learn that the valuable telescope mirror had reached the University without harm. Our photograph of the case, enclosing the glass, and near by of the ingenious and talented maker will be a gladly welcomed



DR. PEATE AND HIS GREAT LENS.

sight to the friends of the American University. Some day, we trust before long, a noble and generous giver will appear, who will provide for the proper mounting of this mirror and also build it a worthy housing. The history of this mirror has all the features of romance in it, beginning with the acquisition of skill for this difficult work and culminating in this greatest of telescope mirrors; and interest is heightened when it is learned that Dr. Peate performed this task, after he had passed the appointed three score years and ten of life. The highly cultivated gentlemen who have charge of the Naval Observatory were deeply interested in the glass and were scarcely less interested in the venerable and gifted maker of the mirror. His work is worthy of the highest recognition and in the University it will remain a continual memorial of his genius, prudence, and good will.

Lishop Hurst's Address Before The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, May 1898.

(Stenographically Reported.)

Bishop Hurst said: I appreciate, Mr. President, very highly the courtesy and hospitality of your honorable body, in permitting me to say at this time what may seem fitting in regard to the American University. With all our educational institutions in the North and South, in the East and West, I have never yet seen two of our schools that I thought interfered one with the other; and it is a very sure conviction of mine and pronounced that when institutions of learning are founded in conscience, founded in prayer, founded with the benefactions of God's saints and children here—that when this takes place—there can be no interference.

I suppose some of those people on the decks of the ships at Manila, on that immortal First of May, this May, when they saw Dewey's boats filing along in a sort of erratic irregularity, erratically filing along, they must have thought, perhaps there will be interference among these boats. But Dewey had measured it all. There was no interference, except with the other side—the Spanish ships. With us it was a happy and a perfect union, until eleven ships, Spanish keels, went to the bottom. (Applause.)

It is a short vision that makes the great Methodist Schools of America interfere one with the other. No more than your beautiful children at your breakfast table interfere with one another. Sometimes when the new one, the new face, is found there, one might think: How about the rest? Well, all the rest will love the new face with an indescribable love.

And I may say here in regard to the work which has been undertaken in Washington, that, so many have been God's methods of overcoming the difficulties; so many have been his royal touches by which the barriers have fallen, that now no one can say, no one can feel, that God is not in it. And when we listen to God's whisper, and when we are engaged in a work which God is seeming to establish by every providence, be it far from any one of us to contest his will. Our duty is to do the best we can.

FOUNDING OF THE BERLIN UNIVERSITY.

In the first decade of this century there were three men in Berlin who were thinking about a University. The decade was nearly at an end; another was about to begin, and these three men in a room scantily furnished brought each his contribution of a dream to the other two. One of them was Fichte, the great philosopher of North Germany; one was William von Humboldt, and the third one was Alexander Voon Schlegel, who wrote the history of literature, so well known in our country. These men had no large means. Like writers generally, they were all poor. They had little except talk and the power to dream, and they brought their thoughts together, and proposed gravely—these impecunious authors—proposed gravely to the whole world that they establish in Berlin a University. And the people said, We have got already in Germany nineteen; why another? These dreamers said, We have only one possible Capital in Germany for all the centuries to come, in which the citizens of our fatherland will gather, with equal love and interest.

They commenced without a dollar, but they gave



THE COLL

their thought to the enterprise. At that time the King of Prussia was in the North, a fugitive from his Capital. He had left Berlin. His beautiful Queen was with him, Louise. She was dying with a broken heart. These authors thought of it, of Napoleon in Berlin at this very time, and the land was over-run with Frenchmen. What, think of a University in such a time! Now is the time, said the Dreamer. Now is the time when we have neither land nor King, only an oppressor. And after a little while Waterloo came, and the fire of the Berlin University began to burn.

And what is it to-day? Only eighty years old, yet it has ten thousand students. It has six hundred professors. And it may safely be said that all the paths of science center in that University. So now it is found that the twentieth century is nevertheless a need for Germany. In '71 it was the German Schoolmaster that went to France, and it was this Schoolmaster that led to the declaration of the German Empire in the Capital of the French King.

GENESIS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

In regard to our own work, it would seem we had in our particular Church colleges enough; and as if we had in some places too many, though I want to cheerfully state that I think that is a mistake—we do not have too many. We are forgetting that

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our population is increasing all the time. Look at our Methodist constituency. We have to-day five million members. We have also twenty millions that gather under Methodist roofs every Sunday. And I say that it becomes us to pray with all our hearts that we may take care of this vast family, graduating every year at our Colleges and going into other paths and other fields without the slightest denominational or Christian restraint. It often comes to my lot to go across to other countries, and I never go and return but I meet young people, who have been at universities in distant lands but were trained at Methodist altars and converted in Methodist schools. These had graduated and received their diplomas from the hands of our Christian presidents. But after having studied in godless universities, and coming home with nothing of christianity in their hearts, they call the Bible a "failure" and a "fable." It is the duty of the Methodist Episcopal Church to take care of these young people.

THE UNIVERSITY SITE.

We do have in regard to our work in Washington some special reminders of what God has been doing. You will excuse me if there is something of a touch of personality, but it is an experience. When I had been in Washington some years, say eight years ago, I asked a

Methodist man if he could take me around Washington with his carriage and horse, and show me land that was available. And we went around daily for two weeks. On the last afternoon of that two weeks our piece of land came into vision. I was able to say from day to day "nothing suits," for if I must make an honest confession I didn't want to find any land. I wanted nothing of the kind. I wanted the friends who wrote to me to try to find a place where a University ought to be to find out that they were wrong prophets. I supposed if such a thing should come, I would be in duty bound to take it up so far as I could. I fought against it. I would turn my eyes to the other side of the road when anything promised. I thought possibly it would fracture every plan of mine in the world. But I had to do it. When this piece of land came into vision, it seemed as if it had dropped out of the heavens—so perfect was it. I never had an admiration for the Westminster Catechism as an entirety. But when that piece of land (ninety or a hundred acres) came before my vision, then it seemed from all eternity to be foreordained as the site of a Methodist University for the Methodist Episcopal Church. But the money, how should that come? There was not the first dollar of contribution, absolutely nothing. Then I said to myself, if the people here in Washington do not want the University, and will not give the purchase price of the site, I shall take it as providential, and will say, American protestantism is not ready for this undertaking.

Now the money came. We went round from one place to another, and, strangely enough, the money asked for more than came. So that when the first payment, which should be \$20,000, one part of the \$160,000, was needed there was \$23,000 on hand. I began to think: God wants it. And the next year the other \$20,000 and then the other, till now it is all paid, and we own a university site.

GOVERNMENT COLLECTIONS.

But then the question is, Why in Washington? Mr. President, there are in Washington sixteen different scientific collections. The people abroad in the land don't know what a vast scientific storehouse Washington is. We see a great deal of politics, and we see too many queer things in Washington. But where is the reporter, the newspaper reporter that sends it out to the four quarters of the heaven that in Washington there is the vastest literary and scientific storehouse that the sun shines on in this or any other land? Look at it. There is the Army and Navy Medical Museum. It contains the largest medical and surgical library in the world; facsimiles, representations, reproductions in gutta serena of the various formations of all the wounds known to human life, and all diseases. And surgeons come from foreign lands to walk through and see with their own eyes these demonstrations of surgical and medical science. The largest in this country—larger than the celebrated one in Paris that has been growing up for five centuries; larger still than that in Vienna, the finest in the world is that in Washington.

There is the Observatory. Now the Observatory is called the Naval Observatory, but it is not Naval any more than it is Military; simply the curator is a Naval officer. These sixteen great Collections close with the most recent, the Library of Congress, which has one million of volumes. It has cost \$8,000,000.

One of our Trustees, said: I think we ought to ask Congress to make these public to all students. And it seemed a proper thing to do. So we drew up a bill ourselves. I think Dr. W. W. Smith, of Randolph Macon College, gave final form to it. We owe the thought to him to go boldly up to both Houses of Congress and say, Declare these collections free to every student in the land that comes to study in Washington, in any denomination. Well, he wrote a little brief to help a Member of Congress when the bill should come

up. But Congress, in a remarkable spasm of common-sense, passed it without the necessity of urgency. (Laughter.) Dr. Smith's brief was not used, and the Bill was passed in both Houses and signed by the President immediately. What does this mean? What did these vast collections cost? They had cost \$6,000,000 of the people's money, and had been growing ever since the first Congress. We made our calculations after a while, and the first cost was about \$31,000,000. Yet we found that this was hardly half the real cost of these vast collections.

Now what did the Bill call for? It called for special locations. Mr. A. R. Spofford, for long years the Librarian of Congress, said: We will provide special tables for students, and special servitors to get the books and lay them on the tables for the students. And, said he, I am thankful for it. Heretofore, the Members of Congress used these books alone, but the young people can have access to them now.

I say to you this remarkable fact comes before us, that not a dollar need ever be spent in the American University Museum for a zoological specimen, or for any specimen of any kind, or for any large library of any kind. Congress gives them. It costs three and a half millions annually to take care of these collections and develop them; and that is all saved. It is right at our door. The curators complained at first. It was my good fortune to put them at ease, and say, you are courteous; you have always been so; but there is a great difference between a young man going up the steps to enter the collections by right as an American citizen, and by leave of yourselves as officers of the Government. We would first go "by right." There is no city in the world like Washington. Paris is sub-divided; it is all red tape to guard their collections. They have by the way a magnificent army, but I am looking after the practical things to develop the American citizen, and we have the wonderful collections in Washington in Science, in Literature, in every department. The Corcoran Art Gallery is wonderful, a storehouse of Art, of masterpieces. Not a dollar need ever be given by a donor to the American University for these; all gifts go to two things, and only two things: A place for the student and the employment of professors.

FIRST ENDOWMENT.

A lady said some time ago that she expected to make a gift to the University. And when I reached New York, she opened her plan. She said to me, I don't know about it. It is a queer thing to give before there is any visible building. Why, said I, Why not give your money toward a building? No, she said I have great respect for stone, marble and mortar. I like them very much, but I don't love them as well as I do brains. And when you have your building up, you shall have your endowment for your first building. And she gave \$155,755. Why she reduced it to so many odd figures, I don't know, and it was not my business to inquire. That was the first gift to the University, apart from the land. And we have gone on from that as a beginning, and we have to-day a building, the first building. It is built of marble. We intended to build of Georgia marble, but the Georgia owners of the quarries did not make us the good terms we needed, and that we wanted to have. But we are having our eyes for the next year on Georgia.

(A Voice: And Tennessee.)

I want to say that we have managed to bring together about a million of dollars, called by the Trustees a million and forty thousand dollars. And this is a calculation that the Trustees have made. We are now beginning on another plan. I will make you somewhat acquainted with the plan. A good lady in Pennsylvania said the other day: I have ten thousand dollars and I want to make that the beginning of a building in which

Arbitration shall be taught. Then, said I, as soon as the Spanish war is over we will begin Arbitration; (laughter and applause) International Law; Labor and Capital; the Science and the honor of Municipal Government, Christian Citizenship—all these topics that bear upon the burning thought of the time. Well, she says, I will add to that a little, and so, since then, she has given \$8,533. There is another "odd" figure. It was not my part to make it less. But that building, with that little beginning, is to cost a great deal of money. But the Lord is opening the hearts of the people. The money does not come as fast as I would like. Sometimes it seems to come very slowly. When we come to think of it, when we come to think of our Methodism, of the growing fraternity of all the years marked off by the pulsations of God's pendulum, there will never be an hour when the Methodisms of the world shall go apart, but they must come closer together. And it seems to me, whatever may be said of polity and history, nevertheless on the grand subject of education, every Methodist heart throbs with a more burning impulse and there can be no division to hinder this movement. So I do feel that, from the sentiments expressed in the papers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and by your speakers on many occasions, by the letters that come from all directions, by the kindness and sympathy that will bring the tears to one's eyes even as he reads them, that it is not one Methodism alone but our common American Methodism which means to build up The American University. So I wish your prayers for this work.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is represented by three noble men—our Bishop Wilson, than whom we have no warmer friend; Dr. W. W. Smith; and also Mr. Julian S. Hard, of North Carolina. These men are all strong and earnest and noble Trustees.

So I come now right to the thought with which Bishop Candler commenced, simply this: That Christian education is the hope not only of Methodism but the whole Church, and this whole land.

Mr. President: A few years ago an educator from a university in one of our Northern states delivered an address in Washington in which he said, We must have in Washington a free cathedra; we must have in Washington a University broad and strong; we must have in Washington a University founded by the national treasury, and founded by the taxes of the people, in which every thinker may feel at home, and from whose cathedra we can have such men as Huxley and Tyndall, who shall be free to speak their thoughts to the world.

I answer, But pay for it yourselves. If you want an infidel cathedra in Washington, you will never get it from the national treasury. Your Southern Senator, whose spirit went home to heaven a few weeks ago—that Senator and other Senators from every Southern state have stood up boldly and bravely in Washington, in their places in the Senate and said, Not one dollar from the national treasury for a so-called "University of the United States." (Applause.) And it will never be. I say to you this night that that so-called University of the United States, which means to take the money of the national treasury; to make the appointment of the professors from political sources; and to have the whole machinery, the personnel of the University, entirely secular—the appointments purely secular and political—I say to you that that Committee is opposed to it; I say to you that the Committee of the House of Representatives has never been called together in two years; it will never be.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S THOUGHT.

George Washington did propose to found a University in Washington. He gave \$25,000 that had been given to him as "stock" in a Potomac Navigation Company. In his wisdom he gave that stock as the beginning of a Uni-

versity, in what he called The Federal Capital. But George Washington did not build so wisely as it was thought. The \$25,000 in the Potomac Company was a speculative scheme of certain citizens who hoped to get Washington in to help. Of that \$25,000 nothing came—nothing. It never grew to be anything, and was never worth five cents or the paper on which it was written.

So the good people said, We want to found the University; and some good ladies came to Washington and wanted to capitalize their interests, and found that there had never been \$25,000 except in the good plan of Washington to give it. I happen to have the original letter which George Washington wrote in which he gives that. But the Company went into insolvency afterwards, and there was no outcome. But George Washington never gave anything except in that good purpose. I will tell you practically what he said in that letter: "We want to found at Washington an Institution of Learning which will make us independent of foreign schools; so that our young people can be trained by American teachers according to the best of standards for the best American citizenship." And it is a happy thought. Though the gift never came to anything, the letter is strong.

I thank you, Mr. President, and this patient audience for these moments that you have so kindly given me. And let me say to you that whenever the time comes that any of you can come to Washington and see the University, and whenever any of you can, or are willing at any time to write for information, or any people of your acquaintance, we want you to feel that wherever the hand comes from, wherever the foot has been wandering, wherever the person has been cradled—we want it felt and known that whatever hand from whatever part of the land pulls the latch string, he is welcome and welcome forevermore. We trust we shall have your prayers and sympathy. Slow work. But I say to you that it is a delightful work, because God blesses every step of the way. And may your own institutions, your Vanderbilt and your magnificent schools, be blessed by the same Father that is leading our common Methodism in His path and by His hand. (Applause.)

Bishop Warren A. Candler, of M. E. Ch. So., in his address before the General Conference of his church in Baltimore, said these words:

"If we can bring into view the Image of the Lord Jesus Christ and bring into the heart faith in Jesus Christ and love for Jesus Christ, every one of these questions will settle themselves upon eternal bases that will not be disturbed by any shifting circumstances of the times. And here is our remedy. And I may say without exaggeration that the Hope of the despairing Republic lies in whether or not Christian Education filled with the spirit of Christ, shall dominate the mind of the Republic or whether that Education shall be unchristian and irreligious.

The issues of life are definite, and when we do this great work of Higher Education in the Name of the Lord Jesus, we render a service not less patriotic than pious, one that might engage the heart of the noblest patriots as well as the saintliest saints. We are therefore engaged in the greatest work possible in our time, when we are met in a meeting of this sort."

Readable Paragraphs.

Our Church in the Peninsular (Michigan) has been happy in its deliverance from a suicidal multiplication of Methodist colleges.—Editorial Northwestern Christian Advocate, Aug. 24, 1898.

The statement that a suicidal policy has been pursued in the location of many of our church schools is frequently made and seems to be quite generally accepted as true. Iowa has been usually the target for this kind of criticism. The effort of the board of education is wisely to guard against the multiplication of schools of high

grade. Their scheme is a symmetrical and beautiful one, a completed pyramid of classical schools and colleges, generally one in a state, or in a group of conferences, the whole surmounted by the great American University at the capital of the nation. Viewed as a whole, it is a grand monument to the genius of its originators, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

UNIVERSITY WORK: But whatever subjects we teach, it should be remembered that a university worthy of the name ought to be a centre of light on all the questions of the day, a workshop, in which new ideas are forged, and where, through the subtle interaction of mind upon mind, they emerge into clear consciousness and shape themselves in discoveries, in inventions, in systems for the benefit of the world at large. The professors must not be too heavily burdened in preparing students for examinations and examining them. They must have time to think, time to make their lectures really worthy of the highest class of students. If they do so students will be attracted even from a distance; if they have no opportunity of doing so, not only will they lose that for the sake of which they have chosen the calling of a professor, but the university will lose the chance of developing into a truly national institution.—(Selected.)

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION:—"The United States has reflected in every part of the world the light of a far superior civilization" (Lafayette.) "American civilization is the highest civilization that this world has ever seen, and comes nearer to the realization of the catholic idea." (O. A. Brownson.) "I wish to recognize the prospective and approaching right of America to be the great organ of the powerful English tongue." (Gladstone.) "Those men (Americans), whom you call cowards, politicians, runaways, knaves, are become victorious over your veteran troops, and in the midst of victory and the flush of conquest have set ministers an example of moderation and magnanimity well worthy of imitation." (Chatham.)

HISTORY IN EDUCATION: "History is but a series of tales of human beings; human beings form the theme which is of all things the most attractive to a child's mind. If the subject loses its charms by our handling, the fault is ours and we should not blame the child" (T. W. Higginson). "No free government can last in health if we lose sight of its traditions in history. And in the public schools these may be and should be sedulously taught" (W. Wilson). "The simple and sure method of inculcating American principles and ideas is the scientific study of American history. Our authorities in history teaching are agreed that rightly to understand, appreciate, and defend American institutions, the one plan is to know their origin, and their history, and so to learn the true policy required for our safety" (John Jay).

A PROPHETIC OUTLOOK: "Methodism does not beautify beyond the condition of those at her altars. She cannot take five hundred precious years in which to build a cathedral; but she builds three chapels daily, and stands in neglected places to invite the lowly. She erects her costly city churches, or contents herself with a chapel of plain boards or sod. Her schools will soon be of the best, and culture, music, painting, and all the sublime ministry of aesthetics will be the heritage of every child of the Church."—Methodist Review.

A NOTABLE MAN: Speaking of historic events and greetings suggests the snowy beard and white crown of John Peate, who in other years served his pastorate happily. His ruddy face aglow with genial soul within, he stands distinguished in this community as having done more than fashion lenses for telescopes. Below the town, at the junction of French Creek with

the Allegheny, stands a bold point. Here the eye may range up the river, or down, for miles, or, turning, take in a wide view of the long wind-galley of the creek. Here was John Peate's favorite destination in his rambles. He is well known as a rambler even in old age. It was once an Indian outlook. The Indian "God rock" is not far distant. Did not the writer say well, that John Peate had lent his personality to various tasks, but this time unconsciously—since his frequenting the point, where he was seen to sit for hours, lost in meditation, its historic name has been changed? It is known as "Peate's Point."—Pittsburg Advertiser.

From Exchanges.

SCIENCE TO THE RESCUE OF THE WORLD.

We always look to the presidential address at the annual meeting of the British Association for some expression of opinion not only scientifically important, but humanly interesting. Sir William Crookes, this year's president, has more than fulfilled expectation. He has, indeed, eclipsed all his predecessors by forecasting nothing less than the possibility of the failure of the world's wheat supply. In 1931, at the present average yield of 12.7 bushels per acre, if population increases at its present rate and the whole of the area capable of bearing wheat is under cultivation, the limit will have been attained. The prospect that in another third of a century a famine, such as that in India last year, will result in a shortage throughout the world is too appalling to contemplate. What, moreover, is to be done in 1951, when population will have far advanced beyond that of 1931? Will every human being be put on short rations? Having, with a skill which is a little dramatic as well as scientific, brought us to understand what the prospect is, Sir William proceeds to show how science proposes to come to the rescue of humanity. The problem is to be solved by raising the average per acre from 12.7 to 20 or more bushels. This will be accomplished by the aid of nitrate of soda, the judicious application of which in an invaluable experiment has shown that the productivity of the soil can be more than trebled. Nitrate of soda is mainly composed of nitrogen. But the nitrate fields of the world are exhaustible, and what science is now seeking to discover is how to capture the nitrogen in the atmosphere and reduce it to nitrate of soda. With the aid of the electricity generated at Niagara, science is confident that it can compass this great feat. That, at any rate, is the message which Sir William Crookes brings to menaced humanity in his address before the British Association.—London News.

DO LARGE TELESCOPES PAY?

The principal advantage of a large telescopic object glass—forty inches aperture in the special case as compared with a smaller one, ten inches—are summarized by Professor George E. Hale as consisting of, first, its power of giving much brighter star images and thus of rendering visible faint stars that can not be seen with the smaller telescope; second, in the fact that it gives at its focus an image of the object enlarged in proportion to its greater diameter; and third, in its capacity of rendering visible—as separate objects in the component of very close double stars or minute markings upon the surface of a planet or satellite. The large glass has its disadvantages too, among the chief of which is that it requires better atmospheric conditions to bring out its best qualities. The discoveries of the fifth satellite of Jupiter and the two satellites of Mars were made with large telescopes, and could hardly have been made with smaller ones. Much fine detail on the moon which the author has never been able to see with the twelve-

inch telescope is "clearly and beautifully visible" with the forty-inch. Micrometrical measures are effected with much more ease and certainty with the large telescope. It is particularly in astrophysical research that a great telescope is advantageous. It is necessary in spectroscopic observation to have as much light as can be gathered into a single point, and for this a large glass is essential. It follows from these facts that great telescopes really have a mission to perform. While on the one hand, they are not endowed with the almost miraculous gifts which imaginative persons would place to their credit, they do possess properties which render them much superior to smaller instruments and well worth all the expenditure which their construction has involved. In answering the question, "Do large telescopes pay?" it is simply a matter of determining whether the work which cannot be done without the aid of large telescopes is really worth doing.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE POPE'S CHALLENGE TO MONARCHY.

In the presence of this permanent plague Leo XIII has given the bishops, priests, and laymen the order "to go to the people." By establishing parish associations, workmen's clubs, popular banks, agricultural savings banks, economic bakeries, syndicates of all kinds papal Italy, under the direction of the pope, has created a new policy of economic aid against the heartless oppression of the desperate state. Doubtless the papal party, the vanguard of Italian Catholicism, will weave together again, one by one, all the meshes of the organization that has been destroyed. The adherents of the pope will gradually set up once more the 1,600 establishments which the government has dissolved. During the work of reorganization, however, the people groan and suffer. The quirinal, dragged along by the forces of disorganization, is rushing on toward brutal solutions: "Ruit viribus suis." The encyclical of Leo XIII to the people of Italy, contains instructions for the Catholics of the whole world. By his assuming the paternity of Italian democratic institutions we learn that meaning must be given to his synthetic formula, "go to the people."—Public Opinion.

PHILOSOPHY AND THE NEWER SOCIOLOGY.

There are not wanting in the literature of the new science that is called sociology, in the literature of philosophy, and in general literature, signs that the relation of philosophy to sociology, or of general sociology to general philosophy, is one of the questions of the hour. In Paris, which is after all, the secular head of Europe, and where, on the whole, with the Musée Social, the Institut International de Sociologie, and the Societe de Science Social, and other agencies of a similar nature, there is perhaps more organized study of theoretical and practical sociology than in any other single city, we find that the Revue Philosophique de la France et de l'Étranger, since its publication in 1875, has given a great deal of attention to the social question as calculated more than anything else to revive and sustain the metaphysical and philosophical impulse itself. A similar interest has manifested itself in the pages of the Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale. Many of the votaries of sociology would have the world believe it to be a new positive philosophy, which has supplanted at once the "transcendentalism" of the traditional metaphysics and the anarchistic materialism of the old political economy. A science of human life and of social development which is at the same time the true philosophy! Such is the conception that kindles and sustains the enthusiasm of aggressive sociologists, judging from the magazines and bulletins and propagandas of the countless sociological societies and schools of different countries.—Contemporary Review

FORM OF WILL FOR
The American University,
 WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



If a Legacy or Bequest:

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land:

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate:

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal (including herein any and every legacy, bequest or devise, that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect), to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses who should write against their names their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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<i>Secretary</i>	PROF. WILLIAM W. MARTIN.
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Devoted to the Interest of The American University.

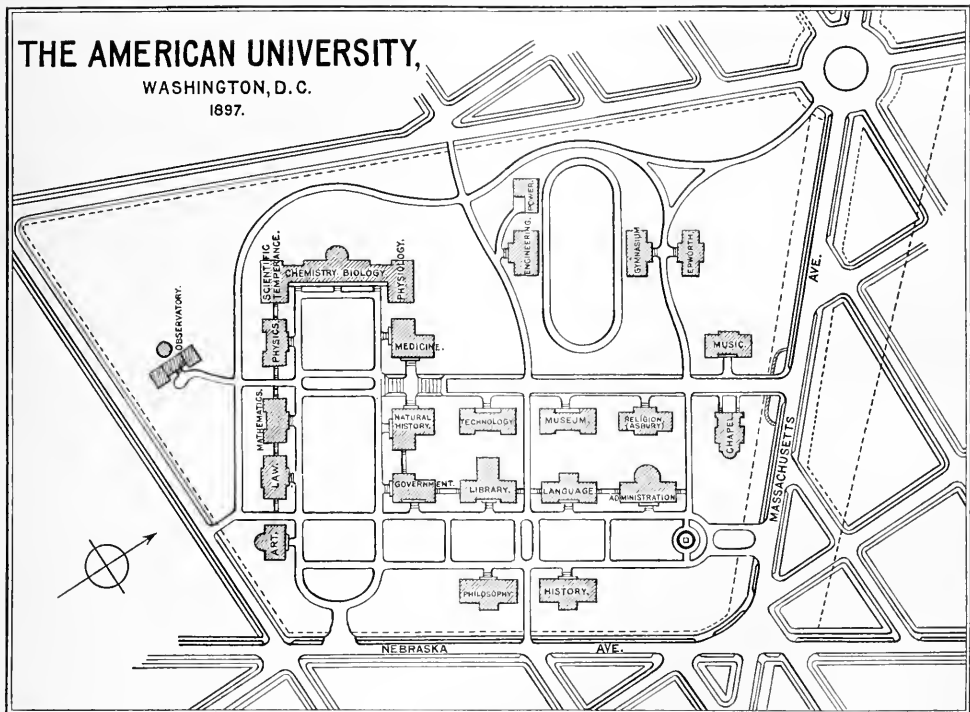
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Plan of Grounds.

The above cut exhibits in outline the plan for the arrangement of buildings on the grounds of The American University. It was adopted in its general features by the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1897. The details of walks, trees, shrubbery, and decorations in the way of statues and fountains can not be shown on a plan of so small a scale. The College of History is 176 feet in length, and may be used as a scale of measurement. It is ex-

pected that grading will be continued during the year, and the planting of trees and shrubbery follow soon thereafter.

The entire track consists of 90 acres, quite varied and rolling in its contour, the elevations varying 100 feet. Not far from the center of it is a spring of good water sufficient for the development of artificial lakes.

Gifts and Bequests.

John M. Studelaker, Thomas Kane, and Alexander McDonald have given \$55,000 to raise the mortgage on the Presbyterian summer school at Winona Lake, Ind.

Lord Trench (Edward Cecil Guinness) has given \$1,250,000 to the Jenner Institute, London, in aid of scientific research in bacteriology and other forms of biology.

The will of Miss Mary A. Barnard, of Amesbury, Mass., bequeaths \$10,000 to the Amesbury Public Library and \$4,000 to the Anna Jacques Hospital in Newburyport.

Henry M. Livingston, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has offered to give \$25,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association building, provided an equal amount is raised by the association.

A press dispatch from Montreal states that at the last meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University Lord Strathorn announced his intention of endowing the new Victoria College for women, which he built at a cost of \$250,000, to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The will of John L. Gardner, which was recently admitted to probate in Boston, provides that at the death of Mrs. Gardner \$275,000 are to be given to public charities, as follows: Boston Museum of Fine Arts, \$100,000; Boston Lying-in Hospital, \$100,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, \$50,000; and \$25,000 to the town of Brookline for its public library.

Recently it was announced that D. L. Moody had received a gift of \$100,000 in stocks and bonds for his school work in Northfield. The funds are to be divided, the Normal Seminary and Mount Hermon School each to receive one-half. The name of the giver is not made public.

By the will of Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, \$30,000 is given to the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church; \$60,000 to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies of the same Church, to be applied in sums of \$10,000 to the education of the Japanese in Japan, the Chinese in China, the natives in Africa, the negroes and the Indians; \$10,000 are given to the American Church Missionary Society for Christian Education; \$20,000 to the Evangelical Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; \$10,000 to St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburg; \$45,000 to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital; \$50,000 to the Western University, Pittsburg; and \$20,000 to the Allegheny Relief Society.

Mrs. Esther Herrman, of New York, has given \$10,000 to the building fund of the Scientific Alliance of that city.

Dr. Edward Murphy, of New Harmony, Ind., has given \$12,000 to the Library Association of that place.

P. Seme-link, of Vriesland, Mich., has given \$10,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate \$100,000 for a library building for the State College at Bellefonte, Pa., providing the State will appropriate \$10,000 annually for the maintenance of the library and museum to be connected with it.

William Whiting and William Skinner, of Holyoke, Mass., have each contributed \$10,000 toward the \$50,000 needed to secure a site and building for a library for the city promised by the Holyoke Water Power Company.

The will of Dr. Orrin S. Sanders, of Boston, provides for the distribution of \$50,000 among charitable and educational institutions in Massachusetts and New Hampshire after the death of his widow.

Joseph Pulitzer has given \$10,000 to establish a scholarship at Barnard College in memory of his deceased daughter, Lucille.

Sir William McDonald has given to McGill University \$181,250 to complete the endowment of the McDonald building of chemistry and mining.

George Washington's Educational Idea.

Bishop Hurst has in his possession a unique and valuable endorsement of the wisdom of the Methodist Episcopal Church in undertaking to make the National Capital the national center of higher education.

It is an autograph letter by George Washington, dated Philadelphia, 16th March, 1795. The following are extracts from this rare and costly letter:

It is with indescribable regret that I have seen the youth of the United States migrating to foreign countries in order to acquire the higher branches of erudition and to obtain a knowledge of the sciences. Although it would be injustice to many to pronounce the certainty of their imbibing maxims not congenial with republicanism, it must nevertheless be admitted that a serious danger is encountered by sending abroad among other political systems those who have not well learned the value of their own.

It has been represented that a university corresponding with these ideas is contemplated to be built in the Federal city, and that it will receive considerable endowments.

The students who wish to pursue the whole range of science may pass with advantage from the seminary to the university, and the former, by a due relation, may be rendered co-operative with the latter.

With great consideration and respect, I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency, ROBERT BROOKE,
Governor of Virginia.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The Board met in executive session Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, December 13, 1898. Congressman William Connell, of Pennsylvania, presided, owing to the enforced absence of John E. Andrus, President of the Board. Prayer was offered by Dr. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the Senate. Others present at the meeting were Bishop Hurst, Chancellor; Bishop McCabe, M. G. Emery, Dr. C. H. Payne, Dr. J. O. Wilson, Dr. D. H. Carroll, ex-Governor R. E. Pattison, George P. Hukill, C. C. Glover, Thomas W. Smith, Judge Charles F. Scott, Dr. C. W. Baldwin, Professor W. W. Martin, the Rev. Albert Osborn, Dr. B. F. Dimmick, Dr. J. Wesley Hill, the Rev. M. C. Beale, Henry Ives Cobb, and Thomas Bradley.

The reports of the standing committees and of the officers of the university were submitted. Especial interest attached itself to the statements of Bishop Hurst, Chancellor, when he spoke of the widespread enthusiasm in the university as evidenced in the movement to erect State buildings.

At the request of the Chancellor, Bishop McCabe made known to the Board his purpose to organize an alliance of 1,000 ministers who should pledge themselves to raise \$1,000 each, thus securing for the endowment alone \$1,000,000. Later in the even-

ing C. C. Glover handed to Bishop McCabe a check for \$1,000, being the first \$1,000 actually paid upon this \$1,000,000 endowment fund. A second movement, known as the Woman's Guild of The American University, will also be inaugurated by Bishop McCabe, the purpose of which is to raise a second \$1,000,000 for endowment.

Mr. Henry Ives Cobb was present by invitation, and explained a view in water colors of the site and the buildings which it is proposed to erect. His description and clear definition of the architectural features of these edifices gave the Board a beautiful mental picture of the noble group of marble buildings which it is hoped will some day adorn the large and beautiful university campus.

Professor W. W. Martin, Secretary of the University, was also chosen Professor of Semitic Languages. W. L. Davidson was elected Field Secretary for the University, and will have in his particular care the raising of funds for the Ohio College of Government. Five Trustees were elected, as follows: Mrs. E. S. Tome, Port Deposit, Md.; Thomas W. Smith, Washington, D. C.; S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., New York City; John E. Du Bois, Du Bois, Pa.; J. Wesley Hill, D. D., Fostoria, Ohio. Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, presided at the afternoon session. Taken all in all, the meeting may be regarded as one having the greatest significance for The American University. The dream of the Chancellor seems near fulfillment; or, rather, that provision of a seat which beheld this university, with its twenty-one marble buildings on the finest site in Washington, seems to await only the opening of the next century for its complete realization.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Since the issue of the COURIER, November, 1898, the following amounts have been subscribed toward this fund:

CALIFORNIA, \$1,880.

\$480—W. C. Gray. **\$100**—D. W. Calfee, E. R. Dille, W. C. Evans, Chaplain McCumber, C. E. Locke, Joseph Stubbs, A. M. Baily, A Friend (Bishop Hurst). **\$50**—J. H. N. Williams, E. R. Willis, R. Bently, C. H. Harrold. **\$45**—A Friend (per Dr. Harris). **\$30**—A. Kummer, S. J. Carroll, J. McCauley, Thos. Filben, Mrs. T. P. Williamson, S. G. Gale. **\$25**—Mrs. G. H. Jones, C. E. Pettis, F. F. Jewell, Fred Sheldon, Geo. Larken. **\$20**—Mrs. E. Wearing. **\$15**—A. Holbrook, A. H. Needham.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, \$1,875.

\$1,000—A. C. Hazzard, **\$100**—A. M. Hough, Mrs. Leslie Gay. **\$100**—B. C. Lockwood. **\$50**—G. W. White, E. W. Caswell, R. S. Cantine, L. M. Bartley, E. S. Chase, Thomas Stalker. **\$30**—W. S. Matthew, A. A. Graves, Clarence T. Wilson, C. A. Westenberg, W. Sterling, Isaac Jewell. **\$25**—E. A. Healy, W. A. Knighten, T. S. Urcu.

ARIZONA MISSION, \$265.

\$100—Ex-Gov. L. C. and Mrs. Hughes. **\$50**—S. A. Thomas. **\$45**—Mrs. Norman Howard Bartlett. **\$30**—John M. Baxter, Miss Ethel McCormick. **\$10**—David Roberts.

NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION, \$220.

\$100—Mrs. A. A. Hyde. **\$10**—A. Hoffman, A. P. Morrison, J. F. Kellogg, F. M. Day, A. A. Hyde, J. A. Mussell, J. G. Hall, A. M. Lumpkin, G. S. Madden, C. M. Light, A. E. Bennett, Mrs. M. J. Clayton.

NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION, \$402.

\$100—Thos. Harwood. **\$50**—T. M. Harwood. **\$30**—L. Frampton. **\$24**—L. Fernandez. **\$15**—T. Charez, J. B. Sanchez, S. Garcia, J. Sandoval, B. Gutierrez, Juan C. Charez. **\$10**—E. Flores, J. S. Martinez, E. Montoya, L. Vargas, Cruz Martiuez. **\$12**—A. Mares (Maria C. de Mares, Felix Maris, Rosa Martes). **\$6**—E. C. Salazar, D. Costales, Cecilio Ortega. **\$5**—T. Zubiate, Manuel Flores. **\$3**—B. Gonzales, J. A. Yijil, Mrs. J. B. Sanchez, Nat Frampton, "Dr. Harwood's Boy," J. W. Sinnock.

ASBURY MEMORIAL HALL.

The following payments on this fund have been received from subscribers since our issue of November, 1898:

\$100—J. W. Haney, W. H. Kellogg, J. A. Ballantyne, A. R. Rich, G. W. Izer, J. N. Sayers, A. B. Thomas. **\$75**—Seth Reed, A. T. Dotterer. **\$66.67**—S. W. Stornas. **\$50**—W. C. Rice, Robert Watts, J. B. Brady, N. L. Bray. **\$40**—L. E. Lovejoy. **\$35**—F. H. Coman, James Hamilton, W. H. B. Urch. **\$34**—J. W. Fawcett (for F. Flanigan). **\$33.33**—W. D. Evans, J. H. Johnson, H. C. Jennings, G. W. Peck, P. T. Lynn, F. H. Beach (for M. R. Webster), C. B. Mitchell, A. D. Harrington, Ephriam Potts. **\$33**—F. W. Merrell, W. H. Hunter. **\$30**—F. D. T. Bickley. **\$25**—J. D. Knapp, A. C. Bowers, J. R. Westwood, Edward Hayes, W. F. Sheridan, G. W. Howe and wife, Alfred Coons, C. T. Allen. **\$20**—H. L. Chapman, M. B. Mead, S. M. Hartupee (for J. D. Lea), J. M. Bull, S. D. Kemeser, A. B. Sniff, J. G. Hann, W. C. Clemo, J. B. Westcott. **\$17**—J. H. Barron. **\$16.66**—S. R. Kerfoot, J. A. Cole, L. J. Muchmore, C. C. Albertson, J. M. Brown, J. H. Hughes, D. H. Ramsdell. **\$16**—I. H. Skinner. **\$15**—George Mather, E. G. W. Hall, W. H. Allman, W. L. Holmes. **\$14**—W. A. Mackey. **\$13.32**—B. M. Clark. **\$12**—E. S. Lewis. **\$11.66**—F. H. Roberts. **\$10**—G. J. Luckey, W. F. Jamison, John Watson, T. G. Wakefield, N. D. Creamer, J. A. Killam, O. S. Chamberlayne, B. Copeland, W. R. Pierce, J. A. Lowry, R. Hancock, J. E. McEldowney, E. H. Witman, A. M. Wiggins, E. C. Yerkes, G. E. Ackerman, R. L. Hickson, H. J. Johnston, R. H. Craig, T. W. Hart, H. W. Knowles, E. L. Kellogg, W. Z. Cole, A. M. Gould, Levi Holmes, P. E. Whitman, A. T. Luther, G. A. Brown, J. H. Bennett, F. G. McCauley, J. Torbet, T. J. Grose, F. S. Hoyt, B. Hushour, L. L. Hanscom, W. K. Marshall, E. P. Robertson, J. Stafford, Ethel McCormick, Osborn Belt. **\$9**—Elijah Haley. **\$8.33**—J. J. Timanus, C. L. Gaul, I. M. Gable, L. L. Gaul, F. A. Cone, T. A. Jones, P. B. Stroup. **\$8**—S. T. Dunbar, J. E. Connor, J. A. Chapman, H. B. J. Marsh. **\$7**—G. S. Innis, J. N. Shoop. **\$6.66**—Mrs. Julia Burger, S. M. Stewart, R. R. Atchison, J. W. Heard, R. N. McKaig, Joyce McKaig, D. W. Goodyear, G. L. Mount. **\$5.33**—J. C. Beach. **\$5**—J. W. Joles, J. A. Northrup, D. T. Wilson, R. T. Ballew, C. F. Crane, G. D. Hensell, S. E. Steele, M. L. Miller, V. H. Brink, C. W. Cordes, O. L. Truitt, W. B. Carr, J. J. Hunter, D. G. Murray, W. J. Ward, J. P. Forsythe, N. T. Allen, E. Wiseman, L. L. Fisher, J. C. Craig, J. H. Cudlipp, G. R. Geer, S. N. McAdoo, G. E. Satterlee, C. F. Sharpe, G. G. Valentine, J. W. Valentine, J. L. Grice, P. L. Teague, E. M. Jones, R. A. McIlwain, W. C. McIntosh, C. W. Butler, J. B. Oliver, G. L. Manley, R. E. Jones, E. C. Teachout, W. E. Thompson, C. H. Way, S. White, L. A. Wilkey, J. E. Rudisill, H. G. Billie, G. A. Cahoon, J. Castles, W. Cook, W. A. Gillis, J. A. Hovis, J. W. Martin, W. J. Robinson, W. Barnes, M. A. Castle, E. J. V. Boothe, R. C. Reichle, T. H. D. Harrold, E. D. Barnett, R. M. Yoder, W. W. Long, G. M. Knapp, P. Kelsor, F. L. Niles, J. T. Idjings, J. A. DeCraff, A. H. Sturgis, J. Finch, E. L. Sinclair. **\$4.50**—A. H. Coors. **\$4**—J. S. Todd, E. B. McCauley, S. S. Farley. **\$3.50**—Henry Nobbs. **\$3.33**—T. Billing, H. C. Maynard, W. Pickard, T. H. Evans, S. G. Grove, B. M. Neal, M. O. Stockland, E. Brown, C. F. Brown, I. Wilson, E. L. Warner, W. F. Wells. **\$3**—E. E. Satterlee, E. D. McCreary. **\$2.50**—J. L. Walker. **\$2**—H. L. St. Clair, A. W. Brown, J. W. Lewis, C. H. Sweatt, C. E. Tindall, J. G. Johnson, W. P. Miller (by H. E. Wear), T. S. Raines, G. W. Gantt, J. R. Davies, C. O. Beckman, C. W. Lawson, Roderick Murray, S. F. B. Peace. **\$1.66**—G. E. Pickard, G. W. Proctor, D. L. Shrode, Scipio Green. **\$1**—W. M. Green, G. W. Byers, E. Howard, J. K. Knight. **50 cents**—Henry Moten.

Editorial Notes.

The *American University Courier* is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, 1425 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE ASBURY MEMORIAL FUND has larger significance for The American University than is represented by the money which it yields. It was in line with that far-reaching purpose that inspired our enterprise to have most prominent in the development of the university the preachers of Methodism. The name Asbury was most wisely chosen; for he is type of that consecration, intelligent industry, and masterful courage which has won the greatest triumphs of the Methodist Church. Our preachers have shown large interest in The American University by their gifts to the Asbury Fund, but they are more recently showing a larger interest by active co-operation with us. The preachers' meetings in Pittsburg and in Columbus became most enthusiastic when they learned first of the great scope which the plans for the university involved. They heard this account from the lips of Bishops Hurst, McCabe, and Mallalieu, each wisely eloquent for our great enterprise.

THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY FUND is the latest expression of daring Methodism. Twenty millions of dollars are to be raised for educational and other purposes by our Church. The Executive Committee of this Century Fund have organized, and chosen their secretary. "Conferences, Districts, Churches, Epworth Leagues, and all bodies that can help," are to be approached for gifts. Our Church is great enough to devote this sum to these wise ends; and we think that our Church will be grand enough to do so. It is to be kept in mind by all those who contribute to this fund that they have a perfect right to designate to what special purpose, whether educational or otherwise, and indeed to what educational institution, their gifts shall go. Our university expects large returns from the fund, not less than five million dollars. And in this hope we are confirmed by the many assurances coming from those who are interested in having one university in Methodism that shall take worthy place by the side of Oxford and Cambridge, the splendid ornaments of England.

OHIO IN THE WAR is the unique heading to an editorial in the *Western Advocate*, issue of February the 8th. Dr. Moore opens the editorial with this sentence: "All local interests and jealousies give way before the paramount importance of building and equipping the great Protestant university in Washington city." Such is the magnetic influence of our university. There is in it, because of the vastness of the undertaking and of its significance to every family in Methodism, power indeed to allay all local interests and jealousies. Toward the close of this editorial is this sentence: "What a mighty citadel of our faith! What a fortress of patriotic loyalty! What a Gibraltar of Methodism!" If the editor of the Psalms, instead of the editor of the *Western*, had written these words he would have put Amen in place of the exclamation mark, and in this way he would have said: "So let it be."

The Endowment Alliance of The American University.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is thoroughly committed to the building and endowment of The American University. We can not retreat without disaster, we can not fail without dishonor. -

The General Conference of 1892 took action upon the subject and declared it to be "the duty of the Protestant Church to provide in the City of Washington a university, Christian, catholic, tolerant, and American, having for its sole aim post-graduate and professional study and original research." Great expectations have been justly created by the action of the General Conference. The Bishops in the Episcopal address of 1892 have strongly endorsed the enterprise. They said:

The initial steps have been taken for the establishment of a university at the capital of the Nation. A charter has been secured, a Board of Trustees has been constituted, subject to the approval of the General Conference, and an eligible site has been purchased and provided for at the cost of \$100,000. It is our judgment, already expressed to the friends of the movement, that the accomplishment of the plan, from both religious and patriotic motives, is desirable, and that the university should be so richly endowed and equipped as to place it in the front rank of the most renowned institutions in the world. Its object should be departmental, professional, and scientific truth. In order to its endowment, and preparatory to its operation, there should be not less than \$5,000,000, while we regard \$10,000,000 necessary to its full equipment. It might be wise for the General Conference to commend it to men and women who possess large wealth as a suitable object for their liberal gifts. The character of The American University places the institution under the direct authority and control of the Church and requires that its Board of Trustees be confirmed by this and succeeding general conferences. We hope this General Conference will

take such action in relation to this institution as its proposed place in the Protestant life of our country and its relation to the educational system of our Church would seem to justify.

The Board of Control of the Epworth League, at its meeting in 1891, in St. Louis, took action as follows:

WHEREAS, This Board of Control learns with genuine satisfaction of the measures taken for the founding of a great National University in the City of Washington, D. C., under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

WHEREAS, The Bishops representing the entire Church have endorsed the proposed University in unqualified language; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Board of Control, representing the young people of Methodism, and recognizing the close relation between the Epworth League and The American University, whose object is the higher education of the youth of our land, gladly unite in the endorsement of the Bishops and commend this national educational enterprise to the Epworth Leagues of our Church.

It is not to be a Methodist university, but a Protestant university. It is to stand for an open Bible and for religious liberty. We therefore appeal to all American Protestantism to help us.

The progress thus far is most encouraging. Bishop John F. Hurst, resident bishop at Washington, has been the prime mover in the work. He selected the site; he bought the land in his own name; he raised the \$100,000 needed to pay for it. When he

he turned it over to the Board of Trustees its value was not less than \$500,000. An endowment of \$200,000 has been secured and \$155,000 of it paid in securities which are now bringing an income of five per cent. A beautiful building, called The Hall of History, has been completed at a cost of \$175,000, and the money to pay for it has all been pledged by responsible men. The preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church have subscribed \$80,000 toward the erection of Asbury Hall, which is to cost at least \$100,000. A movement is on foot in Pennsylvania to secure the money in that State to build

the Hall of Administration, whose estimated cost is \$200,000. Nearly \$50,000 has already been pledged for this purpose. A similar movement has been started in Ohio to build The Hall of Government, at an estimated cost of \$150,000, and a good start has been made toward securing the money. There is no doubt that appeals to the Christian and patriotic impulses of the people of these two great States will be successful.

It was a pleasant surprise to Bishop Hurst to find that he had selected the land on the line of Massachusetts Avenue, the finest residence street in Wash-

ington. He secured the passage of a bill opening that street clear through to the site of The American University, and later on the Bishop secured the passage of another bill providing for the erection of a bridge over Rock Creek, which is to cost not less than \$250,000 and to be lined on either side with statues of departed heroes of the Republic. That bridge will itself be one of the finest ornaments of the Capital.

When these improvements are made a brisk drive of twenty minutes will bring the visitor from the center of the city to University Heights. But, more



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C. C. McKeabe

than this, Bishop Hurst has secured the passage of a bill through Congress giving "the right of way" to all students of all colleges and universities in the Capital into all Government institutions, such as libraries, museums, laboratories, including the famous Smithsonian Institution, so that these Government scientific collections, whose total cost is \$32,485,000, and for whose maintenance, increase and care the Government pays out three million and a half of dollars in a single year, shall be accessible to the poorest boy in all the land who can graduate at any college or university and go to The American University for post-graduate study.

No university in the world is rich enough to have such wonderful scientific collections as these, and they will be just as much the property of The American University as though we had bought them and owned them, with the advantage that the Government takes care of them and keeps them for us at its own expense.

The Methodist Episcopal Church needs the inspiration and the unifying power of a great enterprise like this. Let no one say we are not able to do it. A penny a day from each member of our Church for a single year would build all these twenty-one marble buildings and place six million dollars in the Endowment Fund, so that the question of ability is settled forever. *The Church can do it!* We are being educated to attempt great things for God.

Too long we have allowed Bishop Hurst to bear this burden alone. He has toiled on with the same patience and plodding industry that characterized him when he saved Drew Theological Seminary from financial ruin, and he did that so deftly and so quietly that the Church at large did not realize that the entire endowment of the seminary of \$300,000 had been blotted out. That endowment was replaced in an incredibly short time, and doubtless it was in that experience he got the faith to attempt the creation of The American University. We have looked on and voted good resolutions, but the time has come when more than good words are needed. *We must help him now!*

Rome has seen for years the advantage of having a great University in Washington City. Ten years ago the first building was erected. The sisters of Notre Dame de Namur have purchased twenty acres near this university and will there establish Trinity College for the higher education of women. An immense building for the Franciscan monks is being erected. This is the strongest of all the Catholic orders. Forty acres have been purchased for their use. The Jesuits will be there in force, and it is easy to see what part this great institution will seek to play in our national affairs. There is in these statements an overwhelming argument in favor of instant and tireless activity in building and endowing a great Protestant University in the National Capital.

Some one inquired of Stephen Girard how to get rich. He answered, "There is no trouble after you get the first million." What is true of individuals is

true also of universities. If we can raise one million of dollars toward the endowment other millions will surely follow. Only assure the Church and the country that The American University is an accomplished fact and the golden stream will set towards it until all the buildings are erected and the endowment shall be completed.

Are there not a thousand preachers who will enter into an alliance to help raise the first million for the endowment? Let the pledge be this: **"I agree to make steady, prayerful and persistent efforts in behalf of The American University, until I shall have been instrumental in raising for it one thousand dollars."** This pledge is to involve no personal financial responsibility. A failure to succeed will involve no publicity and bring no blame whatever. The security of a bequest of \$1,000 will be regarded as a fulfillment of the pledge. Some who attempt it will succeed far better than they expect. There are thirty-five members already enrolled. One of them has secured a bequest of \$5,000 and another has been instrumental in securing pledges amounting to \$7,000. When the plan of the Alliance was made known in the recent meeting of the Board, Mr. C. C. Glover, one of the members, handed over his check for \$1,000 to pay the pledge made by a member of the Alliance.

The question is, May I enroll your name in this Alliance for the endowment of The American University?

Bishop Fowler closed his address before the General Conference of 1892 with these prophetic words:

But, as I listen and look, a brighter vision spreads out before my gaze. I see the rich men of this great Church coming up from every section of the country; from the factories and refineries of New England; from the shops and homes of New York; from the mountains and coal treasures of Pennsylvania; from the wide plains and crowded granaries of the Mississippi Valley; from the vast cotton fields of the South; from the mines of the golden West; from the counting rooms of all the great cities. I see them coming with their treasures and their wealth, pouring their gifts into the lap of this American University till she has no want named. I see her professors, under the guidance and inspiration of a great evangelical church, unfolding every science to its utmost depths, and leading the throngs of students with glad hearts into the new and multiplying apartments of the magnificent mansion fitted up and given to us by our Great Father. I see on the summits, overlooking the capital of this greatest of nations, an opulent group of stately buildings, forming a suitable city of letters, while, over the dome of her great science hall, the outstretched arms of the Cross and the waving folds of the Stars and Strips catch the first beams of the Atlantic sun.

Let not the "splendor of the promise be lost in

the poverty of its fulfillment." If one thousand of our preachers will join this Alliance to raise the first million we can make it certain that for all coming time The American University shall stand for a pure Christianity, an open Bible, and for religious liberty.

All gifts to the University will be counted in the Twenty Million Dollars Thank-Offering Fund.

Please write me at your convenience. On this subject address me at Evanston, Illinois.

Yours faithfully, C. C. McCABE,
Secretary of the Endowment Alliance.



The College of Government as Architecture.

Few, if any, universities have a consistent architecture expressed in their various edifices. There is, therefore, greatest charm in a university whose projected buildings are architecturally harmonious and beautiful. It was rarest wisdom in the projectors of The American University to secure the services of the eminent architect, Henry Ives Cobb, and in this way be assured of noble edifices, rich and harmonious in their architectural features and

imposing through their splendid proportions. The Ohio College of Government has won immediate admiration from every one who has seen its design. The location on the university site chosen for this college is finely adapted to set forth its beauties. It is at the intersection of the quadrangles. One of these runs north and south and the other east and west. The general plan of this College of Government is readily discerned. At the corner is a semi-circular colonnade. Its six tall columns of the Corinthian style support a beautiful entablature. In

the frieze the name of the college will be carved, and above this is placed a cornice, every line of which is full of grace. A dome rises above this circular portico, making the entrance to the College of Government most impressive and replete with most striking architectural charms. From this beautiful portico there extends northward a series of arches, within which are builded the window apertures, and upon this arcade is placed an entablature which is in harmony with that above the columns of the entrance, and also westward there extends the counterpart to this—the two make the wings of the building. The College of Government is unique as an architectural structure. Ohio is taking heartiest interest in the building. We doubt not that the State which has furnished so many Presidents for our Federal Government will take increasing delight in this beautiful Ohio building, not only furnishing the money to erect it, but also to give to it a suitable endowment.

President's Reception to the Trustees of The American University.

The unusual interest in the University and its remarkable progress within the last few months have combined to make the matters to be presented to the Board of greatest import at their approaching semi-annual meeting. The widespread interest in the movement to erect upon the University grounds State buildings, and to endow them by the people of the different States who are interested in higher education, has increased most remarkably. Already Pennsylvania is planning to build the Hall of Administration, and Ohio the Hall of Government. These interesting and recent developments in the plans and progress of The American University give to the enterprise a distinctly national character.

It was very gracious on the part of the President to assent to a reception to the members of the Board of Trustees as could meet in Washington and be present at the Executive Mansion at 10 o'clock a. m. The following members met at the Arlington: Bishop J. F. Hurst, Chancellor; Bishop C. C. McCabe, Hon. William Connell, C. C. Glover, G. P. Hukill, T. W. Smith, D. H. Carroll, J. O. Wilson, A. B. Duvall, C. W. Baldwin, W. W. Martin, A. Osborn, W. F. Davidson, and B. F. Dimmick. These gentlemen went together to the Executive Mansion. The President

met each and pleasantly spoke to them, and then his attention was called to the birds-eye view of the grounds, prepared especially by William Ives Cobb, the distinguished architect. These buildings were arranged about the quadrangles, each having its distinctive architectural character and together forming a group, when erected, without parallel. The members of the Board were introduced by the Hon. William Connell, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. In pleasing and graceful words he told the President of the national character of this movement in the line of higher education, and pointed out to him the beautiful building known as the Ohio College of Government, and then directed his attention to the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration. The President, having looked at the designs of these two classical edifices, pleasantly remarked, "Penn's building is by far more pleasing than Ohio's." After the introduction of Mr. Connell, the President spoke genially and kindly with the members of the Board, singly and in groups, and after expressing heartiest pleasure in receiving the Trustees of The American University, and in being informed of the grand scope of the movement and of its remarkable progress, the interview was concluded.

Our Pittsburgh Meetings.

The unusual interest of the friends of the University in that new departure which looked toward the erection of the university buildings by the several States led our Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, to plan a series of meetings in the various cities. Pittsburgh was chosen first. The meetings in this busy city were held during the last ten days of November. Bishop C. C. McCabe joined with the Chancellor in presenting to the Pittsburgh people the enterprise of The American University. It was a revelation to those in the city, interested in higher education, when the magnificent undertaking was set forth by our two bishops. They added these labors for the university to the many duties connected with the episcopal office. Meetings were held in Allegheny and Pittsburgh. The Hon. William H. Graham, Congressman-elect, presided at the Allegheny meeting, and Col. John Murphy, member of the local committee, presided at the Pittsburgh meeting, which was held in Christ M. E. Church. The active co-operation of Dr. Dorchester,

Jr., and Dr. Izer, and the Presiding Elder, Dr. Beazell, promoted largely the success of these meetings. Nor should we be unmindful of the active part taken by our Methodist preachers of the city and vicinity. We give extracts from the public press which will have interest to our readers. Our obligations to the papers of the city for their courtesy in giving splendid notices of our gatherings is very great, and we take especial pleasure in acknowledging our debt.

Echoes from the Pittsburgh Press.

The Visit of the Bishops.

"The purpose of the visit of the bishops to this city is to lay before Pittsburgh's citizens the plan of a great university at Washington, D. C. A site containing nearly 100 acres of land has been secured in the northwestern part of the city, and one of the buildings, known as 'The College of History,' was completed February 1, 1898. The main or administration building will be known as 'Pennsylvania Hall.' This, it is expected, will be erected by the liberality of the citizens of the Keystone State. The building will cost \$200,000, and an endowment of \$200,000 will be needed, making the amount asked from this State \$400,000. Pittsburgh has been selected for the beginning of the work of securing this amount. Since their arrival here the bishops have received by letter one subscription of \$25,000, and have now a nest egg of \$33,000. After closing their labors here and making one or two incidental visits Philadelphia will be visited and the work pushed there. They have no fears of failure in their undertaking. Several meetings have been scheduled for this week. This morning the bishops will meet with the Methodist Episcopal ministers and the general public in the Smithfield Street Church and explain their plans. Tuesday night they will hold a meeting in Butler, Pa.; Wednesday night in the North Avenue Church, Allegheny; Thursday night at Calvary Church, Allegheny; Friday night at Washington, Pa.; and next Sabbath will be spent at Fostoria, O."—*Pittsburgh Gazette*.

Duty of Methodists.

"I do not think we have too many institutions. We are forgetting that our population is increasing all the time. Look at our Methodist constituency. We have to-day five million members. We have also twenty millions that gather under Methodist roofs every Sunday. And I say that it becomes us to pray with all our hearts that we may take care of this vast family, graduating every year at our colleges and going into other paths and other fields without the slightest denominational or Christian restraint. It often comes to my lot to go across to other countries, and I never go and return but I

meet young people who have been at universities in distant lands, but were trained at Methodist altars and converted in Methodist schools. These had graduated and received their diplomas from the hands of our Christian Presidents. But after having studied in godless universities, and coming home with nothing of Christianity in their hearts, they call the Bible a 'failure' and a 'fable.' It is the duty of the Methodist Episcopal Church to take care of these young people."—*Bishop Hurst*.

Meeting in Smithfield Street Church.

"Bishop Hurst was the first speaker. He explained the purposes of the Episcopal visit here to be to interest the people of Allegheny county in the university, and especially in the hope of securing their financial support for the building of Pennsylvania Hall, which is to be one of our great buildings. The site of this proposed edifice is that on which the Pennsylvania reserves pitched their first camp in the War of the Rebellion, and on which was built the first fort north of the Potomac. Bishop Hurst announced that at the meeting to be held in the North Avenue M. E. Church, in Allegheny, Wednesday evening, there will be shown an original letter by George Washington, expressing a wish that a great university be established at the National Capital, and leaving \$25,000 in stock of the Potomac Land Company for that purpose, which stock unfortunately became worthless.

"A design by the well-known architect, Henry Ives Cobb, for the proposed Pennsylvania Hall, will also be shown. He explained that other schemes for the establishment of so-called 'national universities' are mere castles in the air and have no material foundation, but that The American University has 93 acres, which cost \$100,000, and is now worth, as real estate, a full half million. The Hall of History has been completed, and other work is under way. The proposed Pennsylvania Hall is to cost \$400,000, and to be endowed with the sum of \$200,000. Bishop Hurst paid the highest compliment to Governor-elect W. A. Stone, to whom, he said, the university is greatly indebted for delicate, painstaking, and loyal work in Congress in behalf of the school. He announced that Colonel Stone is expected to be present at either the meeting in the North Avenue Church on Wednesday night or at Christ Church on Thursday night. President Harrison, President Cleveland, and President McKinley have given the enterprise their approbation and very material support, he said.

"Concerning the relations between The American University and the Catholics in Washington, he said: 'There is no friction; Catholics have subscribed to The American University funds; a nephew of Pope Leo even subscribed \$10. That is the Pope's subscription,' he said, laughingly.

"Bishop McCabe followed Bishop Hurst, and began

by speaking in the highest praise of him and his untiring efforts in behalf of the new university. 'It is not a Methodist university,' he said. 'It is an American university, and we hope before we get through to enlist the sympathies of every denomination in the land.' It is to consist of 26 buildings that will cost, on an average, \$120,000 each. The magnitude of the task, he said, 'at first caused him to fear for the successful outcome of the plan, but now,' he continued, 'I feel that we shall succeed. A great peace has come over me in regard to this great school, and I believe that we shall see our plans brought to a successful conclusion.'—*Pittsburgh Leader*.

A Protestant University.

"It is to be a Protestant university, and not a Methodist one, as all denominations are to be represented on its Board of Trustees. It was necessary to build it, to offset the great Catholic University at Washington. The latter had a monastery connected with it which would shortly shelter 500 Franciscan monks. An American Protestant university was needed, when it was possible for a great New York paper to give up a page to telling about the miracles alleged to have been performed by a bone of St. Anne's in Brooklyn. I wrote to the managing editor of that paper enclosing the article, and stating, 'This is what ruined Spain,' but had received no reply.

"Our new University will have 28 buildings, the largest, being Administration Building, and dedicated to Pennsylvania, and would have 5,000 students. I received a letter Saturday night from a Rhode Island woman agreeing to give \$25,000 to the University."—*Bishop McCabe*.

Endowment Alliance.

"The bishop then presented a plan of his own conception whereby he proposes that 1,000 Methodist preachers pledge themselves to secure \$1,000 each for an endowment fund for the University—not to give it themselves, for they are already asked to subscribe to Asbury Hall, but to secure it from others.

"Much interest was aroused, and late in the meeting Bishop McCabe presented his plan, and it was responded to heartily. The first to pledge himself for \$1,000 was Rev. B. F. Beazell, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh District. By his promptness he secured the place of cornerstone to the great alliance which will doubtless be reared upon the foundation laid yesterday.

"The clergymen arose and pledged themselves to undertake each to raise \$1,000, and amid much applause the two bishops added their names to the list, thus setting on foot a plan that may, if successful, bring in one million dollars from all over the world towards the endowment of professorships in the new University.

"The name of Rev. G. W. Izer, D. D., pastor of Calvary Church, this city, was the second to be enrolled. Rev. J. Wesley Hill, D. D., of the First Church, Fostoria, Ohio, a member of the bishop's party, was the third to take the financial pledge. Then the bishops thought they should get in on the ground floor, and the names of Bishop Hurst and Bishop McCabe went down. Other names followed in the following order: Rev. J. H. Bickford, of the Smithfield Street Church; Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*; Rev. T. N. Eaton, D. D., of McKeesport; Rev. Don S. Colt, D. D., of the North Avenue Church, this city; Rev. T. J. Leak, D. D., of Emory Church; Rev. W. P. Turner, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Blairsville District; Rev. W. W. Youngson, of Vandergrift; Rev. E. S. White, of Butler, and Rev. D. L. Johnson, of Monongahela. Others will doubtless soon be added."—*Pittsburg Record*.

Columbus Opens Its Doors.

Columbus was visited on Sunday, February 12th, by Bishops Hurst and Mallalieu and Drs. Davidson and Hill. Bishop Hurst spoke in Third avenue and at the First German, where the Second German united for the evening service. Bishop Mallalieu preached at Broad and Town streets, Dr. Davidson served at Mt. Vernon and Third street, and Dr. Hill officiated at Wesley and Gift street. According to a prior arrangement with the pastors and official boards the cause was presented in that place, but no formal subscription or canvass of the congregation was made. By private subscriptions and the quiet passing of cards, about \$4,500 was pledged toward the Ohio College of Government. During the whole time of the stay of the delegation at the Chittenden, from February 10th to 13th, the mercury hovered around the zero point, and was farther and longer below than above. The visit was marked by many delightful courtesies, the most memorable being a reception on Saturday evening given by Mr. C. D. Firestone in his spacious mansion on Broad street. A throng of the best citizens of Columbus greeted the university representatives. They were regaled with music and recitation, and favored with brief addresses by the two bishops. A special meeting of the preachers at Wesley Chapel on Saturday morning and the regular session on Monday were each devoted to the consideration of the University, and addresses were made by Bishops Hurst and Mallalieu. Five of the ministers gave their names as members of the Alliance. The total pledges thus secured amounted to about \$10,000, with much more to follow in the months to come.

A. O.

FORM OF WILL FOR
The American University,
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest:

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land:

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate:

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal (including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect), to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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<i>Secretary</i>	- - - - -	PROF. WILLIAM W. MARTIN.
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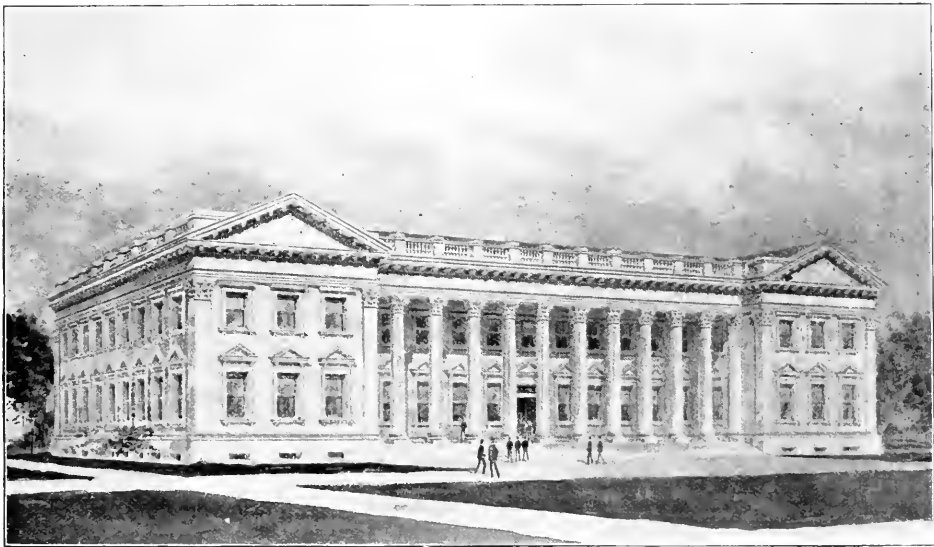
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Elevation of The Illinois College of Languages.

Stately, simple, beautiful is the building, designed by the distinguished architect, Henry Ives Cobb, for the Illinois College of Languages. The center is an imposing colonnade. Ten tall, slender shafts, crowned with foliage, support the entablature; and the charm of the cornice, with its dentils and modillions, immediately wins admiration. The upper termination is the balustrade, made strong and beautiful by its pillars and balusters. The two wings have corner Corinthian pilasters, and the gables are completed in harmony with the cornice of the central colonnade. Each wing of this beauti-

ful edifice will be set apart for special work; one being devoted to ancient languages and the other to modern languages. The pediments of the wings will afford attractive spaces for symbolical groups. The genuine enthusiasm in Illinois, among our friends, will be rightly rewarded by this splendid building, designed by Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, for the Illinois College of Languages. It is a happy and singular coincidence that the architect of the Chicago Federal Building is the one who designed for The American University this charming classical edifice.

Editorial Notes.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Any one desiring to contribute to the funds of The University may send directly to The American University, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

THE DEATH of Bishop John P. Newman removes from our Board of Trustees one of the early and strong friends of The American University. His wisdom in council, his suavity and courtliness of demeanor, his great gift of high and persuasive oratory, his lofty ideal of personal character, and his warmth of friendship, make his decease an event of sorrow, both in the Church and in the nation, to thousands who loved him.

AT THE LAST SESSION of the New Jersey Conference the laymen met in convention and passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the Twentieth Century Thank-offering, as proposed by the bishops, of \$20,000,000 for education and philanthropy, with 2,000,000 new converts, and recommending that so much of said offering by New Jersey Conference as shall be set apart for education be duly appropriated to Pennington Seminary, to Dickinson College, and to The American University, Washington, D. C. The Convention adopted a resolution, proposed by General Rusling, approving of the plan of erecting State buildings at The American University at Washington by the Protestant churches of different States.

IT IS WITH REGRET that we announce that Professor W. W. Martin, who has served as Secretary of The American University since June 1, 1898, has found it impracticable to transfer his family residence from Brentwood, Tennessee, to Washington, as it would be necessary to do in order to continue that service. He has presented his resignation as Secretary, and has already accepted the Chair of Fine Arts and Aesthetics in the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, only a little distance from his beautiful home. This will bring him again into association with the leading educational institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, where he formerly held for many years the Chair of Old Testament Exegesis.

President McKinley's Approval.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, *February 27, 1899.*

MY DEAR BISHOP HURST: Referring to the recent call here of the Trustees of The American University, I desire to express my interest in the noble undertaking which they have in charge and my hope that the plans outlined to me may be carried out to a successful conclusion.

The extensive work which has already been done toward the organization of colleges and erection of buildings, and the promised contributions of a generous public, are ample assurance of the successful establishment of this great institution.

Wishing for you and the Trustees of the University the fullest measure of success, and earnestly hoping that your labors may be rewarded by a speedy general recognition of the merit of the great educational enterprise you have inaugurated at the Capital of the Nation, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Rt. Rev. JOHN F. HURST.

Meeting of The Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of The American University held their semi-annual meeting at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1899. Those present were: Bishop J. F. Hurst, Chancellor; Bishop C. C. McCabe, of Texas; John E. Andrus, of New York, President of the Board; Hon. Matthew G. Emery, Treasurer, of Washington; W. W. Smith, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. D. H. Carroll, of Baltimore; A. B. Browne, A. B. Duvall, B. F. Leighton, Thomas W. Smith, and B. H. Warner, of Washington; Prof. W. W. Martin, Secretary of the University; Rev. Dr. C. W. Baldwin, of Baltimore, Secretary of the Board; Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson, of Ohio, Field Secretary, and Rev. Albert Osborn, Registrar.

Announcement was made of the death of Dr. C. H. Payne, whose interest in the University made him a valuable member of the Board from the beginning. Resolutions of respect for the deceased and of sympathy for the widow were read and adopted.

Bishop C. C. McCabe was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. The vacancies in the Board of Trustees were filled by the election of President

McKinley and Arthur Dixon, of Chicago. Bishop McCabe addressed the Board and gave a most interesting account of the Endowment Alliance of The American University. The growth of the Alliance had been most remarkable. One hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars had been pledged during the preceding five months. The outlook for the endowment of one million dollars to be raised by members of the Alliance is most promising.

Bishop Hurst, the Chancellor, made his report. He told of the widespread interest in the University which had sprung up on every hand; how it commended itself to the patriotic thought of our States, as evidenced by the great progress in the movement for "State Buildings and State Endowments." Above a hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed to various State buildings. The Chancellor spoke of the great gain to the University because of the co-operation of Bishop McCabe.

Professor Martin, the Secretary of the University, made his report. Since the last meeting of the Board there has been ten thousand dollars spent upon the grading of the campus. This sum was insufficient to complete the work required, but it has given definite form to the quadrangles about which are to be raised the beautiful buildings of the University. Dr. W. L. Davidson, Field Secretary, presented his report. His work for the preceding four months was mainly in connection with the Ohio College of Government. He has secured above twenty thousand dollars in subscriptions for this building through his own personal efforts and the efforts of those who have co-operated with him.

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, addressed the Board. He explained the plans for the buildings of the University, and gave a description of the Illinois College of Languages. This structure will be a most beautiful classical study. The plan is for a building with two wings, joined by a central portion with a colonnade. He also made a statement to the Board of the cost of erection of the several colleges which were to be commenced in the near future upon the University site.

Rev. J. B. Starkey was appointed to co-operate in the efforts to increase the endowment of The University. One of the most important actions by the Board was the creation of the Woman's Guild for the Endowment of The American University. Miss Ida Simpson, daughter of Bishop Simpson, was elected secretary of the Guild.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees closed, leaving with the members present the profoundest sense of the importance of this great enterprise. The outlook for the University is most encouraging, and is well voiced in the words of President McKinley, that "the extensive work which has already been done toward the organization of colleges and erection of buildings, and the promised contributions of a generous public, are ample assurance of the successful establishment of this great institution."

State Buildings and State Endowments.

A great enterprise builds its own highways toward its ultimate achievement; in a great and true sense man simply co-operates. Such, indeed, is the genesis of State Buildings and State Endowments in connection with The American University. This great University had its prophecy in the educational idea which George Washington advanced at the close of the last century. His words were seed sown. A hundred years passed, then it sprang up and blossomed. All friends of higher education are delighted in that husbanding of this educational idea of George Washington which Bishop Hurst has given in rare wisdom and magnificent faith. The American University commends itself to the patriotic thought of our States; hence arose the State Buildings and the State Endowments. Not the plan of man, but the grandeur of a great educational idea effected this movement.

Ohio has taken the lead, if leadership may be claimed where two States move hand in hand together; for Pennsylvania was scarcely second to Ohio in its purpose to erect an edifice upon the beautiful site of The American University. One desires to know what has already been done in this movement. Above twenty thousand dollars have been given toward the Ohio Hall of Government. This is but the beginning. We believe the State which has furnished us so many Presidents will soon erect upon our grounds one of our finest edifices. Another feature of this general movement is the establishing of State Professorships. West Virginia has taken the lead, and has contributed \$5,000 for this purpose.

The Pennsylvania building is to be called the Hall of Administration. Fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed. One friend has given twenty-five thousand dollars for this purpose. There is remarkable fascination in the thought that The American

University will have buildings erected upon its grounds by friends in the various States. Several other States have made contributions of funds for State buildings; among them Indiana, New York, Illinois, and Maryland may be numbered. These States have made substantial gifts already. Many encouragements have come to those who have given most arduous labors in promoting the University interests. The generous gifts of individuals are among these. But the widespread interest in the various States for the Endowment of Professorships and the erection of State buildings brings largest confidence and noblest hopes.

University Night at St. Louis.

A magnificent audience assembled on Friday evening, March 17th, to listen to the addresses that had been announced in advocacy of The American University. The sight of the great crowd as viewed from the chancel was most impressive. The galleries were packed with eager listeners, as well as the main floor, making an audience worthy of the cause involved. The singing was led by the quartet choir of Lindell Avenue Church, Rev. Dr. W. B. Palmore, editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, made the opening prayer, and Rev. C. V. Criss presided. Rev. Dr. Michael Burnham, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, made the first address, magnifying the enterprise under consideration, emphasizing with great earnestness and moving fervor the fact that the new university was to be carried on under Christian auspices, and that it was not to be chiefly or merely a series of secular schools.

Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, next spoke, voicing in behalf of the denomination he represents its sympathy and co-operation, and making a brief but effective plea for the university.

Just as Bishop Hurst was introduced one of the chief guests of the hour, Bishop Hendrix, of the "Church South," arrived and was welcomed with enthusiasm. Bishop Hurst told of the circumstances that prompted him, years ago, to undertake to found a university in Washington. He depicted in a very interesting way the peculiar advantages which the governmental collections of literary, archaeological, and other treasures afford to students living in Washington. He told of the growth of the scheme and of some of the providential tokens of

guidance and favor which had encouraged and rewarded him and his co-workers. He expressed the hope that, since gifts had come from fifteen States to the university, Missouri would not be found behind other Commonwealths in helping to found and foster this great institution.

Bishop McCabe followed, awakening enthusiasm from his first sentence. He declared that Bishop Hurst had proved himself a strong leader of the enterprise. "When the Bishop," said he, "sits down by the side of a man or a woman who has money, then things are brought to pass! He is a great money getter for a great cause!"

Bishop Hendrix added a few words of hearty commendation, and the appeal of Bishop McCabe brought some gratifying responses, including subscriptions for the university of \$1,000 apiece from Geo. Warren Brown and H. H. Wagoner, both beloved and honored officials of Union Church. During later efforts this amount was brought up to \$22,500, a score of preachers uniting with the "Alliance," members of which pledge themselves to try to raise \$1,000 apiece for the university.

—*Central Christian Advocate.*

Enthusiasm at Missouri Conference.

The new church in Cameron, built under the heroic leadership of Rev. Dr. J. H. Poland, with all its spacious rooms thrown into one, was still not large enough to accommodate the crowds that were drawn to the town by the conference held in March last. The enthusiasm evoked, the generous gifts that were made to education, the songs and magnetic addresses of Bishop McCabe, the sermon of Bishop Hurst on "Joy in Heaven over the Salvation of Men," and other phases of the week made the session notable.

One of the remarkable things of the week was the work done for the college at Cameron—the Missouri Wesleyan—under the auspices of Bishops Hurst and McCabe, and with the co-operation of President B. W. Baker. By the cordial agreement of all concerned the right of way was granted to the home school, before the work of The American University was advocated in the conference. The plan projected involved the raising of \$100,000 for the Missouri Wesleyan. Toward this end \$19,000 were pledged amid great enthusiasm. Some pathetic incidents which occurred during the effort

melted the people to tears and then brought out shouts of rejoicing. One widow, for instance, who is striving to make a living with her needle for herself and two children, pledged \$50 in her desire to help the movement. The proposition was no sooner announced than Mr. S. H. Prather, of Tarkio, a member of the present State legislature, one of the best laymen in Missouri, who had already promised \$2,000 for the institution, rose, and said, with choking utterance, "I will take that \$50 subscription."

Later a gentleman rose and said, "I have been intending to put a window in our church in Anacanda, Montana, in memory of a dear little girl who died while we lived there. But I have concluded to give the \$50 I had set apart for that purpose to the Missouri Wesleyan College." The people were touched, and many wept at this offer, but they began almost instantly to shout when they heard Bishop McCabe cry out:—"And I will put in the memorial window for your little daughter!"

For the first time in the history of the college at Cameron its prospects are full of hope, in view of this movement, which will be pressed until at least \$100,000 are secured.

On Monday Bishops Hurst and McCabe introduced The American University to a crowded church, full of preachers and laymen. The response to the appeals made were quick and enthusiastic. S. H. Prather did effective service by his subscription of \$1,000, and by his rousing appeals for co-operation.

In his remarks he said:

"I am building for two worlds when I give of my substance to God's cause. I have found that giving does not impoverish. I have tasted the joy of giving, and I am grateful that I ever tasted that holy joy. I have come up from poverty into comfort, and have had many struggles and hardships, but I rejoice that God has taught me the blessedness of giving. He has helped me to see visions of the large things to be done for his cause by beneficence. I want to see our own college here at Cameron built up in usefulness, and relieved from the burdens now resting on it; and I want also to help accomplish the glorious dream of Bishops Hurst and McCabe—The American University at Washington!"

Major Reuben H. Gunn, a devoted layman of Edgerton, and a Union veteran, rose and said, barely able to speak for his sobs, deeply thrilling everybody with his testimony:

"I sat here all day Saturday without taking part in the work undertaken for our home school. That night I could hardly sleep over the matter as I thought of the needs of the school and of what I ought to do to help. It worried me all through the Sabbath, and last night I tossed on a wakeful pillow, worrying over the movement. I want to get some sleep to-night, and so I rise to say that I am going to give to our college at Cameron \$501."

Great applause followed this little testimony, and also the appeals of Brother Prather, and the work was carried on for the two causes side by side, Bishop McCabe suggesting, "This is a double team that we are hitched to to-day." For The American University, in the Alliance movement and in outright subscriptions there was secured the sum of \$52,000. This result was a phenomenal exhibition of pluck and generosity.

—J. B. Y., in *Central Christian Advocate*.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

The following payments on this fund have been received from subscribers since our issue of February, 1899:

\$100—L. C. Murdock, A. Stevens, J. F. Berry, Mrs. J. F. Berry, A. E. Craig, B. P. Raymond. **\$67**—J. W. Miles. **\$53**—E. H. Vocum. **\$50**—John Lanahan, Joseph Clemens. **\$45**—H. A. Bachtel. **\$35**—Sarah O. Anshutz (for Archibald McElroy). **\$33.33**—F. B. Lynch, J. Y. Dobbins, J. A. Craig, W. P. Odell. **\$30**—G. A. Filian, Jos. B. Risk. **\$25**—George Orbin, W. L. Davidson, J. R. Wright, J. O. Munson. **\$20**—Mr. Hartman, Seth C. Cary, Charles Sheard, John B. Wescott. **\$16.59**—L. C. Muller. **\$15**—E. F. Kephart, H. Cornford, S. B. Evans, John R. Westwood. **\$13**—A. S. Mowbray. **\$10**—J. W. H. Brown, C. V. Hartzell, M. C. Piper, C. B. Campbell, J. F. Dunkerke, F. W. Boese, W. B. Guthrie, Mrs. H. A. Monroe, John Krantz (for S. B. Rooney), Mrs. H. L. Simonsen (for J. G. Johnston), F. Glenk, A. R. Schockley, Seth C. Cary, E. Cederberg, W. M. Puffer, G. A. Brown. **\$7**—James Carroll, W. P. Varner. **\$6.66**—G. Hausser, Sr., R. O. Payne. **\$5**—Mrs. J. C. Teter, L. L. Fisher, Edward Hayes, Joseph Courtney, T. L. Ferguson, A. S. Hagerly, J. K. Kniesly, H. C. Glover, P. Swearingen, Ph. Haenzlges, E. G. W. Hall (four boys), J. C. Deininger, P. Swearingen, L. Y. Cox, Mrs. Henrietta Dorsey, W. C. Jason, Mrs. H. T. Johnson, N. W. Moore, Mrs. P. A. Connell, Mrs. Luey J. Purnell, J. H. Scott, N. B. Snowden, C. A. Tindley, Mary Tuttington, J. R. Waters, B. F. Kephart, J. Wharton Bradley, F. W. Harrop, W. H. Brooks, R. M. Roberts, F. D. Abrams. **\$4**—J. S. Todd, J. C. Dunn, C. W. Pallett. **\$3.34**—G. W. Butler, Mrs. Isabel P. Cox, John Jeffers, W. J. Moore, J. H. Nutter, W. F. Pitts, S. G. Grove, E. Meachem. **\$3**—C. K. Illick, P. A. Daniels, J. W. Cox, Mrs. E. A. Moore. **\$2.50**—Geo. V. Leech. **\$2**—Miss C. M. Buckbee, Mrs. S. E. Davis, D. R. Dunn, Charles Earre, G. T. Fields, W. T. Hensley, A. L. Henry, T. M. Hubbard, Mrs. Mary J. Jeffers, J. E. A. Johns, J. F. Moloek, J. H. Pearce, Mrs. M. E. Pearce, H. D. Burnett, J. S. Miller, Edward Hayes. **\$1.66**—T. W. Stont, Wm. Giesregen, C. E. Davis, L. W. Deakins, W. M. Hopkins, Ellis Jefferson, P. T. Scott, J. E. Webb. **\$1.34**—M. V. Waters. **\$1**—Dollie Lewis, T. R. Fletcher, J. G. Jones, Sarah Daley, N. D. Scott. **67 cts.**—J. B. Crippen.

Cincinnati Methodist Ministers' Meeting.

There was an unusually large gathering at the Methodist Ministers' Meeting of Cincinnati held in the Chapel of the Western Methodist Book Concern (named Wiley Hall, in honor of Bishop Wiley), on Monday morning, April 10, with Dr. W. A. Robinson, president. Among the distinguished visitors in attendance were Judge Sibley of Ohio, Prof. W. W. Martin of Washington, Dr. C. C. Edwards of Indiana, Dr. Cones of Tennessee, and President Martin, of Moores Hill College.

The interest of the occasion centered in The American University, on which subject addresses had been made in the leading pulpits the preceding day by Bishop Hurst, Bishop McCabe, Dr. W. L. Davidson, Dr. D. H. Moore, and others. After inspiring addresses before the Ministers' Meeting by Bishops Hurst and McCabe, Dr. R. A. Rust, Presiding Elder of the Cincinnati district, and Dr. D. H. Moore spoke in hearty commendation of The American University, and the following resolutions, presented by Rev. Dr. D. Judson Starr and endorsed by Drs. Moore and Rust, were unanimously adopted as the expression of the Cincinnati Methodist Ministers' Meeting on the subject of The American University:

"Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest interest and with great profit Bishop Hurst's presentation of the providential origin, history, plans, and sublime purposes of The American University; that we regard The American University as the logic of Methodism; that from all the facts in the case, we are profoundly impressed that this movement is of God, and that He has been pleased to use the peculiar and unequalled qualifications and fitness of Bishop John F. Hurst in the organization and promotion of this great Protestant American movement.

"Resolved, That we have heard with great pleasure the inspiring address of Bishop Charles C. McCabe on the subject of The American University; that we recognize as also providential the call and exceptional qualifications of Bishop McCabe as Bishop Hurst's coadjutor in the cause of The American University, and see in this the renewed promise of success, in which we rejoice.

"Resolved, That we recognize with satisfaction the appointment of Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson as Field Secretary in this cause; that we most heartily commend the cause of The American University to the support of Methodists and of all American citizens; that we pledge to this work our most sincere and earnest co-operation, and that we appoint a committee to represent the Cincinnati Methodist Ministers' Meeting in its promotion."

The committee called for in the resolutions was constituted by the appointment of the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Rev. D. H. Moore, D. D.; the editor of the *Christian Apologist*, Rev. A. J. Nast, D. D.; the Presiding Elder of the Cincinnati district, Rev. R. H. Rust, D. D.; the Presiding Elder of the Cincinnati German district, Rev. J. H. Horst; Rev. G. W. Dubois; Rev. H. W. Ewing, and Rev. H. C. Weakley, D. D.

Dr. Berry in Washington.

While in Washington I had the pleasure of spending a few minutes with Bishop Hurst at the office of The American University. That office is a busy place. Visitors come and go. Correspondence with many persons in many places is kept up. Plans for new buildings are being considered. No one who spends half an hour in the place can doubt that the Bishop and his busy helpers are tremendously in earnest. Bishop Hurst is the embodiment of faith. His courage is without limit. He has already faced and overcome difficulties to which almost any other man would have surrendered. But he serenely holds on his way, and never dreams of failure. Some day there will stand upon that slightly campus a great post-graduate university with a magnificent endowment, a cultured faculty, and multitudes of eager students—a university which will be the pride of Methodism around the world! Let us all hope that Bishop Hurst may live to see the splendid realization of his life dream.

—*Epworth Herald*.

The Epworth League and The American University.

At the close of the recent great International Epworth League Convention at Indianapolis the Board of Control held a very important meeting for three days. On the morning of the first day (Monday, July 24th) the action taken by the Board at its meeting, in St. Louis, on May 15, 1891, was unanimously reaffirmed. That action was as follows:

"WHEREAS, This Board of Control learns with genuine satisfaction of the measures taken for the founding of a great National University [The American University] in the City of Washington, D. C., under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and

"WHEREAS, The Bishops representing the entire Church have endorsed the proposed University in unqualified language; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Board of Control, representing the young people of Methodism, and recognizing the close relation between the Epworth League and The American University, whose object is the higher education of the youth of our land, gladly unite in the endorsement of the Bishops, and commend this national educational enterprise to the Epworth Leagues of our Church."

This renewed endorsement of the great enterprise by the present Board of Control means vastly more than it did eight years ago, for in the interval the League has grown fivefold in its numerical strength and has now a membership of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand. It has besides developed and greatly increased its organic life and force. A new certificate for donors to the Epworth Fund of the University, omitting some defects of the earlier one and adding several positive improvements, will soon be ready for distribution.

**Outline of Address before the St. Louis
Conference, University Night,
March 17, 1899.**

[By Rev. Dr. MICHAEL BURNHAM, Pastor Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Louis, Missouri.]

I have been asked to say a word on the university idea. The university is not modern.

I. ANCIENT UNIVERSITIES.

There was at Athens, in the time of the Roman Empire, a university, in all essentials, that corresponds closely with what we mean by the word today. Pericles called Athens "The School of Greece."

The early centuries of the Christian era saw an organized faculty of accomplished professors who lecture! students from all portions of the civilized world. From the time of the Macedonian wars, four schools of philosophy flourished at Athens—

- (1) Academic, or Platonic schools;
- (2) Peripatetic, or Aristotelic;
- (3) The Stoic school;
- (4) The Epicurean,

each of them endowed and handed on from the great teachers of the nation to those that came after them.

II. MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITIES.

As, for example, the University of Paris—twelfth century—at first possessing only a faculty of arts, then adding, in the thirteenth century, theology, medicine, canon law.

Oxford and Cambridge existed first only with a faculty of arts. They subsequently added theology, medicine, law.

We can trace the growth of these powerful universities through the middle ages in France, in England, in Scotland, in Ireland, in Wales, and especially the great German universities, worldwide in their influence, and having existed for centuries, although copying largely from the first—from the University of Paris—their methods and departments.

There is complete parity among the universities of the German Empire. They have had seasons of overcrowding, especially in the department of law, in the 30's, in the 50's, and again in the 80's. Ministers of education warned the young men as to too hasty selection of the course of legal study, with good effect.

The American universities are of later date, and yet several of them, like Harvard, Williams and Mary, Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Brown, Rutgers, Dartmouth, antedate the Revolution, and several of our American universities correspond to the universities of Germany.

American universities have been divided into classes, as follows:

- (1) With regard to their origin.
- (2) With regard to their pedagogical character.

As to the origin and support, there are three classes:

- (a) Those endowed by private individuals.
- (b) Those established by some ecclesiastical body.
- (c) Universities founded and controlled by the authority of the State—the individual State in which they belong.

The American University at Washington belongs to the first and second classes, although another element comes in as to the prevailing Church influence in its origin and support. It is incomplete yet in buildings and professorships; but it starts in with bright prospects.

I wish to make these points in regard to it:

1. *It is Protestant.*—That is, it stands on the platform that the Bible is the sole authority in all matters of faith and discipline, and is to be explained independently of all external traditions. This was the cornerstone of the Reformation, and is the essence of Protestantism. The arguments on which Protestantism was built are:

(1) "The Catholic Church can not be the judge of the Reformed Churches, which are no longer in communion with her.

(2) That the authority of the Bible is supreme, and above that of councils and bishops.

(3) That the Bible is not to be interpreted and used according to tradition, or use and wont, but to be explained by means of itself, its own language and connection." This is the essence of Protestantism.

The essence of Protestantism, therefore, does not consist in holding any special system of doctrines and discipline, but rather in the source from which it obtains truth, and the means by which it pro-

poses to seek for truth in all matters of faith and practice. Protestantism, therefore, does *not* arrest investigation of the Scriptures; nor does it set the authority of any man, even the Reformers themselves, above the Bible.

2. *It is Methodist.*—That is, its Board of Trustees is largely Methodist, which is sound judgment and straightforward. Those institutions always flourish better which are under the wing of some denomination. It does not by any means expect all its professors, nor all its students to be Methodists.

3. *It is Christian.*—I mean by that, not merely in name, where no prayer is offered and the Bible is regarded as effete and set one side. I do not mean, either, Christian as merely humanitarian; I mean a university founded on Christ. Its Board of Management are known to be men who accept and personally appropriate the great Christian doctrines—of the incarnation, of the atonement, of the resurrection, of regeneration, the second coming of Christ, the assembly of the universe to judgment, the Bible as the infallible guide in all matters of faith and practice. I mean that by its influence it puts its pupils with its teachers at the feet of Christ. We can not trust our State universities to do this thing and give us the men we need.

Let me give you the following facts which have been carefully collated by a Doctor of Divinity in a neighboring State:

“A somewhat careful and protracted study of the subject, however, has led to the conclusion that the founding of State universities does not diminish in the slightest degree the obligation of Christians to establish and give vigorous support to Christian colleges. By a remarkable coincidence, in 1892, forty-six young men were graduated from the classical course of the University of Michigan, and exactly the same number from the classical course in seven Christian colleges in the State. It was ten years after the first class was graduated from the State University before any of the colleges were able to graduate a class. In 1890 the university had graduated 1,937 from its classical course, while only 167, or 8.6 per cent, studied theology. Seven colleges, two years later, had graduated only 1,231 from their classical courses, of which 426, or 34.6 per cent, studied theology. Enlarging the view, I find the four great State universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have graduated from their departments of liberal arts, 3,516 young men (not counting engineers). Of these, 270, or one out of every thirteen, or 7.6 per cent, have studied the-

ology. Thirty-seven Christian colleges in the same four States have graduated 1,877 young men, of whom 1,606 have studied theology, or about one out of every three graduates—32.9 per cent.

Once more taking the following Christian colleges, Wesleyan University, Colgate, Trinity, Oberlin, Hamilton, University of Rochester, Amherst, Princeton, Brown University, Middlebury, University of Vermont, Williams, Dartmouth, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard, sixteen in number, and using the last decade in each for which the statistics are available, and they furnish one theological student for every seven men graduated.

Then taking the last decade available for the following six secular schools, namely, universities of Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Cornell, and the College of the City of New York, and they furnish only one theological student for every 34 of their graduates. These and similar facts irresistibly lead one to the conclusion that, if we are to have an educated ministry, or to maintain our Christian civilization, we must have the Christian college.”

Now, our State universities, managed as they are by legislators, are never to do the work of the Christian college or university. Nor can we trust institutions nominally Christian to do it.

The astronomy of David, in the 19th Psalm, “The heavens declare the glory of God,” is in its correctness far in advance of the theology of any institution, however scientific it may be called, that leaves out God.

The teaching of any institution that makes Christianity the acceptance of Jesus Christ as Saviour, and the obedience to him as Lord, is worth all the universities on both sides of the water, however scientific they may be considered.

The American University at Washington is intended to be a Christian university. It plants itself on the foundation of the Gospel of the Son of God. We believe it to be for the best interests of this great Republic that God’s Word should be at the foundation of Christian education, that the Bible should be an open book, and that those great Christian doctrines that center in the personality of Him who is the truth be for us the foundation of a faith that has become historic, of a faith that binds us in penitence and hope, personally, to our blessed Lord.

Mrs. Frederick T. Phillips of Lawrence, Long Island, has given \$50,000 to Harvard University to establish a fund to be known as the Kenneth Matherson Taylor Fund, the income to be expended annually in the purchase of books for the college library to increase its efficiency, so far as may be possible, in the department of English literature.

Women Students Abroad.

Dr. Isabel Maddison, of Bryn Mawr College, has published through the Macmillan Company "A Handbook of British, Continental and Canadian Universities, with Special Mention of the Courses Open to Women." This little book has been compiled for the Graduate Club of Bryn Mawr College and will be useful not only to women students who expect to study abroad, for whom it was especially intended, but also to men who expect to take their degrees at foreign institutions. The information given has been obtained from the authorities of the different institutions or from the calendars and other official publications. The arrangement of the work is alphabetical by countries and then by universities within the countries. Under each such heading is given a condensed statement of the government and support of the universities; requirements for admission and degrees; the extent to which women are admitted on equal footing with men; the number of women in attendance at each university in 1898-99; term calendars and fees, together with lists of the principal professors and lecturers in the various departments of study.

The compiler states that in preparing this new edition "it was found that practically all European universities and colleges were open to women." The history of the entry of women into the universities is especially interesting in some of the countries. In Austria since 1878 by the express sanction of the Minister of Education in each case women have been admitted as hearers. Since 1897 any native Austrian woman over eighteen years of age is admitted as a regular hearer to the philosophical faculty of any Austrian university. Belgium has admitted women to the universities of Brussels, Ghent and Liege since 1883, but the Catholic University of Louvain does not admit women. In Canada most of the colleges are affiliated under central universities, and the courses and degrees are in general open to women. Over two hundred women are now studying in Finland's one university, Helsingfors, but it is feared that Russia will take away that privilege in conformity with her practice at home. Denmark has admitted women on the same conditions as men since 1875.

Nearly all the courses in all the faculties and schools under the University of France have since 1896 been open, free of charge, to persons of either sex as hearers. To matriculate and become can-

didates for degrees a French secondary school diploma or its equivalent from the foreign college must be presented.

Women are, as a rule, admitted only as hearers to courses in the philosophical faculties of the German universities. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been granted to women by the universities of Berlin, Freiburg, Göttingen, Heidelberg and Tübingen, and at those universities they have a certain recognized position as hearers, although they are not allowed to matriculate. At most of the Prussian universities properly qualified women are permitted to attend courses in the philosophical faculty if they obtain permission of the rector of the university and of the individual professors whose courses they desire to hear. They have, however, no rights, and are not counted as students.

In Great Britain women students who reside in Girton and Newnham Colleges, at Cambridge, are admitted to nearly all the university lectures, to most of the laboratories and museums, and by special permission to the university library. In May, 1897, the Senate of Cambridge rejected by a vote of 1,707 to 661 the proposition to admit women to the B. A. and M. A. degrees. The University of London—an examining body—opened all degrees, honors and prizes to students of both sexes on equal terms in 1878. The degrees of Victoria University, at Manchester (also an examining body), are likewise open to women. Oxford University does not admit women to matriculation or graduation, but allows them to enter the examinations for degrees in arts and music, and issues certificates to successful candidates. The status of women in the University of Wales differs in no respect from that of men. The same is true of the Royal University of Ireland, but Trinity College, Dublin, grants no degrees to women. Women are in every case admitted to the degrees in arts, science and medicine in the four Scottish universities, and at Aberdeen to degrees in law.

The University of Athens was opened to women in 1895. The courses, degrees, laboratories and libraries at the Italian universities and scientific schools are all open to women on the same conditions as to men. In the Netherlands no distinction is made between women and men, women being allowed to matriculate and to take degrees on exactly the same conditions as men. Norway opened the doors of her university at Christiania in 1884, while in Sweden a royal decree was issued in 1870 giving to women the right to become regular students and take degrees in the medical faculties of her two State universities, and in 1873 this right was extended to the faculties of philosophy and law. In Switzerland the University of Zurich was opened to women in 1872, Berne in 1874, and Basle and Lausanne since 1890. Geneva and Neuchâtel are also open to women equally with men.

—*New York Tribune.*

Gifts and Bequests.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 for a public library at McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 for a public library at Kighley, Yorkshire, England.

The will of James W. Brown, of Chatham, Ontario, gives \$52,000 to Knox College, Toronto.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, has given \$50,000 to Berea College of Kentucky.

Ex-Governor Drake, of Iowa, founder of Drake University, has pledged another \$25,000 to that institution.

Brown University receives \$10,000 from Mrs. James E. Sullivan for the purchase of books on Church history.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker has given to the lodge of Elks at Sacramento, Cal., property in that city valued at \$30,000.

Sir William McDonald has just made another large gift, said to be \$30,000, to McGill University, Montreal.

Mrs. A. F. Page, of Raleigh, N. C., has given \$5,000 to the Methodist Orphanage now in course of erection in that city.

The late Dr. Robert L. Rea, of Chicago, bequeathed \$10,000 to Northwestern University and \$5,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The late Joseph Anthony, of Washington, D. C., bequeathed between \$20,000 and \$25,000 to the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia.

Under the will of Albert S. VanPelt, of New Brunswick, N. J., \$10,000 are bequeathed to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church.

The charities founded in Austria by Baron Maurice de Hirsch will benefit by the will of the late Baroness de Hirsch to the extent of \$1,400,000.

Miss Mary E. Scranton, of New Haven, is erecting a public library building in Madison, Conn., as a memorial to her father, Erastus C. Scranton.

Mr. Charles A. Aitchison, of Glasgow, has by a trust settlement devoted \$550,000 for the education of Bible women missionaries and religious teachers.

William K. Vanderbilt has authorized the erection of a dormitory on the campus of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, at a cost of \$100,000.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church has recently received a bequest of \$10,000 from the estate of George Barlow, of Brooklyn, New York.

The trustees of Williams College announce that the donor of the new \$55,000 students' building in connection with that institution is Morris K. Jessup, of New York.

By the decision of the Surrogate in New York City legacies given by the will of Mrs. Mary Johnson to Roman Catholic institutions, to the amount of \$300,000, are held to be valid.

The late Rev. George McKillips, of the North Ohio Conference, willed his farm of 150 acres to the Ohio Wesleyan University, to take effect upon the death of himself and wife.

Through the generosity of Robert Pool, of Baltimore, in giving a building and lot to the Enoch Pratt Free Library, that institution is enabled to add a seventh branch to its library system.

Three sons of the late Rev. John K. Shaw, who was the founder of Pennington Seminary, in New Jersey, propose to erect at Pennington a beautiful chapel to perpetuate his memory.

Columbia University has received a gift of \$10,000 from Miss Katherine W. Bruce. The money is to be devoted to scientific investigation in the measurement of astronomical photographs.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$50,000 for a public library at San Diego, Cal. He has also donated \$50,000 to the Fort Worth Library Association, Fort Worth, Tex., for the erection of a building.

During the commencement exercises at Vassar College several gifts to the institution were announced, including one of \$8,000 from Miss Helen M. Gould, to found a scholarship in memory of her mother. Mrs. Caroline Swift Atwater, president of the alumnae association, presented the college with \$4,000.

The will of the late George W. Clayton, which has just been filed for probate in Denver, provides that almost the entire estate, estimated to be worth upwards of \$1,000,000, shall be devoted to the establishment in that city of a new university, to partake of the characteristics of Girard College, Philadelphia.

The will of Wallace C. Andrews, who recently perished in a fire at his home in New York, provides that the residue of his estate in excess of \$500,000 shall go to the establishment of an institution for the education of girls, to be located at Willoughby, Ohio. The estate is estimated to be worth at least \$1,500,000.

Mr. McComb, of New York, who has been making an annual contribution for a number of years for the support of a professorship in Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tennessee, has made his gift permanent by delivering to the university a sufficient amount to partially endow another chair. His gift amounts to \$55,000.

The late Leonard Gould, of Chicago, bequeathed \$10,000 each to the Chicago Theological Seminary, the American Sunday School Union, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Foundlings' Home of the City of Chicago, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and \$5,000 to the Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training.

George Averoff, the wealthy Greek, whose gift of 1,000,000 francs for the restoration of the Stadium at Athens led to the revival of the Olympic games a few years ago, has just died at Alexandria, Egypt, in his seventieth year. At the outset of the Greco-Turkish war he presented 40,000 uniforms to the Hellenic troops. He expended a vast sum of money in public charities.

The will of the late Prof. Charles J. Stille, of Philadelphia, former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, provides that his widow shall enjoy the income of his estate, which is valued at \$158,000, and, upon her death, after a few minor legacies have been paid, it is to be divided into three equal parts, and given to Yale University, Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

J. Q. Adams of Wheaton, Illinois, bequeathed in his will the sum of \$20,000 to the American Sunday School Union; \$10,000 each to Chicago Congregational Seminary, Illinois H. M. Society, American Bible Society, Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, Red River University, Fargo College, and Chicago University; Chicago Home of the Friendless, \$5,000; Wheaton Congregational Church and Young Men's Christian Association, \$1,500 each, and Rockford College, \$50,000.

Under the will of the late Mrs. Horace H. Crary, of Binghamton, N. Y., the following bequests are made: The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$25,000; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$10,000; the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, \$25,000; the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, \$15,000, to be expended for the Morristown Normal Academy and school for colored persons at Morristown, Tenn.; to the Trustees of the Wyoming Annual Conference, \$10,000; to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of Binghamton, \$5,000 each, and to Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Binghamton, \$10,000.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

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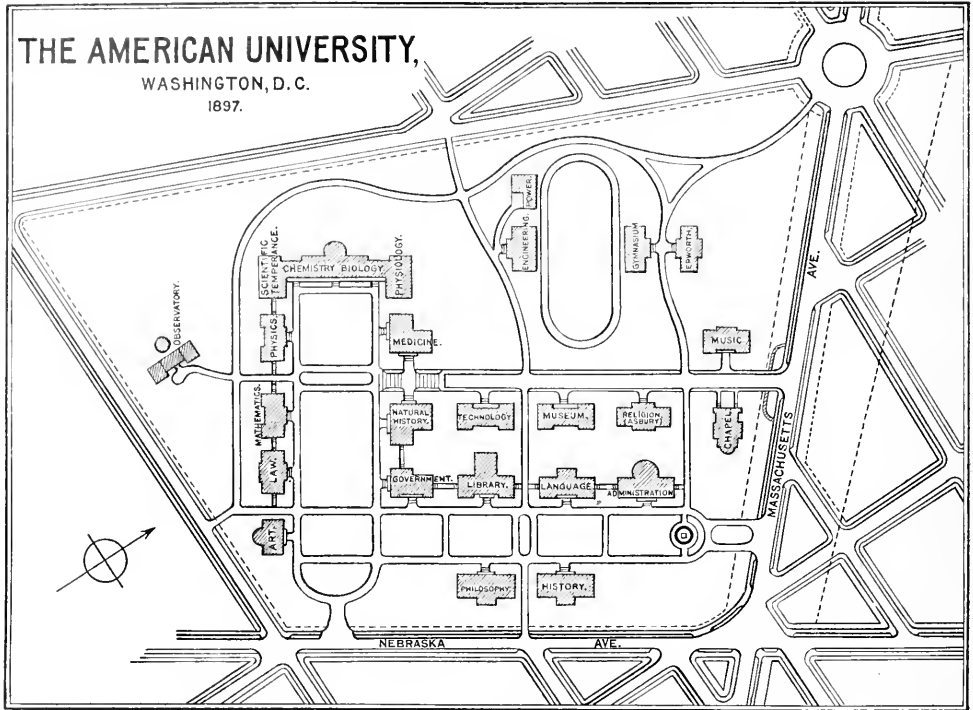
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Plan of Grounds.

The above cut exhibits in outline the plan for the arrangement of buildings on the grounds of The American University. It was adopted in its general features by the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1897. The details of walks, trees, shrubbery, and decorations in the way of statues and fountains can not be shown on a plan of so small a scale. The College of History is 176 feet in length, and may be used as a scale of measurement.

The grading has been completed on the west and south of the College of History and begun on the north. Nebraska Avenue has been opened in part and will form the eastern boundary of the site.

The entire tract consists of 93 acres, quite varied and rolling in its contour, the elevations varying 100 feet. Not far from the center of it is a spring of good water sufficient for the development of artificial lakes.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interest of The American University and Higher Education.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1900.

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The Pennsylvania Hall of Administration.

This building, erected by the patriotic citizens of the Keystone State, is promised an early completion. The American University appeals to them strongly for several reasons. The contour of the university grounds resembles a keystone. The first fortifications thrown up for the protection of our Capital City during the civil war was on the land now included in the university campus, and the Pennsylvania Reserves were the first to occupy it.

The building, with wings and imposing corridors, will stretch for two hundred feet across the end of one of the quadrangles. It will be the heart of the university system, containing an immense lecture hall and the offices of those who will administer the affairs of the University.

\$80,000 has been contributed. One elect lady has given \$25,000. The building will cost \$150,000. Loyal and generous Pennsylvanians will see that the remainder is given. That great State is capable only of great things. She is one of the wealthiest in the Union and owes much to God and humanity. Who will put up a wing for \$50,000? Who will build a marble corridor? Thirty men in thirty

days could make the future forever glorious by the erection of this magnificent hall. One man in one minute could do it. Has God touched the man?

Another Princely Gift.

Rev. David H. Carroll, D. D., of Baltimore, who had already given \$10,000 toward the endowment of The American University, gladdened the hearts of Bishop Hurst and Bishop McCabe, Thursday, the 8th of November, by subscribing another \$10,000, to be used in the erection of a Maryland building, to cost not less than \$100,000, his former \$10,000 to be a part of its \$100,000 endowment. May Heaven reward this generous and far-seeing Methodist patriot! If the eyes of our people were but opened to the vital importance of this enterprise to the Protestantism of America, fabled Pactolus would not be richer than the streams of their gifts in its behalf.

Another gentleman, Mr. German H. Hunt, has subscribed \$2,500 toward the Maryland building.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University was held at Washington, D. C., December 11th. The reports made by the various officers of the University were full of encouragement. Very substantial gains in resources have been made during the year.

The report of the Chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, contained the record of generous giving during the year. A farm worth \$60,000, near Pittsburg, Pa., has been deeded to the University; one gift of \$25,000 came from Pennsylvania, \$20,000 from Maryland, and numerous gifts of smaller amounts from many other States of the Union.

The movement is a national one, and it is the design to have the States erect buildings in the University plant. This movement is attracting widespread interest. The Ohio College of Government has received contributions during the year amounting to \$22,000, and \$100,000 is pledged on the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration. Within two weeks a citizen of Massachusetts agreed to give \$10,000 for the New England College of Technology. Substantial gifts have been made towards the Illinois College of Languages. An earnest campaign has been opened by which it is expected that the Epworth League of America will erect the Epworth College of Literature.

The Endowment Alliance, which is being pushed so vigorously by the Vice-Chancellor, Bishop McCabe, has secured one hundred and thirty pledges of \$1,000 each. Some of the smaller States will furnish endowments for professorships. Already something has been done in this line in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, the Field Secretary, also made his report, which was gladly heard because of the encouragement it contained. The meeting was most harmonious and profitable, and strong hopes are entertained that one or two new buildings will be commenced in 1900.

Among the Trustees present were: Judge William M. Springer, Illinois; Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, New York; Bishop John F. Hurst, District of Columbia; George B. Hukill, Pennsylvania; Dr. David H. Carroll, Maryland; Dr. J. Wesley Hill, Pennsylvania; Andrew B. Duvall, Thomas W. Smith, Matthew G.

Emery, B. F. Leighton, B. H. Warner, A. B. Browne, District of Columbia; Dr. W. L. Davidson, Field Secretary, Ohio; Rev. Albert Osborn, Registrar of the University; Prof. Tali E. Morgan, in charge of the Epworth Foundation; Dr. C. W. Baldwin, Secretary of the Board, together with other warm friends of the University.

By invitation, a committee of the Trustees called at the White House in the afternoon and had a conference with the President, who is himself a Trustee of the University.

To fill vacancies, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, of Baltimore, and Dr. Homer Eaton, of New York city, were elected Trustees.

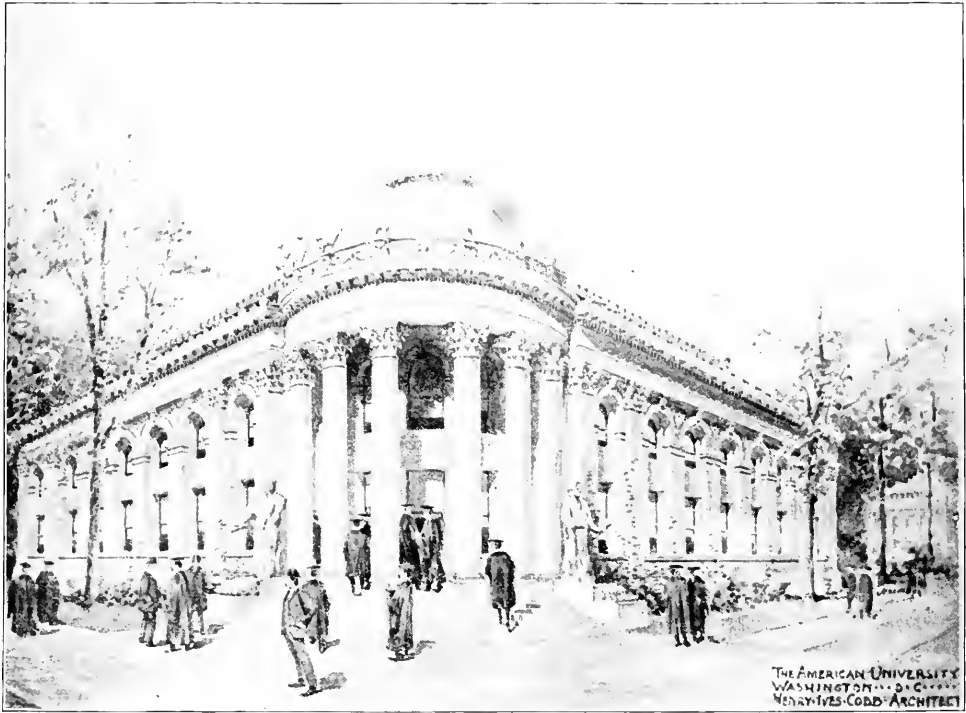
Hearty resolutions were passed expressing great satisfaction and gratitude to Mr. Andrew Carnegie for his splendid gift of a library to the city of Washington.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President of the Board of Trustees, J. E. Andrus, New York; Treasurer, Matthew G. Emery, District of Columbia; Secretary of the Board, Rev. C. W. Baldwin, Maryland; Secretary of the University, Dr. Wilbur L. Davidson, Ohio; Registrar, Rev. Albert Osborne.

A Point Worthy of Note.

The fact needs constant emphasis that The American University is to stand exclusively for post graduate work. It will not parallel the work of any existing institution. It does not stand in the way of, nor interfere with, any institution already organized. There is no room for jealousy, no reason for prejudice. It will simply be the crown to the religious educational system of the nation, making it possible for those who complete the usual college curriculum, and yet desire to extend their investigations along original lines, to prepare themselves for a career, to find such opportunities on the American side of the Atlantic, and that, too, under Christian auspices.

Prof. Tali Esen Morgan, widely known in musical circles, and for some years the Director at Ocean Grove—a man full of faith and earnestness and inventions—has taken charge of the fund for the Epworth College of Literature. His plans must win! Write him for special literature.



The Ohio College of Government.

The architectural beauty of this building has often been described in these columns. This handsome photogravure gives but the faintest idea of this marvelous structure, which is to be the gem in the University setting. Every indication warrants the belief that this will be the next building erected. It is expected that the cornerstone will be laid in the fall of 1900 by President McKinley, when the completed Hall of History shall have its formal dedication.

The Ohio College of Government is not only unique as to its architectural structure, but also as to the subjects which shall be taught therein, *i. e.*, Diplomacy, Arbitration, Constitutional Law, Science of Government, Municipal Government, and the large problems which confront us as we take our place as one of the world powers. The foremost lecturers in this building will be the Chief Justices of the United States.

Money is pouring in constantly for the erection of this building. The State which has furnished so many Presidents for the Federal Government will take increasing delight in this beautiful Ohio building. Four Ohio governors and two Ohio United States Senators have given generous contributions. With the marble which has been donated, and the subscriptions which have been made, about \$75,000 is already in sight. The building will cost \$200,000, and will be endowed with \$200,000 more. Why not a William McKinley professorship with an endowment of \$100,000, to forever perpetuate the memory of the man whom Ohio and the nation delight to honor? He has given his heartiest commendation to The American University, and is one of the honored Trustees. Who will give the first \$10,000?

All gifts will be promptly acknowledged in the COURIER.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

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1419 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Any one desiring to contribute to the funds of The University may send directly to The American University, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

WE SEEK to make the COURIER self-sustaining, without crowding its columns with advertisements. The subscription price is twenty-five cents a year. Let us have your subscription, that the policy of the paper may be maintained.

THE NEW OFFICES of the University are in the Glover Building, 1419 F Street. They are bright and comfortable. To them, at any time, our friends will be cordially welcome.

Should any of our readers visit Washington and desire to visit the university grounds, we shall count it a great privilege and pleasure to become their guide.

Let all communications be directed to this new address.

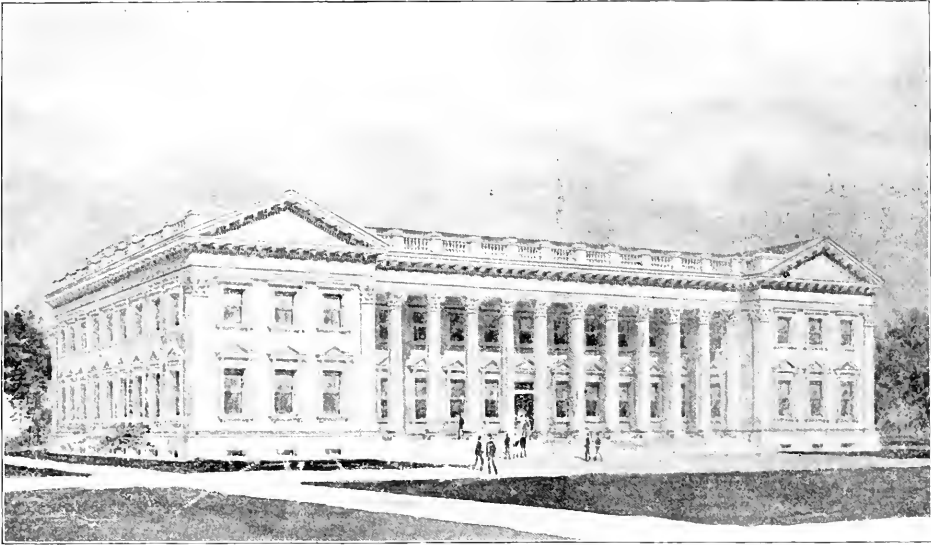
IT WILL BE an inspiration to many to know that the assets of The American University are now about \$2,500,000. This includes lands, buildings, cash, bequests, and valid subscriptions. This question is often asked, and we are exceedingly glad to give it answer in this public way. God has wonderfully blessed the enterprise. Still greater achievements are certain to mark the progress of the new year, over whose threshold we have so recently stepped.

WHEN YOU have finished reading this illustrated number of THE COURIER kindly hand it to some friend. You can thus widen the knowledge of our undertaking, and who can tell what may come of it? If you want THE COURIER sent to some one who might be interested send us name and address.

THE FIRST LETTER opened by Bishop Hurst in his mail received on Christmas morning contained a gift of \$12,000 for the endowment of The American University, made by an elect lady in the central west. It caused great joy. May many of the mails in this good year of 1900 bring like gracious burdens.

IN RECENT months enthusiastic meetings have been held in East Liverpool, Wellsville, Youngstown, Girard, Mentor, Ashtabula, Geneva, Willoughby, Zanesville, Wooster, Kent, Ashland, Fostoria, Canton, Massillon, Columbus, Toledo, Cincinnati, Middletown, Hamilton, Piqua, Eaton, Bridgeport, Belaire, Martin's Ferry, and Cuyahoga Falls, all in Ohio. Also Wheeling and Moundsville, West Virginia; Pittsburg and points in Pennsylvania; Mountain Lake Park, Md., and many other places throughout the country.

Subscriptions in pledges, in three annual instalments, have been generously made in sums from \$1 to \$1,000. A large majority of these subscriptions have been promptly paid. Notices from the Washington office of the University are sent to each subscriber a few days before the annual payment is due. The subscriptions were made in good faith, and, of course, will be paid. They were made by men and women who, without any special urging, were moved by God's Spirit to have some little part in this great Christian enterprise. Our success in beginning new buildings is entirely dependent on the promptness with which our friends meet their obligations. Please be prompt. If this COURIER is a reminder that you are in arrears, let not the sun go down until you have made remittance and cheered those who are working day and night to make glorious the opening years of the new century, by the complete equipment of The American University, the child of faith and prayer. Many subscriptions fell due January 1st. In case of change of address at once notify the Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1419 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to whom remittance of subscriptions can also be made.



The Illinois College of Languages.

How impressive will this building be when wrought out in imperishable marble of purest white! In it all languages which men care to read or speak will be taught by the best linguists of the world.

In an article written last year, Mr. Grant Allen, with fine sarcasm, makes short work of the study of the classics, and well nigh advocates their elimination from our college curricula, especially so in the case of those who contemplate a business career. He holds that the same mental discipline will be acquired in the study of the modern languages, with practical results infinitely greater. There may be something in this, as applied to a man who proposes a business career. Still the fact remains that a certain small percentage of students are linguistically inclined. Nothing else has fascination for them, and for nothing else have they aptitude. Is there any reason why these should not have opportunity on this side of the sea to gratify their inclinations? There is much that is worthy and good in classic literatures which has not yet found adequate translation. Much that has been comparatively well done could be bettered.

For all time to come there will be work for the translator, and there will be those born for the work—men who will not be satisfied until they have grasped the heart of the language; and we are greatly mistaken if we fancy that this company of original linguistical investigators is so small that it would not fill a College of Language organized on a broad and lofty scale. To Illinois will belong the honor of erecting this building. Earnest men are now at work in the State who will make personal appeal to the people. Much money has already been contributed.

The American University makes its best bow to the great Chicago University. This school, the chief glory of the metropolis of Illinois, is doing a marvelous work in the central west; but, in memory of the great Lincoln, Illinois' greatest son, who made a plea for a University at the nation's capital, and whose speech at Gettysburg is the finest bit of pure and simple English in the language, let Illinois speedily erect the College of Language in a university system which is not to be provincial, but is to stand for that which is highest and best in education—for the aspiring students of the whole nation and the world.

The American University, the Site, and Plan of Proposed Buildings.

In the center of this page is presented a bird's-eye view of The American University as it is to be in the years which are near at hand. The cause is finding a place in the heart and conscience of the American people, and tokens of success are everywhere apparent.

The campus includes ninety-three acres of high rolling ground. It overlooks the nation's capital, and affords fine glimpses of the purple peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains which fret the distant horizon. A sweep of a hundred miles of wondrous landscape fills the eye of the beholder. Massachusetts Avenue, extended, the finest residence street in the city, reaches directly to the University site. The distance from the Capitol is four miles. Admirable street-car facilities are now assured. The site cost one hundred thousand dollars, but is now worth more than a million dollars. God's guiding hand is here manifest.

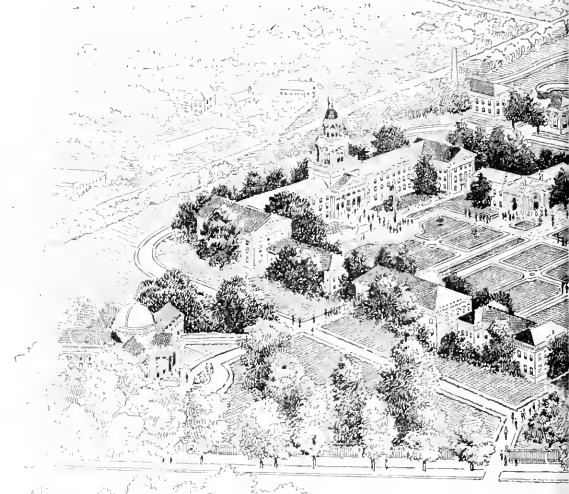
Twenty-three buildings of marble and granite are contemplated. The buildings are to stand for centuries, and only that which is most permanent and beautiful will be permitted to go into their construction; they must, besides, be in keeping with the other great buildings of Washington, that they may not suffer in comparison. Ten millions are to be invested for God and higher education—five millions for buildings, and five millions for endowment.

Henry Ives Cobb, a man of wide reputation and unparalleled skill and taste, a graduate of Harvard University, is the architect for the University. He planned most of the buildings of the Chicago University, and is now building the State Capitol of Pennsylvania and the massive Chicago Federal Building, the corner-stone of which President McKinley laid a few weeks since. He has worked out, in all their details, the plans of the many buildings in the plant of The American University, as the pictures of this issue testify. He has traveled widely, and has studied with critical eye the great University plants of the world, and insists that on the grounds we now have is the finest University site on the face of the round globe. He thoroughly believes in the objects and the aims of the University. Love guides his pencil in all his work, which accounts for the perfection he has reached.

Let a few sentences tell the old story in a new way, and bring clearly before you the aims and objects of the American University:

First. It is a university exclusively for post-graduate work; only college graduates with diplomas will be admitted. It will be open alike to men and women. It will be a unique institution in American education. It was only thirty years ago that Agassiz told his associates that "Harvard is no university—only a respectable high school, where they taught the dregs of learning." Great progress has been made since then, and the curricula have been

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

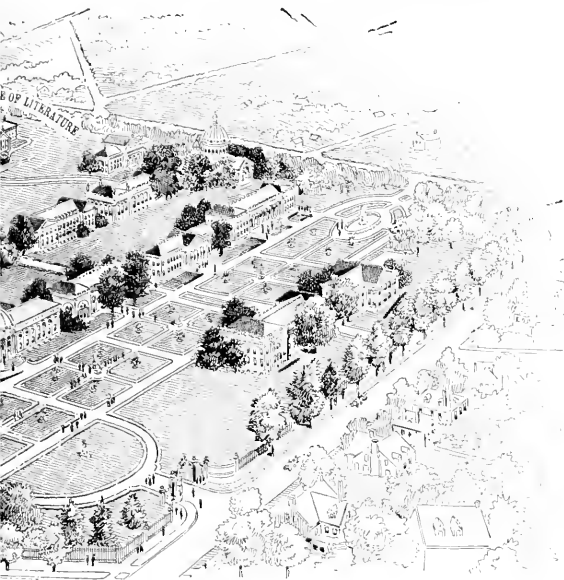


been immeasurably, yet the fact remains that with the single exception of Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., we have not on this continent a true university—one which does not, in some measure at least, combine collegiate training. God has securely locked the secrets of nature. He has not thrown away the keys, but has hung some of them a little higher than the ladder of modern education reaches. It is the purpose of The American University to lengthen the ladder.

The American University had its genesis in a letter written by George Washington to General Brooke, of Virginia, in 1795, in which he made a plea for a university at the nation's capital, that our young

students might be spared the necessity of seeking their higher education in the great universities abroad, where skepticism is the atmosphere of every class room, and where ideas which are antagonistic to republican institutions are imbibed. A century has passed. We have grown from a handful of people to seventy millions, and still the dream of Washington is not realized. Its late prophecy of fulfillment is due to the magnificent faith and unbounded zeal of that scholar and leader, Bishop John F. Hurst.

Second. It is to be a Protestant university. This



nation is emphatically Protestant; yet, strange to say, the most aggressive educational work yet done in Washington has been done by the Roman Catholic Church. Building after building has been erected. She has her eye on the future. We can but admire her courage and the keenness of her vision. The time, however, has fully come to sound a note of alarm. The great battle between Romanism and Protestantism is to be fought to a finish on the ten square miles of Washington. It is here that our civil and political life centers, and these rival universities are to give direction to the forces engaged in the conflict. The surges on Plymouth Rock call to us not to forget the faith of our fathers,

to keep alive in church and school that type of religion which has made us great and good as a nation. We must move mightily at once, if we would hold the ground.

Third. It is a Christian university. The history of State schools is not a brilliant one. Secularism and skepticism easily creep in. A university supported by the Government would become a recruiting office for politics, and would suffer instability through the caprices of shifting administrations. The jealousy for denominational control would rob it of much of its usefulness. The loftiest educational ideas can never be realized by institutions under the patronage of the State, depending on its treasury and subject to political bias and fluctuations. The American University must be reverently Christian. Culture apart from Christian life is mere veneer. Its great glory and the promise of its future will be in the fact that it is built by the individual gifts of philanthropic Christians. It will not be narrow or sectarian. Being a Christian institution, it must of necessity be under the wing of some religious denomination. According to its charter, two-thirds of the Board of Trustees must be Methodist; the other third are divided at present between six denominations, who are among its most enthusiastic supporters, and from whom some of the largest subscriptions have been received.

The American University is to stand for Protestantism, and is projected on such large and generous plans that no attempt will ever be made to duplicate it at the nation's capital. Recently the atmosphere has cleared a little and a surer highway has been thrown up, and on it The American University will march to victory. The scheme of a National University, built and sustained by the Government, which had a few ardent friends, came to naught in November, when a national committee of our most distinguished educators unanimously decided that such a university was at present impracticable.

The friends of the George Washington Memorial met in convention in Washington in December. There was some friction in the election of officers. Scarcely any money had been raised for their project during the year. They are slowly awakening to the fact that the dream which they have been cherishing, that George Washington left an amount of money which for a century has been on interest and is now available for a National University, is but a dream. The friends of this enterprise are

loyal and aggressive. It is a movement of noble women, and if they would but identify themselves with the Women's Guild of The American University and erect a George Washington Memorial on the splendid campus, which is now paid for, they would accomplish something tangible and bless humanity for all the years to come.

Such are the aims of The American University. It is born of God and cannot die. If you believe in it send to it some generous gift. You are God's steward. Give back to him, for his work, some of that which he has given you in such abundance. Leave some generous bequest to this noble undertaking of Protestantism. It will be an investment which will bear interest forever.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Asbury subscriptions paid since the September number of the COURIER:

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The American University and the Epworth League.

Unusual activity exists among the management of The American University in Washington. The clerical force has been largely increased.

The Board of Control of the Epworth League, at its meeting in Indianapolis, in July, reaffirmed its former action by unanimous vote—declaring, with the Bishops, in favor of The American University, and commending this national educational enterprise to the Epworth league of the entire Church.

In harmony with this action, the authorities of the University have had their architect, Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, prepare the plans for a marble building, to be known as The Epworth College of Literature. The building will cost \$200,000. All Epworth Leaguers will be asked to contribute \$1 a member.

A handsome certificate, lithographed in four colors, will be sent to each subscriber. It is a work of art, and will be worthy of framing and preservation. We would like to know that one of these beautiful certificates will hang on the walls of every Methodist home in all lands. On it, in fine relief, is a handsome picture of the building which the young people of the Epworth League will build with their dollars.

There is inspiration in this object. The building will face the majestic College of History, which is now completed, and will stand by the side of the noble Illinois College of Languages. Nothing could more certainly and strongly appeal to the young people of Methodism than Literature—the expression of both History and Language.

It is worth much in the heart and life of a young person to be allied to some great movement for the elevation of humanity; to have some part, be it ever so small, in bringing about some great result. It would be a wonderful impetus to the spiritual life of Epworth Leagues to be united on this one thing and lay definite plans for its accomplishment. There would be splendid inspiration to usefulness in the thought that each Leaguer was, this year, doing the same thing. One dollar is a small gift, certainly, for each member of the League. A trifling bit of self-sacrifice would secure it; but should there roll into the treasury in numbers equal to the membership of the Leagues, the great building in their honor would soon be erected. Many will give more than the single dollar.

To stimulate larger giving, it has been decided that a gift of \$1,000 will constitute a Founder, and the first contribution of this size has already come from Pennsylvania; \$500 constitutes the donor a Counselor; \$100, a Patron; \$10, a Benefactor; and \$1 a Builder. Special certificates will be prepared for each class of givers.

There will be placed in the main hall of the Epworth College of Literature a tablet bearing the names of all the Founders. A parchment scroll will bear the names of all the other givers, and will be preserved in the University archives.

Many of the Corinthian marble columns which will adorn the front of the building will be erected by individual gifts. Tablets bearing the name of the giver will be placed at the base of the column.

A Praise Service of responsive readings and original musical numbers, furnished by some of the well-known hymn and tune writers of the nation, is being prepared, and will carry with it, wherever used, inspiration and information.

This is not to be a continuous appeal, and it is hoped to close the entire Epworth effort within the year 1900. One splendid burst of zeal on the part of every Epworth Leaguer in that magic year, 1900, will do the work.

The close connection between the Epworth League and The American University is a most natural one. They were both founded in the same quadrennium. They are sympathetically united in a common and lofty ideal—the systematic equipment of our youth for the highest service. This connection will be made stronger by a visible tie—one that will bring benefit both to the hosts of the young people and to the institution, whose chief end is the best and highest preparation of our young men and women for successful lives.

It is expected to furnish, to a limited extent, free tuition to select young people who shall come to the University with the diploma of our colleges, and for whom provision shall have been made through some

part of the Epworth foundation. The details of the plan for scholarships will later be arranged and announced.

The movement has the hearty approval of the leaders of the Church. Bishop Ninde, the President of the Epworth League, under date of October 2, writes: "I heartily join in commending the University as a cause worthy the thank offerings of our Christian young people."

All sums given to this cause can be credited to the Twentieth Century Thank Offering. Let there be a grand response from every home. The Church which began in a university will not forget her genesis, and will make glorious the opening of the new century by building, endowing, and fully equipping the most magnificent University, with all that the

name implies, on the face of the round globe.

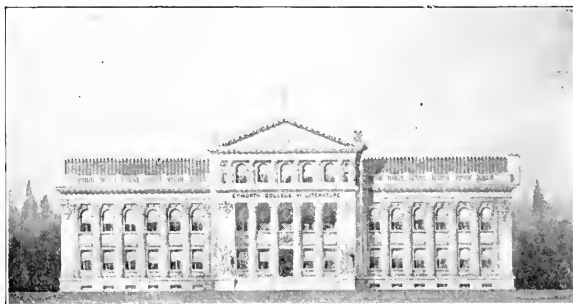
A unique certificate subscription plan has been devised, which is certain to awaken enthusiasm and stimulate healthful competition in any League where it is presented. Get the dollars ready, and see the marble climb. The young

people of Methodism can, in one year, build a monument to their faith and zeal which shall stand as long as the Republic.

The zeal and wisdom of our Roman Catholic citizens are evident in the recent establishment at Washington of their University of America, and in the grouping about it of five other ecclesiastical and educational institutions. Equal ardor and foresight belong to those who, under Protestant inspiration, seek to build a University that shall embody and crystallize the faith that has given us the freedom of our Republic.

For literature and all information, address the Chancellor of The American University, Bishop John F. Hurst, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

When the time comes for you to plan what you are to do with your property after you are gone, think of the American University. Write us for blank form of bequest.



The Epworth College of Literature.

"Ohio in the War."

All local interests and jealousies give way before the paramount importance of building and equipping a great Protestant University in Washington City.

Not to have such an institution there is to abandon the National Capital to the tireless emissaries of Rome. The moral and political influence of such a propaganda, entrenched in a great Catholic university, would be far-reaching and radical. It can only be met by that of a stronger university, Protestant beyond the possibility of change. A great National University, as is the dream of some, would not answer. Protestantism cannot trade its votes for position. It would be morally certain that Machiavellian conspiracy would either neutralize the influence of such an institution or absolutely control it. Nothing short of Protestant ownership and control would answer the demands of the situation from a Protestant standpoint. Hence the urgent importance of the great project to which Bishop Hurst has devoted his life. It is sagacious and statesmanlike. It is like the deep cañons of the Rocky Mountains, that require "three looks to reach the top." The average thought does not grasp its importance. Local interests obscure our vision. The plan is too comprehensive and magnificent to be at once comprehended. But returning to it, it excites our wonder and challenges our admiration; and finally wins our enthusiastic support.

Its scope is so different from that of any other university Methodism can ever hope to have, that ultimate interference is impossible. Contemplating only post-graduate work, and that of the most advanced and specific character, all its influence would be exerted to foster and strengthen our local educational institutions, as indispensable sources of its student body. It surpasses the average rural conception of a "university" in a single department. For example, it is proposed that this State shall build and equip, at a cost approximating half a million, the Department of Political Science, to be known as the Ohio College of Government. And so on with all the colleges essential to a great university with world-wide reputation and influence.

What a mighty citadel of our faith! What a fortress of patriotic loyalty!—[Dr. D. H. Moore, in the *Western Christian Advocate*.]

The Twentieth Century Fund.

Since the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church issued their call for a Twentieth Century Thank Offering of ten millions of dollars for education, including distinctly The American University as one of the objects for benevolence, the response has been most gratifying. A report recently published by the secretary of the fund shows that nearly two millions of dollars have already been subscribed. The American University is second on the list, with \$316,903 to its credit. The magnificent and aggressive Ohio Wesleyan University stands first in the list.

Many of the conferences of Methodism are laying large and definite plans for the gathering of the Thank Offering, and are presenting the University as a worthy object for the gifts of the people.

We may be narrow and selfish in our thinking, but, nevertheless, are sincere in our conviction that ten millions given to The American University through this fund in the next two years would give Methodism a standing among the religious denominations of the world which nothing else could possibly do, and would give an added glory to Methodism which would last for a thousand years.

Great prosperity is upon the country. Many people are wondering where they can place their January dividends to the best advantage. Invest in The American University. It would bear interest forever for God and humanity. Plant your golden seed in the fertile soil of higher education during the first two years of 1900, and thus prepare yourselves to rejoice in the ripening harvest of the centuries to come.

Munificent Giving.

Gifts to educational institutions in the United States during the year just closed have amounted to nearly \$56,000,000. Some of this amount has been made by will, but the bulk has properly come from philanthropic men of wealth who are living, and who have improved the opportunity to witness some of the results of such benefactions during their own lifetime. This course is to be commended. It precludes any misunderstanding as to the intent of the benefactors, and affords to them while living some measure of the honor due them for such benefactions.



The College of History.

The cut of this noble College of History has frequently appeared in *THE COURIER*. But in order to make this pictorial issue complete, we use this new small picture, which, we think, has never been used in these columns. This is the building now completed. It is built of purest monumental marble, and in its construction no law of architecture is violated. It is the wonder and admiration of all who see it. No finer building for educational purposes stands. The cost was \$176,000. In the very near future multitudes of earnest students will crowd its forty-two bright and attractive rooms.

Distinguished Methodists Inspect the Magnificent College of History.

A large company, including more than sixty of the distinguished Methodists in the city attending the meetings of the General Missionary Committee, on Nov. 18th, accepted an invitation to visit the grounds and buildings of The American University. The day was perfect for such an excursion. Ample bus accommodation was provided over the Loughborough road for the short journey between the Tennyaltown electric line and the beautiful marble College of History, which was the objective point. It was the largest and most representative company of Methodists which has been in the building at one time since its completion. All expressed great surprise at the architectural beauty and finish of the building, which cost \$176,000, and is one of the finest buildings for educational purposes in this country. The forty bright and cheerful rooms were inspected, which are soon to be filled with earnest students pursuing post-graduate work. The entire company

made their way to the roof and caught a glimpse of the outlines of the University grounds and the wonderful landscape, which fills a circumference of nearly two hundred miles.

A halt was made in the great lecture hall, which looks towards the city of Washington. In the absence of Bishop John F. Hurst, the Chancellor of the University (who was detained by an important committee meeting), to whose untiring zeal and mighty faith all things accomplished so far in the University scheme can be traced, Dr. W. L. Davidson, the Acting Secretary of the University, served as master of ceremonies. The audience sang "America," after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. D. H. Moore, of Cincinnati, editor of *The Western Christian Advocate*. Representing the educational interests of the Church, Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., made a brief but telling address. Speaking for the benevolent connectional interests of the Church, Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York City, one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave hearty and enthusiastic approval to the University movement.

On behalf of the Methodist press, Rev. Dr. Charles W. Smith, editor of *The Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, spoke earnest words of approval. The patriotism and Protestantism of the movement were warmly commended by Rev. Dr. William Burt, of Rome, Italy, Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Italy. The love and loyalty of the laymen of Methodism for this movement were voiced in an eloquent tribute given by Gen. J. F. Rusling, of Trenton, N. J. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. J. F. Chaffee, of Minnesota.

This was the first service held in the building since its completion, and will long be remembered by those who were present. The American University is making rapid and substantial progress. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of Rev. Dr. John Peate, of Ohio, who stood beside, and explained, the great reflector, which he ground some time ago and presented to the University. It is the largest in the world.

Give some great gift this year to God. The door of the new century is opening. Let us not carry across the threshold any undischarged obligations to Him who has given us all we have.

School and College.

Plumbing is taught in the Boston Trades School.

Pennsylvania has a new banking and business course.

The class of 1903 at Harvard contains over 500 students.

In the year 1860 Andrew Carnegie gave away \$5,155,000.

"Coods" at the University of Wisconsin wear short skirts.

The proportion of female to male teachers is increasing in England.

The proportion of Latin students in elementary schools has increased.

Class crews and basket-ball teams are being organized at Wellesley.

An astronomical observatory is to be built for the University of Maine.

Bowdoin's entering class of seventy is the largest in the history of the college.

Eight thousand children in Philadelphia cannot find room in the public schools.

Yale's divinity school has a decreased attendance, due to the raising of the standard.

The National Association of Collegiate Alumnae will make an exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Work has been commenced on Robinson Hall, the new scientific school of Tufts College.

Edward Tuck, of the class of '62, has given \$300,000 to Dartmouth in memory of his father.

Yale shows increases in the entering classes of scientific, academic, and law departments.

Professor Hadley, of Yale, will not relax his public writing on account of his assumption of his new duties.

John D. Rockefeller has just given \$100,000 to Columbia College to endow a chair of psychology.

Louis D. Severance, of New York city, has just given Oberlin College, Ohio, \$50,000, which will be used in fitting up a chemical laboratory.

W. Jones, 1900, who has been elected editor of the *Harvard Monthly*, is a full-blooded Indian and a graduate of Phillips Andover Academy.

A Persian, six Porto Ricans, and a full-blooded native of the Sandwich Islands are among the students that attract especial attention at the University of Michigan.

Harvard University receives a bequest of about \$140,000 by the will of Dr. Calvin Ellis, '46, which has been held in abeyance ever since his death in 1883, and has only recently been probated.

J. D. Rockefeller has given \$7,426,000 to the Chicago University. This includes a gift of about \$4,500,000 made at the beginning of this year. May God raise up such a noble and generous friend for the American University.

James M. Munyon, of Philadelphia, is to build, equip, and endow, at a cost of \$2,000,000, an industrial school in that city for native-born American girls. The institution is to be located on high ground overlooking Fairmount Park.

H. M. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, has given \$12,000 to found the chair of medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of the Western Reserve University. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Maher have given \$12,000 to the university for immediate use in the purchase of books for its library.

In only nine States of the Union does the reading of the Bible as a part of school exercises rest on a legal basis, plainly written in the State constitution or in the school law. These States are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and North and South Dakota.

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Vice-Chancellor, BISHOP CHARLES C. McCABE.

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A FEW LETTERS FROM LEAGUE PRESIDENTS:

William H. Abbott, Baltimore, Md. I heartily endorse this movement and I will do all in my power to advance the cause of the Epworth League of Baltimore.

Jan. Beah, Washington, W. Va. I'll bring the matter before our league at next business meeting and distribute the blank subscription certificates.

Maude G. Benedict, Canton, Penn. I am very much interested. Will bring it before our cabinet.

C. L. Berry, President, Mayville, Mich. I wish to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the move which you represent and wish you success.

Miss Sadie Dunkley, Good Hart, Mich. I think the building of this college a grand and noble work and my prayer is with you.

George H. Richardson, Dudley, Pa. Kindly accept our contributions and best wishes for the success of the University. Please send the certificates, as per agreement.

Enor H. Ridley, President, Newark, N. Y. I wish you all success, and hope to send you more money in the future.

Miss Lula Trimble, Natrona, Pa. We think the movement is certainly one of great importance, and would like very much to assist in this work.

S. M. Beale, Stoughton, Mass. The enterprise is one of the grand possibilities, and the young people should all become its supporters and friends. Will do what I can.

W. Orville Allen, Salisbury, Mass. The erection of the Epworth College of Literature of The American University by the small gifts of thousands is an enterprise worthy the sound sense, youthful zeal and philanthropic heart of Methodist youth. Let us do our part and God will surely bless.

Horace J. Betty, Lebanon, Tenn. We want to do something to help in that great building. I write my good wishes with the other members of the league for The American University. I hope the plans for endowment will succeed.

E. H. Burton, Bartonville, Md. To say that I am in sympathy with the movement is only my duty as a loyal Methodist Leaguer. I am ready to give my efforts in its behalf.

Edgar Ervin, Ashton, Md. I heartily endorse the movement. We are all very much in favor of it, and will be proud to help in so good a work.

J. W. Ferguson, Dennison, Ohio. We as a chapter approve the plan. Surely no Epworth Leaguer should lose this opportunity to help erect the Epworth College of Literature, which will stand as long as the Nation stands.

F. Frulson, Prescott, Wis. Our league chapter acknowledges the receipt of your letter and subscription certificate blanks. We think it a good movement and will do what we can to push the work along.

Frank R. Herrington, Perh Amboy, N. J. In reply to your communication relative to subscription certificates would say that Fletcher Chapter, No. 15058, has decided to do whatever they can to have the certificates filled out and forwarded to you.

Edward Monroe, Baltimore, Md. The W. S. Jackson Chapter heartily endorses this movement. We think this laudable object should receive both the moral and financial support of every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as every member of the Epworth League.

W. F. Roberts, Grange, Mich. The plan for the Leaguers in the erection of an Epworth College of Literature was a noble conception of the part of those connected with The American University, and I hope its realization will be one of the achievements of the early future.

J. B. Clements, Malta, Ohio. I will do all I can to persuade our young Methodists to push vigorously along The American University, and thus to more firmly establish the Kingdom of God. I earnestly say "Amen" to what has been said by the leaders of the Church and the head of our Government.

C. H. Ehrman, Terre Haute, Ind. I am very much interested in the University; in fact, watch with interest its growth for a number of years, and will do all I possibly can. We have a strong and active league. I really consider it a great privilege to assist.

James A. Fergie, Buenavista, Pa. I am in hearty sympathy with your movement and I must add my hearty approval as a member of such an army of co-workers for God as the Epworth Leaguers at the present day. At present I am a member of Bell Chapel Chapter and I will assist our president to the best of my ability so that she may meet with success.

Rev. J. Howard Hand, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Epworth Foundation of the American University is a credit to heart and head of Methodism and of the Epworth League. When a cause builds its house on a firm fixedness, and our cause is still building foundations and not monuments. I spoke to our president and he will write to you assuring our co-operation. Chapter 4050 will be represented in this grand idea.

W. W. Hiney, Newcastle, Cal. I heartily approve of the plan, and just as soon as I can get a representative number will send it in. We are a live league, have been blessed spiritually, and have much to be thankful for, from a temporal standpoint; trees all in bloom and a fruitful year promised.

George M. Hamilton, Pitts, Penn. I desire to heartily endorse your great and noble work in The American University. I shall bring all your last communications before my cabinet and will let you know their wishes together with the action of our league. I feel sure they will all take an interest in this great enterprise, and nothing would please me better.

T. W. Haven, Roaring Creek, Penn. It seems certainly a praiseworthy plan for the young men and young women of Methodism to give their might and mite to the building and endowing of the Epworth College of Literature of The American University at the dawn of the twentieth century.

Daisy Jackson, Benning, D. C. The subscription books were presented to each captain, and the members of each company will be appointed on Tuesday night evening, and we'll send you some money as soon as possible. This is the agreement we made last night at the meeting. Every one seemed to be interested with what you sent us.

Mr. Phil. E. Parrott, Kansas City, Mo. I am glad to be able to report that after a full discussion all the members were hearty in favor of the University. Think it over and write the authorities of the University that you are planning to do it.

L. B. Ack... I fully expect it may lead and members a will be... Thank you... Gray... can.

Wm. F. B... We assure and earnest trying to I worth Leaguers this active success.

W. M. F... In reply enclosed University. I an interest University certificates them to of favorably.

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A RINGING CALL TO THE LOVAL
METHODISTS OF THE LAND.
Dr. Berlioz's Presentation of the GAZ.

The Only Issue in Progress, Agreeable, and
Vigorous Work on the part of every Member
of the Methodist Church in this Land.

It will mean to you that the paper is
to be read to you, and that it is to be
written by you. It will mean to you that
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Looking Forward

A SHORT STORY SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN THIRTY YEARS AGO, OR IN 1870.

It was the Office Press.
A startling disclosure.
It was the Office Press.
A startling disclosure.

Look Up!

Washington office of the Family Press for every
week, one of the best of the kind, and by
the name of the Office Press.
A startling disclosure.

It was the Office Press.
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A startling disclosure.

How to Kill Your Epworth League

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EPWORTH COLLEGE OF LITERATURE
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BISHOP CADE SPEAKS

The Methodist Church in America is the
largest of the kind in the world.
The Methodist Church in America is the
largest of the kind in the world.

MULE BLASTS FROM THE FRONT

Short, sharp retorts concerning the
American University Movement.
Short, sharp retorts concerning the
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THE CHURCH IN AMERICA

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WASHINGTON DIST. EPWORTH LEAGUE

Plays the Best Epworth League in the
District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1900.
The Epworth League of the
District of Columbia.

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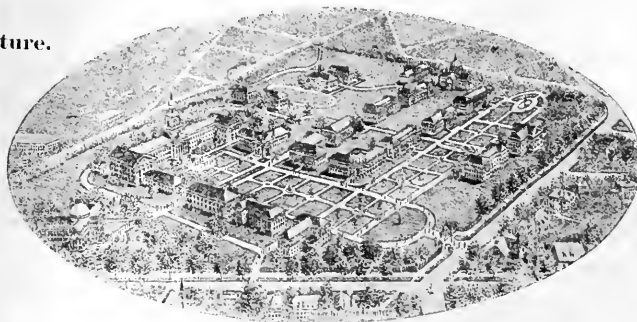
American University is a Protestant post-graduate institution planted in the Capital—the nation's heart—where our civil and political life centers—to take advantage of the rich scientific collections and libraries in which the Government has already invested \$10,000,000, and to keep American scholars desiring to pursue original investigation on this side of the ocean. Twenty-three marble and granite buildings are contemplated, and \$10,000,000 will be invested in buildings and endowments. One building, the Hall of History, is completed. The present assets of the University are \$2,700,000. According to the

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SITE OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.
Plan of Campus and Buildings.

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Address all communications to UNIVERSITY SECRETARY, 1419 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Faculty and to those who have indicated their interest by special request.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE COURSE

There is a new course in Epworth League of the Epworth League of America.

REINVEST YOURSelves IN THE FRONT

Thank God for the Epworth League. It has made it possible for you to make up the losses of the Epworth League.

THE CHURCH SHOULD BE THE HIGHEST AND THE BEST

Do not let us see you in your old, out-of-date clothes and you will be all right.

IF YOU CAN'T GET A GOOD JOB, YOU CAN'T GET A GOOD WIFE

It is to be hoped that you will find the means of your own success.

THE GREAT-NEED OF A LAWYER

If you read any of the Epworth League literature, you will find the need of a lawyer.

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO GET A GOOD JOB?

It is to be hoped that you will find the means of your own success.

HOW TO GET A GOOD JOB

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OWARD, CHRISTIAN OUTLIER, MARCHING TO THE FRONT

With the aid of Jesus going on before, the cry of the march leads against the line, forward to battle, are the banners.

THE PLAN IN BRIEF

The plan of the Epworth League of America is to have a course in Epworth League.

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Depositing of American Protestants

By J. MURKIN, President, American Protestant Union. The depositing of American Protestants is a matter of great importance.

Sample Certificate of Award

This certificate is awarded to the Epworth League of America for its work in the year 1913.

Grading Returns Needed Early

The Epworth League of America is now grading the returns for the year 1913.

A Practical Idea

It is suggested that you make a practical idea of the Epworth League of America.

Epworth League is All Right

The Epworth League of America is all right and is doing a great work for the world.

To Send at Least One Dollar Each

We ask you to send at least one dollar each to the Epworth League of America.

A Perpetual Memorial to the League

We propose to erect a perpetual memorial to the Epworth League of America.

Epworth League of America

The Epworth League of America is a great organization that is doing a great work for the world.

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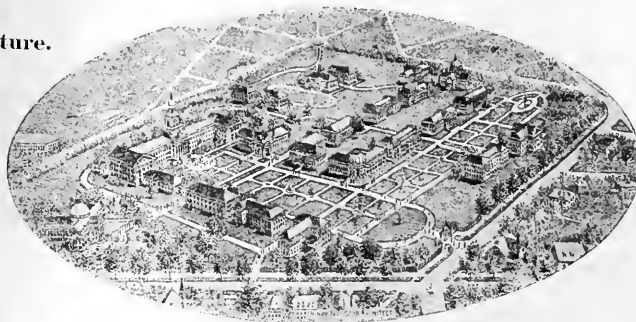
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A RINGING CALL TO DUTY!

The Epworthians of the Nation—To Build the Epworth College of Literature of the American University.

Unanimous Action of the National Board.
Whereas, This Board of Control learns with genuine satisfaction of the measures taken by the founding of a great national University [The American University] in the city of Washington, D. C., under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and,

Resolved, That we, the Board of Control, representing the young people of Methodist, and recognizing the close relation between the Epworth League and The American University, whose object is the higher education of the youth of our land, gladly unite in the endorsement of the Bishops, and commend this national educational enterprise to the Epworth League of our Church.

THE CABINET AND BOARD OF CONTROL TO YOUR LEAGUE:

RISBOP W. K. MINDE, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE. A cause worthy the thank offering of our Christian young people.

JOSEPH F. BERRY, D. D., EDITOR OF THE EPWORTH HERALD. The American University will rise. Its growth may be measured thus: more than one of the promoters wish, but its ultimate success predestinated. I am exceedingly glad that the Epworth League has received such a cordial endorsement from the Board of Control.

REV. J. W. BENNETT, PASTOR, LEWIS, MISSOURI. I trust that every Leaguer in our world will be thankful to you for the call.

REV. S. A. MORSE, D. D., DENVER, N. Y. I think it would be a worthy thing for the Epworth League to do to have a hand in the establishment of this great institution. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

REV. H. R. ALBROOK, D. D., PH. D., Mc. VENEUS, IOWA. This American University is one of the happy consequences of the new day in our country. Its highest laws according to their duty will honor God, fortify the church and profit the world.

REV. WM. J. RAYNE, D. D., PH. D., DENVER, N. Y. I am glad to see that the American University is being established in the city of Washington. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

JOHN W. E. BOWEN, D. D., GIBSON, TENNESSEE. The Board of Control has in every degree its own thing to thank you for. The Epworth League of the Church, which has the largest educational movement of our day in this country.

REV. STANLEY OLIN ROYAL, D. D., DENVER, IOWA. I am glad to see that the American University is being established in the city of Washington. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

REV. FRANK FRANK, DENVER, IOWA. The Epworth League will have the opportunity of its existence if it fails to identify itself with the creation and perfection of this mighty institution of learning. I therefore, highly endorse, and commend to every Epworth League the proposition put up by the Board of Control.

J. A. PATEN, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL. I hope the gifts of the members of the Epworth League will be in proportion to the call announced by the Board of Control to build the Epworth College of Literature and the Epworth Library.

MR. WM. L. WOODCOCK, OF ALBANY, PA. I considered, therefore, the project of the great hosts of Epworthians and looked for their liberal patronage.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, PRESIDENT THE SECURITY BANK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. The building and endowment of the Epworth College of Literature will be a lasting honor to the church and ought to attract to itself the students of our day.

REV. ELLIS S. OSBORN, D. D., NEW YORK. Every Epworth League will be moved by the possibility of having a share in the accomplishment of that which is one of the shining glories of all American and Protestant educational achievement in our country.

REV. WILLIAM ROENEKE, D. D., DELAWARE, IOWA. I have no good words with the other members of the Board of Control for the American University, and especially for the Epworth College of Literature.

REV. J. W. VAN CLEVE, EAST NEW YORK, IOWA. This noble school is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

REV. F. L. NAGLER, D. D., MINNAPOLIS, IOWA. A building which is the Epworth College of Literature, erected by the Epworth League, would be a noble monument for youth, much more in time to come.

REV. WILBUR P. THIERKEL, D. D., CHICAGO, ILL. I am glad to see my personal endorsement of the enterprise and to commend it to the generous support of the young people of our American Methodist Church.

REV. WM. D. PARR, D. D., FORT WARRICK, IOWA. The American University is the crowning glory of our Church—you will be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

F. D. FULLER, TOPEKA, KANSAS. I cannot see why any Epworth League should not make some contribution toward the construction of this great undertaking. They may have better time to make to push forward this effort, and the completion of this undertaking will be of lasting honor to our sects and every young person who participates in it.

F. W. TUNNELL, DENVER, IOWA. The money so far raised in the American University shows its success. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

A. B. SCHROETER, CLEVELAND, IOWA. The Epworth College of Literature commands the admiration and support of every Epworthian. As a member of The American University, honored with the name it is as it will only be honor to the League if the necessary funds for building and maintaining it should be abundantly so through the generosity of the Leaguers. Let it be so. The Epworth College of Literature and press it to success on the tidal wave.

ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D., UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. If the League stands for anything it stands for the Highest Type of Christian culture. Schools and the means of education have always been recognized by our Church. It is thus to be the most important thing in the world for every Leaguer, for every Methodist, to rally to the support of this splendid undertaking.

L. J. NORTON, SANTA CALIFORNIA. Our great Epworth League will make itself in providing such a building, and making possible the carrying out of your plan. I trust the Church will help it with itself and early provide the necessary funds.

REV. EDMUND M. MILLS, D. D., NEW YORK. I hope the Epworth League will lend itself and endorse Epworth Hall before the close of this Twentieth Century. Thank you for the call.

REV. H. B. JORDAN, D. D., SANTA FE, SANTA CALIFORNIA. I am glad that the great Epworth League is to have a fitting recognition, not only in the beautiful building of the Epworth College of Literature, but also in the privilege of contribution. I trust that the League will honor itself in its loyalty to this enterprise.

CHARLES R. MAOGE, BOSTON, MASS. The Epworth League, whose members are men to be the leaders of our business, will have cause to rejoice in whatever they may be able to do in carrying to a successful issue this great project.

BORLEY K. BOBBER, NEW YORK, IOWA. There is no work planned by the Twentieth Century Fund more constructive to the young Methodist Church than the higher education of our people for which this American University—the building and endowment of the Epworth College of Literature. Such a noble accomplishment will be a lasting honor to the League.

REV. M. M. ALSTON, PRESIDENT, DENVER IN ATLANTA GEORGIA. I trust every member of the Epworth League will be glad to see the American University. It would be a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

R. L. PAINE, M. D., LANSING, MICHIGAN. The effort now being made to interest our Leaguers in building the Epworth College of Literature, that shall be such an important part of the University, should be encouraged and aided by every local member.

Would be a blessing to the League.
REV. W. H. BULLOCK, DENVER, IOWA. I am glad to see that the American University is being established in the city of Washington. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

The Greatest Movement of Methodism.
REV. W. H. BULLOCK, DENVER, IOWA. I am glad to see that the American University is being established in the city of Washington. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

It is a Great Thing for Young Men and Women.
REV. J. P. HALL, DENVER, IOWA. I am glad to see that the American University is being established in the city of Washington. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

It is the Pride of Methodism.
REV. J. P. HALL, DENVER, IOWA. I am glad to see that the American University is being established in the city of Washington. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

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REV. J. P. HALL, DENVER, IOWA. I am glad to see that the American University is being established in the city of Washington. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning of this beneficent and noble enterprise.

With Us and Pray for Success.
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The University a Magnificent Contribution.
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Each Member Should Take His Offer.
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Will Support the Movement.
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No Doubt of Ultimate Success.
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The Movement Should be a Great Success.
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They Should Build and Endow the College.
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Will Promote the Enterprise.
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A Noble Sacrifice to be Made.
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The Young People Will Surely Respond.
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A Magnificent 25th Century Movement.
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Will be the Greatest Educational Movement.
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To Make a Thriving University.
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Will be a Blessing to the League.
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A Full Provision from God.
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Every Leaguer Should Contribute.
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A Most Magnificent Enterprise.
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Should be the Crowning Glory of Methodism.
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The Right Way for the Young People.
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Young People Should Build.
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Devoted to the Interests of The American University and Higher Education.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1900.

No. 3.

Published Quarterly. Office, 1419 F Street N.W.

Subscription Price, Twenty-five Cents a Year.

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Hon. Willis George Emerson, of Wyoming, two weeks ago, gave \$5,000 to the Ohio College of Government. His friends in Wyoming, hearing of it, found a little fault with him that the gift had not been made in the name of Wyoming, whereupon he immediately subscribed an additional \$5,000 towards the Wyoming College of Mineralogy. This is a splendid start on a new building in which will be housed an important department of instruction; and the inspiration of this gift will doubtless mean many additional subscriptions in the future from Wyoming. All of the contemplated State buildings are now receiving generous donations. The Illinois College of Languages, the Ohio Hall of Government, and the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration head the list.

About the Picture.

To our loyal friends who are following our career with loving interest, these words will seem trite; but this paper will fall into the hands of many unacquainted with our history and high aims. Here they are, in a few sentences. The American Uni-

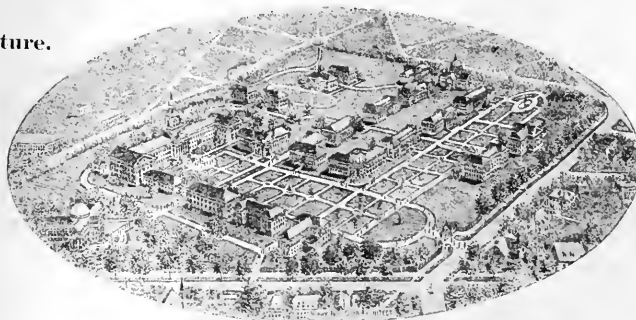
versity is a Protestant post-graduate institution planted in the Capital—the nation's heart—where our civil and political life centers—to take advantage of the rich scientific collections and libraries in which the Government has already invested \$10,000,000, and to keep American scholars desiring to pursue original investigation on this side of the ocean. Twenty-three marble and granite buildings are contemplated, and \$10,000,000 will be invested in buildings and endowments. One building, the Hall of History, is completed. The present assets of the University are \$2,700,000. According to the

charter, three-fourths of the Board of Trustees must forever be Methodists. The rest are divided among other Protestant denominations. Plans are completed for five other buildings, and the opening year of the New Century will see some of them commenced. Methodism is committed to it and will not retreat.

A Suggestion.

Why cannot our national holiday be utilized in a sensible and pleasant way in the interest of The American University? We are talking six months ahead of time, but think it over and see if it does not meet your approval, and if you cannot at once begin laying your plans?

The American University stands for patriotism. Americanism, and the flag. Why would it not be possible to arrange for a patriotic festival or lawn fete in multitudes of our churches in the interest of the University? It could be made a pleasant time socially, and, in the aggregate, large receipts might come to the Uni-



SITE OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.
Plan of Campus and Buildings.

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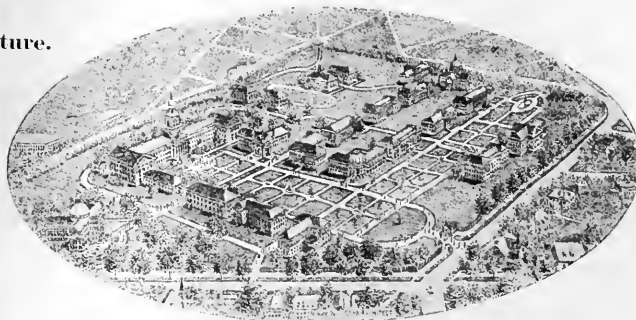
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Why the American University?

REV. B. F. BEAZELL, D. D.

I. Because it is needed. Variety in the institutions, as well as in the appliances of education, is desirable. Lowell declared that the opening of the first grammar school was the opening of the first trench against monopoly in Church and State. The opening of this institution upon its plane of high purpose will be an announcement that the Old World monopoly of the best opportunities for study and scholarship is at an end. Why American pigiron, and not American education, of the first quality?

II. It will help all other schools. It will receive only such products as are passed on from other establishments. And every lower thing leans on something higher. That is probably an Emersonism, but true, as the pull of gravity. The foothill complained that the mountain peak overshadowed it. "Possibly, but reflect a moment, little friend; I gather the mists and weave the clouds that give life to you and the lesser hills. In truth, I create your climate." Without our higher and highest schools, how soon would the throb of expectant life die out of the lower! We must avoid the dead level of uniformity. As to the sinews of war. Said a thoughtful liberal giver the other day: "Large and repeated askings mean enlarged givings." Millions for enjoyment and luxury, thousands for beneficence, is our present practice. We can surely reverse this order by boldly and authoritatively pressing the claims of the Master's work. In the kingdom of dollars, as of grace, he that asketh receiveth.

III. Assuming that it is needed, the Federal capital is unquestionably the place for it. There, rivalries are lushed. No other city belongs to the whole people. The site chosen seems to be faultless. Washington planned for such an institution as a nursery of patriotism, and that our students might be exempt from the temptations of European university life. The latter reason is, perhaps, not so potent to-day. The nations are learning to recognize one another as members of a common family. Men run to and fro, seeking variety in education, as in other acquisitions of life. The supreme thing is to put the very best article upon the market at the spot where no one can fail to find it. The eyes of continents and of islands are just now turned toward this nation, and the focal point is its capital. We are assuming control of ten or twelve millions of the inhabitants

of the tropics as a trust for civilization. Year by year increasing hundreds of these will come to us for instruction. In this city, which will in the next generation be the political metropolis of the world, there are libraries and museums, rich stores of art, science and discovery, which the Government has been accumulating for a hundred years. All of these, without money and without price, are a part of the University's equipment, and are just the mines of wealth in which the student loves to burrow. At a nation's capital, too, social, religious, and political interests become subjects of special study. Romanism, always alert and aggressive, has already planted there a university of the highest grade, and of course representing her own political and religious tenets. As her island sons and daughters come to receive their first impressions of American life, "Mother Church" is ready to receive them. What is Protestantism prepared to do? Nothing!

IV. I have aimed to speak in moderation. From these facts, does it not follow, as the day the night, that an interdenominational institution of the highest type is needed at our nation's capital, as a representative of the purest stamp of American Protestantism? This great school ought to open within twelve months. Students by the hundred are knocking for admission now. State buildings are certain to come. But at once, in ample sums, endowments! The two Episcopal Methodisms are providentially pushed into leadership in this patriotic, religious work. Let them move forward! Eight or ten years are enough to have spent in preliminaries. What wonder that the dauntless Hurst is consumed with zeal, that the magnetic McCabe is insistent! No hoher, no more urgent responsibility is upon us as a Church. Of course there will be objections. Objectors we have always with us. But the hour is propitious. This is an age on ages telling.

BLAIRSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

To all who visit Washington City we give a cordial invitation to call at the University offices, 1419 F street northwest. We shall give you royal welcome. Please don't all come at once. Should you desire to visit the University grounds, we shall be glad to accompany you. The visit will be an inspiration, and convictions will be born which will make you a loyal friend to the enterprise.

The Woman's Guild of The American University.

This is a new movement which promises much for the University. The plan includes a thorough organization of earnest women in all parts of the country to secure women's gifts for a fund to build the Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion in the University plant. Many of the best women of the Church are already enrolled in its membership, and when women undertake to push a project it is certain to succeed. The following appended letter has just been issued by the earnest president of the Guild, and it is certain to meet with a hearty response in all sections of the country:

AN OPEN LETTER FROM THE WOMAN'S GUILD OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

The Woman's Guild of The American University proposes to enlist the womanhood of America in one of the noblest enterprises for a higher Christian culture that ever presented itself to her zeal and consecration.

Methodism, though the youngest force in Protestantism, has already justified its leadership, which it shall maintain only so long as its spirit is aggressive and timely. It saved eighteenth century Christianity from secularism and moral laxity; it is, with others, arousing the whole Church to its duty toward the twentieth century, in saving it from agnostic tendencies and beliefs without foundation.

The Church must fulfill its mission to be the leader of thought and the new education. The need of a university for post-graduate work, where young men and women may pursue the highest lines of investigation without the disadvantages of foreign residence and rationalistic influences, has long been felt by the best and noblest workers.

This ambition has begun to be realized in the incorporation of The American University—the purchase of a magnificent tract of land in the suburbs of Washington city and the erection of one building—the College of History. That this University may reach its ideal, the influence and labor of Protestant womanhood should be enlisted in its behalf.

Womanhood has always been a prominent factor in the work for the betterment of mankind. Especially has the work of education appealed to woman's heart and judgment, standing guardian over the states of childhood and adolescence. The full significance of the duty of the Church toward the education of young manhood and womanhood makes this appeal most timely and serious.

Much earnest thought and effort have been bestowed to accomplish what has already been done. But that the new century may open with a splendidly equipped institution for the highest education at the capital of the nation and under the direction of a strong Christian administration, the Trustees call upon the intelligent womanhood of America to organize under the Woman's Guild, which proposes—

First.—To collate woman's gifts to the University into a general fund to build a College of Comparative Religion called The Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion.

Second.—To form Woman's Guilds in every State and section of the country, and to enlist the united efforts, gifts, and prayers of American womanhood to make this institution what the founder, inspired by the highest and purest motives, has planned. The general introduction of this Guild will give each church and hamlet the privilege of having a stone in this building.

Third.—Any person or Local or State Guild contributing \$100,000 shall be entitled to name a chair perpetual in The Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion.

Any person or Local or State Guild contributing \$25,000 shall be entitled to enroll a name on a tablet in said College as a part of the building.

Any person or Local or State Guild contributing \$10,000 shall be entitled to name a perpetual studentship in said College.

Any person contributing \$1,000 shall be an honorary Vice-President of the Woman's Guild of The American University; \$500 a charter member of the same; \$100 a life member of the same; \$5 shall be the annual membership dues of the said Woman's Guild.

We make our appeal to all friends of higher Christian education, to every earnest believer in the mission of the Church, and to every zealous lover of Protestant America.

Never before has such a call come to the Christian Church as that which here summons its energies and treasure in consecration to the noble work of building a College of Comparative Religion and its endowment as one of the Departments of The American University. Of all the gifts of the Church to the Twentieth-Century Thank Offering, the gift of a College, endowed and set apart exclusively for the study of "Comparative Religion," with a staff of professors and assistants as a fully equipped College, is without precedent; it is pregnant with great possibilities for the establishment of a pure Christian faith the world over, a lever to all denominational missionary work, the grounding of the faith of the gospel on unquestionable foundations.

This is the Church's opportunity for the preoccupation of the National Capital with this Christian Institution, sending forth into the various avenues of scholarship men and women established in the Christian faith and fortified by comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the religions of the world.

Never has such an opportunity offered itself. Shall not Protestantism and Patriotism of the land unite to carry on to assured success this center of loyalty and of light?

Especially to Christian womanhood, who can feel the significance of the situation and her high duty before God, this appeal comes as again the voice of the angel of the annunciation, proclaiming a new advent to the world. Let American womanhood respond: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord!"

The undersigned will cheerfully respond to inquiries, and solicits correspondence relative to Benefactions, Endowments, or the forming of Guilds in the interest of the College of Comparative Religion of The American University.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. HARTSOCK,

Pres't of Woman's Guild of The American University,

1119 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rev. John A. Gutteridge, D.D., has become the financial agent of The American University. For twenty-four years he has been a prominent member of the Newark Conference of The Methodist Episcopal Church. He was for four years corresponding secretary of the Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society of the Newark Conference, during which time he raised nearly \$50,000 for the veteran ministers of the Conference. For the past three years he has been financial secretary of the Syracuse University, in which field he achieved great success.

Dr. Gutteridge has a wide acquaintance throughout the entire country. His faith in the success of The American University is deeply grounded. He is in the prime of life, and with his knowledge of men, coupled with his indomitable industry, he is certain to be a valuable addition to the staff of University helpers.

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1419 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Any one desiring to contribute to the funds of The University may send directly to The American University, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

HON. W. L. Woodcock and Mr. L. T. Yoder have been constituted Founders in the Epworth College of Literature by the subscription of \$1,000 each.

THE TRUSTEES OF The American University hold their semi-annual meeting at the University offices in Washington, at 10 A. M., Tuesday, December 11th.

THERE IS SOON to come into the possession of The American University \$15,000 from the Willard Ives' Estate, left for the use of the Ives' Seminary, at Antwerp, New York, during its continuance as a school.

RECENTLY A splendid gift of \$25,000 was made to The American University for the Illinois College of Languages; an additional \$100,000 is also assured. This building will certainly be commenced in the near future.

WE SEEK to make the COURIER self-sustaining, without crowding its columns with advertisements. The subscription price is twenty-five cents a year. Let us have your subscription, that the policy of the paper may be maintained.

ENTHUSIASTIC AND successful meetings in the interests of the University have been held recently by the Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson, at London, New Philadelphia, Akron, and Ironton, all in Ohio. The people listen gladly to the story of the rise and growth of the University, and are most generous in their contributions. Many other meetings have been arranged for in Ohio and Pennsylvania during the winter.

MANY GENEROUS subscriptions, which have been made to the State buildings in annual payments, fall due January 1st; some July 1st. Many of them have been promptly paid. Some of our friends are a trifle neglectful, and our work is thus hindered. Please look the matter up and be prompt in your payments. Notices are sent to all subscribers. Better not put it aside for another day; you are apt to forget it.

ANNUITIES ARE frequently left to The American University by those who can hardly afford to part with their money while living, and yet who have a desire to help the University. A liberal rate of interest can be paid. This method of investment brings a fair and certain income to those well advanced in years; it lessens the possibility of litigation, and puts money where it will do great good for God and humanity for many years to come. Some was received in this way during the past year.

MANY CHAPTERS in New Jersey Conference are taking an active interest in the Epworth Foundation, and are organizing for a thorough canvass. Where the project has been presented pastors and league officers have promised co-operation with the University authorities. The winter months will show handsome results, while the young people will be broader-minded men and women because of the widening of their horizon gained by the presentation of facts leading to the founding of the University and the growth of the great and far-reaching enterprise.

MANY OF THE Annual Conferences have during the year passed fine resolutions endorsing the work of The American University, and caused the same to be spread upon their journals. This is recognition which the hard-working projectors richly deserve.

Lingering prejudice is being dissipated, and everywhere ministers and laymen are coming to understand that The American University will be the crown to our educational system. The character of its high work along post-graduate lines exclusively constitutes it a unique institution in our Methodism, and leaves neither room nor reason for jealousy.

THE COURIER has no politics to which it feels justified in giving public expression. We shall certainly be pardoned, however, for expressing gratification that one of our honored and valued trustees, President William McKinley, has been re-elected for a second term. He is one of the few Presidents who have taken an active interest in higher education. We shall perpetuate his name and work in the Nation's Capital by the endowment of the McKinley Foundation in connection with the Ohio College of Government. It will be accomplished in the next two years by his loyal friends, who are vying with each other to do him this honor.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Church, at its recent session, approved the Trustees of The American University and made no change whatever in its former action concerning this institution. The University and its work were freely and fully discussed by some of the committees. Bits of personal gossip occasionally found their way into the public press, which were in some instances construed as the official action of the General Conference. The University had many loyal friends on the floor of the Conference, ever alert to champion its best interests. There has never been any disposition on the part of the Board of Trustees to violate the compact between the General Conference and the University. There is a settled conviction that it would be unwise to open work in the University until five million dollars have been secured for buildings and endowments above the purchase price of the property. More than half that amount is now in sight. When work is opened there must be sufficient productive endowment to meet promptly the salaries of all professors employed, without special appeal to the churches in this behalf. The necessity, however, is apparent for the speedy opening of the University. Already more than fifteen hundred applications are on file in the office from

students in all parts of the world desiring post graduate work in this University. And if the work were actually commenced, subscriptions could be more readily procured to complete this great enterprise as originally projected. If our loyal friends will just now put forth their best efforts, long before the quadremium is ended, the demands of the General Conference will have been met and work will actually have been commenced.

Something Being Done.

"Washington is rapidly becoming the center of Catholicism in America," says William E. Curtiss. "The apostolic legation is located here. In addition to the ancient Jesuit university, which was established at Georgetown during colonial days, we have now what is known as the Catholic University of America, a more extensive and wealthy institution, whose faculty represents the liberal element in the Church. A year ago an enormous monastery of the Order of St. Francis was occupied by several hundred monks and is now the headquarters of the greatest foreign missionary agency of the Catholic Church—the Franciscan Brotherhood. All their missionary work for the continents of America, Asia, and Africa is directed from here. The monastery, one of the most imposing ecclesiastical edifices in this nation and which cost over \$100,000, is situated a mile or two beyond the Catholic University, near the Soldiers' Home. There is a good deal of mystery about the institution, which gives it additional interest. The monks are seldom seen, except when they come or go through the little village of Brookland, which is their railway station."

Six great buildings of the University are now completed, and work is being pushed with vigor. More than one million dollars have been secured during the year. Archbishop Keene, by appointment of the Pope, at the request of the Catholic clergy of America, has toured the country and has had a large share in gathering this money. Each new year witnesses wonderful gains. Is Protestantism asleep? Is she contented to allow the rich educational advantages of our Capital to be used almost exclusively by the Roman Catholic Church? Answer the question by a gift, that the faith of our Fathers may be preserved.

The Epworth League and the American University.

REV. ALBERT OSBORN, B. D.

In August, 1891, Bishop Hurst wrote and published his appeal to the Protestant public in general, and to the Methodist public in particular, for \$10,000,000 to build and endow The American University. In this undertaking he asks the Epworth League to take a part, and to have as its aim the raising of an Epworth Fund of not less than \$500,000 with which to build an Epworth College and endow an Epworth Professorship and Epworth Scholarships.

To this appeal have come many responses in the sympathetic words of individuals, the approving action of various bodies of Methodism, and the beginning of contributions; and from the Epworth League the response has been in its full proportion of sympathetic endorsement and gifts. Here and there, however, have appeared in various forms indications that by some who are friends both to the League and to the University it is questioned whether the League as such should enter into this work; and it is to help in putting this question in its proper light that these lines are written.

The wisdom or unwisdom of this great work set before the League depends upon the proper answer to one fundamental question—namely: In the new and unique enterprise projected by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the creation of The American University, should there be special recognition of the part which the young people of the Church take in accomplishing the end in view, or should their part, as in other benevolent and educational work of the Church, be simply and wholly merged in the general movement?

This question resolves itself into two parts: First, which will conduce most largely to the success of the Epworth League as an organization, to have its part in this colossal effort designated as its own, or to have its work simply to be an undiscernible part of the great achievement; and, second, which method of procedure will best serve the success and completion of the gigantic enterprise itself? We direct our attention at present solely to the first of these two questions.

It seems to us that the larger results of benefit to the League will be received by the recognition of the

young people and their effort in a separate fund and in an Epworth College. We name some reasons. To the League it will act as a perpetual stimulus to the best intellectual culture and give to it both an immediate and permanent source of inspiration for the highest spiritual attainments. A spirituality that ignores or omits in its purview the ethical element of an honest and conscientious effort to secure the highest and best instruments and results in the search for truth is a misnomer, and is to be rejected as defective, if not spurious. The ideals of Christian character set before the Epworth League are, as they should be, incentives to mental improvement as a life-long duty and delight.

The Epworth College will be a visible and national monument to the devotion of the League to the highest and best interests of the race, while the Epworth Professorship and the Epworth Scholarships will form through the centuries strong, practical and living bonds of union between the beautiful and vigorous life of the old Epworth home of the Wesleys and the unfolding powers of our American youth.

Such a distinct and signal identification of the League with the establishment and endowment of the University will furnish in large measure just such a lofty and abiding *esprit de corps* as will be found to be an indispensable element for the surest progress and success.

Like all other appeals for benevolence, this one should be kept upon the voluntary basis, and the work of collecting should be carried on in the spirit of sympathy and helpfulness toward any and every other good cause. The American University is the friend and ally of every other good cause, both within and without the Church, and its welcome to the educated youth of America in the years to come will be no warmer and no more genuine than is its good will for the well-being and success of the Epworth League in the present appeal for co-operation. No desire nor purpose exists to put upon our Epworthians the double duty of contributing both as members of the church and as members of the League, but simply that in the general gathering of funds and in their expenditure there be a distinct and helpful recognition of the efforts and needs of our young people.

On the broad and important subject of whether the League should as such enter into all or many of the general and local efforts to raise funds for reli-

gious purposes there can be but one opinion: it should neither be asked nor expected. For this would to a large extent mean a divided, and hence a weakened, church. But upon this particular proposition, so fitting in all its aspects, whether viewed as to its effects upon the League itself, upon the University, upon the Church at large or upon the cause of Christian education, we have no hesitation in affirming it to be good, and only good.

Worthy of Imitation.

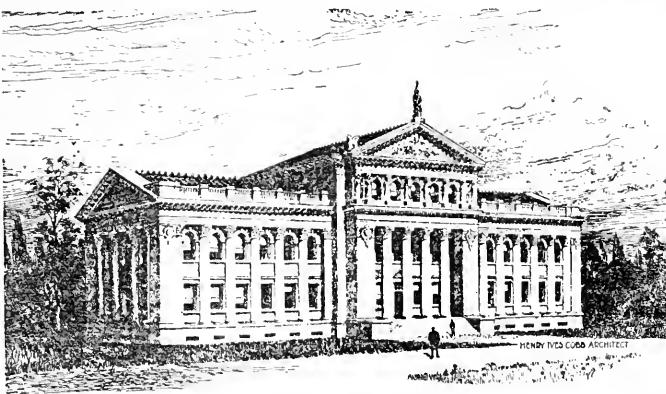
The Washington District Epworth League of the Baltimore Conference has set an example which is worthy of imitation in every presiding elder's district in Methodism. At their Annual Convention,

held recently in the city of Washington, the matter of the Epworth College of Literature of The American University was fully presented. Great enthusiasm was awakened. A few days later the Board of Control decided to make this the one object towards which the members of

the League should give their thought and prayers and generosity during the coming fall and winter. The members of the Board of Control present on that occasion personally pledged \$120. Since then various meetings have been held, committees have been appointed, and in companies of two, as the Apostles once went about their work, selected young people are to personally visit every League in the District to present the cause of The Epworth College of Literature. The battle cry is to be, "At least a dollar from every Epworth Leaguer." The membership in the District is three thousand. The machinery of the campaign has been so carefully adjusted, and the young people have gone into it with such enthusiasm, that success is certain to come. It was a noble thing for the young people to undertake at the home of the University. The influence of such a movement will be wide reaching

and contagious. If the Epworth Leaguers of every district in Methodism would for just a few months devote themselves with the same zeal and carefulness of preparation to this work, the new building could be erected next year. Let this good example be followed everywhere. One strong, steady pull in these closing hours of the dying century will make possible the erection of this splendid memorial to the loyal Epworthians of Methodism in the first year of the new century. The literature needed to effectually push the canvass will be gladly supplied on application to the office of the University, No. 1419 F street N. W., Washington, D. C.

New College Dedicated.



EPWORTH COLLEGE OF LITERATURE.
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

On Nov. 23, with great pomp and ceremony, Trinity College for women, under the control of the Roman Catholic Ch'eh, was dedicated at Washington, D.C. Hundreds of Church dignitaries from all parts of the United States and Europe were present. The eyes of the whole Catholic world were turned toward

the occasion, and every heart was responsive to the high import of the hour. Magnificent music rolled through the high arches. Famous pictures, brought from the Old World at fabulous prices, constitute a part of the endowment of the new building. Chants were sung, incense burned, and the Cardinal sprinkled the walls with holy water dedicating the structure to the high purpose for which it was erected. Our Catholic friends with an eye on the future are massing all their high educational efforts in the National Capital. They are a unit; there is not a murmur of discontent or dissatisfaction. They bring things to pass in an amazing way. Lethargic Protestantism, riven by unreasonable jealousies, never moving in solid phalanx towards any great purpose, may awake some day soon to the fact that the ground has been fully preempted and the city taken.

The Young People and The University.

The presentation of this undertaking to our young people is manifold in good results.

It broadens their horizon, giving views of denominational achievement of which they did not know; of national and Protestant needs, of which they can hardly otherwise learn; of world-wide educational facilities—their adaptations and lack of adaptation to our necessities as American Christians, of which none know who have not studied these matters or heard of them through patriotic Christian scholars.

It deepens love toward God, whose kingdom on earth the University is to strengthen.

It incites to patriotism, for the University is founded to perpetuate our Nation, whose capital city it is in; whose embodiment is before the students—visible in all the noble buildings and institutions which are its habitat; and in the distinguished persons who form the executive, legislative, judicial, and other departments of the Government.

It creates desire for higher education, and stimulates endeavor to acquire it. Those who cannot have these higher advantages become friends of education, and do what they can to make it possible for others to secure it.

Participation in this work, by active co-operation and by gifts of money, identifies our young people with a great enterprise, worthy of their best efforts—because wholly beneficent in its designs, far-reaching in scope, and permanent as the nation itself. They became associated with those who are working unselfishly upon broad foundations for those who will follow them.

This widening view and this interest in large and prospective concerns tends to greater interest in and devotion to local affairs, and gives us men and women better equipped for life—whether within narrow limits or in larger spheres. No other interest will suffer because this is chosen. Many will be enriched and strengthened because this has been taken up.

For every reason, it is well that our youth should hear about, and become affiliated with, The American University.

Should this issue of THE COURIER fall into the hands of one not now an officer in the Epworth League, after reading it kindly hand it to your successor in office.

A Thing of Beauty.

The *Epworth Herald* says:

“A thing of beauty,” is the universal expression of those who have seen the new Epworth League certificate of award prepared by The American University to be given to the contributors to the Epworth foundation. The certificate is one of the finest specimens of illuminated lettering that it has fallen to our lot to see. The delicate and effective combination of colors and the ornate, yet strong, lines in which the whole design has been wrought unite to produce a unique effect. Each letter forms a study and possesses a charm that cannot be described in cold type. Sight alone furnishes the medium proper for the full impression of the singular beauty of this document. The whole is surmounted by a fine engraving of the College of Literature, presenting the front elevation of a building about 200 feet long by 90 in breadth. The structure is to be made of marble, a companion to the College of History, which is already completed. The architecture will be the classic, with a combination of Doric simplicity and strength, enriched by Corinthian ornamentation.”

Forward \$1.00, giving the Chapter number of your League, and the certificate, handsomely engrossed, will be forwarded the next day. Address 1419 F street, Washington, D. C.

Gifts to The Epworth College of Literature.

The following amounts have been received by the treasurer, Washington, D. C., up to date:

Major Daniel M. Page, Joplin, Mo., \$1; W. H. Abbott, Baltimore, Md., \$1; Miss J. L. Palmer Washington, D. C., \$1; W. Ernest Shires, Oakland, Md., \$1; Dudley Epworth League, Dudley, Pa., \$2; Ripley Epworth League, Ripley, W. Va., \$2; William T. Hutson, Hecla, Mont., \$1; Mrs. Louis T. Jones, Hillsdale, N. J., \$1; Miss Allyn Martin, Washington, D. C., \$1; Emily E. Wyman, Verona, N. Y., \$1; Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Adams, Fowlerville, Mich., \$2; Rev. D. W. Howell, Waterbury, Conn., \$1; Rev. Edwin Gardner, Cheswald, Del., \$5; Arch Street Epworth League, Allegheny, Pa., \$54; Jackson Ritter Epworth League, Charleston, W. Va., \$5; George D. Kellogg, Newcastle, Cal., \$1; North Hoosick Epworth League, North Hoosick, N. Y., \$5; Robert Jasper Thornton, New York City, \$1; Mrs. H. T. Bishop, Beverly, N. J., \$1; Lucretia Parker, Sand Hill, O., \$1; Miss Ida M. Ball, Falls Church, Va., \$1; Flushing Epworth League, Flushing, N. Y., \$16; Queen Esther Epworth League, Edwardsport, Ind., \$2; Newark Chapter, Newark, N. Y., \$2; Three Springs Epworth League, Three Springs, Pa., \$3; Rev. Nelson J. Brown, Crosswicks, N. J., \$1; Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus, O., \$2; F. H. Broom, Knoxville, Tenn., \$1; G. L. Heiseman, Doliiver, Iowa, \$1; Cove Forge Epworth League, Cove Forge, Pa., \$5; Edward E. Lash, Farmersburg, Ind., \$1; Wenonah Epworth League, Wenonah, N. J., \$1; Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Dayton, O., \$1; Forest Lake Center Epworth League, Birchardsville, Pa., \$3; Mrs.

Louise Eaton, Des Moines, Iowa, \$1; Rev. A. C. Sirdefield, Melbourne, Fla., \$1; Brownlon Epworth League, Keighley, Kans., \$2; Rev. John Perry Epworth League, Wheatland, Pa., \$5; Mrs. Peter Keeler, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Mrs. Emily S. Jeffs, Hudson, Mass., \$1; Olivet Epworth League, Trappe, Md., \$5; Stroudsburg Epworth League, Stroudsburg, Pa., \$4; Harmony Epworth League, Lincoln, Ill., \$4; Willing Workers Epworth League, Caledonia, O., \$1; E. J. Smith, Joliet, Ill., \$1; Miss Lucy M. Parker, Washington, D. C., \$1; Emporium Epworth League, Emporium, Pa., \$2; Delhi Epworth League, Delhi, Iowa, \$2; Rathbone Epworth League, Rathbone, N. Y., \$1; Alpha Epworth League, Huntington, W. Va., \$6; Mrs. Cora E. Pilcher, Wilmington, O., \$1; —, Arcadia, Wis., \$1; Bay Port Epworth League, Bay Port, Mich., \$3; —, Passaic, N. Y., \$10; Miscellaneous, \$7.50; West Fulton Epworth League, West Fulton, N. Y., \$4; Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Castle Creek, N. Y., \$1; Black Earth Epworth League, Black Earth, Wis., \$5; Federal Epworth League, Federal, Pa., \$2; Nisbet Epworth League, Nisbet, Pa., \$3; Lily Whitney, Cincinnati, O., \$1; St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., \$1; Tecumseh Epworth League, Tecumseh, Neb., \$8; Alequippa Chapter, Alequippa, Pa., \$5; Sayreville Epworth League, Sayreville, N. J., \$3; Rev. C. Lee Gaul, Lebanon, Pa., \$1; Lakewood Epworth League, Lakewood, N. J., \$14; Simpson Epworth League, Prescott, Wis., \$5; Havelock Epworth League, Havelock, Iowa, \$5; Augustus Eisenmeyer, Trenton, Ill., \$1; William G. Waller, St. Paul, Minn., \$1; Shively Chapter, Elmwood, O., \$1; College Street Chapter, Bowling Green, Ky., \$1; Clinton Chapter, Clinton, O., \$1; Corning Chapter, Corning, N. Y., \$1; Dr. N. H. Keyser, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., \$10; T. K. Ewing, Townsville, Pa., \$1; Richville Epworth League, Richville, N. Y., \$1.25; Tiskilwa Epworth League, Tiskilwa, Ill., \$3; Sarah Walthier, Stockholm, N. J., \$1; Portland Epworth League, Portland, Conn., \$2.00; Hartford, Epworth League, Hartford, S. D., \$1; Dauphin Epworth League, Dauphin, Pa., \$5; Melvin Epworth League, Melvin, Ill., \$7; Worth Epworth League, Worth, Ill., \$8; Stockton Epworth League, Stockton, Minn., \$2; —, Long Point, Ill., \$7; Wenonah Epworth League, Wenonah, N. J., \$15; Stockbridge Epworth League, Stockbridge, Mich., \$5; Deadwood Epworth League, Deadwood, S. D., \$3; West York Street Epworth League, Philadelphia, Pa., \$6; Walter A. Vaughan, Lynn, Mass., \$1; Chesterhill Epworth League, Chesterhill, O., \$1; Pleasant Hill Epworth League, Manilla, Ia., \$4; Albert Lea Epworth League, Albert Lea, Minn., \$1.25; Anna B. Curtis, Covode, Pa., \$1; Shepherd Chapter, Ludlowville, N. Y., \$11; Brumfield Epworth League, Boston, Mass., \$20; E. Smithfield Epworth League, East Smithfield, Pa., \$1; Curlew Epworth League, Curlew, Ia., \$3; Fairmont Epworth League, Fairmont, Minn., \$1; Sayreville Epworth League, Sayreville, N. J., \$21; Duncannon Epworth League, Duncannon, Pa., \$1; Havanna Epworth League, Havanna, Kans., \$1; Moberly Epworth League, Moberly, Ind., \$3; —, South Fork, Pa., \$3; Brighton Epworth League, Brighton, O., \$1; Metuchen Epworth League, Metuchen, N. J., \$6.30; Bethesda Epworth League, Middletown, Del., \$10; H. B. Wentz, Galesville, Wis., \$1; Emma F. Willard, South Bend, Ind., \$1; Mrs. Charles Umpleby, Ohlman, Ill., \$1; D. T. Monroe, Kingston, Wis., \$1; Higgins M. E. Church, Fruitvale, Cal., \$1; Salem Epworth League, Zionsville, Ind., \$1; —, Marion Center, Pa., \$1; Barton Epworth League, Utica, Pa., \$3; W. B. Collins, Epworth League, Odou, Ind., \$1; Mrs. Mary Swaiu, Bordentowu, N. J., \$1; Second M. E. Church, Springfield, Ill., \$8; Olin Wesley Hill, New Haven, Conn., \$4; Howard G. Ford, Highwood, Conn., \$1; John Wesley Epworth League, Blooming Grove, Ind., \$7; Seville Epworth League, Seville, O., \$3; —, De Witt, Iowa, \$1; —, Schaghticoke, N. Y., \$16; St. Paul's M. E. Church, Irvington, N. Y., \$9; Simpson Epworth League, Prescott, Wis., \$5; Elberon Epworth League, Elberon, N. J., \$8; St. Paul Epworth League, Delaware, O., \$8; Sallie A. Green, New Salem, Ind., \$1; Gosport Epworth League, Gosport, Ind., \$5; Rev. Eugene Robinson, Ashland, N. Y., \$1; St. Paul's M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., \$6; Stroudsburg Epworth League, Stroudsburg, Pa., \$1; —, Middletown, O., \$5; —, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Miscellaneous, \$17.50.

Atglen, Pa., \$1; Dover, N. J., \$5; Highwood, Conn., \$9; West York Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., \$4; Highwood, Conn., \$5; Wheatland, Pa., \$1; Dunmore, Pa., \$5; McConnellsville, N. Y., \$7; Millersburg, Pa., \$10; Third Street

Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus, O., \$4; South Fork, Pa., \$13; Vandergriff, Pa., \$5; Utica, N. Y., \$1; Ontario, O., \$5; Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., \$5; University Park, Oreg., \$5; Rev. G. Sharpe, Chateaugay, N. Y., \$10; H. L. Lee (literature), Alcot, S. C., 25 cents; Rev. T. J. Snodgrass, River Falls, Wis., \$3; L. Belle Ebright, Wetmore, Kans., \$1; Rev. Marshall Owens, Mount Holly, N. J., \$3; Rev. John S. Parker, Hudson, Wis., \$5; N. G. Livermore, Millsville, N. J., \$1; Rev. L. M. Riley, Lyons, Kans., \$1; C. H. Wright, English Center, Pa., \$1; Corydon, Ind., \$25; Bethany, Mo., \$1; Egypt, N. Y., \$9.45; Worcester, N. Y., \$3; Manteno, Ill., \$1; Doniphan, Neb., \$1; Clifty, Ind., \$3; Italian Mission, New Orleans, La., \$2; North Hoosick, N. Y., \$4; Wilmot, O., \$1; Caplona, Kans., \$4; New York Mills, N. Y., \$1; Springville, Pa., \$1.25; St. Paul's Church, Delaware, O., \$2; Alma Center, Wis., \$2; Yellow Springs, O., \$5; Roselle, N. J., \$7; Flora, Ill., \$1; Hoboken, Pa., \$5; West York Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Sayreville, N. J., \$1; Nebraska, Pa., \$10; Smithland, Ia., \$1; Cathin, Ill., \$5; Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, Mass., \$7; Lyons Station, Ind., \$5; South Bend, Ind., \$4; Russell, O., \$2.30; T. J. Crumley, Greendale, Va., \$14; Flgin, Ill., \$5; Sarcoize, Mo., \$1; Gloverton, Vt., \$5; Orange, Mass., \$2; Eau Claire, Wis., \$10; Kittanning, Pa., \$1; Augusta, Ill., \$1; Elkin, N. C., \$9; Lyons, Kans., \$1; Dauphin, Pa., \$5; Little Silver, N. J., \$10; Thorp, Wash., \$2; Knoxville, Tenn., \$5; Clifty, Ind., \$1; State Street Church, Chicago, Ill., \$10; South Fork, Pa., \$3; Lebanon, Pa., \$10; Mankato, Minn., \$10; Hyde Park, Indianapolis, Ind., \$1; Savannah, O., \$1; Fletcher Place, Indianapolis, Ind., \$1; Ellcott City, Md., \$1; Bethlechem, Pa., \$5; Arnold Chapter, Vandergriff, Pa., \$5; A. L. Wheatly, Lotts, Pa., \$1; Hansel, Ia., \$7; Lancaster, Pa., \$7; Pleasant Ridge, O., \$1; Rutherford, N. J., \$1; Nebraska, Pa., \$5; Ortonville, Minn., \$5; Worcester, N. Y., \$1; Stroudsburg, Pa., \$1; Peekskill, N. Y., \$5; North Grantham, N. H., \$5; Bellevue, Ky., \$3; Elmira District, Central New York Conference, \$192. The following have been instituted founders by the payment of \$1,000 each: Hon. W. L. Woodcock, L. T. Voder.

In the above subscriptions it will be noted that many States are represented, and that a large number of Leagues have already responded. The responses have been exceedingly gratifying, considering the fact that the campaign was only commenced in the early summer, just about the time when many Leagues were preparing to give up their work for the summer months, and they delayed any action on the matter until the fall. Now that the summer vacations are over and the work is again being taken up, cheering reports are coming from all quarters that The American University is to be object of generosity during the winter months. There are more than twenty thousand Leagues in Methodism. If their contributions could average ten dollars, the beautiful Epworth College of Literature would be assured. Some Leagues, it will be noticed, have sent as high as sixty dollars. "One dollar each" ought to be the battle cry. It is an amount which could easily be given by even the poorest. The beautiful certificate, which goes to each contributor, is a work of art and will be greatly prized. It is confidently expected that in the next few months this matter will be taken up with enthusiasm by every League. Send to this office for literature to help you push the campaign. Do not delay, but begin the work at once. It will be glorious in the after years, when visiting Washington, to look upon the completed Epworth Building and say, "I had a share in it."

Shall the Government Control a University?

The interest which has been awakened in The American University, the large gifts which have been received, and the determination on the part of a great denomination to build this institution at the nation's capital has more than anything else prevented the Government from erecting a university in Washington. Every year, without exception, a bill has been presented in the Senate looking towards a University of the United States, and it has gone to a committee appointed to take into consideration this interest. Senator Depew of New York presented the bill last winter. The committee discussed it, but it never got outside of their room.

Our wisest legislators are opposed to a great university supported at Government expense, and the strongest argument which they use against it is that the Christian denominations of the country are now engaged in establishing educational institutions on as large plans as the Government could hope to do, and while the Christian people are willing to do it, it is needless for the Government to undertake it.

The history of State schools is not a brilliant one. They so easily run to secularism. Such an institution fostered by the Government would simply become a recruiting office for politics. The leading educators of the country, individually and in official capacity, have declared against it. We here append a summary of the unanswerable arguments which can be used against the founding of a university supported by Government expense.

I. Governmental.

1. The constitutional right has been and still is questioned.
2. A serious question as to the right to use moneys raised from all the people to the special advantage of a select number.
3. The tendency to centralization and paternalism is objectionable.
4. Our Government is not authorized to do what private agencies are already accomplishing.
5. Such a university would impair or destroy the spirit of self-reliance.
6. Serious objections to political parties having control of issues sure to come, in managing the details of such an institution.
7. The State universities have encountered great difficulties, which would be greater in a National university.
8. Such a university would be a perpetual claimant for increasing amounts of money—thousands growing into millions annually.

II. Educational.

1. Existing institutions are doing or planning to do all that such a university would do.
2. It would be a rival to our other great universities in which millions are already invested.
3. It would check the gifts now flowing into our great institutions of learning.
4. Its proposed domination over other institutions would injure the free spirit required for educational advance.
5. It would be too conservative to lead in research.
6. It would of necessity be an imperfect university, for some of the chief departments would be excluded, such as the Science of Religion, Theology, Ethics, Moral Philosophy, Modern History, Political Science, and Economics.
7. It is opposed by the Committee of Fifteen of the National Educational Association, composed of the leading educators of the country, on the ground of the impossibility of freeing it from political bias and treatment.

III. Moral.

1. The Government cannot require tests of faith, and a National University would be non-religious, which, in substance, would mean non-moral, non-believing, and agnostic.
2. It would be a bulwark for secularism in education, the divorce of education from religious life and influence.

IV. Practical and Local.

1. The various religious bodies have already taken steps toward university foundations in Washington :
 - (a) The Baptists, in Columbian University.
 - (b) The Roman Catholics, in The Catholic University.
 - (c) The Methodists, representing general Protestantism, in The American University.
 - (d) The Protestant Episcopalians, in The Cathedral Foundation.
2. Such an institution would become the harbor of worn-out politicians and their friends.

Let every Epworth League in Methodism do something handsome for the Epworth College of Literature during this winter. Urge your President to present it. Let some member present a paper on the subject. Write us for facts. Send for sample certificate. It will be worth much to you in all the future to have been allied to this movement.

Many subscribers to the Asbury Fund will receive this issue of the COURIER. To many it will be a reminder that a part, at least, of their subscription is due and unpaid. Will you not aid us by at once sending it on? It will be greatly helpful.

We are now prepared to furnish a handsome illuminated and engrossed certificate to all who complete the payment of any subscription made to The American University. It is a rare bit of art, and you will prize its possession. Complete your payment at once and get it.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Asbury subscriptions paid since the last issue of the COURIER.

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Many pastors in Methodism will receive this issue of the paper. After you look it over please hand it to some one with means who might be interested, saying a kindly word. Great harvests may come from such seed sowing.

Gifts and Bequests.

Miss Helen M. Gould has given \$5,000 to Berea College, Kentucky.

The late Thomas Henry Ismay, of England, bequeathed about \$125,000 to charities.

Mrs. Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia, has given \$25,000 to the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood has contributed \$5,000 to the Botanical Garden of New York City.

Walker Scott Dickson, of Salem, Mass., has made a conditional gift of \$50,000 to Tufts College.

The gifts received by Harvard University from August 1, 1895, to July 31, 1899, aggregate \$1,544,827.

Mrs. H. D. Cable has given \$50,000 for the building and endowment of a hospital for children in Evanston, Ill.

Ten thousand dollars have been given to the town of Farmington, Me., for a public library by Isaac Cutler, of Boston.

Miss Helen M. Gould is to give a library of selected books to the Young Men's Christian Association of Fort Scott, Kans.

P. A. B. Widener has formally transferred to the city of Philadelphia his beautiful mansion and its contents for a free library.

Mrs. Roswell P. Flower and her daughter, Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, have each given \$100,000 to the Flower Hospital, New York.

The announcement is made of two gifts to Lombard University of Galesburg, Ill.—one of \$25,000, and the other of \$8,000.

Mrs. Rachael B. Crane, of Peekskill, N. Y., has given \$50,000 each to the boards of home and foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 to East Orange, N. J., for a public library, and has offered the same amount to York, Pa., for a library.

Frederick Kimball Stearns, of Detroit, has given a valuable musical library, containing about 1,600 titles, to the University of Michigan.

Henry C. Lytton, of Chicago, is delivering, through the Bureau of Associated Charities, half a ton of soft coal to 1,000 poor families of that city.

John D. Rockefeller has promised to give \$100,000 to Wellesley College when the debt of that institution is raised. The debt is about \$96,000.

Capt. John Lisle, who died recently at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, left \$1,000 to the Methodist and \$500 to the Baptist Churches of that place.

Ex-Congressman Isaac Stephenson has announced his intention of giving to the city of Marinette, Wis., a public library building to cost \$50,000.

Miss Helen Gould has given \$50,000 to aid in the building of the new home for the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A woman in Philadelphia has given Booker T. Washington \$5,000 to add to the endowment fund of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Mr. James Stillman, of New York City, has doubled his gift to Harvard University for a hospital and infirmary for sick students, making the total gift \$100,000.

The will of the late Charles W. Rand, of Burlington, Iowa, gives \$12,000 to the establishment of a free course of public lectures, to be called the "Rand Memorial."

A citizen of Philadelphia, who will not permit his name to be known, has given \$5,000 toward a fund for the erection of worthy memorial to Captain John Euss.

John J. Albright, of Buffalo, N. Y., has announced to the Board of Directors of the Fine Arts Academy of that city his intention to present to Buffalo an art gallery to cost \$300,000.

The late George H. Norman, of Newport, R. I., bequeathed \$10,000 to the Rogers High School, and \$5,000 each to the Newport Hospital, the People's Library, and the Redwood Library.

The late Rev. Lucius E. Barnard, of Galesburg, Ill., bequeathed \$5,000 to the University of Vermont, \$1,000 to the Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, and \$300 each to the Boards of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago has made an offer to the Congregational Educational Society to give \$15,000 to the general treasury provided the society will secure \$30,000 additional from friends of its work.

Alexander E. Patton, of Curwensville, Pa., has given \$1,000 to establish a scholarship in Dickinson Seminary, of which institution he is a director; and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jackson has given \$500 for a similar purpose.

By the will of the late Oliver H. Durrell, of Cambridge, Mass., bequests aggregating \$17,000 are made to religious and educational institutions, Boston University receiving \$5,000, and Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham \$1,000.

The late Mrs. Ann E. Smith willed to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church a piece of real estate in Hoboken, N. J., valued at \$55,000, subject to uses of her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Dodd, during her natural life.

Mrs. Willard Ives, of Watertown, N. Y., who a short time ago gave \$10,000 to endow the chair of English Bible in Syracuse University, has recently given \$2,000 to that institution to found scholarships in memory of former friends.

Two Chicago men have recently given \$50,000 apiece to the University of Chicago toward meeting the conditions made by John D. Rockefeller in his offer to give \$2,000,000 to the University provided that an equal sum is contributed by others.

Erza J. Warner, of Chicago, has given \$50,000 to Middlebury College of Middlebury, Vt. A building to be known as the Warner Science Hall, to be dedicated to the memory of the donor's father, Joseph Warner, will be erected with the money.

The will of John Daniel Brez, who died recently in Switzerland, has been filed in Brooklyn, N. Y. It bequeaths \$3,000 to foreign charitable societies, \$1,000 to the poor of New York \$1,000 to the Swiss Society, and \$1,000 to the Huguenot Society.

Under the will of the late Walter S. Benton, of Minneapolis, \$25,000 are left to the Window Institute, \$10,000 for a library at Anamosa, Iowa, and \$10,000 to the Woman's Christian Association of Minneapolis, for the erection of a home for aged women.

The late Cecilia Julia Loux, of New York, bequeathed \$3,000 each to the Isabella Heimath Home and St. Francis Hospital, \$3,200 each to St. Joseph's Hospital and the German Hospital and Dispensary, and \$2,000 each to Roosevelt Hospital and the New York Institution for the Blind.

Henry Wischemeyer, who died recently in Chicago, left in trust an estate valued at \$105,000 to his widow. The will provides that \$15,000 be paid to the Little Sisters of the Poor. The trustee is directed to expend \$25,000 in charities and select those she deems most worthy of support.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler, who recently gave a new building to the Orange, New Jersey, Free Library at an estimated cost of \$60,000, have just made an offer to the Young Men's Christian Association of that city to give \$30,000 to it for the erection of a new building on the lot in front of the present building. They have also given \$5,000 to the Orange Orphan Home.

By the will of the late Samuel Seibert of Hagerstown, Md., the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., will receive \$8,000 and the Pennsylvania College (Lutheran) in the same town \$4,000. After bequests to individuals and of \$3,000 to missionary and charitable institutions of the Lutheran Church, the residue of the estate (about \$10,000) goes to the Susquehanna Lutheran University at Selins Grove, Pa.

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President McKinley to Young People.

The other afternoon Bishop Hurst and Bishop McCabe called at the White House to see the President. While in conversation with Mr. Cortelyou, who is the gracious and thoughtful Secretary to the President, he called their attention to a typewritten copy of an impromptu address which the President made to a mass meeting composed of representatives of various young people's societies, held in the California Street Methodist Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1901. Being impromptu, it came from the heart. Wise and reverent are the great President's views of life. Such ringing words from high places must carry great weight. We are glad to give it to the readers of THE COURIER. It was one of the best the President made on his Western trip. We are glad we have such a man for a Trustee. The following is the text:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me very great pleasure, on this the last evening of my stay in your hospitable city, to meet with the young men and the young women of the Epworth League and the Christian Endeavor, and the union of the Baptist Church and the Christian young people generally who have dedicated themselves to the holy cause of Christian teaching. I congratulate you that you are to be the host of the great International Epworth League to be held in your city in the month of July, for the success of which you have my best wishes. I congratulate you upon the noble work in which you are engaged and the great results which have followed your efforts. He who serves the Master best serves man best, and he who serves truth serves civilization. There is nothing in this world that counts for as much as godly living. There is nothing that lasts so long or wears so well and is of such inestimable advantage to the possessor as high character and an upright life. And that is what you teach by example and by instruction. And when you are serving man by helping him to be better and nobler you are serving your country. I don't know whether it is true that every man is the architect of his own fortune, but surely every man is the architect of his own character and he is the builder of his own character. It is what he makes it; and it is growing all the time easier to live right, to do right, and to be right. With our churches, our Young Men's Christian Associations, our various church societies, every assistance is given for

righteous living and righteous doing. It is no longer a drawback to the progress of a young man to be a member of a Christian church. It is no embarrassment. It is an encouragement. It is no hindrance. It is help. There never in all the past was such a demand as now for incorruptible character strong enough to resist every temptation to do wrong. We need it in every relation of life, in the home, in the store, the bank, and in the great business affairs of the country. We need it in the discharge of the new duties that have come to the Government. It is needed everywhere, never more than at this hour. I am glad to show my interest in the great cause for which you are enlisted, for you are helping all the time home and family, law and liberty and country.

I bid you all God speed, and say good night.

A National University.

PROMINENT EDUCATORS OPPOSE IT.

A committee of leading educators has for some time past been considering the scheme for a National University at Washington, and has finally come to a unanimous decision against it. This verdict accords closely with the conclusion which has been reached by thoughtful people throughout the country who have given any attention to the matter. It was possible to make some argument for the plan a quarter of a century ago, when Harvard and Yale were still colleges, Johns Hopkins just starting, Chicago University not projected, and the present scope of Columbia not dreamed of, while the so-called universities of the West were such only in name. To-day there is no reason why the National Government should duplicate the work of the established universities. Even at Washington education is not so badly off. The Columbian, the Catholic, and the proposed Methodist University will not be for a time serious rivals of the older foundations, but in certain subjects excellent work is already done, and improvement is certain. As these private foundations grow in scope and usefulness, there is clearly less need for a competing national university.—*Editorial New York Evening Post, May 25, 1901.*

GOOD NEWS—TWO NEW BUILDINGS TO BE COMMENCED!

It will be glad news to all loyal friends of The American University to know that the Trustees have decided to begin at once the construction of two new buildings.

The architect, Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, is now busily engaged preparing the plans and specifications. Ground will be broken at no distant day and the foundations of these buildings commenced. President McKinley has given his promise to lay the corner stones. If the work succeeds, as now planned, it is hoped that this impressive ceremony may take place some time in December. Recent generous gifts have made this beginning possible. We present to our readers, on opposite pages of this publication, photogravure pictures of the buildings to be erected. Although they have been referred to in these columns, an additional word of description will, of course, be in place at the present time.

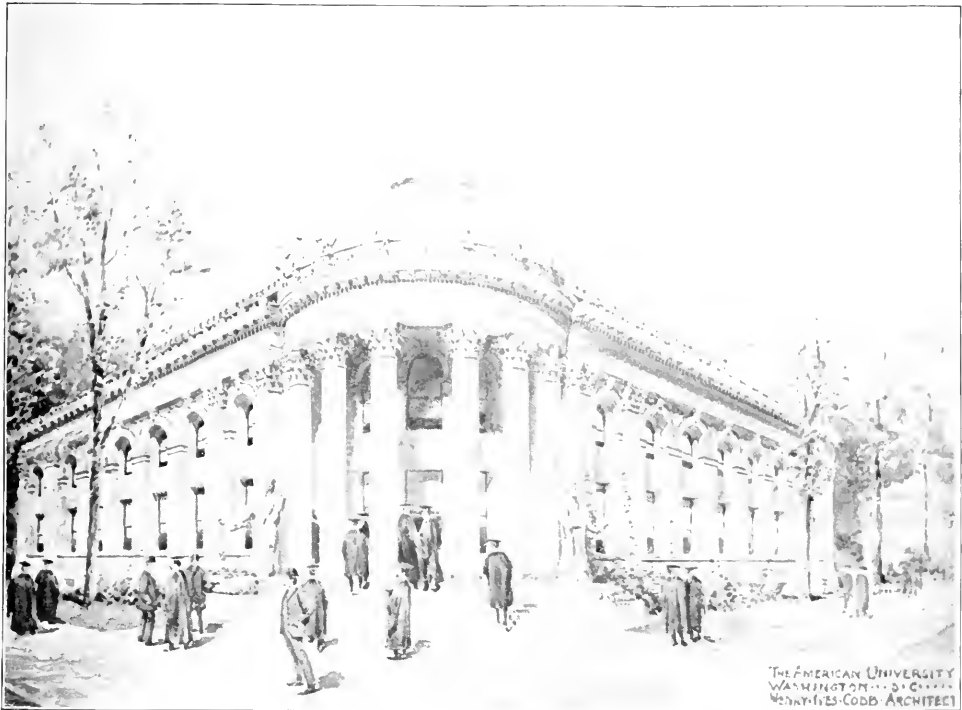


The Pennsylvania Hall of Administration.

The Pennsylvania Hall of Administration is to be erected by the devoted and patriotic citizens of the Keystone State and the building will cost \$450,000. Many generous gifts have already been received. One elect lady has contributed \$60,000; another has given \$25,000. Numerous gifts in smaller amounts have been received from various sections of Pennsylvania. The American University appeals to citizens of the Keystone State for several reasons.

The contour of the University grounds resembles a key-stone. The first fortifications thrown up for the protection of the Capital city during the Civil War were on the land now included in the University campus, and the Pennsylvania Reserves were the first to occupy them.

The building, with wings and imposing corridors, will stretch for 250 feet across the end of one of the quadrangles. It will be the heart of the University system, containing an immense lecture hall and the offices of those who will administer the affairs of the University. Pennsylvania is a great and wealthy State, and deserves the honor of having named one of the best buildings in The University Foundation. Her loyal citizens will build and endow it.



The Ohio College of Government.

The architectural beauty of this building is commented upon by all who see this picture. It will be built of marble and will be the gem in the University setting. The loyal citizens of Ohio will be justly proud of this building when it is completed. The Ohio College of Government is not only unique as to its architecture but also as to the subjects that shall be taught therein.

A new pathway is to be broken in the realm of education. The departments of investigation include: Diplomacy, Arbitration, Constitutional Law, Science of Government, Municipal Government, and the large problems which have been thrust upon us as we take our place as one of the world powers. The foremost lecturers in this building will be the Chief Justices of the United States. Subscriptions large and small are pouring in constantly for the erection of this building. Four Ohio governors, two Ohio senators and one Ohio president have given generous contributions. The building will cost \$200,000.

Devoted friends are planning for a William McKinley Professorship with an endowment of \$100,000 to forever perpetuate, at the nation's capital, the memory of the man whom Ohio and the nation delight to honor. He has given his heartiest commendation to The American University and is one of its honored trustees. He is one of a very few of our presidents who have taken active interest in educational matters.

One of the supreme acts in the life of Thomas Jefferson, which will outlive all others and which he desired recorded on his tombstone, was that he was the founder of the University of Virginia.

As soon as the work on this building is commenced generous subscriptions to build and endow it will doubtless come from all parts of the great and wealthy State of Ohio.

The Woman's Guild of the American University.—The College of Comparative Religion.

By J. Ellen Foster, V. Pres.-at-Large, Woman's Guild.

Each century is debtor to the one which preceded it: Yes, to all the centuries of the past.

From the mounts of vision of twentieth century American civilization, the historian, the patriot, the economist, the scholar, and the Christian behold the course of the race from its childhood in Eden to its manhood in the twentieth century of the Christian era. Each sees that for which he looks; but each observes that all roads by which the race has come, lead to this Mecca of popular government under the Stars and Stripes and the Cross of Jesus Christ.

Each century reveals more clearly the image of God in the man which He made.

Many a pure soul in rapture exclaims with the poet:

"A dim aurora rises in my East
Beyond the line of jagged questions hoar,
As if the head of our High Priest
Began to glow behind the unopened door;
Up I rise and press the more
To meet the sure coming of the Master's day."

It is written, "The pure in heart shall see God;" but only prophets and seers can grasp the concept of what the maturity and ripeness of the race shall be in the Golden Age that is to come.

American universities as they are found in various parts of the country are the best equipped observatories of past and present vital conditions of the human race; they point to the "dim aurora rising in the East," and unfold the wonders of material things and of intellectual ideals; but The American University, located at Washington, the Nation's Capital, is the concept of seers and prophets, who a decade ago caught a glimpse of the quick coming grandeur of this nation among the powers of the earth. These men in the splendid evening of the nineteenth century were in the holy calling of the Christian ministry, they were in the learned professions, in the halls of legislation—State and National—and in the marts of trade.

Women were in the company also; they, too, were prophets and seers; they remembered Miriam and Deborah, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and the other women who ministered to Him. They remembered Susannah Wesley and Barbara Heck and

the women of Colonial days and Revolutionary times and of the Civil War; they had heard the words of the prophecy, about the pouring out of the Spirit in the last days upon the sons and daughters, and the servants and handmaids who should see visions and dream dreams.

The vision which the men of The American University saw has been set before the gaze of the people for ten years—the great and beautiful Hall of History, which glitters in the rising and glows in the setting sun, is the present materialization of that vision; others will rise within a twelvemonth, and make other "dreams come true."

Not so many people have heard the dream of the women. It is that in the glorious city of colleges on the highlands over against Washington, when History, and Science, and Philosophy, and Literature, and Art shall arsenal their treasures for the world's help and the world's blessing, there shall arise a structure the most beautiful of all, in the most commanding position of all, and on its gleaming facade of white marble shall be inscribed, "College of Comparative Religion."

To this college ripe scholars shall come; having found out how man may subdue the earth for his dwelling place and make its forces his servants; how he may associate in human society and create and distribute its wealth; through what forms of governmental life society may reach the highest development, and by what graces of language and art and literature may be established a brotherhood of the minds of men, and a universal comradeship in the world of ideas; these splendidly equipped knights of the Twentieth Century with reverent steps shall approach this inner temple of the sanctuary of human knowledge, where is inscribed the record of how the Heavenly Father has drawn the race to Himself; how He has been revealed in such measure as self-determined men would open their eyes to see and unstop their ears to hear.

This college will not be a school of theology, it will not give degrees in creeds or diplomas in beliefs; recognizing the Force which makes for righteousness and the Force which makes against righteousness, it will find the points of strength and the points of weakness in all so-called false creeds, and the infinite perfection and adaptation of Christianity to the world's need.

The Religion of Jesus has been challenged on

every field of human thought and human action. The College of Comparative Religion will gather these challenges: it will give the history of the combatants and the temporary or final outcome.

It will say to all religions and all races, "Come, let us reason together." With the self-conscious power and calm patience and tender love which centuries of sacrifice and conflict and victory have wrought, the College of Comparative Religion in The American University will crown the work of all.

How stupendous the times in which we live and see visions and dream dreams!

In the councils of the nations the United States leads; in the diplomacy of the world this nation sits at the head of the table.

Through the Spanish-American war, and its results, our government and our people are brought

At every turn in the road of opportunity for woman, if she has hesitated, she has been urged to action by the message to Mary, "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." Or, if with joyous response she accepts large responsibility, with reverence she hears the wondering ejaculation, "Who knoweth but thou art come into the kingdom for such a time as this?" Let American women answer the call: let them come into their kingdom at this time.

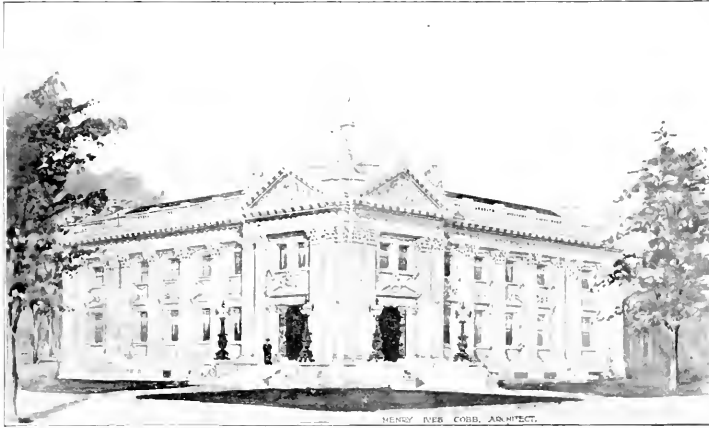
The Epworth College of Literature.

More than one thousand Leagues, representing all States of the Union, have sent contributions to this building which the young people of the Epworth League are attempting to build.

The handsome lithographed certificates have been engrossed and sent out to all subscribers. Those

who receive them are delighted. Many Leagues in Washington City, the home of the University, have recently made handsome subscriptions.

What of the other 19,000 Leagues in Methodism? Are you to have no part in this great work? Has the matter simply been overlooked, or are you purposely neglecting it? You will be grateful in the days to come to have had some little share in this splendid project. Many young people now in our Leagues are certain to be students



The Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion.

in touch with the civilizations of the Orient, and with the religions upon which these civilizations are founded. Commerce and trade and politics, with their net-work of associations and their many points of contact, bring the features of religious faiths into bold relief. It is impossible to avoid this contact; the Christian missionary has studied these faiths that he might the better teach his own. The American must study them now, because religion is a civilizer or is the opposite.

Every motive of self-interest to the nation, as well as love for the race, makes a discriminating knowledge of these religions necessary.

in this University.

A subscription of one dollar entitles you to the handsome certificate. Send for one, then show it to your friends. Talk the matter up in your League. Send for literature and information. A University Night in your League could be made a grand success—full of inspiration. Don't delay, but act at once. Join the one thousand loyal Leagues who have already put their hand to this work.

Mr. Arthur E. Gutteridge, the son of our Financial Secretary, is doing valuable service in addressing Epworth Leagues and collecting some of the subscriptions made to the University. Many pleasant things are said about him.

The University Courier.

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The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Any one desiring to contribute to the funds of The University may send directly to The American University, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

WE SEEK to make the COURIER self-sustaining, without crowding its columns with advertisements. The subscription price is twenty-five cents a year. Let us have your subscription, that the policy of the paper may be maintained.

HON. JOHN FRITZ, of Bethlehem, Pa., has recently given some valuable real estate in Washington to the University. He is a Trustee.

BESIDES paying over the \$14,856, held in trust by the Ives' Seminary, at Antwerp, N. Y., from the bequest of Willard Ives, the Board of Trustees in the final settlement voted \$200 additional as a 20th Century Thank Offering.

PLEASE do not neglect the prompt payment of your subscription. It is an easy matter to mislay your notification and forget all about it. Pay the amount the very day you get the notification. You will save us additional postage, simplify our book-keeping, relieve your own mind, and add to our stock in hand with which to push our work.

THE TOTAL assets of The American University are now about \$2,700,000, not a bad record for even ten years of work. All great undertakings are neces-

sarily of slow growth. The superb Cathedral at Milan, Italy, was commenced in 1380 and has never since been without scaffolding and the noise of workmen. In the building there were niches for 10,000 statues; only 4,000 have yet been filled. We are content to grow slowly and lay well the foundations. Our life is to be co-existent with that of the Republic, and that means centuries for wise and careful building and development. Our assets will be more than doubled in the next three years.

FIFTEEN hundred students have already applied for admission to The American University. Is any stronger argument for its necessity needed? The Capital of the Nation, with its unparalleled educational facilities, has an attraction for students desiring to pursue original investigation. Applications are also coming from our new possessions in the seas. We must open our doors to receive them.

LANDS IN Louisiana and the Southwest, in which the University has large interest, through gifts which have been made to the endowment funds, are turning out to be immensely valuable through the growth of rice and the discovery of oil.

SOME OF THE Trustees and Officers of the American University are delegates to the Ecumenical Conference, which meets in London in September. The Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, who is Chairman of the Western Section, sails for Europe on July 4. The Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, sails June 29. The Rev. Wilbur L. Davidson, D. D., Secretary of the University, is also a delegate, but may be detained in this country looking after the work on the two new buildings.

SINCE the last issue of the COURIER the University Secretary has spent a Sabbath in the interests of the University at Barnesville, Kingsville, Coshocton, Akron, Steubenville, Hill-boro', Newton Falls, and Bedford, all in Ohio; at North Avenue, Allegheny City, Blairsville, McKeesport, New Castle, Greenville, Oil City, Johnstown, and Sharon, in Pennsylvania, and Ripley and Franklinville, New York.

Kindly receptions were extended everywhere. The people gladly heard the story of the rise and growth and prospects of this enterprise, and evidenced their

interest and loyalty by generous contributions. Many heard of the movement for the first time and were captivated with the project. Promises of bequests were made by many persons. At one point a beautiful young girl, with deep emotion, said: "I have no money, but the scheme is ideal and appeals to me. I want to help. I have only my voice. God has put some sweetness into it and I have had the best of training. I will sing for the University whenever you think I can be of service. You may have my voice as my poor gift."

At all the places mentioned above subscriptions in pledges, in three annual installments, were made in sums from \$1 to \$1,000. A large majority of these subscriptions are being promptly paid. Notices from the Washington office of the University are sent to each subscriber a few days before the annual payment is due. The subscriptions were made in good faith and of course will be paid. They were made by men and women who, without any special urging, were moved by God's Spirit to have some little part in this great Christian enterprise. Our success in completing buildings is entirely dependent on the promptness with which our friends meet their obligations. Please be prompt. If this COURIER is a reminder that you are in arrears, let not the sun go down until you have made remittance and cheered those who are working day and night to make glorious the opening years of the new century by the complete equipment of The American University the child of faith and prayer. Many subscriptions fall due July 1st. In case of change of address at once notify the Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1419 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., to whom remittance of subscriptions can also be made.

WHEN you have finished reading this illustrated number of THE COURIER kindly hand it to some friend. You can thus widen the knowledge of our undertaking, and who can tell what may come of it? If you want THE COURIER sent to some one who might be interested send us name and address.

Three Trustees Translated.

The HONORABLE HIRAM PRICE, long and favorably known and much beloved in the political and religious circles of Washington and of the nation, has served as a Trustee of the American University for nine years.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board in December, 1892, he presided with much ability and effectiveness, though then having reached nearly his four-score years. He has been a cheerful and liberal contributor to its funds. His lofty Christian faith, his broad and fervent charity, his love of truth, his hatred of wrong, his beautiful composure of spirit, combined with a high order of executive dispatch, made him a man of mark in any company, and render his decease, on May 30, 1901, a distinct loss to all who knew him.

Rev. THOMAS H. PEARSE, D. D., has been a member of our Board of Trustees since 1893. He died at Evanston, Cincinnati, on June 20, aged 81 years. He has shown a lively and keen interest in The American University ever since its inception, and found time in the midst of his intense activities to give a large attention to its purposes. He also planned out of his own resources (which have later been found to be less easily converted into money values than he hoped) to make a full provision for a professorship in the University, and entered into legal contract for that express object. Nobleness of soul characterized all his lines of action, and an industrious productiveness marked the closing decade, as well as the previous years of his long career. The three-score years of his active work in the itinerant ministry furnish a record on which men and angels may look with admiring wonder.

Mr. GEO. P. HUKILL, another of our valued Trustees, died of apoplexy on May 30, in Oil City, Pa. He rarely missed a meeting of our Board since his election in 1892. He was engaged largely in the prospecting for and production of oil, making large gains, and afterwards took an active part in the banking business. He was a member of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Trustee of Allegheny College. He was treasurer of the Pennsylvania Methodist State Convention which met in Harrisburg last October. He was a member of the General Conference of 1900, and actively participated in its business, serving on many important committees. He was a loyal, faithful man. The writer of this spent a few delightful hours with him and his family in his ideal home in Oil City just two weeks before his death. It is difficult to realize that he has passed out of our sight.

**Address of Mr. Aldis B. Browne, at the
Banquet of the Alumni of Columbian
University, given at the Raleigh,
Washington, D. C., April
13, 1901.**

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN—BRETHREN :

I am one of the family, and must address you as such. Strong as is my interest, and great as is my faith in The American University, deep also is my affection for Columbian. For within her walls, and under the stimulus of a quickened ambition, there was laid for me, strong and deep, the foundation on which I am striving to build in my brief day.

It is matter of deep regret that the wise and earnest man who stands at the forefront of this great enterprise is kept from this Board by the call of duty. I can only seek to voice, in a feeble way, the thought which he could utter with far greater force and in language far more richly adorned. And yet it is to me a genuine pleasure to bring to my Alma Mater and her graduate sons to-night a warm and hearty greeting from the young giant which is slowly but surely growing upon those western hills which overlook this great city.

The American University is my allotted theme. I beg your patient indulgence while I briefly recount its status and its aims.

Its dwelling place could not have been more happily chosen. A broad elevation commanding a view of hill, valley, and flowing river, alike charming to the eye and restful and inspiring to the mind.

In land, buildings, endowments, legacies, and pledges its tangible assets now equal two millions of dollars. With such possessions, it would naturally appear that the University should now open its doors to the admission of students, but the great Church under whose patronage it dwells requires that it shall thus possess five millions of dollars before beginning practical educational work. While it is thus building slowly, it is building for the centuries. If in the lifetime of the youngest men who now sit upon its Board it shall possess this great sum and open its doors to students, they will be profoundly content. We have completed one noble building—the Hall of History—a marble structure, at a cost of some \$200,000, recognizing that the study of history stands in the outer vestibule of all knowledge, and that now, as always, men have learned new truth through patient search and analysis of the records of the old. True, indeed, is it that "the proper study of mankind is man." Many other buildings are planned wherein to house the schools of languages, of government, of theology, of technology, of law, of medicine, and, in short, the whole well-rounded curriculum which a great university foundation implies. Among its present valuable possessions is a great reflecting telescope

glass, the result of years of labor voluntarily given by a man who has passed the three score years and ten, and whose work and its results have elicited the highest admiration from the learned men of that profession which measures the stars and bounds the firmament.

The university government is vested in a corporation created by special Congressional enactment. It numbers among its trustees men of nearly all communions, some of whom have wrought noble deeds for the University, and their interest in its development increases with the years.

It is sufficient surety that when we shall face the duty of selecting a proper faculty the University will seek for men of large intellect—for those who stand pre-eminent in their chosen fields, yet possessing withal an abiding faith in the Eternal Fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man.

The founders and friends of this University recognize, as do all observing men, that at the National Capital there has been garnered through the slow labors and accretions of the years, a vast storehouse of knowledge—a mine whose depths may be explored with increasing profit—a treasure that may be seen and handled. In the natural world about us; in the starry heavens above us; in the spiritual world within us, these toilers of the day and of the night have built and are building a great roofless university of higher knowledge here, a knowledge which may be acquired by our young men through wise and patient direction, as broad and as deep as that which can be imparted through the universities of the Old World. The Capital of this great Nation, hitherto the seat of enlightened liberty and now "the center of a world's desire," is hence becoming also the center of an intellectual empire whose peaceful sway shall encircle the round world.

The Church under whose fostering care The American University stands—a Church great in numbers and greater in its simple elements of faith, summons all of kindred communion to the support of this University foundation, in the spirit only of friendly rivalry. Its prime condition of matriculation is the possession of a college degree, for it will seek to guide only along the highway of advanced knowledge those who gather within her walls. It will aim to graduate full rounded men—teaching them, as an essential basic element, the scholar's duty as fully proportioned to the scholar's privilege—teaching, in a word, that from him unto whom much hath been given much also will be required.

In all of this there can be no room for discord or petty jealousies. The American University stands with outstretched hands in fraternal greeting to all institutions which seek to uplift humanity through the spread of knowledge. It is and will be, indeed, but another beacon light set upon the hills, seeking to guide men into more perfect liberty, through more perfect apprehension of the perfect truth.

The Woman's Guild of the American University.

[By Mrs. M. E. HARTSOCK, President.]

The Woman's Guild of The American University has its headquarters in Washington, D. C. Its object is to form an organized center for the united thought and action of the women of the country to promote the interests of The American University, and to give them an opportunity to concentrate their gifts for building and endowing the Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion; and to receive and to hold in trust for the Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion of The American University the gifts and bequests of women to the said University. The management of this guild is entrusted to a central committee, called the Central Guild, whose officers are: Mrs. M. E. Hartsock, D. C., President; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, D. C., Vice-President-at-Large; Miss E. F. Pierce, D. C., Recording Secretary; Miss Perie A. Anderson, D. C., Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mammie A. Emery, D. C., Treasurer; Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, Ill., 1st Vice-President. Vice-Presidents—Mrs. T. H. Anderson, D. C.; Mrs. P. J. Bennett, Penna.; Mrs. A. B. Browne, D. C.; Mrs. D. H. Carroll, Md.; Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, Iowa; Miss Margaret Gay Dolliver, Iowa; Mrs. A. B. Duvall, D. C.; Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, Ind.; Mrs. M. A. Hepburn, Iowa; Mrs. John Hoedtkeker, Del.; Mrs. John A. Logan, D. C.; Mrs. B. F. Leighton, D. C.; Mrs. Charles C. MacLean, Penna.; Mrs. C. C. McCabe, Neb.; Mrs. J. B. Showalter, D. C.; Miss Ida Simpson, Penna.; Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. C.; Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, D. C.; Mrs. Charlotte F. Wilder, Kans.

State and local guilds may be formed, consisting of a regent, one or more vice-regents, recording and corresponding secretary, and treasurer, with five or more affiliated members. State and local guilds may determine the amount to be paid for dues in their respective guilds (not less than one dollar per year). Persons may be elected members-at-large of the Central Guild on payment of five dollars annually.

At our first public meeting, held in December last, the Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, and the Trustees congratulated the Woman's Guild in uniting with one of the greatest enterprises of the Twentieth Century. The President responded, thanking the Chancellor and officers for making it possible for American womanhood to rear in the gateway of the Twentieth Century such a monument as the Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion, which will be to America what Bartholdi statue is to New York Harbor, a light and guide, a search-light on all religions. We are confident it will show that the only true religion is that founded upon the Word of God, and will furnish a standard for the proper measurement of all the religions of the earth.

Since the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York, in 1900, the Christian world has been alive upon this subject. That was a conference of comity. It becomes Protestantism to crystallize it into unity. This can be done by the College of Comparative Religion, furnished with a corps of professors and educators, set apart to devote their time and thought to this specific department. Under a pure evangelical superintendency, the work will not be a cold research, with no warm heart glow, but rather, it will serve as a lens to bring all religious truth to a focus. It will also be a post-graduate school, where they who are studying for the mission field may be fully equipped for their work.

The following regents have been appointed in the different States: Mrs. Judge Anderson, Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. D. H. Carroll, of Maryland; Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, of Illinois; Mrs. C. C. McCabe, of Nebraska; Mrs. Charlotte L. Wilder, of Kansas; Mrs. Hiram Amboden, of Wichita, Kans., Vice Regent; Miss Margaret Gay Dolliver, of Iowa.

The object of the Guild has the sanction of many of our leading educators, and is in accord with the advice of George Washington, who said, in his farewell address, "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion to religious principle." It is also in keeping with the spirit of our forefathers, to whom Christianity was the constant objective.

We have as yet not many life members. The history of all great enterprises shows small beginnings. Christ, the King of Kings, was born in a stable, because there was no room in the inn. The lower and humbler places have often been hallowed by blessed ministries which the higher turned aside; having failed to recognize their day of visitation.

The inscription on Thomas Jefferson's tomb-stone, dictated by himself, contains no reference to his having been President of the United States, but records the fact that he was founder of the University of Virginia! May American womanhood realize this is her opportunity to crystallize her gift into a monument for coming generations.

Of the fifty-six colleges and universities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, not one has a fully equipped and endowed College of Comparative Religion. Ten million dollars are asked for as a Thank Offering for schools at this opening of the century. Will not the women of the Protestant Churches join to build a college with the thousands of dollars needed for the purpose? Let our gifts be, not like the nebulae of the Milky Way, but a star of the first magnitude, a College of Comparative Religion.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of The American University was held at Washington, D. C., May 9. Among those present were Bishop Thomas Bowman, of New Jersey; Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor of the University; Judge William M. Springer; Drs. David H. Carroll and Charles W. Baldwin, of Baltimore; the Hon. William L. Woodcock, of Altoona, Pa.; Mr. A. B. Browne, Mr. B. H. Warner, Mr. B. F. Leighton, the Hon. M. G. Emery, Treasurer, and the officers of the University; Dr. W. L. Davidson, Secretary; Dr. John A. Gutteridge, Financial Secretary; the Rev. Albert Osborn, Registrar. The meeting was organized by the election of Dr. D. H. Carroll as President. Prayer was offered by Bishop Bowman. Carefully prepared and encouraging reports were presented by the Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, the Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson, and the Financial Secretary, Dr. J. A. Gutteridge. Dr. R. S. Copeland, identified with the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, was also present to outline a policy for the development of the Medical Department in connection with The American University. The following committee was appointed to consider the subject and report to the Board: John F. Hurst, A. B. Browne, B. F. Leighton, A. B. Duvall, S. Parkes Cadman, R. E. Pattison, and W. L. Woodcock.

Letters of regret were read from many of the Trustees, who found it impossible to be present, among them Vice President Roosevelt, who has expressed great interest in the affairs of the University, and has within the past two months written the following letter of commendation, which has not yet been given to the press:

"I most heartily agree with what President McKinley says in his letter to Bishop Hurst as to The American University. I rejoice that such progress has been made in an undertaking fraught with such far-reaching promise of good to the entire nation. I am certain that success will crown your efforts, and I am delighted that so much has already been done, not only in the matter of organization, but in the erection of buildings. I earnestly hope that all possible success will attend the Trustees of the University in their labors, and that they will receive the fullest meed of popular recognition of the value of the great work they are doing.

"Very sincerely yours.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

General J. F. Rusling, of New Jersey, and Mr. John Farson, of Chicago, Ill., were elected Trustees to fill vacancies.

It was unanimously decided, in view of the large contributions which have recently been received, and the very encouraging outlook which the opening century brings to the Trustees, that the foundations for two new buildings, the Ohio College of Government and the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration, should at once be commenced according to plans and specifications prepared by the architect, Henry Ives Cobb. It is expected that by early winter with appropriate ceremonies, the corner stones of these two buildings will be laid, and the work pushed as rapidly as possible. So that the splendid marble Hall of History, which is now completed, and which is so greatly admired by all who see it, will no longer stand alone, but will be surrounded by companion buildings whose architecture shall be as impressive as that of the building which has been completed.

The Trustees of The American University have ever been conservative. They have realized that they are handling a great enterprise, the life of which is to be coexistent with the life of the Republic; that no great haste is necessary, but whatever is done should be done well; but the interest which has been awakened has inspired them to take this decided stand, the news of which will be gladly received by interested people all over the country. A building committee, consisting of Bishop J. F. Hurst, Mr. A. B. Duvall, the Hon. M. G. Emery, Mr. John E. Herrell, and Dr. W. L. Davidson, was appointed.

Mrs. M. E. Hartsock, president, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, vice president at large of the Woman's Guild of The American University, were present, and addressed the Trustees in the interests of the Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion.

Great enthusiasm was awakened by the announcement that on May 8, the day before the meeting of the Trustees, Mrs. John A. Logan had presented the University 1,000 volumes from the library of her distinguished husband, including many rare and exceedingly valuable books; and also an heroic bronze bust of General Logan, which was first displayed in the National Convention Hall. A Logan alcove will at once be set aside in the Hall of History, which will contain the books thus donated, and at the entrance of the alcove will be placed this splendid bronze bust, which will forever speak of the distinguished career of this soldier, patriot, and statesman.

Gifts to the Epworth College of Literature.

The following amounts have been received by the Treasurer, Washington, D. C., from November 13, 1900, to May 31, 1901:

Epworth League, Bellevue, Ky., \$3; Epworth League, Lee, Mass., \$6; Epworth League, Knoxville, Tenn., \$3; Epworth League, Geiger's Mills, Pa., \$2; Epworth League, Higginsville, Mo., \$1; Epworth League, Lancaster, Pa., \$1; Epworth League, Highland, Conn., \$5; Epworth League, Jersey City, N. J., \$1; St. Paul's Epworth League, Washington, D. C., \$6; Miss Estler Gordon, Washington, D. C., \$1; Epworth League, Delta, N. Y., \$15; Epworth League, Mt. Vernon, Ind., \$6; Douglas Epworth League, Washington, D. C., \$10; Second M. E. Church Epworth League, Englewood, Ill., \$5; St. Paul Epworth League, Trenton, N. J., \$10; Epworth League, Olessa, Del., \$12; Epworth League, Millville, N. J., \$3; Epworth League, Anderson, Ind., \$3; Epworth League, South River, N. J., \$10; Epworth League, Cedarville, Ill., \$10; Epworth League, Viola, N. Y., \$3; Epworth League, Sharpsburg, Pa., \$5; Epworth League, New Haven, Conn., \$2; Epworth League; Meadville, Pa., \$2; Epworth League, Rochester, N. Y., \$2; Epworth League, Fall River, Mass., \$2; Epworth League, Lodi, N. Y., \$5; Epworth League, Pemberton, N. J., \$5; Epworth League, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$1; Epworth League, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10; Epworth League, Stockbridge, Mich., \$5; Epworth League, St. Cloud, Minn., \$2; Epworth League, Salida, Col., \$1; Frank T. Israel, Washington, D. C., \$10; Epworth League, Indianapolis, Ind., \$1; Franklin Street Epworth League, Johnstown, Pa., \$20; Epworth League, Easton, Cal., \$8; Union Epworth League, Allegheny, Pa., \$6; Lizzie M. Evans, Blairsville, Pa., \$1; Rev. J. I. Garrett, Fayette, Miss., \$1; George E. Metcalf, Fayette, Miss., \$1; First Street Church Epworth League, Pitchburg, Mass., \$5; Epworth League, Plainfield, N. J., \$10; Delaware Avenue Epworth League, Buffalo, N. Y., \$17; West York Street Epworth League, Philadelphia, Pa., \$3.

Epworth League, Manchester, N. H., \$33; Epworth League, Milltown, N. J., \$1; Englewood Epworth League, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Franklin Street Epworth League, Baltimore, Md., \$2; New Trenton Epworth League, New Trenton, Ind., \$3; Epworth League, Simsbury, Conn., \$3; Foundry Epworth League, Washington, D. C., \$17; Roseville Epworth League, Newark, N. J., \$10; Fourth Street Epworth League, New Bedford, Mass., \$4; Epworth League, Barneget, N. J., \$12; Epworth League, Pittsburg, Pa., \$10; Milton Epworth League, Phoenix, Pa., \$3.61; Blairsville Intersection Epworth League, Blairsville Intersection, Pa., \$3.30; Epworth League, St. Louis, Mo., \$7; Epworth League, Liberty Falls, N. Y., \$3.62; Epworth League, Deckertown, N. J., \$5; Epworth League, Troy, N. Y., \$1; Epworth League, Gadena, Ill., \$1; Epworth League, Chariton, Ia., \$2; Humline Epworth League, Washington, D. C., \$25; Metropolitan Epworth League, Washington, D. C., \$35; Epworth League, Girardville, Pa., \$5; Epworth League, Middleville, Pa., \$5; Epworth League, Columbus, Ohio, \$5; Epworth League, Shickshinny, Pa., \$7; Epworth League, Wilmington, Del., \$10; Epworth League, Blairsville, Pa., \$13; Epworth League, East Weymouth, Mass., \$5; St. James Epworth League, Chicago, Ill., \$12; First Church Epworth League, Rock Island, Ill., \$3; Isaac N. Crane, Livingston, N. J., \$1; Mrs. B. L. Gage, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Grace Church, Washington, D. C., \$18; McKendree Church, Washington, D. C., \$28; Rock Island, Ill., \$2; Ontario, O., \$2.

Recent Improvements.

The friends of The American University have new cause for rejoicing. One of the acts of the closing session of Congress was the appropriation of \$1,500 for the cutting through and grading of Nebraska Avenue. This avenue forms one of the most important features in the development of the Northwest

Heights of Washington. Its line runs in a north-northeast and south-southwest direction along the highest ground in the District, and forms the eastern boundary of the University site, looking towards the city. It furnishes the finest and most extensive outlook over the surrounding country, both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac, and will be the most popular driveway for pleasure in the whole suburban region. The grade of the University campus already established around the College of History has had the appearance of being considerably below the highway, as seen in the Loughborough road, and the building itself has seemed to stand at an angle to the public highway, but the laying out and grading of Nebraska Avenue will bring the grade of the highway a little below that of the campus, and the avenue will run exactly parallel with the building. This will give the whole frontage of the University site its proper setting and reveal the beauty of the campus proper as related to the adjoining streets, and to the remaining portions of the extensive tract comprising the site.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Asbury subscriptions paid since the last issue of the Courier:

\$200—A. C. Hazzard \$100—B. F. Bennett for E. T. Mowbray, James Montgomery, W. G. Smith, Samuel Sterling, F. M. North. \$60—C. B. Brecont. \$50—A. S. Kavanagh, W. W. Washburn, H. E. Wolfe, Vaughan S. Collins, D. P. Miller. \$45—Ebenzer Adams. \$40—J. B. Westcott. \$34—H. R. Naylor. \$30—Sarah O. Aushutz, J. Messmer. \$33.33—S. W. Thomas, Thos. Harwood. \$25—B. L. McElroy, F. Watson Haman, G. N. Kennedy, E. S. White, S. W. Smith, J. A. Faulkner. \$16.66—S. P. Hammond. \$15—E. F. Bond. \$13—D. L. Sherry. \$12—J. P. Sanchez and wife, Chas. J. Bach. \$11.68—F. H. Roberts. \$10—N. B. Johnson, F. W. Hart, W. W. Trout, Nels Eagle, N. B. Judd, F. H. Rey, W. C. Clemo, C. E. Hill, C. F. Allen, J. B. Jacklin, F. C. Biddwin, H. W. Knowles, I. R. V. C. F. water, F. W. Hart, S. W. Gehrett. \$9—J. L. Brasler. \$8.33—Mrs. S. N. Bebot. \$8—Elijah Haley. \$6.66—J. B. Hingley, J. T. Kellogg, R. R. Atchinson, G. Hauser. \$6.50—Henry Noods, D. T. Higgins. \$6—E. C. F. Troupe. \$5—A. Title, C. F. Sharpe, J. W. Valentyne, J. E. Rudisil, C. M. Boswell, L. D. McClintock, J. C. Deisinger, E. C. Salazar, Blas Gutierrez, Theo. F. Chavez, Juan Sandaval, W. H. Allen, A. B. Clough, W. G. Koons, P. O'Connell, N. W. Moore, J. H. Scott, L. V. Cox, Mrs. Henrietta Dorsey, J. F. Pumperker, Mrs. Mary J. Jefferson. \$4—P. O. Jamison, L. F. White, S. E. Maloney, C. W. Pullett, J. A. Mattern. \$3.36—A. M. Lumpkin, A. Hoffman, G. W. Proctor, William Pickford, G. W. Butler, L. W. Deakins. \$3.33—G. Martin, J. S. Martinez, Cruz Martinez, J. H. McIntosh, Mrs. Isabell P. Cox. \$3.00—S. A. Peeler, B. F. Woolfolk, A. Mares, cash from Detroit Conference Treasurer, C. A. Timley, David L. McCartney. \$2—C. H. Sweat, C. O. Beckman, Roderick Murray, E. A. Cooke, N. R. Clay, J. W. Parks, William Bell, J. H. Everett, C. P. Head, D. Costa, S. N. D. Scott, D. R. Dumm, Charles Earle, J. E. A. Johns, Mrs. Anna Smith. \$1.74—S. J. Miller. \$1.66—A. P. Morrison, Scipio Green. \$1.50—John W. Jefferson. \$1.34—P. T. Scott. \$1—L. D. Ashby, G. D. Nickens, J. W. Brown, James A. Webb, M. Adams, J. T. Cannon, John Everett, A. V. Vigil, A. L. Henry, J. R. Hayward.

A New Way to Help.

Rev. B. D. Campbell, of St. Joseph, Mo., has insured his life for \$1,000 in favor of The American University. This is a unique and beautiful method of furnishing a substantial gift to a worthy cause in an easy way.

Forty thousand dollars of the debt on Epworth Memorial M. E. Church, Cleveland, was provided for in forty insurance policies of \$1,000, taken out and paid for by friends of the church. Grace Episcopal Church, in Chicago, is just now securing \$100,000 on the same plan.

The New York Mutual Life Insurance Company has recently organized a special department to care for this class of insurance. The average annual premium amounts to about 4 per cent. on the total insurance carried. People of limited income, but with large benevolent impulses, can thus find it possible at a very low rate of annual interest to make available at the end of life a handsome gift to some cause of their choice.

Many friends of The American University have already taken this plan into their thought on their own suggestion. A gentleman in Altoona, Pa., hearing first of The American University through a brief notice which he saw in the public press, wrote for fuller information. His enthusiasm took fire, and although a man of moderate means, he proposed to be one of a given number to pay annually an amount which would be equal to the interest on a gift of \$1,000. The plan of insurance in favor of the University would exactly cover the case.

Will not one thousand friends of the cause of higher Christian education, as embodied in the purposes of The American University, take out such insurance? Will not one hundred persons insure for \$10,000 each? This would endow in perpetuity the two buildings which are soon to be constructed, and erect five new buildings besides. Take it into your thought and give your heart a little chance in the decision.

A Noble Gift.

Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan has, from its inception, been a loyal supporter of The American University. She has watched its progress with increasing interest. Her faith and loyalty have never wavered. She was the prime mover in The American University League, and is one of the earnest workers

in the Woman's Guild, of which extended mention is made in this paper. The latest evidence of her devotion to the cause was the presentation to the University, within the past month, of more than three thousand volumes from the library of her distinguished husband. A room is now being fitted up in the completed College of History to be forever known as the Logan Alcove. It will contain besides the splendid library, a handsome bust of General Logan of heroic size, the chair in which the General sat when a member of the Senate, and the desk used in his home, near which he sat to receive those who solicited his aid. Other things of rare historic interest will be added to the room, which will speak of the career of this brave soldier and gifted statesman, and to this room many loving pilgrimages will be made in the years to come.

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The Martyred President.

Within the memory of men, several years less than fifty, three Presidents of the United States have been foully assassinated. This record outdoes Russia, the hot-bed of Nihilism. There are some weaknesses in our Republic. We have prated so much about "freedom of speech" that every demagogue feels that here he can give expression to his mad views with impunity. The last sad drama of death has awakened the nation, and Congress will certainly enact stringent laws to prevent another such a startling crime. Anarchists, discovered to be such, should not be allowed to land on our shores. Public gatherings of anarchists should in no case be permitted. No law could or should reach and control the private views of men, but any public incendiary utterance, calculated to arouse passions or stir up violence towards a public official operating under the Constitution, should either be counted as treason and punished as such, or the offender should at once be made to leave the country. Let all of the foremost nations of the earth enter into an alliance to treat anarchists in this same fashion.

Those who could not be suppressed would be thus quickly driven to the outskirts of civilization, where they could, among themselves, test their theories. Those with any sense of decency left would soon tire of this isolation and would quickly promise silence, for a return to civilization.

Then, too, we have been too careless of the persons of our chief magistrates. They have not been guarded when in public with sufficient care. It is distasteful under our form of government for a President to take his exercise inside a square of glistening bayonets, still these precious lives must be cared for, and no risk should be taken. Let alert detectives closely surround him when in public. He is in constant danger, not only from the depraved, but from the insane, too many of whom are allowed to run at large. Some drastic



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

measures should also be taken to throttle the sensational press, which is in no small degree responsible for this foul assassination.

The murder of McKinley was one of the blackest crimes in the history of the Republic. He seemed a man without enemies. He was the soul of kindness and brotherliness. He came from among the

people and loved them and was constantly interested in their uplifting. The assassin could hardly have heard the last public utterance of the President, so full of broadest charity, spoken so little a time before the fatal bullet was fired, else his rash hand had been stayed.

President McKinley's administration was one of the cleanest and most successful in the nation's history. He held the ship of state with steady hand. He gave righteous solution to problems of world-wide reach, giving evidence of statesmanship of the highest type. He did much to allay sectional differences, bringing the North and South more closely together. He ushered in an era of phenomenal prosperity. He stood for peace when war threatened, until some thought him cowardly, but when forced to the issue as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in a campaign of one hundred days, glorified by the most brilliant naval victories in the history of the world, he secured the signing of the protocol. He taught the world by beautiful example how a husband should love a wife, and how a man in public life could be an earnest and consistent Christian, without losing caste. He had reached that eminence where the whole world saw him, and seeing him, loved him.

He died just when we seemed to need him most. His name is imperishably linked with those of Washington and Lincoln. His administration will be historic, and his name will be forever on the lips of men. Without a stain upon his fame he joined the immortals. Why he went is a Providence difficult to understand, but no more satisfactory solution can be given than fell from the lips of the dying President himself, as with faltering breath he whispered: "It is God's way."

Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, said some things in his memorial address which our law makers should remember:

"Among the heroes and martyrs who have died vicariously let us make a large place for our slain leader.

"In the highest sense our President has now entered into the Holy of Holies, bearing the sins of his people with him. Reverently we confess that he was wounded for our transgressions and he was bruised for our iniquities. Black and grievous the story of the sins of the nation.

"In a Republic founded on law we have fostered anarchy and lawlessness. Blessed by freedom of speech and of the press, we have transformed this liberty into unbridled license. In a Republic where everything depends upon reverence and honor to our rulers, we chose this man for our President, we laid the heaviest duties upon him, and in the critical moment of perplexity we permitted cartoonists who knew nothing of the principles of statesmanship or diplomacy, or of national problems—cartoonists, indeed, whose judgment we would not ask as to the

best method of raising cabbages—to belittle, to vilify our leader, and to do all that was in their power to destroy the respect of the weak and of the ignorant as represented by this assassin, who became at last the tool of the sensational press."

Scope of The American University.

Like the illustrious founder of Methodism, who said, "the world is my parish," the founder of The great American University at Washington and his coadjutors have planned an institution of world-wide influence. Like the builders of those majestic shrines, the pride and glory of the Old World, they are building not merely for the day in which they live, but for the centuries which are to come. Many of the men who comprised the first Board of Trustees have long since gone to their reward; many of the early contributors to the enterprise have entered the celestial city; many of the friends who are now interested may never live to see the consummation of their hopes, but be they living or dead, in that glad day when The American University shall be open to the graduates of every college in the world, posterity will arise and call them blessed for their unselfish devotion and willing sacrifices in the interest of the generations that are to come after them. While these founders have longed to see the result of their efforts and have earnestly desired a speedy development of their plans, they have not felt it to be as important to hurry the erection of buildings as they have to lay broad and deep foundations, to have well matured plans, and, at all times, to proceed along the lines of safety.

For this reason, what has been done has been well done. Our magnificent site of ninety-six acres has been secured at a cost of \$100,000, all of which is paid. The stately College of History has been completed and paid for at a cost of some \$200,000. It presents a beautiful and imposing aspect of classic architecture, and is ready for occupancy. We have assets in lands, buildings, invested funds and good subscriptions amounting to close upon three millions of dollars. These are being increased almost daily and we have every reason to hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have sufficient funds to warrant us in throwing open the doors to the hundreds of post-graduates who have already applied for admission.

We are now happy to announce to our many friends that their generosity has justified our pro-

ceeding with the erection of some of the buildings towards which the largest contributions have been made. While our appeals have been to the whole Church and the Nation, and every section of the Union (even Canada has responded more or less liberally), the subscriptions from some of the larger and more wealthy States have approached more nearly the amount required to erect their buildings than have those of the smaller and less able sections of the country, however willing they might be. While the Trustees have, at all times, held themselves in readiness to erect any building in the plan toward which an adequate amount could be relied upon to complete it, prudence has dictated the wisdom of giving priority to such buildings as have called forth from their interested friends available funds sufficient to warrant our so doing.

The generous amounts subscribed in Ohio during the lifetime of our much beloved Trustee, the late President McKinley, had justified the Trustees in making arrangements to build "the Ohio College of Government," and to this end Bishops Hurst and McCabe had waited upon Mr. McKinley and had secured his promise to lay the corner-stone of that building in December; the preliminary steps for this had already been taken when the nation was plunged in grief by his cruel assassination. It was also in contemplation to have the corner-stone of the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration laid at the same time, to be followed, soon after, by the Illinois, Maryland, New England, and possibly some other buildings towards which substantial subscriptions have been secured.

Nothing could be more fitting, at this time, than to concentrate all efforts on the completion of the Ohio building at the earliest possible moment, that it may stand as a magnificent memorial to our martyred President and a loving tribute from the people to Ohio's most illustrious citizen.

The writer was at the White House when President McKinley said to the Trustees of the University: "I regard the building of the American University as the most important educational enterprise the Methodist Church has ever undertaken. I am proud of it; and I should think every Methodist in the land would be proud of it. I have given towards it and expect to do more as it progresses."

Alas! he is no longer with us to aid us by his counsel, his influence, or his money, but, thank

God, he has so identified himself with the movement that his precious memory will always abide, and the immediate erection of the one particular building that he took special pride in is the least we can do at this time as a suitable tribute to his illustrious memory. As the Ohio College of Government is to be one of the most costly and magnificent in the group of twenty-three buildings, it will always be a very conspicuous and important part of the University plant, and, as such, a credit to the State that gave Mr. McKinley to the nation, and a perpetual reminder of the great and good man.

It is fortunate for the University that his popular successor in the White House, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, is also a Trustee of The American University. One day he expressed to the writer his interest in Christian education by saying: "I want you to convey my thanks to the Trustees for the honor they have done me in electing me one of their number, as I regard your Methodist Church as one of the greatest religious factors in this world."

It affords us pleasure to announce to our friends this "forward movement." From the beginning the representatives of the University have proceeded with all the energy and enterprise that was commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking and the funds at their command. Our great universities have all been the product of slow growth and small beginnings, and few, if any, have made the progress in the first few years of their history that The American University has. Few, if any, were projected on such a magnificent scale, having abundance of room to display to the best possible advantage the twenty-three marble buildings, ensuring unity, harmony, and perspective. With a curriculum of studies for post-graduate students so complete as to leave nothing to be desired in any department of knowledge, The American University will soon take its place among the great educational institutions of the world, and enable the Methodist Episcopal Church to fully take her share in the great effort to impart a Christian education to the young people of our land. Thus will our sons and daughters be adorned and fitted for a place in the well-ordered and beautiful fabric of a Christian society, and the ideal of the Psalmist be realized, "that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth, our daughters as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."—J. A. G.

The University Courier.

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Any one desiring to contribute to the funds of The University may send directly to The American University, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of The American University will be held in Washington December 11. In view of the work which has recently been commenced and the plans for the future which must be discussed, a very large attendance is expected.

THROUGH the kindness of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the suggestion of the pastor, Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., the Book of Psalms and the Methodist Hymnal from the pew of the martyred President McKinley were given to The American University. These are priceless treasures, as they were often in the hands of the President, who was a devout worshiper in the Metropolitan Church during his term of service in Washington.

PLEASE do not neglect the prompt payment of your subscription. Some fall due January 1. Many others July 1. We shall give you ample notification. It is an easy matter to mislay this notification and forget all about it. Pay the amount the very day you get the card. You will save us additional postage, simplify our bookkeeping, relieve your own mind, and add to our stock in hand with which to push our work.

THE American University is to be congratulated in the election of Mr. Chas. C. Glover as its Treasurer. No more appropriate selection could have been made. Mr. Glover is the President of the Riggs National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in Washington. He has a wide acquaintance with public men, who honor him for his manliness and unusual business sagacity. Mr. Glover is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has had large share in promoting the Cathedral Foundation which has been projected by that church. He is a broad and generous man, whom Washington greatly respects.

THE subscription price of this paper is twenty-five cents a year. It is the desire to make it self-sustaining without crowding its columns with advertisements. We should exceedingly like to have you on our list. Won't you send your name and money?

The Woman's Guild.

THE enthusiasm of the Woman's Guild of The American University has settled into a firm conviction that it has for its object one of the greatest needs of this age. The great synthesis of this era is to bring the theory of the universe and religion together, it is not a question of some truth or more truth—it is for *Truth*. All literary criticism, philosophy, diverse creeds, history will be used to prove that Christianity came down from God, it is His only gift to man for his salvation: "It is God's way." It will convince the inquiring mind for Truth that Christianity is the knowledge of salvation supernaturally given, as *the way* of salvation, which will not only convince the pessimist, but will not leave the agnostic a foothold on which to rest his theory. The regular meetings of The Guild, which were suspended during the summer, have been resumed and The Guild will do active service the coming winter.

The Passing of Hon. Matthew G. Emery.

THE American University has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Hon. Matthew Gault Emery, who from the beginning has been a valued Trustee and the efficient Treasurer. Mr. Emery came of sturdy New England stock, the founder of the family in this country having landed in Boston in 1637. He was born in Pembroke, N. H., September 28, 1818, and after instruction in the town schools was ready for college, when the determina-

tion was reached by him to enter at once into business, and going to Baltimore, Md., he apprenticed himself to a stone cutter, becoming a master workman, and in a little while had laid the foundation of his fortune. He removed to Washington in 1812. He was active in the service of the Government during the Civil War, and upon its close became a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of the city of Washington, and was the last Mayor under the old regime. He was identified with all the general movements of the city productive of education and morality. He was one of the financially strong men of the city, a director in several of its institutions, and for many years the President of the Second National Bank. Brought into association with the public men of the National Capital, he was a personal friend of almost every occupant of the White House from the days of President Pierce. Secular concerns did not so absorb his busy mind as to crowd out religious matters. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, and was ever loyal and generous in its support. Five years ago he made a gift to the church of a commodious parsonage.

Having rounded out the measure of his days in honorable service, he came to the end of life in full possession of his intellectual force, maintaining unflinchingly his faith in Jesus Christ, and in view of the valley of the shadow felt no fear, knowing that God was with him. His was a true and manly Christian life, and his departure was in the triumph of faith. The Trustees of The American University at their semi-annual meeting, passed the following resolution:



MATTHEW G. EMERY.

"WHEREAS, God, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to translate to his home in Heaven Matthew G. Emery, therefore

"Resolved, That we, the Trustees of The American University, while humbly submitting to the will of God, desire to record the fact that we have sustained a loss well nigh beyond the power of words to express. For nearly eleven years or during the entire history of The American University he served as Treasurer. This was no small tax upon his time and strength. He was painstaking and careful to the smallest detail. He gladly did all this work without compensation, and was prompted to undertake it because of the love he bore the enterprise.

As the years grew upon him, and strength failed a little, he sometimes spoke of resigning, but the expressed confidence and love of his associates in the work turned him from his purpose and he held it to the end.

"As a Trustee for eleven years he was prompt to perform every duty. His large business experience brought wisdom to the deliberations of the Board. He was wisely conservative in all his views, and stood firmly for what he felt to be right. As a member of the Building Committee he gave much time and patient thought to the construction of the Hall of History. His interest could not have been greater had the building been his own. His further in-

terest in the University was evidenced by the donation of a block of valuable property.

"One of our staunchest friends and wisest counsellors has passed out of our sight. We mourn, but not as those without hope. Knowing his life and heart as we did, we are assured that death has been to him great gain; that he has entered into a full and blessed reward, and is performing angel service at God's right hand.

"'Though a form in the coffin lies lifeless and chill
And the wind breathes a sigh in each blast,
The voice of his wisdom is speaking here still,
And his future speaks out from his past.'"

Address by Bishop J. F. Hurst at the
**Opening of the Third Ecumenical
 Conference, London, England,
 September 4, 1901.**

These words of welcome, an eloquent trinity in voice, but a beautiful unity in spirit, warm and stir our hearts to a quicker and stronger stroke. We had supposed that every puff of the locomotive, that every splash and turn of the steamer's wheels, that every coach and car used on our journey hither were taking us farther and farther away from our homes; but the deep fraternal love that pervades these cordial greetings puts every pilgrim from across the seas to this Mecca of modern evangelism at once and wholly at home again. The speed of travel and the annihilation of distance by easy transportation are among the greatest of latter-day achievements with steam and electricity; but these do not equal in luxury and rapidity the real and enduring transports of the spiritual children of one common Father, who already find themselves sitting at the family hearthstone, looking into countenances that at first wore something of a strange look, but in a trice, through the spirit of prayer and affection, are transformed into the faces of kindred. Truly and thankfully we may say, "We are brethren," and this is without exaggeration "a heavenly place in Christ Jesus." May these opening words of faith and fraternity lead on to a filling feast of fellowship, to a sweet foretaste of the final home-coming to the Father's house and the Savior's bosom.

No marvel is it, however, that your earnest welcome should evoke a prompt response of kindred feeling from our hearts. For the ties that join us are neither few nor weak. Blood that ran in the veins of a common ancestry still flows in their descendants—a current whose tide, disturbed by the incidental and temporary conditions of political independence on the part of the colonies, and now and then rippled by the breezes of international and commercial differences, nevertheless moves majestically on—the Anglo-Saxon factor in all modern civilization both in the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres. President Grant, our own Ulysses, renowned as a warrior, and now recognized as a wise and far-seeing statesman, prior to his world-wide wanderings in 1877, said: "I will not speak of the English and the Americans as two peoples, because, in fact, they are one people, with a common destiny; and that destiny will be brilliant in proportion to the friendship and co-operation of the brethren dwelling on each side of the Atlantic." Lowell, in whom you have special interest, who himself was one of the strong links between the Old and the New England, and who now has a memorial in one of the little windows in your great Westminster Abbey, wrote of Raleigh, who has a similar honor:

"The New World's sons, from England's breast we drew
 Such milk as bids remember whence we came;
 Proud of her past, from which our present grew,
 This window we erect in Raleigh's name."

Our common heritage of liberty has been beautifully expressed by one in whose life and works were wonderfully blended the calm light and peace of the Friend and the stern and warlike spirit of the Puritan, and who sang, as only Whittier could sing, of the brave and good Milton:

"The New World honors him whose noble plea
 For England's freedom made our own more sure."

To the strength of this bond of blood has been added during the swiftly flying years of sixteen decades the great force of a vital faith. Out of the Epworth rectory, ruled by the virile brain of the father, and more by the disciplined, intelligent, and talented mind of the mother, trooped a company of children, on two of whom the seal of Heaven was set for mighty deeds and heroic leadership of God's people. That rector's home was a fitting vestibule of the Holy Club of Oxford, to which our common ecclesiastical and spiritual ancestry runs back. In that renaissance of a simple, personal, and victorious trust in Christ into which Charles and John Wesley were led we all rejoice and in its benefits we all share. While the streams of spiritual influence from this source have gone into all other bodies of Christians, and are to-day contributing largely both in men and inspiration to their efficiency, we yet have increasing reason for a glad recognition of one another's growth and progress as compact and well-ordered organisms, endeavoring to publish, and to a signal degree succeeding in making known, a Gospel intended for all men of every rank and station, and in carrying its life-giving message to every creature.

This solidarity of our faith makes us, with all our diversities of name and polity, a unit of great weight on all the continents, and is doing much to prepare the way for the future federation of Protestantism in works of charity and evangelism.

If besides these bonds of blood and faith there be any other welding us together, it is no venture of boldness to say that it is the duty that rests upon both Englishmen and Americans to join in a perpetual covenant of hearts, voices, and hands to work out for ourselves and, under Providence, for others the principles which underlie our past, which give significance to our present, and which now promise grander reaches for liberty and larger triumphs for truth in the future destiny of the Anglo-Saxon, or, as we now prefer to say, the Anglo-American.

So long as we love and practice national righteousness, so long as the virtues of the Christian home are developed in all their purity and loveliness, so long as the Christian Sabbath with all its train of spiritual and moral benefits is maintained as the boon of heaven to solace and beautify lives otherwise sodden with care and blighted by love of

self, so long as the bone and sinew of the two lands are enlisted in the unceasing warfare of Immanuel for the conquest of the world of sin by the strength of love and the power of the cross, so long we may hope to be able to teach other peoples, both by precept based on experience at home and by example shown abroad, that He who was with our fathers is with their children still, and that the whole earth is one day to feel itself of one kin through the Headship and oneness of Christ.

A peculiar sacredness pervades and marks the place of our present assembly. When the old Foundery, name of blessed and inspiring memories, could no longer well house the growing family of his spiritual children, when a whole generation and more had come and gone since he began his immortal work, and our now white-haired and white-souled leader was about entering on the eighth decade of his life and the fifth of his unparalleled itinerating, this chapel opened to him, and has ever since remained the historical center and shrine of our many-named but one-souled Methodism. What clouds of witnesses compass us about, and of how noble a record are they all and each! The roll of our worthies, whose names are registered in the hearts of millions, the dust of some of whom makes more sacred this consecrated place, and whose ministries of truth and service in administration have issued hence to the ends of the earth, who shall call? Too long that list of names would be for this brief hour. Other structures there are in England where rich and varied religious associations cluster; but not one is there that possesses the intense and unique characteristics of this veritable cathedral of evangelism, whose portals today welcome the glad home-coming of those who have journeyed from every clime, and who speak well-nigh every tongue known to man. Amid all the utterances and discussions of this Conference may the unspoken but eloquent and mighty sentiments of our departed leaders find reverent recognition, and may our counsels and labors be happily joined to the bright record of our fathers, and prove equally fruitful of good in human history.

The meeting of the third Ecumenical Conference brings to mind the first, which was held twenty years ago in this venerable and now newly renovated chapel; and the second, convened in 1891 in Metropolitan Church, at the American Capital. About one-half of those who came to that first great love feast of world-wide Methodism have since gone to be with the Lord. Our American Chrysostom, Matthew Simpson, who preached the opening sermon on that occasion, has ceased from among us, but, being dead, yet speaketh. The Nestor of your own Wesleyan body, George Osborn, who presided and spoke the welcome on the opening day twenty years ago, has been called to his reward, but his works do follow him.

A larger number of those who composed the second Conference still survive to speak of its golden days and its inspiring addresses. The one who was easily the first in that great meeting, and whose opening sermon, read by another because of his own lack of voice, but accompanied by and embodying his own personality through his erect and dignified standing at the side of the reader, will never be forgotten, has only a few months ago gone over from sunny Cannes to the sunnier paradise of God. We miss William Arthur today, but his "Tongue of Fire" is still a lambent flame of light and power among all our hosts. John P. Newman and William Xavier Ninde, who were active members of both Conferences, have also closed their career on earth with honor and entered into rest.

One who held the highest place within the gift of his countrymen in the United States, and who endeared himself to all Christians by his steadfast adherence to Christian standards in all his public and private walks, and who especially ingratiated himself with the members of the second Ecumenical Conference by his personal visit to that body and the utterance of a few pregnant and hopeful sentences on the subject of international arbitration, has been summoned to the presence of his Master and Sovereign, and Benjamin Harrison is mourned wherever he was known. Nor can we forget, in this hour of tender remembrance of those gone on before, to voice the universal sorrow that visited all lands touched by Christian civilization, when, in the first glad weeks of the new year and the new century, your Queen, the beloved Victoria, after a life of singular strength and beauty, and a reign unexampled in its length and its glory, went to her second and eternal coronation.

It is cause of rejoicing with us that, as we return your visit of ten years ago to our National Capital, it is our privilege to know that in the greeting which today comes from the Occident to the Orient we bring the hearty good will and fraternal God-speed of one who regularly worships in the same church where you then assembled, whose pastor is one of our honored delegates to this meeting, who himself loves all Churches, and who has for the second time become the popular choice of the American Republic as its Chief Magistrate, President William McKinley. Brethren, one of the happiest effects, and certainly one of the chief objects, of our two preceding Conferences bearing the name of Ecumenical has been the enlarging and love-crowned spirit of catholicity which has prevailed throughout the sessions, and left its sweet fruitage in the personal life and consciousness of each and all of the delegates.

The sentiments thus nourished into new power by these addresses and by their wide-spread dissemination through the press have led the thoughts of the whole Church to higher altitudes and stimulated

all hearts to a broader, warmer, more generous, and more comprehensive love for all who bear the name and desire to welcome and obey the spirit of Christ. If the ecumenical quality of our meeting today, as of those of ten and twenty years ago, should be questioned by any who doubt the propriety of the present application of the term, or should be challenged by any who eye with jealous wonder the wide-spreading growth of Methodism, the best defense of our adoption of this globe-covering word would be found not in the statistical tables of our growing communion in all the habitable parts of the planet, but rather in the catholic spirit of John Wesley—the most truly catholic man of the eighteenth century—and in the continuous and unfolding catholicity of the millions who have answered with their faith and love to that apostolic voice, example, and evangel.

Ecumenical is the word, the right word, the appropriate word; prophetic it may be now, in part, but it shall yet become historical. Justified it is now by the wide variety of race, language, climate, and countries here represented, but more and more will it measure up to its ideal fullness of meaning as, with its world-embracing arms, it embodies in its thought, its words, its acts, the heart-drawing spirit of him whose parish was the world and whose desire was "a league offensive and defensive with every soldier of Jesus Christ," and thus brings the divine Teacher of Olivet across the centuries into living touch with His disciples of today, who hear and with the thrill of joy obey the Master's command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature!"

The Ohio College of Government Commenced: A Memorial to President McKinley.

The friends of this great educational enterprise at the Nation's Capital will be glad to know that work is being commenced on another new building. The contract has just been let for the foundation of the Ohio College of Government, and it will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The same contractors who are building the Carnegie marble library at Washington, D. C., will have charge of the construction. The Trustees of the University hold their semi-annual meeting in Washington on December 11th. The corner stone of the new building may be laid in the very early Spring. President McKinley, one of the Trustees of The American University, had promised to perform this service before work fell from his hands. Some one of national reputation will be secured for the occasion, and due announcement will be made.

In the lifetime of President McKinley The American University honored him in the attempt to raise \$500,000 for the McKinley Foundation of the Ohio College of Government, covering five professorships:

Diplomacy, International Law and Arbitration, Constitutional Law, Municipal Government, Civics. No name in American history is more fit or worthy to stand in permanent association with the highest teaching on these great themes of international scope than that of William McKinley. The American University was the first in the field to lay plans to perpetuate the memory of this great and good man. Why should not this noble marble building, standing here at the heart of the nation, costing \$250,000, be the McKinley Memorial-Ohio College of Government? Every footfall in its halls for the years to come would echo the name and fame of the great and honored man in whose memory the building was erected. More enduring than arch or monument, however beautiful and costly, would be this McKinley Memorial-Ohio College of Government, from which great men shall go out to bless the world. It would be something more than a mere object of interest to tourists.

One of the few Executives of the American nation to show decided interest in higher education was President McKinley. Most of them have departed from the Capital City without leaving much trace of their presence here, save a monument or a statue. Thomas Jefferson was a notable exception. He desired to live on in the hearts and lives of men, and on his tombstone wished it permanently recorded that he was the founder of the University of Virginia.

Let this beautiful and useful memorial be built by the loyal and loving friends of the martyred President, in Ohio, and elsewhere, on the hill-top overlooking Washington City, the scene of his historic administration. It will be a bulwark to Protestantism and Americanism through all the years to come. This would be an imperishable memorial and one whose purpose his wisdom and high philanthropy would sanction could he but speak. Already the patriotic and generous citizens of Ohio have contributed nearly \$70,000 toward this building. The foundation is commenced. If generous gifts were to pour in from all quarters the building could soon be completed. Let the arch and the monument rise. No loyal citizen of the Republic would do aught to hinder their progress, but let this stately and significant memorial, which was projected in the lifetime of the Christian President, be quickly completed, that it may begin its ministry of service for mankind. All subscriptions may be sent to the Chancellor of the University, Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington, D. C.

WHEN you have finished reading this illustrated number of THE COURIER kindly hand it to some friend. You can thus widen the knowledge of our undertaking, and who can tell what may come of it? If you want THE COURIER sent to some one who might be interested send us name and address.

The Epworth College of Literature.

Two hundred and fifty feet away and directly fronting the College of History in the plant of The American University is to be built the beautiful Epworth College of Literature, which is to be entirely of marble.

Subscriptions are constantly coming in from Leaguers all over the country. From some remote places where the members are very poor we receive generous subscriptions, showing their interest in the work. If those who have so little of this world's goods can contribute towards this College, it seems that those who have been blessed with ample means should gladly help.

Various methods have been employed by the Leaguers in different parts of the country to raise money for this College. One League gave an entertainment, the proceeds of which the Secretary sent to the office of the University.

We have received letters from some who are not able to give now, but have promised either to collect or earn it.

There are countless ways of earning money, which will also give pleasure to all who participate.

In the summer a lawn party could be given. A number of children dressed in dainty costumes could, after a short program is rendered, serve refreshments. Any one who has an attractive lawn should surely be ready to take advantage of the opportunity to use it for the benefit of the Epworth College of Literature. A home, or church social, or a concert would answer a splendid purpose in the raising of money for this great object, as well as giving a good time to the participants.

To be a Builder one need only give the small sum of \$1, either himself, or in sums of ten cents collected. Handsome lithographed certificates, which are worthy to be framed and hung in any home, will be sent to all subscribers.

About one thousand Leaguers have responded to our call. Where are the others? Wake up! There will come a time when you will be proud of the fact that you gave even one dollar. Two hundred thousand dollars is needed to build this College, and, if each member of each League in the country would contribute, enough would be secured to build it.

Speak to your League President about the matter and urge him to take it up. Write this office for literature and all information. We shall be very glad to correspond with you.

Editorial Comments on the McKinley Memorial in connection with The American University.

Rev. Jas. H. Potts, D. D., the widely-quoted editor of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, was the first to speak. His suggestion gave inspiration to the University authorities to make their appeal. Dr. Potts spoke as follows:

"Various suggestions are being made for a fitting memorial to the late President. A grand memorial arch at Washington, a marble shaft at Canton and a costly hospital somewhere else are among the propositions. We believe that a utilitarian monument of some kind is the correct thing to erect. Mr. McKinley's life war a busy one. He was generous-hearted and nobly kind toward the unfortunate and weak, and toward children. Even the cruel shot of his murderer did not awaken a feeling of vengeance. 'Let no one hurt him,' he said, as he reeled to his chair, never to rise again.

"It seems to us that a fitting memorial to such a man might take the form of a public hospital or medical school in connection with The American University of which the President was a Trustee. The University is founded on a broad platform and has in view vast educational achievements in the centuries to come. A popular subscription which would identify the name and character of the lamented dead with some conspicuous building in that grand enterprise would be both suitable and expressive of the grief and tenderness which we all experience." Dr. Potts wrote a second editorial in which he warmly commended the proposed McKinley Memorial College of Government.

Dr. Leech, in the *Baltimore Methodist*, had this strong word to say:

"One would think that the authorities of the American University might with the greatest propriety appeal to the country to aid in the establishment and endowment of an institution with some object and name like the above, as a memorial to our late honored President. He was a Methodist from boyhood, an honored member of the Board of Trustees of the University, long a resident at Washington. It would make a worthy memorial, would appeal to a multitude who think that a mere arch or bridge, however appropriate, should not constitute the chief memorial of such a man. It seems to us that a better memorial could hardly be raised. The Methodist people could easily raise the money."

In case of change of address, notify at once the Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1119 F street, Washington, D. C., to whom remittance for subscriptions can be made, and who will be glad to let THE UNIVERSITY COURIER follow you wherever you may go, so you may keep in touch with the work of the University.

**Laying of the Corner Stone of the McKinley
Memorial—Ohio College of
Government.**

For several weeks there has been unusual activity on the grounds of the University. A dozen strong teams and a multitude of workmen have been busy excavating for the foundation of the Ohio College of Government. Fair weather has been the rule, and fine progress has been made. The hole is deep and broad, for this new building is to be of immense proportions. Nearly five thousand cubic yards of soil have been moved. Wind and heavy rains greatly interfered with the work during the week of November 18. The contractors will be a little delayed in the beginning of the foundation, and it is now quite certain that the work can not be completed, as was confidently expected, for the laying of the corner stone on December 12. Disagreeable days are certain to come at this season of the year, when work must be suspended. To invite our friends to the laying of a corner stone on an incomplete foundation would defeat many of the plans we have in mind. Should the day be cold and disagreeable, as it is quite apt to be in middle December, but few people would be present, and it is the purpose to make of this corner-stone laying an historic occasion. Then, too, it is impossible on this date to secure all of the distinguished Americans whom we desire to have part in this service. In the spring it may be possible for us to have them with us. The corner stone of the College of History was laid on a bright day in October, one of the most beautiful months of the year in the latitude of Washington. A great crowd was present, and the impressive services will long be remembered by those who were there. The chief reason for pushing the work so that the corner stone should be laid December 12 was that the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees takes place on the 11th, and their presence in the city would seem to make of it the appropriate time for such service. Their deep interest, however, will certainly prompt them to make a special trip, and the laying of the corner stone of the new building will, for all these good and sufficient reasons, be delayed until some balmy day in the spring time when the work is all completed, and nature shall have put on attractive attire. Due notice will be given.

Open the Doors for Work.

WE must soon open our doors for work. Fifteen hundred students stand knocking. Protestant students are attending the Roman Catholic University in Washington simply because we are not ready to receive them. With two buildings completed we shall have accommodations for several important departments of instruction. A few more royal gifts, and the \$5,000,000 condition imposed by the General Conference will have been honestly met. A faculty representing the best scholarships of the world will be organized and work commenced. Once open, money will flow into the Treasury as rapidly as it shall be needed. What a glad day that will be. The dawn is now breaking.

Beautiful Nebraska Avenue.

Those who have not visited the grounds of The American University lately will be greatly surprised at the changed appearance of things. The old Loughborough Road, with its winding way, is a thing of the past. At an expense of \$11,500 Nebraska Avenue has been opened, graded, and beautifully macadanized with bluestone. It is as straight as an arrow and as level as a floor.

The appropriation of the last Congress was hardly sufficient to grade it to its full width for its entire length. On the University side of the avenue, however, in the vicinity of the College of History, full width was secured. The office of the Superintendent of Grounds, which stood on a high knoll near to and obstructing the view of the beautiful marble building, has been moved to another point of the Campus. The grounds about the College of History are now being graded to the avenue. This will give the building a handsome elevation above the street. In the spring the entire lawn will be sown in grass and trees planted. Water mains have been laid in the new avenue. Appropriations are already assured by which the avenue will during the year be made full width for its entire length. Adjacent property owners have signified their purpose to at once do all needed grading.

This will give the entire frontage of the University site its proper elevation, and reveal, as never before, the beauty of the Campus proper as related to the adjacent streets and to the remaining portions of the extensive tract composing the site. The new avenue is on the crest of the hill, where surpassing views are had in all directions, and will be the most popular driveway for pleasure in the whole suburban region.

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

Every ten years a great Methodist conference is held which embraces all sections of Methodists throughout the world. The third of such gatherings was held September 1-17 in Wesley Chapel, City Road, London, the mother church of Methodism, in which the first conference took place twenty years ago. The arrangements were undertaken by a committee representative of all the British Methodist churches, and their task was a formidable one. The financial responsibility was no light matter, a guarantee fund of £2,000 having to be provided for expenses. The delegates numbered upwards of 500, and included about 100 colored preachers from the United States. Several of the negro delegates to the Conference were staying at a large and fashionable London hotel, the Saint Ermins, and other American guests—not, however, associated with Methodism—objected to their presence, and represented to the manager that if the colored visitors remained they must leave. The manager refused to give the delegates notice to leave, and declined to make any distinction between the black and white guests.

The colored brethren were very much in evidence in the discussions of the Conference, and were the "observed of all observers" at the several receptions which were given to the delegates.

The Conference was a great success in every way. Great themes were admirably discussed by truly great men. Not a foolish thing was done, not a silly word was said. The union of Methodism the wide world round, a consummation devoutly to be wished, was brought a little nearer. A hymnal for universal Methodism was talked of, and will come at no distant day. This would be a splendid beginning. We could soon sing ourselves into complete union. A great shadow rested over the Conference in the assassination and death of President McKinley. Strong men wept like children. Many earnest prayers were offered for the wounded President and stricken country. When death came the memorial service was tender and beautiful. The heartfelt sympathy manifested throughout England was touching and comforting. Flags were everywhere at half-mast. They seemed to sorrow as though they had lost one of their own. It seemed a strange coincidence that just twenty years before, when the first Ecumenical Conference was in session in London, news was received of the death of President Garfield, who had also been assassinated. The Conference ten years hence will likely be held in Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's Gifts.

During the recent months the gifts of Mr. Andrew Carnegie for charitable purposes aggregate the vast sum of \$42,000,000. No wonder the world is startled by such pouring out of wealth for the good

of society. He richly deserves the thanks of the race for his generosity. Through the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage he can look on the imperishable monuments he has erected by these gifts. The example of this great benefactor of mankind will be far-reaching in its effects. Others of great wealth will be inspired by it. It is to be regretted that from various sources the offers of this gentleman have been to a certain extent unkindly received, and even abuse has been hurled at him. He feels his responsibility, and is pursuing a course that can only bring satisfaction and pleasure to his own mind and heart, and also benefit to the world.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Asbury subscriptions paid since the last issue of the COURIER:

*\$200—A. C. Hazzard. \$100—H. Z. Ziegler, R. W. Van Schoick. \$64—Class of '95, Pittsburg Conference. \$50—George W. MacLaughlin, George Orlin, H. C. Trout. \$34—Joseph W. Miles. \$33.33—J. E. Stubbs. \$32.50—F. Fischbeck, J. J. Pister. \$25—Charles S. Wing, T. F. Parker, Arthur Jamieson, W. C. Endley. \$20—Robert Forbes, Arthur E. Johnson. \$16.67—Dr. Van Deventer. \$15—H. C. Birch, P. F. C. Biehl, M. D., W. D. Cherington, M. B. Mead. \$12—H. A. Southgate, M. S. Taylor. \$10—Harry W. Knowles, Frost Craft, F. M. Clemens, A. Mueller, George Mather, A. A. Graves, William Burnes and wife, J. G. Schall, Edgar S. Mace, E. T. Hagerman, E. E. Radisill, F. M. Hart, R. N. McKaig, Joyce McKaig, Edwin A. Pyles. \$8.33—I. M. Gable. \$7.50—A. A. Philpott. \$6—W. A. Mackey, D. J. Higgins. \$6.67—H. C. Maynard. \$5—A. H. Needham, Albert Osborn for Jacob Hager, L. E. Schneider, G. Schroeder, Fred R. Winsor, A. M. Gay, Thomas S. Grose, R. McCaskey, A. M. Stocking, W. P. Banks, R. M. Roberts, F. C. Baldwin, W. A. Shauman. \$3—M. Williams. \$2.40—Manly J. Mumford. \$2—D. S. Ulrich. \$1—J. B. Sanchez.

Gifts to the Epworth College of Literature.

The following amounts have been received by the Treasurer, Washington, D. C., since last issue of the COURIER:

Boston, Mass., \$1; New London, Conn., \$8.40; Wilmington, Del., \$6; Philander Smith College League, Little Rock, Ark., \$1; Bellevue, Ky., \$2; Hamline Church, Washington, D. C., \$5; Gettysburg, Pa., \$2; Groesdale, Ill., \$2.60; Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., \$10; Dauphin, Pa., \$5; St. Mark's, C. E. Society, West Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Douglas Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., \$2.25; Founary Church, Washington, D. C., \$11; Chicago, Ill., \$2; Wright's Church, Venetia, Pa., \$100; Wright's Church, Junior League, Venetia, Pa., \$15; James Church, Gilkath, Pa., \$10; Rev. W. W. Youngson, Vandergrift, Pa., \$50; Cambridge Springs, Pa., \$14; Wilson Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., \$8.

Washington the Educational Center.

We stop the press long enough to say that Mr. Carnegie has just proposed to give \$10,000,000 for a university in Washington, if the terms shall be accepted by Congress. The *Washington Post* well says that, "with The American University and the Roman Catholic University and the Carnegie University, Washington will become the greatest educational center in the country."



OHIO COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT—MCKINLEY MEMORIAL.

Gifts and Bequests.

Dr. John Kost of Adrian, Mich., has given to the College of Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, a museum of zoological specimens which is valued at \$150,000.

John A. Johnson, of Madison, Wis., has offered \$40,000 to the Board of Supervisors of Dane County, Wis., for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a home for aged people.

William C. Schermerhorn, second vice president of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, has given \$75,000 to that institution for the construction of a pavilion for patients afflicted with diseases of the ear.

Under the will of the late Charles Higgins, of Chicago, the following religious bequests are to be distributed after the death of his widow: St. James' Episcopal Church, \$10,000; St. Luke's Hospital, \$10,000; Church Home for Aged Persons, \$5,000; Grace Church, Waterford, N. Y., \$5,000; and bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago, for the benefit of poor churches, \$20,000.

Ohio Wesleyan University is in the lead of recipients of twentieth-century gifts, having received about \$600,000.

Matilda Goddard has willed \$30,000 to charitable and scholastic institutions. Boston University receives \$500.

Miss Helen Gould has presented to Vassar College a scholarship of \$10,000 in memory of her mother. This is the third scholarship received from Miss Gould within a few years.

D. W. Minshall, of Terre Haute, has made a third gift to De Pany University, comprising altogether, \$50,000. The money will be used for the construction of the new science hall, for which the contract has already been let.

Thus far J. Pierpont Morgan has given \$500,000 for a New York technical school, \$75,000 for a botanical park in New York, \$100,000 for a hospital, \$150,000 for a yacht club, \$800,000 for a church, \$25,000 for lighting St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and 30,000 rare manuscripts to the New York library.

John D. Rockefeller's latest gift to the University of Chicago was announced by President Harper at the annual convocation of the university in Studebaker Hall, on December 18, to be

\$1,500,000. This brings the total endowment of the institution up to \$13,005,874, of which amount Mr. Rockefeller has contributed no less than \$9,133,874, and all save \$1,000,000 of the remainder was raised by reason of the provisos attached to many of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts, which made necessary the raising from outside sources of sums equal to those he promised. Of Mr. Rockefeller's present, \$1,000,000 is to be used as an endowment fund, and the remaining half million is for present needs; \$100,000 is to be used for erecting a university press building, a large part of which is to be devoted to library purposes.

Boston University has received \$2,000—a gift from Mrs. Katherine Stackpool and Mrs. Elizabeth Osgood.

Grand Rapids can have a gift of \$150,000 from Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago, for a new library building on liberal conditions.

Mrs. Allan Sells Greenspan's will give \$200,000 to the Topeka, Kan., Orphans' Home.

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President Roosevelt Entering his Carriage after Laying the Corner Stone.
Completed College of History in the foreground.

AN EPOCH-MAKING DAY.

Full report of impressive ceremonies attending the corner-stone laying of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government.

The day long looked for, May 14th, has come and gone. It was as lovely a May day as ever smiled upon the world. Fifteen hundred people found their way to the University site, including many prominent in the religious and political life of the nation. The grounds, in their spring attire, never

looked finer. The view from the commanding hill-top in the clear atmosphere of the day was superb. Across the green fields to the east, the dome of the Capitol and many public buildings of the city were plainly visible. To the west, the purple peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the Potomac winding in and out among the hills. Mr. J. B. Hammond, the superintendent of the grounds, had made wise and ample provision for the expected crowd. A platform fifty feet square was built, on which one hundred and fifty chairs had been placed for the Trus-

tees, members of Congress, and the Cabinet, the speakers and their friends. An elevated platform served as the speakers' stand near the site where the corner-stone was to be laid, over which floated the Stars and Stripes. The only shadow on the day was the absence of the beloved Chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, who for a dozen years has carried this great enterprise on his heart and in his hands. How rejoiced he would have been to have seen the great company present and to have participated in the impressive ceremonies. Protracted physical weakness prevented his being present. Earnest prayers were offered for his recovery. In his absence, the preparation of the program and the carrying out of all the details fell upon the University Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson. It was carried through without a break. The addresses were brief, timely, and eloquent. It would have been impossible to have gathered together in this country a more representative company of speakers. The presence of the President of the United States gave great interest to the occasion. The services lasted exactly one hour and ten minutes. We are glad to be able to present to our readers the addresses in full. They are worthy of preservation. Dr. Davidson introduced as the presiding officer of the hour, Bishop Willard F. Mallalien, of Boston, who from the very beginning has been one of the loyal friends of the enterprise. An original hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., President of Howard University, was sung to the tune of "America." Selections from Proverbs were read responsively.

**Prayer by Rev. Joseph F. Berry, D. D.,
of Chicago.**

Almighty and Everlasting Lord God! We bless Thy name for the privilege of meeting under such favorable auspices to-day, and we pray that gratitude may take possession of all our hearts.

We have reason, as individuals, for profound thanksgiving unto God. Thou hast done for us more than we know. The fever that has laid others upon beds of pain to be raised up again with eyesight impaired or hearing gone; the pestilence that suddenly smote down our fellows, causing wretchedness in many homes and sadness in many hearts; the raging fire that has devoured in a moment the earnings of many years of hard toil, and perhaps many a valued life; the storm that has swept over the earth, leaving ruin and destruction in its path;

the earthquake that rocked thousands in its giant cradle and hushed their wild cry in the sleep of death;—from all these terrible catastrophes Thou hast shielded us and we have mercies unnumbered to enjoy. May we call upon our souls and all within us to laud and magnify the name of the Lord.

And we have reason as a nation to praise Thy name forever. Thou hast been good unto us. Thou hast established us upon strong and secure foundations. Thou hast blessed us in innumerable ways. Thou hast led us in ways that we knew not. Thou hast been with us from the beginning until now. O God! in this presence we bless Thy name for the unnumbered gifts of a national character Thou hast bestowed upon us. May we praise Thy name forever.

And now, Lord, we look to Thee for Thy blessing. Bless us, we pray Thee, as individuals. Thou knowest us, our needs, the real necessities of our lives. O God! Bless us, not according to our measure of supply, not according to our estimate of what should be enough; but bless Thou us according unto Thy riches and glory by Christ Jesus.

Bless, we pray Thee, the Nation. Be Thou with Thy servant, the President of the United States, with his official advisers, with our representatives in Congress, with the men who fill the places of responsibility upon the Bench, with our Governors and all who are placed in authority over us. O God! may we continue to be a nation whose God is the Lord.

Bless, we pray Thee, our educational system, all that is being done for the intellectual life and elevation of our people. Grant, O God, to give wisdom in generous measure for the intellectual life of rising generations. And we pray Thee, Our Father, that we may plant broadly and wisely in this great field of responsibility. Bless, we pray Thee, the cause of Christian education. May we see, more than ever, that education and Christianity go hand in hand. May the Union be cemented and strengthened in every institution of this kind that rises to do this work for the nation.

God bless the institution the beginnings of which we behold to-day. Prosper, O prosper this work greatly in our midst, and may the work upon the foundation stones, which are being laid in our day, go forward rising until many buildings shall cover this ample campus, and until a great completed institution shall be planted here to do the work for the nation and for the glory of God.

Bless Thou the Chancellor of this University, who is detained at home by illness to-day. Graciously comfort and sustain him in his affliction. And in his absence, may those who are entrusted with the responsibility of carrying forward the work be divinely helped, and may the work redound unto the glory of God and the well-being of all people.

These mercies, and all other of our hearts' desires, we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Redeemer. Amen!

Introductory Remarks by Bishop Mallahan.

Before the regular speakers are called, I have a few words, somewhat introductory in their character, to which I call your attention.

To-day we are gathered in the Capital of the grandest nation on the face of the earth.

Magnificence and beauty surround us on every hand.

Athens and Rome in their palmiest days are not worthy to be compared with this city. No capital of any

nation in Christendom equals the Capital of our own free and glorious Republic.

In the good providence of God, from the days of the illustrious man, whose name it bears and will forever bear, until the present hour, progress—rapid, sure and substantial—has here prevailed.

Every genuine American is proud of his nation's hearth and home, and confidently expects that the generations of the coming centuries will have still greater occasion for congratulation and pride.

The experiment of self-government has not proved a failure; with the divine blessing and guidance it shall not prove a failure, but rather an inspiring

and up-lifting example to all the nations of the earth.

If this hope shall be realized it will be because our rulers—municipal, State, and national—are, from this time on, men who fear God and work righteousness; because our lawmakers are not degenerates, but staunch and true, conscientious and courageous, seeking the divine approval rather than the praise of men; because our judges are wise and well instructed in the law, and have unquestioned integrity, and also the ability to hold the scales of justice with a steady hand.

The fundamental purpose of The American University is to secure for all aspiring souls the most complete and broadest training and culture preparatory to the right discharge of all duties and respon-

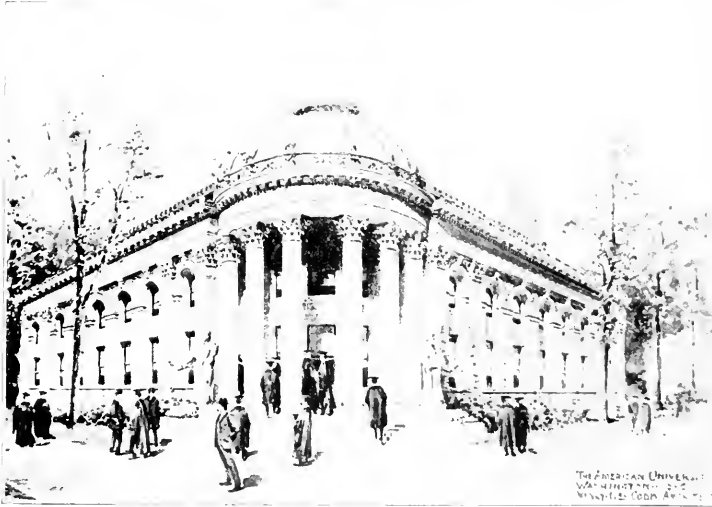
sibilities that may devolve upon them.

It assumes that all its students will recognize their obligations to themselves, to humanity, and to God; that for themselves they will cherish the highest, noblest, and purest ideals, and earnestly strive to realize them;

that in behalf of their fellow-men they will render generous, self-sacrificing service, and, that, recognizing God as the Creator, Upholder, and Governor of all worlds and of all intelligent beings, they will steadfastly seek to know and do his will.

The Department of Government, the corner-stone of whose hall is laid to-day, is one of the most important of the University. Its course of instruction will be comprehensive, and have intimate and important relation to diverse aggregations of citizens in our own country, and also to the people of all other lands.

Here diplomats will be trained to perform wisely



MCKINLEY MEMORIAL—OHIO COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT.

and well the varied and delicate duties which belong to those who represent us in the chief cities and capitals of the world.

It is to be hoped that they will abjure the effete and Machiavelian policy of the past, and, instead thereof, hold fast to the distinctively American policy of telling the plain, honest truth, and when that can not be done, by pen or voice, remain as silent and uncommunicative as the Sphinx.

If this department of The American University shall fulfill the expectations of its friends it will show us how the rapidly multiplying populations of our great cities can be governed; so that they shall not become hot-beds of socialism and anarchy; so that they shall not encourage lawlessness in any form; so that scientific sanitation and symmetrical methods of education shall insure both health of body and mind; so that conscienceless demagogues shall not crowd themselves into official positions for the sake of what they can pilfer, plunder, and steal from the public funds; so that it shall be made exceedingly difficult for the bad and evil disposed to do wrong, and exceedingly easy for the good and well disposed to do right.

If we would preserve all that is good in our institutions, if we would see our nation all that we desire, all that we imagine in our fondest and brightest dreams, we must care for our great cities; they must have good laws, and those laws must be administered by men who at the same time are thoroughly honest and utterly fearless.

In a Union like our own, comprising nearly fifty separate States, each one possessing a measure of sovereignty, and especially jealous of constitutionally reserved rights, it is absolutely certain that the harmonious and satisfactory adjustment of conflicting claims and interests will become more and more intricate and difficult. All will agree that the Union must be preserved, but how and by whom are the supreme questions. Surely not by intriguers and sycophants, not by the ignorant and immoral, not by the doctrinaires and faddists, not by wild dreamers and stupid utopians. State governors and State legislators ought to be alert and active in thought and execution, they ought to be in close touch with the common people, they ought to be broad-minded and generous in their plans and sympathies, they ought to prize the commonweal far beyond their own most cherished personal am-

bitions, they ought to understand the fundamental principles of popular government and their practical application, they ought to be patriots who see and know that the highest interests of the individual State are best conserved in the conservation of the Union, in the perpetuation of the institutions established by the Fathers, and in the constant encouragement of an enthusiastic patriotism.

Far beyond the vision of the most prophetic souls has expanded the horizon of our national boundaries.

Far beyond the thought of the most imaginative has the nation increased in numbers, wealth, and power. Surely God has been immanent in all our affairs. We believe he has cared for us, and that he still cares for us. But this is no time for small, weak, purposeless men. Just now there is a demand for strong, clear-thinking, clean-handed, resolute men, and the need will be greater as the years come and go.

Where shall such men be found? Where shall they be trained? They will come from the cradles rocked to-day by the gentle touch of loving, loyal, patriotic, Christian, American mothers. They will be trained for the right discharge of supremest duties in the Halls of The American University, and especially in this Hall of Government, to be forever consecrated to the memory of William McKinley, one of the noblest representatives of all that is purest and best in our institutions and people.

And may God grant that from this University, and from this Hall, men from the East, from the North, from the South, from the West in successive generations, may go forth, who shall not only equal but far surpass the men of former years, in all highest patriotic, philanthropic, and Christian aspirations and achievements.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. I now take great pleasure in introducing, as the first speaker this afternoon, Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa. (Applause.)

Remarks by Senator J. P. Dolliver.

Ladies and gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure to me to have the opportunity of participating in this interesting and important occasion, although I am bound to say that my appearance here, by the express arrangement of the Committee, has been surrounded with embarrassments such as all of you will not readily appreciate; I have been asked to

divide twenty minutes with the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Hanna), and the Committee, evidently suspicious of such surroundings, has put my name first, in order that my friend and colleague may have his share of the time. (Laughter.)

I confess that when I first heard of the project of The American University, it appeared to me to be visionary, and I am now glad that it was, for I am convinced that it took in a larger horizon in the intellectual life of the Republic than those of us who were discouraged at the outset had any conception of at that time.

In the first place, it has captured the most magnificent situation in the United States for a great university.

In the next place, its foundations have been laid slowly and quietly. Its founders have put themselves in partnership with artists, and, at the very beginning of their work, have given to this city and to this community the promise of a beauty in architecture such as belongs to no other American institution of learning. (Applause.) I am glad that its foundations are being laid slowly.

And while it seems possibly a thing out of place to say, I am glad that it will have to struggle for its life. I have had an opportunity to observe the growth and influence of such institutions in the United States, and those to-day are the most influential—like Yale, and Harvard, and Princeton—which in their origin and early history saw all the hardships that belong to a struggle for life. The strength of a man is made by the perils he goes through, by the hardships he encounters, and by the work he does. (Applause.) The same law is applicable to the life of all institutions, and most of all to the institutions which are to command the intellectual future of the United States.

I am glad also, that this institution is to be dedicated to a broad, generous recognition of the religious life of the American people. I do not know whether it ought to be said, but it has seemed to me that the intellectual growth of the American people, as illustrated in many of the great centers of secular education, has in it an element of danger to the moral stability of the Republic. I have an old-fashioned faith in the convictions that were with the fathers when they laid the foundations of our government, and I do not believe that a system of higher education is without danger to our civil life, if it deliberately turns its back on the moral nature of man and forgets the human soul in its highest

spiritual relation. (Applause, and cries of "Hear!" "Hear!")

I am glad to know that this institution is to be dedicated to patriotism, and that it is to stand side by side with the College of History. The history of nations is merely a record of their preparation for the part that they are to have in the progress of the human race.

It is perfectly fitting that the great denomination which has taken in hand this work should dedicate among its first buildings a College of Political Science. It is a guaranty that the lessons given here will be in line with the highest standards of American patriotism. It could not be otherwise and be satisfactory to the fifteen millions of Methodists in the United States. (Applause.) In the darkest hour of the Civil War, when Bishop Ames went to the White House to pledge the sympathy and support of his people to Abraham Lincoln, that great man uttered a eulogy which can not be too often repeated by those who take an interest in the political life of the American Republic. He said: "It is no fault in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospital, more prayers to heaven than any. God bless the Methodist Church. Bless all the churches, and blessed be God, who, in this, our great trial, giveth us the churches." (Amen, and applause.)

I am glad that this great institution is to perpetuate the name of an ideal American patriot, soldier, and statesman. (Applause.) It is fitting that an institution originally intended to enlist the interest of the people of the State of Ohio while McKinley was living, should be turned, now that he has gone, into a memorial of his public services. I count him among the great statesmen in our national annals. (Applause.) He had rendered a great public service before he became President of the United States, and a thing happened to him that has happened but to few men—to be called upon in the hour of his largest responsibility to deal with new and strange questions; and he so dealt with them that the latter years of his life have already been lifted into the light of universal history, and his fame has passed into immortality. (Great applause.)

It is fitting that his name should be connected with a school of American political science, for he was, in his comprehension of the every-day duties of American citizenship, the best illustration of intelligent devotion to the civic activities of his times.

(Applause.) If he had lived a little longer, you would have seen this familiar notice in the newspapers: "The President yesterday left the Capital on his way to Canton to vote." I saw such a notice as that in the newspapers every year after he became President, and it used to interest me, knowing, as I did, so many good people who never had time to vote. How did it happen that the busiest man in the world always had time to vote? (Applause.) Last summer, being at the cottage in Canton, I made bold to ask him what his philosophy was in that regard, and he told me a thing which I intend to repeat in the ears of my countrymen wherever I can get anybody to listen to me. He said that from the day he cast his first vote on the march and in the ranks of the old Union Army in the mountains of Virginia up to that time he had never once failed to stand uncovered in the polling place where he had the legal right to vote. (Applause.) My own conviction is that our institutions are likely to take more damage from our habitual negligence than by our failure to vote right; that is, from your failure to vote my way. (Laughter.)

Not very long ago the venerable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) upon a notable public occasion found opportunity to say that experience had taken out of him all the bigotry of his earlier years; that as he had grown in observation and knowledge of the world, he had made up his mind that a great many of the ideas he had cherished in the earlier years of his life were wrong. He said he used to think that if all the Protestants were dead, the Catholics would destroy our institutions; he used to think that if all the Republicans were dead, the Democrats would play havoc with our affairs; if all men born in the United States were gone, the people of foreign birth would undoubtedly wreck our civil liberties; and if all the people of the North should happen to withdraw, the people of the South would lose no time in overthrowing the foundations of freedom in the United States. But he said he had lived long enough to find out that if every Republican were dead, every Protestant dead, every native born American dead, and every man of the North were dead, our brethren of the South, our Catholic brethren, our brethren who loved our flag even afar off, our Democratic brethren, would take up the burdens of the government and carry forward our institutions in the spirit of liberty. (Applause.) That is the larger conception of our na-

tional life. So that I repeat that if our institutions are ever destroyed, it will not be by reason of our failure to vote right, to put our judgment and our consciences into the ballot box, but by reason of the habitual and general negligence of the American people to give any attention at all to their political obligations.

And so, as we are to-day to dedicate this College of Political Science to the memory of one of the great popular leaders of our times, I welcome the larger political ideal exemplified in the life of William McKinley, an ideal which shall one day dedicate the best heart and brain and conscience of America to an intelligent interest in public affairs. (Applause.)

And now I desire to thank you for the kindness of your attention, and to apologize to those who are to follow me for having been betrayed into too long a discourse, and to wish this rising enterprise all prosperity. May we live to see the day when its diploma shall be a passport to intellectual celebrity all over the United States. (Great Applause.)

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I now take great pleasure in introducing Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio. (Applause.)

Remarks by Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

Ladies and gentlemen: This is an important and very interesting occasion to me. These associations bring up memories—the laying of this corner-stone in the foundation of this temple of learning to be builded by the public-spirited men of my native State, and consecrated to the memory of her dearest son, William McKinley. (Great Applause.)

Pile up your marble, and every stone will mark an incident in his life of devotion to his fellow men. ("That is true!" and applause.) Crown it in the glory of its completion, and he will look down from on high and bless your noble work. It is indeed a noble work.

President McKinley was deeply interested in this enterprise, and it was owing to the expression of his belief that the people of Ohio were stirred to make the realization of it meet his views and wishes.

It was to him that we looked for leadership in thought not only, but in example as well. It was not because this institution was to be built by a sect of which he was a member, but it was because of his devotion to all public institutions that contribute to the development of his countrymen.

He was proud of this beautiful city where he had spent the best part of his life. He was proud to see it grow in its beauty and in its development, calling together here the representatives of all the people, and of the highest honors of official life. He knew the A B C of life; he knew the foundation principle, which was to make his country great. His experience in public life made him appreciate, perhaps more than any other man, the value of an institution like this.

That corner-stone has beneath it a foundation more enduring than granite—it is morality. That was the foundation of McKinley's life. (Applause.)

Upon this subject I can not speak as I would, my friends. The memories which come to me on an occasion like this are too painful to dwell upon. Our martyred President is here to-day in spirit. If that sacrifice were needed that we might search our hearts to learn wherein we could do higher and nobler deeds, if that example were necessary to inspire the young men of this country to broader, more liberal and higher motives in social and governmental life, then indeed His will, not ours, be done. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. I take great pleasure in introducing Henry B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia. (Applause.)

Remarks by Commissioner Macfarland.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: A world man, under whose leadership the United States became a world power, William McKinley, will be associated forever with the National Capital. This

was his official residence for a quarter of a century. Here he did his greatest work as a leader and commander of the people in the expansion of the Republic, and the extension of its influence, through the war of liberation. Here he entered, unknown, upon his national career, and hence he was carried amid the unparalleled mourning of the civilized world, to his last sleep, after his service had become international, and his fame had become immortal. Memorials in his honor are appropriate here. And none can be more appropriate than a college for the study of government in this American University,

in this Christian university, which is to exalt the spiritual and the intellectual above the material.

Upon these heights, looking west toward Harper's Ferry, where McKinley campaigned, and looking down to the Capitol and the White House, where McKinley spoke and wrought, and across to Arlington, where glory guards forever his comrades of two wars, we do well to raise this monument to his memory. That scene of beauty and peace before us contains the Capital

which he loved. From this very point he has looked upon it, doubtless with that desire for its development and embellishment which he so often expressed, and with the thought, seeing below him the Potomac, of that memorial bridge, which he said should connect the city of the living with the city of the dead, and the District of Columbia with Virginia, as "a monument to American patriotism," and as a symbol of the ties binding together our country which has never been divided.

McKinley, like Washington and Lincoln, was



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

not a college graduate; but that fact made him the more appreciative, perhaps, of the advantages of a collegiate education. Certainly, he took a deep personal interest in the colleges and universities of the country, and accepted willingly their honorary degrees. He took thought for all the institutions of the higher learning which are so rapidly making this a university center. But most naturally he had a special and personal regard for The American University, and gave its interests particular attention. He lent his name and his influence to its upbuilding. We can not doubt that he would approve its purpose to preserve that name and influence, in this building, as an opportunity, and an inspiration, to the youth of the country.

William McKinley took his higher education on the battle-field, practicing the lessons of patriotism which had come down from Revolutionary ancestors, and setting that example of good citizenship to the young men of America, which became more prominent, but not more luminous and commanding, as he steadily climbed the path of duty until it became the way of glory. No other name in our history stands more plainly for service and sacrifice. No other name is more beloved or more revered. The life, the death, of no other man has more power upon the lives of men. To work in the College of Government, raised to the honor of that great master of government, will be in itself a noble education.

Out of this college may go the governors of our future, not only for the home States, but for the distant islands of the sea which McKinley brought under the beneficence of our flag, each man equipped with McKinley's principles and inspired by McKinley's patriotism. (Continued Applause.)

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. We have with us this afternoon President McKinley's last and much-loved pastor, Rev. F. M. Bristol, D. D., at present and for some years past in charge of the Metropolitan Church. I take great pleasure in introducing Dr. Bristol.

Remarks by Rev. F. M. Bristol, D. D.

We find on this program of exercises a remarkable collocation of names: McKinley, Ohio, American! These names represent severally the ideal Patriot, the ideal Commonwealth, and the ideal Nationalism. Well may the College of Government of The American University bear the name of

a State which has furnished so many brave soldiers and distinguished generals to maintain the Union of this Republic, so many intelligent and manly toilers to build up her industrial and commercial prosperity, and so many wise and patriotic statesmen to construct her laws, fashion her institutions, and determine her high destiny among the world-powers of civilization. And well may Ohio, that State of enviable distinction as the mother of great men, be represented in the title of this College by the name McKinley, which in the splendor of its fame reflects immortal glory upon Ohio, upon Americanism, and upon our common humanity. From the beginning, the genius of Americanism has insisted upon the intelligence of democracy and the democracy of intelligence. Law-protected liberty is possible only with educated liberty. A free people must not long remain ignorant, for an ignorant people can not long remain free.

By the best publicists of the ancient times society was divided into two classes, the governed and the governors. And even according to the Aristotilian idea, the only class that needed or that should have an education was the class that was destined to govern the other class. One idea, however, was accentuated in that old philosophy of government and of education, viz., that whether the governments were monarchies, oligarchies or aristocracies, all rulers and governors should be educated. When sovereignty is lodged in the many rather than in the few, when the people rule, is it not likewise necessary that they shall be educated? If hereditary princes and kings, and if despots and tyrants must be trained in the science and art of government, must not free men, self-governing peoples, just as necessarily—yea, more necessarily—be educated to govern themselves? Every school house built, every college endowed, every university founded, is a new guarantee of national enlightenment and progress and a new prophecy of the perpetuity of free institutions. After all, the greatest victories for right and righteousness are gained by ideas, not by bullets. Civilization is the creation of thought. Our Americanism was originally but a magnificent dream. Our national history has been but the rational evolution of that dream. Our Republic to-day is the incarnation of humanity's immortal aspiration. The Book, the Press, the School, the Church—these are our defenses, more impregnable, more invincible than forts and battleships. A people trained to

think and reason are superior in power to any who are only taught to shoot. Our national destiny will be determined by our educational policy.

Washington, the political center of this Republic, Washington, which is rapidly becoming the most beautiful city of America, if not the most attractive capital of the world, Washington is destined to become the center of the scientific life of the nation, and, shall we not say, the center of the art life of the nation? Yes, and Washington will inevitably become the educational center of this continent in all post graduate training and investigation.

This is the belief of the patriotic and progressive spirits who have conceived the vast enterprise of this American University. Let it become, as it surely will, the glory of Washington, the pride of America, the light of the world!

The illustrious patriot, with whose name this College will be adorned, often expressed his belief in the wisdom of this great undertaking, and he hoped to witness its consummation in a University of which the nation would be proud. When in a distant land, Bishop Hurst received the sad intelligence that the great, good President had fallen, he seemed dazed, smitten by a blow from which we can hardly hope he will soon recover. For he knew that not only a great man and a great President had fallen, but also that the University had lost one of its best and wisest friends, if not its most powerful and influential supporter. But may not the good Bishop be comforted and encouraged by the assurance that the people who loved William McKinley loved what he loved, and that Washington, Ohio, America will see to it that this College rises to beautiful form and perfection as a worthy and lasting memorial of him? Let this College of Government rise as a monument to the living greatness and glory of the best government ever conceived in human wisdom and favored and defended by Divine Providence—"the government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Let this College of Government rise as a monument to the patriotism, generosity and enlightenment of that great Ohio which glories in having been the native State of William McKinley, and in her bereavement joys to guard with sleepless memory and grateful veneration the precious ashes of her mighty dead. Let this College of Government rise as a monument, no less practical and useful than grand and artistic, to the virtues of that

ideal American, William McKinley, than whom no man ever did more to give our flag honor on the seas and our country front rank among the nations of the earth. That name, "McKinley," has become synonymous with national honor, national prosperity, national dignity, and national duty. That name stands to-day for a greater America, for a richer, more unselfish America, for a history-making America, for a world-enlightening America. That name represents to all men the government of law and liberty, the government of brotherhood and reciprocity, the government of peace and prosperity, the government of justice, equality, enlightenment, and happiness.

He fell, this great American, a martyr to the highest, most humane ideal of government that ever possessed the mind of sage or patriot or people. By the very creed of lawlessness and anarchy he was slain because he stood for government, for American government, and represented the people's ideal of government. Let this College of Government be his monument! And let it educate the coming generations in that broad-minded, liberty-loving, law-respecting, and beneficent Americanism to which William McKinley was a blessed martyr! (Applause.)

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. We are greatly favored to-day in having such a charming condition of weather that enables this occasion to proceed without interruption or discomfort. There is very much to be thankful for, but I know that I shall voice the thought of every person present when I say that we are especially glad and thankful that the President of the United States (applause), a Trustee of The American University, with all his cares and responsibilities and pressing duties, has set apart the hours of this afternoon to be present with us. No words of mine can express my personal gratification at his presence, and I know that you fully share with me in these feelings. (Applause.)

Remarks by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am to say but one word. Nothing more need be said than has been said already by those who have addressed you this afternoon—the statesmen who worked with McKinley, and the pastor under whose ministrations he sat.

It is, indeed, appropriate that the Methodists of America—the men belonging to that religious or-

ganization which furnished the pioneers in carving out of the West what is now the heart of the great American Republic—should found this great university in the city of Washington, and should build the college that is to teach the science of government in the name of the great exponent of good and strong government who died last fall, and who died as truly for his country as Abraham Lincoln himself.

I thank you for having given me the opportunity this afternoon to come before you and to lay the corner-stone of this building. (Applause.)

The President then stepped from the platform to the polished granite corner-stone, which was suspended in a crane ready to be swung into place. The architect, Henry Ives Cobb, handed the President a new trowel. With it he spread the mortar and then stepped back, as the great stone settled into its place in the foundation. The stone contained a copper box, which will later be appropriately filled. The Gloria Patria was sung, and after it, at the request of the President, a thousand voices joined in "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. R. Naylor, D. D. An informal reception was tendered the President before he took his carriage. He had a kindly word for all. It was certainly a great and inspiring day in the history of The American University.

Now for the completion of the McKinley Memorial. The foundation is built and paid for, and the corner-stone is laid. Nearly half the money needed to complete it is in sight. Thousands of small subscriptions have been received from members in many churches throughout Ohio. Most of them are being promptly paid. Payments on many of them fall due July 1st. Now that the work is progressing it is hoped that every subscription may be promptly met. Other generous subscriptions are certain to come from those who loved the martyred President, and from those who believe that this Ohio College of Government will be the most worthy and significant memorial which will be erected to his memory. Will you not have some share in it? All subscriptions should be made payable to the Treasurer of The American University.

As we go to press a telegram brings the sad intelligence of the death of one of our most valued Trustees, Mr. J. F. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill. In all that makes for manhood of the royal type, he was one among a thousand. Further notice will be given later.

Trustees Hold Semi-Annual Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of The American University was held May 11th at the offices of the University in the Glover building. In the absence of the President, John E. Andrus, detained by illness, Mr. B. H. Warner was chosen chairman *pro tem*. Others present were Bishop Thomas Bowman of New Jersey, Bishop W. F. Mallalien of Boston, Dr. Thomas N. Boyle of Pittsburg, Dr. David H. Carroll and Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Secretary of the Board, of Baltimore; Dr. J. Wesley Hill of Harrisburg; William L. Woodcock, Altoona, Pa.; C. Price Speer of Chambersburg, Pa.; W. M. Springer, John E. Herrell, A. B. Browne, B. F. Leighton and Thomas W. Smith of Washington; Dr. W. L. Davidson, Secretary of the University; Dr. John A. Gutteridge, Financial Secretary; Albert Osborn, Registrar, and Mrs. M. A. Hartsack, President of the Woman's Guild. Dr. Jos. F. Berry of Chicago, editor of the *Epworth Herald*, was present.

The reports of the Secretary, Dr. Davidson, and of the Financial Secretary, Dr. Gutteridge, indicated substantial and increasing growth both of funds and of values of present holdings. This is particularly the case with some of the real estate owned by the University near Pittsburg. Plans were devised and approved for the raising of funds needed to complete the Ohio College of Government.

Bishop Mallalien, Dr. Boyle and Mr. Speer, who were for the first time in attendance, each spoke enthusiastically of his interest in the enterprise. A message of hearty interest was received from Bishop McCabe, Vice Chancellor, now in Europe, who will return at the close of the summer. Universal regret was felt and expressed at the continued illness of the Chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, and resolutions of sympathy were adopted.

Many generous gifts have recently come into the the treasury of The American University. Checks for one and two thousand dollars have been numerous, and many for smaller amounts. Some of the property holdings of the University are wonderfully increasing in value. Lands deeded to the University near one of the large cities, which have been valued at \$60,000, will probably realize to the University at least \$250,000. It is becoming a popular place for suburban residence. The University Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson, has had kindly receptions in many pulpits, and generous subscriptions have been given to the University.

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Any one desiring to contribute to the funds of The University may send directly to The American University, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

The crowded conditions of our columns make it necessary to increase the size of the COURIER for this issue to sixteen pages. We were anxious to give to our readers a complete account of the impressive ceremonies incident to the corner-stone laying of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government. The addresses delivered on that occasion are worthy of preservation. Other items of great interest and importance are also treated in our columns. We sincerely trust that you may read and enjoy every word of it. If you would like a copy sent to some friend who might be interested, we shall be glad to see that it is forwarded, if you will send name and address.

The Epworth Leaguers in the Fourth General Conference District visit Washington in great number June 19th for their Annual Convention. A splendid program has been arranged. We shall give them a royal welcome.

Many Epworth Leaguers have already made investments in The American University. On Saturday morning, June 21st, a sunrise prayer meeting is to be held on The American University grounds on the spot where in after years the Epworth College of Literature is to stand. Special car service will be arranged, and some of the active Washington Leaguers are planning for light refreshments. It is one of the things incident to the Convention to

which many are looking forward with great anticipation. The meeting will doubtless be full of inspiration and turn anew the thoughts of those who participate in it, toward this worthy enterprise.

Woman's Guild of The American University.

The Woman's Guild of The American University has purposely withheld aggressive work this year, giving the Twentieth Century Thank Offering the right of way; as the time for this offering has nearly expired, The Woman's Guild will begin active work this fall for the College of Comparative Religion. Our motto is "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The havoc false teachings have made with the religious thought of many in the last decade, who for want of information from correct sources, have gone on the wrong path, has emphasized the necessity for a College of Comparative Religion. Like Hadessa, we come to the Kingdom for such a time as this. We search into all sacred history, all so-called religions with no fear as to the result. Christianity will compel all to surrender to its claims, to concede its right over the conscience of the world, and admit that only the "Truth can make you free."

The Woman's Guild has appointed Mrs. Mary Scott Badley as Field Secretary and Organizer. Mrs. Badley, through long residence in the far East, has had large opportunities to study social and religious conditions under heathen systems. She is a platform speaker of unusual power. She is authorized to organize Guilds and collect funds for the Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion throughout the extent of American Protestantism.

Guild members,	-	-	\$1.00 per year.
Members at large,	-	-	\$5.00 per year.
Life members,	-	-	\$100.00.

Of the latter many have been secured.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the Vice President at large—now in Europe as a delegate on the part of the United States to the International Red Cross Conference at St. Petersburg—was authorized by the Central Guild to visit the universities of Europe in the interests of the cause. This work will tend to interdenominational fellowship as well as better methods of Christian missions. Laying foundations is slow, and out of sight, but on them rests all the superstructure. The Woman's Guild has been laying foundations, and now as *never before* are not only ready for aggressive work, but are sanguine of results.

—M. E. H.

Cecil Rhodes and His Will.

Death and the reading of a will often tempers our judgment of men. Frequently not until we have seen the tip of the departing wing are we made aware that an angel has been with us. Not that Cecil Rhodes was in any sense an angel; but now that his death has caused us to look upon his life as a whole, rather than to single out the individual acts which made it up, and his remarkable will has revealed heart-purposes to which he was thought to be a stranger, the world has come to believe that, after all, he was a better man than they gave him credit for being. While we can never forget his brutal treatment of Lobengula and his connection with the Jameson Raid on the Boers, he was nevertheless a great constructive statesman. He was a real patriot; a dreamer of great dreams, the greatest of these was of an Anglo-Saxon Empire in South Africa in which law and liberty should prevail. "He had the world-vision, which unfortunately most Englishmen lack."

The carrying out of the conditions of his will had the intent above everything else of the unification of the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races. Being himself an educated man it is not strange that Mr. Rhodes should have made bequests to education. But, strange to relate, he is the first Englishman to devote vast wealth to this purpose.

A more remarkable will than that of Cecil Rhodes has not been given to the world since the will of Julius Cæsar spread broadcast benefactions through the Roman Empire. It is munificent to an extent unparalleled in the history of endowment. The most valuable undergraduate scholarships at Harvard are worth: one \$450, one \$125, and the majority are worth less than \$200. At Oxford the most desirable scholarship, tenable by undergraduates are not worth more than \$400, and of these there are not many. Yet Mr. Rhodes has endowed no fewer than one hundred and sixty undergraduate scholarships at Oxford, each worth \$1,500, and tenable for three years. One hundred to the United States, two to each State and Territory; nine to Rhodesia; twelve to Cape Colony, and three each to thirteen other British trans-marine dependencies. Five other scholarships, worth \$1,250 each, are to be held by German youths, to be designated by the German Emperor. The total sum needed will be about \$250,000 a year, which is the interest at 2½ per cent.

on \$10,000,000. Whether Americans will seek to avail themselves of this opportunity to pursue their studies in Alfred's ancient university depends upon the question whether a better education is now, or will be hereafter, obtainable at Oxford than at the best American universities. It is the opinion of Prof. Goldwin Smith, himself a graduate of Oxford, that at the present time as good an education, from every point of view, can be obtained in America at the best American universities as at either of England's oldest and most famous seats of learning. This would not apply to German universities.

It would have been wise in Mr. Rhodes in providing for these scholarships, to have also given more largely than he did to the university itself, so that the value of the scholarships might have been thus enhanced. It is unquestionably true that if Oxford meets the new necessity successfully she will have to largely increase her financial resources, as well as make a decided change in her methods of instruction. Certain American universities are as richly endowed as Oxford and Cambridge. If great giving continues in America as it has for the past few years, the English institutions, as far as pecuniary resources are concerned, will be dwarfed into insignificance.

Prof. Goldwin Smith makes another observation which deserves serious consideration on the part of American parents. He has consistently held through his residence on this side of the Atlantic that no greater mistake can be made than to send an American boy to England, or, for that matter, to the continent of Europe to be educated. If you would have a man a patriot you should see to it that he is brought up during the plastic period of his life in the atmosphere and amid the institutions of his native land. This was exactly the opinion of George Washington 105 years ago. This is one of the motives which has inspired the promoters of The American University to create an institution of learning on this side of the sea as strong and great in every particular as any in the world.

Gifts to the Epworth College of Literature.

Amounts received since last issue of the Courier:

St. Paul's Church, Washington, D. C., \$1; Dumbarton Church, Washington, D. C., \$35; Waugh Church, Washington, D. C., \$12; Grace Church, Washington, D. C., \$5; Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., \$56; Burlington, N. J., \$1; Milwaukee, Wis., \$4; Jacksonville, Fla., \$18; Brooklyn, N. Y., \$12; Aurora, Ill., \$4; Bellevue, Ky., \$1.50; Millville, N. J., \$23.

The Twentieth Century Thank Offering.

A note of victory has just come from the office of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edmund M. Mills, D. D., whose wise plans and heroic efforts are now certain to be crowned with glorious success. He has gone through the Church like a whirlwind, and has shaken the golden fruit from every bough of generosity. He has been ably assisted on many of his campaigns by that prince of workers, Dr. W. F. McDowell, of the Educational Society.

To raise twenty million of dollars seemed like a herculean task, but a great Church, which rarely ever fails, was behind the task. Sixteen million dollars has already been paid or subscribed for the objects included in the Thank Offering. Eight months still remain in which to gather the four millions still lacking. It will come, with some to spare. The future historian will not record a failure. If new churches and parsonages were counted, as in the movement of 1866, and as the Presbyterians are counting in their Thank Offering, ours would now amount to \$28,000,000.

Many complaints are heard that certain things are not included in the Thank Offering. The wisdom of those who framed this call to the Church is, however, growing more apparent daily. Churches and parsonages will be built of necessity. Church schools and institutions and the worn-out preachers have waited long for help; they needed all the twenty millions, and only under such a call could they have received adequate relief and help.

Noble laymen in many parts of the country have risen to the occasion, and under their inspiring leadership marvelous gifts have been made possible. Frank A. Arter and Horace Benton, of Cleveland; S. W. Bowne, John D. Archbold, and others in New York; Harry H. Benedict, of New Haven, and a host of others deserve the three cheers and a tiger of the entire Church. God bless such noble men, and rapidly increase their number.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society started out to gather a Thank Offering of \$200,000, and has succeeded in getting \$401,000. The Woman's Home Missionary Society wanted \$200,000, and has collected \$186,000, and will easily secure the balance. One German Conference in America has already raised \$20 per member for the Thank Offering. Only one-third of a million has yet been subscribed to Conference claimants. This is disappointing.

There should be a gain in this fund on the home stretch.

More than \$6,000,000 have been given to education. A glorious record! Syracuse University, Ohio Wesleyan, Allegheny College, Women's College, The American University, and a host of others have received great donations; and the end is not yet. The Church seems in the humor for giving. The more people give the more they want to give. It easily grows into a passion.

Is there a narrow preacher anywhere who fears to present the claims of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, lest it might interfere with the payment of his salary? Such a man is certain to go to conference without both Thank Offering and salary, and leave behind him a congregation dwarfed in one of the chief graces of Christian life—generosity.

Let this cause find a place in every pulpit in the Church in the next eight months. Put holy enthusiasm into the work. A strong pull—a long pull, a pull all together. We shall cross the twenty million dollar line with time to spare. A great shout will go up over the complete victory, and we shall have gained greatly in the respect of the world.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Asbury subscriptions paid since last issue of the Courier:

\$140—W. F. Anderson, **\$100**—Franklin Fisk, deceased (by Herbert Fisk, Everett O. Fisk, Mrs. Lucie F. Herrick, Mrs. Sarah F. Strong.) **\$75**—F. W. Hannan, **\$50**—H. Bridge, J. B. Gross, Latschaw McGuire (by James Mechem.) **\$35**—R. H. Naylor, Archibald McElroy (by Mrs. Sarah O. Anshatz.) **\$34**—A. M. Bailey, **\$33.34**—A. A. Arthur, **\$33.33**—James W. Marshall, Thomas Harwood, **\$25**—E. C. Griffiths, E. R. Willis, **\$20**—A. S. Mowbray, O. Haviland, **\$16.68**—S. P. Hammond **\$16.67**—C. C. Albertson, **\$15**—J. A. Holmes, Cornelius Hudson, C. T. Allen, H. C. Kispaganz, John H. Bell, B. N. Lewis, **\$13**—A. L. Skilton, **\$12**—D. S. Sherry, **\$10**—G. S. Hatcher, L. F. Walden, C. A. Westenberg, Alfred Kammier, W. G. Koons, J. F. H. Harrison, W. H. Lloyd, A. W. Stalker, Albert B. Richardson, J. R. Brown, W. C. Jason, H. Kastenbeck, **\$8.34**—E. A. Healy, **\$8.33**—A. R. Shockley, **\$8**—C. E. Pettis, **\$7**—F. J. Lee, **\$6**—G. T. Townsend, **\$5**—A. M. Gay, R. A. Lowther, F. L. Rounds, F. C. Baldwin, C. L. Anderson, J. R. Waters, J. W. Bowling, C. A. Tindley, E. C. Salazar, Blas Gutierrez, T. C. Chavez, J. S. Bailey, W. J. Robinson, A. Holbrook, J. H. Stanley, W. H. Gaines, J. G. Wilson, Jno. H. Griffin, John Earnest, S. H. Brown, A. Dennis, J. T. Owen, C. W. Butler, J. E. Jacklin, W. W. Will, **\$4**—J. C. Dunn, **\$3.34**—Cruz Martinez, **\$3.33**—Miss Edna Brown, A. Mares, J. S. Martinez, **\$3**—R. P. Lawson, Mrs. E. A. Moore, **\$2.33**—M. V. Waters, **\$2**—William Ackroyd, A. T. Vandiver, H. L. St. Clair, M. J. Naylor, T. H. Butler, Charles Earle, D. Costale, F. P. Fielding, **\$1.68**—William Giesregen, **\$1.40**—E. L. Eslinger, **\$1.25**—J. W. Bond, **\$1**—W. M. R. Eaddy, Ellis Forest, Bosley Boyce, L. W. Briggs, Joseph Wheeler, Joseph Henry, J. T. Moten, J. R. Hayward, M. W. Horsey, N. D. Scott, J. E. Webb, A. Y. Vigil, J. L. Leggett, T. R. Fletcher, I. H. Fulton.

The Carnegie Institution.

No series of public gifts by a private citizen for literary and educational objects has ever been so unique and extensive as that already made by Andrew Carnegie. Beginning with widespread donations of library buildings to scores of towns and cities, each conditioned on stated annual appropriations for books, and later making generous provision for students in the leading universities of Scotland, he has this year given signal proof of his interest in human progress by a new and marked departure from his former lines of beneficence, in the creation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. This latter event, which no one may safely declare to be the last or closing gift of our large-minded Scotch-American, has awakened a deep and widening interest in all educational circles. We give herewith an account of its objects and aims, so far as these have been officially declared or may be inferred from a careful examination of all the data at present accessible.

ITS GENESIS.

The Carnegie Institution originated in the fertile mind of its founder during the summer of 1901, while he was enjoying his usual sojourn at Skibo Castle. In his own words, addressed to the Trustees, we have the best account of its genesis: "My first idea while I dwelt upon the subject during the summer in Scotland, was that it might be reserved for me to fulfill one of Washington's dearest wishes—to establish a university in Washington. I gave it careful study when I returned, and was forced to the conclusion that if he were with us here to-day his finely balanced judgment would decide that such, under present conditions, would not be the best use of wealth. * * * This is intended to co-operate with all existing institutions, because one of the objections—the most serious one, which I could not overcome when I was desirous to establish a university here, to carry out Washington's idea—was this: That it might tend to weaken existing institutions, while my desire was to co-operate with all kindred institutions, and to establish what would be a source of strength to all of them and not of weakness, and therefore I abandoned the idea of a Washington University, or anything of a memorial character."

The opening paragraph of the Trust Deed made on January 28, 1902, furnishes a view of the motive which lies back of the great gift: "I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York, having retired from active business, and deeming it to be my duty, and one of my highest privileges, to administer the wealth which has come to me as a trustee in behalf of others; and entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is by providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for study and research in our country; and having full confidence in the gentlemen afternamed, who have at my request signified their willingness to

carry out the trust which I have confided to them, therefore I have transferred to these, the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, ten millions of registered five per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation."

ITS ORGANIZATION.

The Carnegie Institution was organized on the afternoon of January 29, 1902, at the State Department, in harmony with the Articles of Incorporation bearing date of January 1, 1902, which were signed by six incorporators, as follows: John Hay, Edward D. White, John S. Billings, Daniel C. Gilman, Charles D. Walcott, and Carroll D. Wright. Those present at the meeting were: Senator William P. Frye, Speaker David B. Henderson, Secretary Samuel P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, President Alexander Agassiz of the National Academy of Sciences, William E. Dodge, John S. Billings, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Daniel C. Gilman, John Hay, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry L. Higginson, Henry Hitchcock, Charles L. Hutchinson, William Lindsay, Wayne MacVeagh, D. O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, William W. Morrow, Elihu Root, Charles D. Walcott, and Carroll D. Wright.

The meeting lasted for three hours, and was supplemented by a shorter one at the New Willard on the morning of January 30.

ITS PERSONNEL.

The Trustees of the Carnegie Institution at present are: The President of the United States; The President of the Senate; The Speaker of the House of Representatives; The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; The President of the National Academy of Sciences; John S. Billings, William E. Dodge, Seth Low, D. O. Mills, Elihu Root, and Andrew D. White, of New York; William N. Frew, Wayne MacVeagh and S. Weir Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; Lyman J. Gage and Charles L. Hutchinson, of Illinois; Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland; John Hay, Charles D. Walcott, and Carroll D. Wright, of the District of Columbia; Abram S. Hewitt, of New Jersey; Henry L. Higginson of Massachusetts; William Lindsay, of Kentucky; William W. Morrow, of California; John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin; and Edward D. White, of Louisiana.

Its Executive Committee consists of Abram S. Hewitt, Daniel C. Gilman, Elihu Root, John S. Billings, Carroll D. Wright, S. Weir Mitchell, and Charles D. Walcott. Daniel C. Gilman is the President of the Institution. The officers of the Board of Trustees are: Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman; Dr. John S. Billings, Vice Chairman; and Professor Charles D. Walcott, Secretary. Mr. Marcus Baker is Assistant Secretary, and has charge of the office at 1439 K Street, Northwest.

ITS PURPOSE.

The purposes of the Institution, as declared in the Articles of Incorporation, are: "To conduct, endow, and assist investigation in any department of science, literature or art, and to this end to co-operate with

governments, universities, colleges, technical schools, learned societies, and individuals; to appoint committees of experts to direct special lines of research; to publish and distribute documents; to conduct lectures and to acquire and maintain a library."

A more complete declaration of its objects is contained in the following excerpt from the Trust Deed:

"The purposes of the Trust are as follows, and the revenues therefrom are to be devoted thereto: It is proposed to found in the City of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery; show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus, as may be needed; and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby. Among its aims are these:

1. To promote original research, paying great attention thereto, as one of the most important of all departments.

2. To discover the exceptional man in every department of study whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, and enable him to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work.

3. To increase facilities for higher education.

4. To increase the efficiency of the universities, and other institutions of learning throughout the country, by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities and aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work in these institutions as far as advisable.

5. To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies to enjoy the advantages of the Museums, Libraries, Laboratories, Observatory, Meteorological, Piscicultural, and Forestry Schools, and kindred institutions of the several Departments of the Government.

6. To ensure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered highly important."

ITS METHODS.

The general methods or lines of procedure of the Institution are indicated in outline in the following letter issued by the Executive Committee to "heads of American institutions and others interested in the work of investigation:—"

"Some of the ablest thinkers and investigators in the country have already called attention to important lines of inquiry. Their communications will be referred to special committees in different departments of knowledge—astronomical, physical, chemical, biological, geological, archeological, philological, historical, bibliographical, economical, etc., and the referees will be requested to add their own suggestions and to report to the Carnegie Institution such methods of procedure, and the names of such

investigators, as they deem likely to advance with wisdom the great purpose of the foundation. No large appropriations can be made at present as there will be no income from the fund before August. The summer will be chiefly devoted to a careful study of the problems of scientific investigation, at home and abroad, and in the autumn definite plans of procedure will be formulated. Any member of the Executive Committee will be glad to receive from you, at any time, suggestions, opinions and advice as to fields that the Carnegie Institution ought to occupy, and the best methods for carrying forward its work in those fields; but in order that important papers, designed for official consideration, may be properly recorded and filed, they should be addressed to the President of the Carnegie Institution, 1439 K Street, Washington, D. C."

A FORECAST.

It is safe to say that the effect of the Carnegie Institution will be a mighty stimulus to original research, and a distinct widening of the horizon of human knowledge. It will also without doubt call into public appearance, if not into existence, a large number of would be specialists, whose schemes and claims will need careful sifting as from chaff, and in many cases with the finest of meshes, to find a small quota of worthy and permanent contributions to progress. Mr. Carnegie's own assumption of the role of prophet in his address to the Trustees, is in this fashion:

"Gentlemen, your work now begins, your aims are high, you seek to expand known forces, to discover and utilize unknown forces for the benefit of man. Than this there can scarcely be a greater work. I wish you abundant success, and I venture to prophesy that through your efforts, in co-operation with kindred organizations, our country's contributions through research and the higher science in the domain of which we are now so woefully deficient, will compare in the near future not unfavorably with those of any other land."

From a study of the foregoing authoritative statements and of the present prevailing conditions of advanced research, there is little doubt that the trend of the Carnegie Institution will be in the direction of the development of the physical sciences, with minor but substantial encouragement to the departments of literature and art.

The functions of the special committees of experts will be all-important in the practical working-out of the general purposes. The fruits of the whole scheme will be of great avail to the instructors and advanced students in all our American institutions of the higher learning, and in these benefits the professors and students of The American University will have their merited share, with certain very valuable advantages growing out of their actual proximity to the headquarters of the Carnegie Institution and to the immense and ever-growing collections of the General Government. —A. O.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

FORM OF WILL FOR

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Devoted to the Interests of The American University and Higher Education.

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Future of the Small College.

In a recent address, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, discussed the trend of American collegiate education. In the main his views were characterized by the calm thought to be expected from a gentleman of his standing in the educational world. In one particular, however, his remarks partook of a vein too pessimistic to be indorsed by careful observers. He expressed a fear almost amounting to prophecy that the small college would soon disappear, at least in another generation, unless certain influences were checked, and that it would be replaced by institutions suited only to the purses of sons of the wealthy.

However harmful the influences cited by President Butler may appear to leading educators, they are not sufficient to bring about so dire a result. There are two distinct forces in college education. One is broad and liberal; the other tends toward specialization. Each has its province. One lays the foundation for future effort, whether it be in the classroom of some polytechnic institution or a business or professional career. The other seeks to fit the student directly for his life work. The small college is the best type of the former institution, and

the medical school may serve as a model for the latter.

Of late years the great university has combined the functions of both. Its academic course meets all the requirements of the small college, while its advantages for specialized work can not be over-estimated. But the large university is not a trust, in spite of the fact that it practices the principle of the "community of interests." The small college need have no fear of extinction.

If anything, the polytechnic institutions will suffer most largely from the competition. The small college, with the exception of such time-honored homes of learning as Dartmouth, Amherst, Bowdoin, Williams, and others, draws its students from near-by localities, or from families of the denomination it represents. These young men have not yet fallen victims to the football germ in its most virulent stage, and they are content with a less showy alma mater, one where they can secure the foundation for an education without taxing the resources of their parents to the limit. The special student makes his choice in a different manner. He must have the best, and he goes where laboratory and library facilities are the most extensive. Of late years he



Bishop C. C. McCabe,

Vice Chancellor of The American University. Now in full charge during the illness of Bishop Hurst.

finds these advantages at the university, and he is more apt to select it.

As long as small colleges offer an academic curriculum on a par with the university they are in no danger of being eliminated, and they will continue to draw their quota of students and preserve the traditions of American education without regard to their more showy rivals.

It is an unquestioned fact, fully attested by those who are familiar with American conditions, that nine-tenths of the college men who have reached national eminence are graduates of institutions almost unknown outside of their own State. The small college is with us still and is destined to abide. Were it not for the aspirations which they enkindled in the minds of many students to take advanced work and fit themselves for special careers, the great universities would have a serious struggle for existence. President Butler's suggestion as to a two years' college course, with the degree of A. B. at the end, in order to give earlier entrance into professional courses, is also running a gauntlet of criticism. His contentions, however, are forcefully maintained.

The Great Missionary Convention.

The Great Missionary Gathering of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cleveland, Ohio, in October was without precedent in the history of the Church. It is doubtful if such a convention, accompanied by such deep thinking, such enthusiasm, such spontaneous and generous giving, ever before took place in the history of the Christian Church. A crisis confronted a great Church. Open doors of opportunity to the East, almost without number, were waiting the coming of consecrated missionaries. Beyond them was the rich promise of repeated Pentecosts. As one speaker dramatically put it, it was not open doors simply, the whole side of the globe was flung wide open. If not entered the doors might be closed. Men fresh from the fields "white to the harvest," stirred all hearts, as with a strange, new eloquence, set on fire by the Holy Ghost, they pleaded for enlargement of purpose, faith and generosity that the "nations who sit in darkness" might have a "great light" even in our generation.

The program was built with consummate skill. Every theme was pertinent and was discussed by a

master. No slovenly work was done. Preparation was evidently made on the knees. No false note was struck. The enthusiasm grew with every passing hour. The great subscription of \$307,000, made in less than two hours, while unparalleled, was not surprising. It was the legitimate climax of the hour. Everything said and done led up to just such an outcome. It was a scene which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Never did the singing of "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow" seem more appropriate, and each new singing swelled the subscription by thousands. Richest blessings on the "unknowns," whose \$131,000, in pledges, made the mighty aggregate possible.

What a privilege to belong to a mighty church which can and will lay on the altar a thank offering of \$20,000,000 in three years, and can stop long enough between to subscribe in little over an hour the sum of \$307,000 for world-wide evangelization. The spirit of Christ still fills the hearts of men. The Church of the living God was never more certain of capturing the world for Christ. Such a meeting as this silences the skeptic and none the less inspires the whole Church. The call has gone out to the Church, which was not at Cleveland, for \$200,000, to bring up the total gift to \$500,000. It will speedily be secured. A day of great rejoicing over new and marvelous conquests in foreign lands is just at hand. The great convention looked like a General Conference. Nearly all the men well-known in Methodism were present, including a large number of the Bishops.

It will be a good while before the necessity will be upon us for another convention of the same kind. The generous impulses it created will not soon die. To talk of one annually is foolish. It would soon lose power and efficiency. Other worthy causes demand a hearing. The time was ripe for such a missionary gathering and it would be unwise and unsafe to attempt to duplicate it for some years to come.

A HANDSOME illustrated pamphlet has been issued, containing a full account of the impressive ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government. The addresses are well worth preserving. A copy will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

The Carnegie Institution.

It is now just one year since Andrew Carnegie placed in the hands of a representative board of trustees the sum of ten millions of dollars in steel-trust bonds for the purpose of founding the Carnegie Institution at Washington. Seven of the trustees are lawyers, seven are scientists, seven are business men and three of them are Government officials. All of them are men of national reputation. When the gift was made the general purposes for which the proceeds were to be applied were outlined by Mr. Carnegie as follows:

1. To promote original research.
2. To insure prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation.
3. To discover the specially gifted man and enable him to pursue as a life work that for which he seemed specially designed.
4. To increase facilities for higher education.
5. To co-operate with and increase the efficiency of the institutions of higher learning in the United States.
6. To aid specially qualified students in utilizing the facilities of research and study in the Government departments in Washington.

But little real work was done during the year, as there were no "sinews of war" until a dividend had been paid on the steel stock. Twenty of the twenty-six trustees attended the first annual meeting in Washington on November 25. The session was held with closed doors. One of the questions discussed was the buying of a site on which to erect an administration building for the Institution, but was finally laid over until the next annual meeting. The offices are now in a modest home on K Street N. W. The trustees refused to make public any of the details of the Institution's work, as it was thought best to avoid jealousies and rivalry by keeping secret the names of the scientists and institutions which are receiving the assistance of the Carnegie Institution.

The Board authorized the Executive Committee to appropriate \$200,000 of the income to the purposes recommended by the advisory committees in various branches of science. The sum of \$40,000 was set aside for the publication of the results of scientific investigation.

For rentals, salaries, and other expenses \$50,000 was set aside. A reserve fund of \$100,000 was authorized. Mr. Carnegie was not at the meeting. A cablegram of congratulation was sent him. This Institution, in a quiet but effective way, is destined to do a new, but needed educational work. It is also more apparent now than ever that the work done will be entirely on new lines, and that there will be a studied avoidance of any conflict with existing institutions, with a hand of fellowship reached out to all.

University Possibilities in Washington.

President Harper, of the Chicago University, after investigating the advantages of Washington as an educational center said a few years ago, "Give me one million dollars, and I will make here a better university than can be done in Chicago with ten millions." This seems a bold statement, but was spoken by one of our most successful and alert educators, who is not given to exaggeration. The statement if true then is doubly true now, for the Government collections have increased immeasurably in value in recent years. They represent at present an expenditure of more than \$50,000,000. No such scientific and literary collections are massed in any single city in the world. By unanimous act of Congress they are all wide open to students, so that no outlay along these lines need be made.

Outside universities, in order to have commanding influence, must at great expense provide these—and yet can never hope to duplicate that which is provided at the Nation's Capital, absolutely without a dollar of expense. Professors would teach in Washington at twenty-five per cent. less than elsewhere. The advantages of Washington as a place of residence and study would gladly be counted as worth the difference. Students would flock to the Nation's Capital, if actual and definite post-graduate work were possible, with commanding buildings and representative faculty. It is, looked at from every standpoint the most inviting situation for a truly great post-graduate university which the country affords.

Ten millions invested as proposed in The American University would count for as much as fifty millions invested in a university elsewhere. Why will not our men of wealth see it, and make the glad consummation possible?

Epworth College of Literature.

The summer, with its vacations and consequent disturbance to many lines of church work, being over, aggressive effort is once more being attempted. This is particularly the case with the Epworth Leagues. Many worthy objects are urgently appealing to this splendid organization of young people for sympathy and support. Very many of them have generously responded to our invitation to have some share in the building of the Epworth College of Literature. Many others have heard, but have not answered. Some have promised to do something later, but have forgotten the promise. To keep in touch by correspondence with all the Leagues is an expensive business. The officers change annually, and when once out of office little care is manifested, so we have discovered to our sorrow, in passing communications to the hands of the proper officers. We are hardly ready to prosecute a campaign in behalf of this work, which will cost as much, in clerk hire and postage, as will be likely to come back to us in gifts. We trust, however, that this item will fall under the eye of many Epworth Leagues. If your Chapter has done nothing for this cause, write us for particulars. We will send you a picture of the beautiful building to be erected, and a sample copy of the handsome lithographed certificate given to each contributor. We will give you full information as to how you can take up the work and give your League a happy and helpful night some time during the winter.

Woman's Guild of The American University.

This organization, under the efficient leadership of its President, Mrs. M. E. Hartsock, is planning for a vigorous campaign during the winter. Mrs. Mary Badley, who has had large experience in missionary work, and who has won wide renown as a public speaker since her return, has been secured as a national worker and organizer for the Guild. She is to visit many of the large cities in the near future and seek to interest women in the College of Comparative Religions, which this organization is undertaking to build. Many clever women are already identified with the Guild in Washington and elsewhere. The membership fee has been reduced to

\$1.00 with the hope of interesting a great multitude. Local Guilds should be organized in every church. For a copy of the Constitution and all information address Mrs. M. E. Hartsock, 808 Eleventh Street N. E., Washington, D. C.

The American University.

The following appears in the Methodist Year Book for 1903. So many facts are crowded into such small compass, that, for the sake of those who may pick up this paper who are not familiar with the history of this enterprise, we reproduce it in full.

WHAT IT IS: A REXNING HISTORY.—A Protestant, post-graduate university at the Nation's Capital, where the largest university now in operation is Roman Catholic. In the Providence of God, up to this time the Methodist Episcopal Church has been given the leadership, and if they are loyal to their trust can hold it.

HERE IS THE HISTORY.—Ninety-three acres of land purchased and paid for, now valued at ten times its cost. One beautiful marble building, the College of History, fully completed and paid for at a cost of \$176,000. The foundation of a second building, the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government, completed and paid for. Stocks, bonds, buildings, lands, bequests and subscriptions equalling in all about \$2,500,000. Twenty-three buildings contemplated, ten millions of dollars to be used for erection and endowment. It is all for the honor of Americanism and Protestantism, a Christian post-graduate university on this side of the sea as great and commanding as any on the round globe, and at the heart of the Nation.

THE RELATION OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.—Several important events have taken place during the year bearing somewhat directly on the work of the University. One was the organization of the Carnegie Institution backed by the splendid gift of ten millions of dollars by its generous and far-seeing founder. The morning it was announced the whole world was startled first into reverent silence, then into rapturous applause. It came as a surprise, for there had been no hint of it to the public. Its aims were at first misunderstood and misrepresented. Mr. Carnegie himself altered his own plans, and instead of making the gift to the General Government, to be administered by them, he saw fit to have created a

Board of Trustees who were to look after all details and have supreme control. With the early announcement of the gift, the press gave assurance that a group of costly and beautiful buildings would be erected in the Capital City—comprising a University—that a splendid faculty would be created, and post-graduate work would be undertaken close by the great scientific and literary collections of the Government. All this gave some little uneasiness to the friends of The American University, who knew that for ten years this was the very ground on which The American University stood appealing for help, and if Mr. Carnegie, with millions at his command, was to undertake the same work, what hope or large necessity could there be for the struggling American University. But soon the mists lifted a little and revealed more clearly the proposed plans. No buildings were contemplated—no resident faculty was to be organized. With great emphasis Mr. Carnegie declared again and again that the work was not to interfere with any university already organized or contemplated. That he would co-operate with all, assisting aspiring and needy students properly accredited, who were pursuing original investigation. This constituted The American University a sharer in his benefactions. It simply made of Washington a greater educational center than ever and gave added emphasis to the educational value of the great Government collections of the Capital City, and their unsurpassed utility in connection with post-graduate work which The American University has been ardently advocating for ten years. The necessity for The American University with its local habitat and its organized faculty became more apparent than ever.

CORNERSTONE OF NEW BUILDING LAID.—Another important event in the life of the year was the laying of the cornerstone of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government, which took place on May 14th. It was as lovely a May day as ever smiled upon the world. Fifteen hundred people found their way to the University site, including many prominent in the religious and political life of the nation. The grounds, in their spring attire, never looked finer. The view from the commanding hill top in the clear atmosphere of the day was superb. Across the green fields to the east the dome of the Capitol and many public buildings of the city were plainly visible. To the west the purple peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the

Potomac winding in and out among the hills. President Roosevelt, one of the Trustees, made a brief but telling address and slipped the cornerstone into place. Bishop W. F. Mallalicu presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. E. Berry, D. D. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Senators J. P. Dolliver and M. A. Hanna, Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol and Henry B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia. It was certainly a great and inspiring day in the history of The American University. The press of the entire country gave extended and kindly notices of the occasion. Nearly half the money needed to complete the building is now in sight, and work upon it will be commenced at no distant day. Twenty-five thousand dollars has recently come from a generous friend, and other fine subscriptions are certain to come from those who loved the martyred President and from those who believe that the Ohio College of Government will be the most worthy and significant memorial which will be erected to his memory.

OTHER GIFTS.—These have been frequent during the year. Nearly every mail brought something. A bequest which promised to realize for the University, possibly two hundred thousand dollars, has very recently been made. The work of the year has been cheering, and promise of large gifts make hopeful the future. An undertaking of such magnitude requires years of heroic labor and patient waiting. The handicap which the General Conference has placed on the University in requiring an unreasonable endowment before work is commenced is enough to distance even the fleetest steed on the educational track. Glad and speedy opportunity should be given the University to open for work without violating any compact. Fifteen hundred students have applied for admission. Enough productive endowment is now on hand to provide instructors for two or three most important departments of study. A great building is completed and ready for occupancy. With definite work once under way on the large plan proposed by the University, earnest men and women of means would pour their money into its treasury, and the future would be bright with hope. This glad consummation is close at hand. The growth of the past year has been so pronounced in many lines, and so much in advance of other years, that ultimate victory seems very much nearer.

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Any one desiring to contribute to the funds of The University may send directly to The American University, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

A SPLENDID gift of \$25,000, from one who was a loyal friend, has just come into the treasury of the University.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of The American University will be held December 10, in Washington. At that time action will doubtless be taken as to pushing the work on the McKinley Memorial—Ohio College of Government.

FRIENDS of The American University will greatly rejoice that Bishop C. C. McCabe has consented to give enlarged service to the work of the University. For some years he has been the Vice Chancellor, and has given valuable aid to Bishop Hurst in council and on the platform. With his hand on the helm every gale will be weathered. No man stronger in leadership, and with greater ability to bring things to pass, could have been selected to take up the work during the illness of Bishop Hurst.

PRESIDENT James of the Northwestern University was a recent visitor in Washington. He did not forget to stop at the offices of The American University, where he has frequently been a caller in

the past. His loyal interest in our great work shows no decline. He is large enough to accord us a place in the educational world, not permitting the great work recently committed to his hands to make him forgetful or fearful of all others. He was happy over the marked interest attending his installation. Time will prove him the right man in the right place.

PAYMENT on your subscription to The American University is overdue. Why don't you pay it? The office clerks have followed you up faithfully with notifications. The postage item on your account is by no means insignificant. The books look badly on the credit side under your name. Why wait longer? The times are good. Settle it now and be done with it. You will make us very happy, and you will feel lots better yourself.

THE American University is receiving some money on annuity. A fair interest is paid to those who want and need the use of their money during their lifetime, and who want it to go eventually to the University. This is as fine a method of investment for people up in years who want to be free from all business complications. The interest is sure and larger than the banks pay. You have at the same time the consciousness that you are helping a worthy cause, and that your money will at last be put to noble uses. We shall be glad to take up the matter of annuity with any who are interested.

IN the new appraisal of real estate in the District of Columbia the taxes on the property of The American University have been increased nearly one-half, now aggregating \$2,300. This would almost half pay the salary of a great professor. If the University were open for work, even in one department, we would be free from taxation. Why we can not open for work is told in another column. We have no desire to ignore the resolution of the General Conference compelling us to have \$5,000,000 before opening for work if we want its recognition. Such action, however, is eminently unfair and hurtful, and the next General Conference must give us relief.

To fully demonstrate the wisdom displayed by Bishop Hurst in locating the University upon its present site, it is only necessary to stand upon the

foundations of the new McKinley Memorial Hall and look about you. On every side are seen large improvements being made, and every evidence that preparations are in progress to provide for a new Washington to be located along the line of Nebraska Avenue, and in the immediate vicinity of the University campus. Scores of new houses, tasty, artistic, and attractive are going up on every side, and are rapidly being occupied by some of the best of Washington's growing population.

Notwithstanding the fact that acreage property has advanced from \$1,200 per acre to from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per acre, we believe that the history of the University will sustain the Bishop in not purchasing a larger tract with the ultimate object of selling it off and increasing the endowment. We want it well understood that the University has no lots or land of any kind for sale. Its business is to build a great Protestant University, and not to dabble in real estate, and we believe the patriotic and generous public that is loyal to Protestantism and higher education will, by their munificence and liberality, sustain us in this view, and provide the means necessary to place this institution upon a safe financial basis.

THE American University is finding its way into many wills. This is one of the encouraging features of the work. The story of the movement is being told from many pulpits, by the Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson and others. It is certain to make an impression on devoted hearts which is not easily eradicated. Those whom God has blessed with means, when they come to provide for its use after they are gone, realize that it could scarce be better invested, and draw larger interest for all time to come, than in the high work contemplated by this University. A great host are thus remembering us, and the number is to increase. We are not always notified concerning these bequests. Many executors are slow in giving information, and delay to the last possible moment the payment of bequests to benevolent objects. By the merest chance we have just learned of a handsome bequest made to the University by a man who has been dead for more than a year, and yet not one word had been sent to us by any one interested in the will. It would be well, as many have done, to is notify us what has been done, at the time the will made, so that we might make record of it in the office.

The Passing of James Frank Robinson.

The last issue of the COURIER contained a brief line concerning the sad and untimely death of one of our valued Trustees, James Frank Robinson, of Rock Island, Ill. His splendid life and large philanthropic work demand a larger notice. Mr. Robinson was born in Hillsdale, Ill., February 27, 1849, and moved with his parents to Rock Island in 1853. In childhood he was converted and united with the church, and during his whole life was an exemplary, devoted follower of Christ. Passing through the public schools of his native city, he took the classical course at Northwestern University, graduating from that institution in 1872. For more than a quarter of a century he was cashier of the Rock Island National Bank and upon the death of his father became its president. He married Miss Mary E. Rhoads, of Pekin, Ill. Their married life was ideal. In 1900 Mr. Robinson became a Trustee of the The American University. In the same year he was made a Trustee of Northwestern University. He was greatly interested in both of these institutions, as he was in every philanthropic and Christian enterprise. His wisdom and hearty sympathy won for him a place of high esteem among the Board of Trustees of The American University. He rarely missed a meeting after his election, and at one meeting was elected to the Presidency. He believed with all his heart in the work which was being attempted. He evidenced his faith by a gift of \$25,000, and not content with that left the last three-eighths of his large estate to the University. His good wife, now so bereft and lonely, was in hearty sympathy with all his plans and is finding a much needed comfort in carrying out to the smallest detail all the benevolent projects of which they so frequently talked during the life time of her devoted husband. A great and good man has gone, whose wise counsels will be sadly missed in the affairs of the University.

A new building has just been commenced in the plant of the Roman Catholic University at Washington and will be speedily completed. They never delay, and are quietly but certainly building up a great University.

Liberty Limited by Love.

Bishop JOHN F. HERST.

It is one of the oldest and most beautiful of lessons of the Christian religion, that each individual sits upon a throne of power.

The world's greatest Oriental faiths seem to have the peculiarity of grouping men, so far as individual influence is concerned, and of thus losing the special in the general. Their power over souls and countries seems to be by the dead weight of numbers, not by the spontaneous energy of the individual. But Christianity comes with its marvelous individuality, and proposes to do its work by the ones and twos and threes, and lays down its formula of individual influence and the impossibility of a forceless soul: "He that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." A special feature of this power of the unit in religious life comes out with great prominence in relation to the injury often done to the weaker and the younger by the example of the stronger. On the one hand there is the measure of independence which belongs to everybody, by virtue of which a man is a man as well as a Christian. How far can this independence be exerted? What is the limit of the right of the individual, and where does personal liberty cease to be a virtue, and verge into the sin of offending?

There can be no question in the mind of any one who reads carefully the lives of the princes of Christian piety, that the purest spirits in the Church have always kept a watchful eye upon the possible evil that their conduct might inflict upon some tender soul. Indeed, so marked has this quality been in many persons, that their entire life has been shaped by regard to it. Do we respect independence? Where shall we find a more heroic and self-reliant soul than Paul? Do we love most tenderly one who will not partake of a doubtful pleasure even for life itself, or would abstain from almost a necessity through fear of causing some harm to another? Where shall we find a better example than Paul, who declared that he would eat no meat while the world stands, lest he might cause his brother to offend? In all Christian history we can not find a better model of the happy harmony of these apparently contrary virtues—the liberty of soul, and the care lest that liberty wound another. Happy for the Church and for all pure and holy living, that at the threshold of the long life of the

Church, there stands the greatest human teacher the world has ever seen, who so loved the weak that he was willing to make any sacrifice for their strength and salvation.

The same quality stands out very prominently in the life of John Wesley. Indeed, one of the first inferences we draw from following the matter-of-fact biography of Tyerman is that this spiritual leader had constantly in mind the possible influence that his example would exert on those whom he had been the instrument of converting. His education at Oxford, his elevated theological tastes, and his acquaintance with many of the most honored men of the times, gave him a breadth of perception and a catholicity of judgment which have never been surpassed in ministerial life. Here he was in marked contrast to the German reformers, who were for the most part of lowly origin, and ascended to intimacy with men of high condition by their native talents and deep piety. Luther, the miner's son of Eisleben, was the fit associate of princes, but never lost the traces of his origin. Wesley, the scion of a long line of clerical ancestors, whose associations with the best society and culture of the land had been uninterrupted, possessed all the refinement and urbanity of his first home down to the day of his death. Yet this same Wesley never permitted his scholarship or his eminent culture to look with the slightest disdain on the weaknesses of his less forward spiritual children. His long ministerial life was spent rather in the midst of the poor and the neglected, and he loved their souls with absorbing affection. Much of his ethical teaching, as any one can see from his sermons, was directed to the injury that comes to others through the want of care on the part of Christian believers. One might sometimes doubt concerning his judgment, but where can a critic find in his life a line of action, or the presence of a usage, which, by any construction, could be made an injury to the souls of others? Luther's equivocal couplet—

Who loves not wine, wife, and song,
Remains a fool his whole life long—

could never have been said by the more circumspect founder of the great Wesleyan body.

The only safe rule is so to act that the weakest can find no flaw in the life. Every character is a great spectacle. It is seen by the world. The days of religious retirement are so far in the dim past

that now they are an impossibility. No one can hope to lead a perfectly hidden existence. The times in which we now live are peculiarly public, and it is one of the peculiarities of the present age to criticise every career. The higher the position of a public character the more certain is its revelation to every eye. One of the few lessons which every political campaign teaches is, that everything which a candidate for high office has ever done is declared from the very housetops. Every word he has uttered, every act from his early youth, and even the life of his ancestors, are arrayed in all possible magnitude, for his benefit or detriment. There is no escape from this revealing tendency of the present public mind, and happy is he who can stand this ordeal successfully. The Christian believer should remember that he is emphatically a person whose very profession makes him a mark for the severest criticism. If he should connive, either in public or private, at any sin, or even at any doubtful course of action, he will be reckoned a participant; and so religion must suffer because of the taint. The borderland between the Church and the world is so indeterminate that only a positive Christian character can be reckoned on the side of Christ. Spiritual indifference is sin, and the religious indefinite counts always on the side of Satan.

It is possible to live without offending one's spiritual brother. There are lives, and many of them, which furnish so blameless a picture that the most exacting, and even censorious, stand abashed before them. Let the great career and character of Edmund L. Janes, or of Matthew Simpson, or of William Xavier Ninde, or of William Taylor, undergo a rigid analysis, and who shall lay aught to their charge? What weak believer can find that they did doubtful deeds? Nay, where is there a babe in Christ who does not take courage as he beholds the positiveness of their purity? And such lives may be found in all our Christian communions. Religion is the greatest of all certainties, and the possession of its fullness can be discovered without effort. It is a blemish in any religious character when it causes another to offend. It should be the aim of every believer to preach Christ by the whiteness of his example.

Purity of heart will make purity of example. If the fountain be pure, who can find aught but purity in the stream which flows from it?

Glorious Giving.

From every quarter comes the glad news of great contributions for the cause of education. It is the exception to pick up a daily paper which does not announce some large gift. The press of the present week contains some significant items, several of them of interest to Methodists. One of the most inspiring was the announcement that \$200,000 had been added to the endowment fund of Boston University, the trustees of the institution contributing \$50,000 of the sum. An appeal has been issued by them asking for a full quarter million by January 1.

Five of the Bishops, over their signatures, are asking the Church for \$50,000 with which to endow the Jesse Lee Chair of Preaching in the Boston University School of Theology. Of course it will come.

A happy man is President Martin, of Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, who sent Thanksgiving greetings to a number of friends and former students of the institution, in which he made an appeal for \$25,000 to meet some urgent needs. In response to his appeal, he has received \$30,000, and has assurances that this sum will be considerably increased.

The next institution to be congratulated is Syracuse University. Chancellor Day has announced a gift of \$10,000, made by Mrs. Estel Baker Steel, widow of J. Dorman Steel, the famous scientist, and donor of the Hall of Physics. It seems very evident that the tide of the twentieth century movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church has not yet come to the ebb. The closing days of December, with the generous impulses which are stirred in the hearts of men at the coming of the Christmas-tide, should record some astonishing gifts to philanthropy of every kind. The call for the twentieth century fund will have ended when the bell of God shall strike the passing of the year. But little time now remains. Prosperity is evident on every hand. People of means never had so much to give away; and how royally they are giving! Such prosperity will not last forever. The law of the pendulum holds good here; it will swing back. We shall pay for the wanton extravagance of the good times. Every great and worthy movement should be put squarely on its feet while the good times are with us and the people are in the humor for giving. A Christmas gift of \$1,000,000 to The American University is none too large to expect. Keep the matter in your thought and heart.

Impressive Improvements.

The grounds surrounding the site of The American University are being greatly improved. Nebraska Avenue is now being opened to its full width by the District. This avenue is the northern frontage of the University property. Property owners adjacent are bringing their grounds to the grade of the avenue. All these changes greatly improve the region, and will make it one of the most popular drives about the city. Joliet Street has been opened from Wisconsin Avenue to Tunlaw Road, graded and macadamized. This shortens the drive to the University by nearly a mile, giving a direct route. The electric cars will be in readiness whenever they are needed.

Millions to Colleges.

President Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL.D., of Western Reserve University, has collected reports from between 100 and 200 of the representative colleges of the United States relative to their finances and investments. These reports are said to show that at least four-fifths of all the productive funds of the colleges are invested in bonds and mortgages. Few colleges, and a few only, have a part of their endowment in stocks of any sort. A few of them, notably Columbia and Harvard, have invested largely in real estate. Cornell University has about \$1,000,000 in bonds and about \$2,000,000 in mortgages; Wabash has property of \$362,000, of which \$18,000 is in building, \$21,000 in bonds, \$323,000 in mortgages; the University of California has somewhat more than \$2,000,000 equally divided between bonds and mortgages; Wesleyan University has \$1,125,000, of which \$81,000 is in real estate, \$260,000 in bonds, \$77,000 in stocks, \$868,000 in mortgages; of the \$3,000,000 possessed by Northwestern University \$150,000 is represented in buildings, bonds and mortgages, and the balance is embodied in lands and leases; the property of the University of Pennsylvania, more than \$2,500,000, is divided into \$357,000 in buildings, \$514,000 in bonds, \$127,000 in stocks, \$429,000 in mortgages, and the remaining \$1,000,000 is, as the treasurer describes, "in other values." Harvard's immense property is changed in the forms of its investments more frequently than the property of many colleges; but of its ten or more millions, railroad bonds and real

estate represent the larger share, the amount of bonds exceeding the value of real estate.

In the United States are no less than 20 colleges having an income-producing property of at least \$1,000,000. Among these are our two oldest colleges—Harvard, which has more than \$10,000,000, and Yale, which has about \$5,000,000. Columbia has an amount of property, largely real, that brings an annual revenue of at least \$425,000. Cornell has about \$6,000,000, the University of Chicago has \$8,000,000 or more, and Johns Hopkins has \$3,000,000. The Northwestern University also has \$3,000,000, and the University of Pennsylvania somewhat more than \$2,500,000. Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., has more than \$1,000,000, as also has Amherst, as well as Boston University; Rochester University has \$1,200,000; Tulane University, of Louisiana, is to be placed above the million mark, as also is the Western Reserve University of Rhode Island. Several State universities are possessed of either funds or an income by the State representing property of at least \$1,000,000. Among the wealthiest of these universities are those of California, of Michigan, of Wisconsin, and of Minnesota.

In the United States are about 400 colleges reporting more or less fully to the National Bureau of Education. If, therefore, the number of colleges possessed of more than \$1,000,000 each is so small, it is evident that the vast majority of our colleges are poor. The number of colleges which have each less than \$200,000 in interest-bearing funds, is considerably larger than the number of those which have more than \$200,000. The latest reports show that all these colleges have at least \$150,000,000, whence they derive their income for their support. The value of the grounds, buildings, and apparatus of these colleges is another \$150,000,000.

Adelbert College, of Western Reserve University, lends money on notes secured by mortgages on property in the city of Cleveland, and it lends little or none on property outside; Wabash on mortgages covering farms near Crawfordsville, and Ohio Wesleyan on mortgages on farms situated near Delaware.

The great sum of \$150,000,000 intrusted to the American colleges is invested well—well in point of security, well, also, in point of income. The financial management of the colleges in the United States has, on the whole, been abler than the management

of the banks of the United States. The University of California never made a bad investment but one, and that of only \$22,000.

The salary of the most highly paid professors in American colleges, considered in the aggregate, is about \$2,000, and the salary of other professors about \$1,500. The average number of members in the faculty of American colleges, taking 121 colleges as a basis, is 16½ persons. Two or three colleges are paying to few teachers salaries of \$7,000, and perhaps 10 colleges are paying \$1,000 at least. The present tendency is toward an increase of the highest salaries and toward a decrease of the stipend of new instructors.

A gift of \$1,000,000 to education is now more common than was the gift of \$50,000 fifty years ago. Gifts of \$5,000,000 are soon to become as common as gifts of \$50,000 were fifty years ago, and the time may not be remote when the gift of \$50,000,000 toward establishments of learning or of charity may be frequent.

No corporations in the United States are able to command so great talent as the college corporations.

Book Notice.

CHRONICLES OF COLONIAL MARYLAND, with illustrations. By James Walter Thomas, Member of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Cushing & Co., 1900.

We have received from the author through our friend Mr. W. F. Boogher, of Washington, the above volume. It is a valuable contribution to the history of Maryland during the early Colonial days, and will serve a very useful purpose in our University Library. We quote from the preface:

"This work may be classified as a historical review of Maryland, anterior to the American Revolution, though its author bestows upon it the more modest title—Chronicles of Colonial Maryland. His chief object has been to explore and develop historic fields which have hitherto either been wholly neglected, or have received but scant notice at the hands of historians. This does not apply to the first chapter, the object of which was to relocate a cherished landmark, 'once known, but forgotten,'—the historic Island of St. Clement's—and thus rescue from oblivion, the spot consecrated as the first landing place of the Maryland Colonists; as well, also, to identify the exact point of landing at the place of its permanent settlement."

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Asbury subscriptions paid since the last issue of the Courier:

\$400—A. C. Hazard \$66.66—J. P. Weston, for M. R. Webster. \$60—L. E. Lovejoy. \$50—D. D. King. \$25—Thomas Stable, Chauncey King, Robert F. Bishop and J. K. Adams. \$20—W. C. Endley, E. D. Hagerman and Arthur Veitch. \$15—J. H. Bell, M. T. Scarborough, F. M. Taylor and wife, Stanley O. Royal, and P. T. Rhodes. \$12.56—Alex. Smith. \$12—W. D. Cherington. \$10.33—Frank B. Lynch. \$10—Geo. P. Eekman, F. R. Bouton, J. A. Sigafosse, C. A. Weaver, H. C. McWhorter, W. M. Sterling, J. Stansfield, J. McEldowney, Hartley Cansfield, and J. E. Jacklin. \$9—J. G. Haller. \$8.50—C. B. Graham. \$8.35—T. S. Eren. \$7.50—D. J. Higgins. \$6—A. Merrills, and J. D. Walsh. \$5—J. W. Vallenentyne, O. V. L. Harbour, F. H. Smiley, A. F. Nagler, S. A. Morse, W. F. Dudman, A. D. Welty, E. G. W. Hall's boys, M. E. Ketcham, and W. T. Wallace. \$4.17—J. R. Wilder for his father, C. M. Wilder (deceased). \$4—J. M. Mason. \$3.34—William Anderson and J. W. Heard. \$2—T. A. Jeffers, William Ackroyd, and S. F. B. Peace. \$1.68—D. L. Shrode. \$1.67—T. W. Stott. \$1.33—J. C. Beach. \$1—B. F. Lowber, and W. T. W. Siecht.

Gifts and Bequests.

Chicago University will absorb the great Rush Medical College. Large gifts are constantly coming to this splendid University.

William Waldorf Astor has given \$100,000 for the endowment of four professorships at the University College, London.

Judge Horace Russell has given \$1,000 to the University of Georgia, to be used in the establishment of two annual prizes in psychology and ethics.

Mr and Mrs. E. C. Thompson, of Indianapolis, have added \$20,000 to the \$10,000 previously given by them to Butler College in that city, for the construction of the Eona Thompson Library, as a memorial to their daughter.

The will of Solomon Jones has been made public at Jamestown, New York. Out of an estate of \$125,000, \$15,000 was given in bequests to local institutions, including \$5,000 to the Jamestown Y. M. C. A., \$5,000 to the Jamestown Hospital, \$3,000 to the Randolph Children's Home, \$1,000 to the Swedish Orphanage, and \$1,000 to the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown.

President J. P. Greene, of William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, announced recently that John D. Rockefeller, the oil magnate, has offered to give \$25,000 to the endowment fund of William Jewell College. The offer is made through the American Baptist Educational Society and is on condition that \$75,000 more be raised this year. William Jewell's endowment was increased \$100,000 last year, A. D. Brown, of St. Louis, giving \$25,000 on the same condition as the Rockefeller offer. The college now has an endowment of \$300,000.

The will of Timothy B. Blackstone, formerly president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, has been admitted to record in the Probate Court. It disposes of an estate amounting to nearly \$5,000,000.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are given to public institutions, \$375,000 to relatives and the remainder of the estate is left to the widow, Isabella F. Blackstone.

The following Chicago institutions are made beneficiaries: Art Institute, \$25,000; Orphan Asylum, \$25,000; Home for the Friendless, \$25,000; St. Luke's Hospital, \$25,000; Relief and Aid Society, \$25,000; Passavant Memorial Hospital, \$25,000.

To the James Blackstone Library of Branford, Conn., \$100,000 is bequeathed.

Chancellor James R. Day announces that Lyman C. Smith has expressed his intention of equipping Syracuse University with an engineering building which will cost between \$300,000 and \$750,000. Dr. Day says the new department, when completed, will be the finest of its kind in the State.

FORM OF WILL FOR THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect), to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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Vice-Chancellor, BISHOP C. C. McCABE, D.D., LL.D. *Secretary*, REV. WILBUR L. DAVIDSON, D.D.
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The American University—Taking our Bearings.

THE APPEAL OF CHANCELLOR BISHOP C. C. M'CABE TO THE CHURCH AND THE COUNTRY.

The Board of Trustees of the American University met in Washington, December 10, 1902. At that meeting the resignation of Bishop John F. Hurst of the office of Chancellor was presented, and most regretfully it was accepted by the Board. Bishop Hurst's continued ill-health made it necessary for him to resign. He has accomplished a wonderful work. He bought the land for the site and campus on his own responsibility. He raised the purchase money, one hundred thousand dollars, to pay for it. The transfer of the title was to him. He held it in his own name only until the last dollar of debt upon it was paid in 1895, when he immediately transferred the title to a Board of Trustees, and this great enterprise was fully launched.

Leaving the calm quiet of his study, this scholarly man became a wanderer through the nation, pleading with individuals and with great audiences to help him build and endow the American University. When the story of the life of Bishop Hurst shall be fully and fairly told, it will be seen how unselfishly, how nobly, how successfully he has wrought for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ in the world. He saved Drew Theological Seminary from total financial wreck when its endowment of three hundred thousand dollars was, in a great panic, swept away forever. He did his work so deftly, so swiftly, so thoroughly that the church scarcely felt the jar of that lost endowment, and many thousands of our members do not realize to this day that that grand institution of sacred learning was ever in peril at all.

He planted the mission in Finland. He sent a Methodist preacher through the front door of the Russian Empire, who has now 2,000 followers. He planted that glorious mission in Malaysia by send-

ing W. F. Oldham to begin the work at Singapore. When I come to look over the result of his life and work the word "matchless" comes very near slipping off my pen.

His crowning achievement was the founding of the American University. He did not claim that the idea originated with him. He gave the credit of the original thought to Bishops Simpson and Ames and to Bishop John P. Newman, who was at that time pastor of the Metropolitan Church. The American University lay for ten years in his mind as a possibility. He thought of it—he prayed about it, he talked with his friends concerning it, and at last he determined to go and purchase the land and begin it. Think of raising one hundred thousand dollars for a site in Washington and getting it all paid in before the church fairly realized that he had bought the land. To me there is a wonderful pathos in the vision of John F. Hurst, in declining health, with waning physical vigor, at an age when other men seek repose, passing through the land from city to city, talking, arguing, pleading with men to help him make his dream come true, and *it will come true!* The church can not afford to fail now. What if it should fail? Follow that trail of thought a little while and see where it will bring you.

The General Conference has very strongly endorsed the enterprise. The Bishops have endorsed it and pledged it their support. The Senate of College Presidents and the Board of Control of the Epworth League, in unqualified language, have commended this great national educational enterprise to the Protestant churches of America, so that we *must* go forward. There is no other course to pursue.

Almost immediately after the resignation of Bishop Hurst was accepted I was nominated for the Chancellorship. I was really in hopes that some one else would be selected, but the nomination was made

and the election took place, and I accepted the position because I did not dare to refuse. Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was presiding that day. I felt a great desire to have him in more active alliance with us. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees from the beginning. I had the pleasure of nominating him for Vice-Chancellor. He was elected by a unanimous vote and that vote was hailed by the Board of Trustees with great satisfaction, as it will be by united Methodism.

This University is not for the Methodist Episcopal Church alone. We invite the active co-operation of all branches of Methodism and of all Protestant denominations. The Roman Catholics are building their greatest university in Washington. One of their strongest and most progressive men has recently been selected to preside over it. The Baptists have already begun collegiate instruction in Columbia University. Washington is to be the greatest educational centre of the Republic, and it may be of the world.

I have requested our Secretary, Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson, to furnish a carefully prepared list of all cash, real estate, bonds, known bequests, pledges and subscriptions that we have now recorded on our books, and that the estimates placed upon these holdings shall not be in the slightest degree exaggerated, but be *under* rather than over the truth. This list, in classified form, I herewith present to the church:

ASSETS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Ninety-three acres of land for building sites and campus	\$1,000,000
COLLEGE OF HISTORY Building.....	176,000
Foundation now completed OHIO COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT or McKinley Memorial Building.....	10,500
Productive endowment in railroad and other bonds	164,017
Bequests known to be on the way to the treasury	256,000
Real estate, the value of which is estimated by competent judges	343,300
Senator Stanford's guaranteed pledge.....	10,000
Twenty Shares Book Depository Baltimore Annual Conference	500
One Share Mountain Lake Park, Md., hotel.....	100
Subscriptions amply secured and made by responsible persons	58,893
Subscriptions for the MARYLAND BUILDING.....	22,500
do. for ASHURY MEMORIAL HALL.....	50,000
do. for the ILLINOIS BUILDING	15,500
do. for the INDIANA BUILDING	200
do. for Missouri endowment	4,000
do. for MINNESOTA BUILDING	600

Subscriptions for NEW YORK BUILDING.....	1,000
do. for MCKINLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING	30,000
do. for PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.....	30,000
do. to the COLLEGE OF HISTORY and Land fund.....	30,050
Interest due from Deaconess Society, Chicago, Ill.	200
Available funds in bank when MCKINLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING is begun.....	40,000
Subscriptions to the West Virginia endowment.....	4,000
Subscriptions to the Endowment Alliance.....	210,000
<hr/>	
Making a grand total of.....	2,457,260
Taking from this a bank debt of.....	33,500
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We have as the net amount of our assets..... \$2,423,860

Now as to the first item—the value of the land. The Episcopalians have recently purchased thirty-four acres near our property upon which they have built their Cathedral School for girls. I learn from their treasurer that they paid for the thirty-four acres, \$270,000. They did not buy it all at once. The last three acres cost them \$25,000. Our land is higher and better than theirs, and when Massachusetts Avenue shall be opened and paved with asphalt, as it will be, our land will be as accessible as theirs. For these and other reasons we believe that the estimate of its value is conservatively stated at \$1,000,000. The College of History, which has been erected and is now ready for occupancy, cost us \$176,000.

The bonds referred to brought us an income last year of \$7,080. They form the beginning of our endowment. It is only a beginning, but I well remember when the endowment of the Ohio Wesleyan University was not more than half that sum. Behold her now. "She sits a queen."

I well remember when about all there seemed to be of the Syracuse University was Bishop Peck with his post-mortem pledge of \$25,000 and his life insurance policy of \$25,000. Behold her now, with her cluster of splendid buildings and her endowment of nearly two millions. Beautiful for situation! The joy of the whole Empire State!

Two years ago I secured pledges from two hundred and ten preachers that they would each endeavor to secure a thousand dollars for the endowment of the American University. One of the first to sign this covenant was the Rev. John H. Bickford, who secured for us property which we could sell to-day for enough money to repay his pledge

sixty times over, but we value it much higher than that on account of certain events which are sure to occur. Of course, there will be men among the two hundred and ten who will fail and become discouraged, but many of them will far exceed their pledges.

The list of subscriptions has in it only the names of those who have made subscriptions in good faith and who intend to pay them. The bequests have been made in good faith also, and the executors and administrators offer no objection to their payment in full.

We have a mutual interest with the United States Government in the opening up of Massachusetts Avenue and in the building of the bridge over Rock Creek. Congress has made the following appropriations, which will greatly inure to the benefit of the American University, because they will secure the improvement of the streets and avenues leading to our grounds. The appropriations are as follows:

For Massachusetts Avenue bridge.....	\$227,500
For Massachusetts Avenue grading	50,000
For the sewerage of Arizona Avenue.....	150,000
For Joliet Street	28,000
For Nebraska Avenue.....	10,000
For the extension of Nebraska Avenue, paid out of county funds	18,000
Grand total	\$483,500

When these improvements are made we shall be within twenty minutes' ride of the Capitol of the nation, along a splendid avenue paved with asphalt.

Now this enterprise is fully before us. A church which can give over nineteen thousand dollars a day for more than a thousand days as a special thank-offering for the maintenance and spread of the kingdom of God in the earth, can build, endow and equip the American University, even though that enterprise is so great that, as Bishop Moore says, "Like the Grand Cañon in Colorado, it takes three looks to see to the top of it."

The American University will be for post-graduate work only. This is not another college. Only those students will be received who have graduated in other colleges, and so many have already applied for admission and have announced their intention of taking post-graduate courses with us, that I may safely say there is no university or college in Washington to-day that has half as many students as those who have signified their desire to

come to us, and would come if we were ready to receive them.

They will come to Washington to avail themselves of the libraries, museums, laboratories and institutions which belong to the Government and which have been opened by Congress to all students of all institutions of learning situated in the Capital. The value of these collections, according to Major John W. Powell of the United States Geological Survey, was in 1898, \$32,485,000, but now reaches beyond \$50,000,000. The opportunities for original research are unequaled in the world. President Harper, of the University of Chicago, is quoted as saying: "Give me one million dollars and I will make a better University in Washington than can be made in Chicago with ten millions." These vast collections are as much ours as though we owned them. Carnegie Institution gives financial assistance to properly accredited students and teachers pursuing original investigation—so that we may work in harmony with his wonderful scheme, and share in his benefactions.

And now, what is our first duty? To build and complete the McKinley Memorial Building. Bishop Hurst called it the Ohio College of Government. It was our intention to ask Ohio to erect this monument to the memory of her illustrious son, but all the citizens of this great nation have a share in the name and fame of William McKinley. We will welcome, therefore, the gifts of the rich and the offerings of the poor alike. Let them come from every State in the Union.

The Board of Trustees have voted that if we have one hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury on the 1st of April, we may go forward. The cornerstone was laid on the 14th of last May by President Roosevelt. The foundation walls are now ready for the superstructure. We have \$40,000 in cash to begin with. We have \$30,000 in good pledges. We need \$30,000 more to comply with the requirements of the Board of Trustees. Please send the money in checks, made payable to the order of C. C. Glover, Treasurer, and send the letters containing checks to our Secretary, Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson, American University, Washington, D. C.

The Hall of History, now complete, is our first building. The McKinley Memorial will be the second, and then will come the Pennsylvania Building, to be called the Hall of Administration, and the Illinois Building or the College of Languages

and others will be added as they are needed. The plan embraces twenty-one buildings, and they will all be of Grecian architecture, and be built of white marble.

The most important thing to be done immediately after the completion of the McKinley Building will be the creation of the endowment, so that we can support a faculty and begin work. Several times President McKinley said to us, "Why do you not begin?" He said to me once, "I never ride by the site of our University without a great desire that you may begin your work at once."

"Many hands make light work." I hereby request all the presiding elders and pastors to help us by sending us an account of bequests that have been made in favor of the American University. They can also greatly aid us by sending the names of men and women who may be interested in this enterprise and who may be induced to contribute to its funds.

Yet I well know that we can only *begin* this university. Its completion is an event hidden far away in the future. We must be very patient. We can only lay foundations upon which others will build. There will come a time when individual donors shall erect memorial buildings upon this campus. Let us do our part of the work, and that we may do it well I invoke the help of all the Bishops, North and South, of all the college presidents, of all the church papers of united Methodism, and of all the presiding elders and pastors, and of all the six million laymen who stand behind them, and above all, I invoke the aid of Him who has said, "Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him and He shall bring it to pass." Psa. 37 : 5 In Abraham Lincoln's farewell address to his friends in Springfield, February 11, 1861, he said, "Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended Washington I can not succeed. With that assistance I can not fail." Let us share his faith. This is God's work. Let us go forward and all will be well.

Trustees' Meeting.

The Trustees of The American University met in semi-annual session in Washington, D. C., December 10th. An unusually large number were present. The reports of the officers of the institution were very full of encouragement. A larger cash balance was in the hands of the Treasurer than has been reported for some years. A gift of \$10,000 was

made at the meeting completing a subscription of \$25,000 toward the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government. Plans were matured for continuing work on this building in the Spring, the corner-stone of which was laid last May. Announcement was made of a bequest just received which will yield more than \$200,000 for the general purposes of the University. Bishop John W. Hamilton, of San Francisco; Mrs. J. F. Robinson, of Rock Island; and Hon. George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, W. Va., were elected members of the Board of Trustees to fill vacancies.

Bishop Hurst, whose health has been impaired for a year or more, was unable to be present on account of illness. His resignation was presented and reluctantly accepted by the Board of Trustees. He was elected Chancellor Emeritus. Bishop Charles C. McCabe, who has been Vice Chancellor, was elected Chancellor and accepted the office. Bishop A. W. Wilson, of the M. E. Church South, was elected Vice Chancellor. Thus the two great Methodisms will be united in the completion of this great educational enterprise. The other officers of the University are as follows: President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. John E. Andrus; Secretary of the Board, Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, D. D.; Treasurer, Mr. Charles C. Glover; Secretary of the University, Rev. W. L. Davidson, D. D.; Financial Secretary, Rev. John A. Gutteridge, D. D.; Registrar, Rev. Albert Osborn, D. D.

It was a source of great regret to his many friends that Bishop Hurst was compelled to lay down the Chancellorship of the University, but the election of Bishop McCabe to take his place, gave universal satisfaction to the members of the Board.

Bishop Hurst is universally recognized as the founder of the American University. His high scholarship which placed him among the educational leaders of the Church and nation thirty years ago, and his marked qualities as an executive, combined with his peculiarly farsighted vision and strong faith, made him the chosen man to bring to fruition the desires and plans of the multitude who were deeply convinced of the need for such an institution. For eleven years and more he has held the office of Chancellor, and has successfully planted on broad foundations the educational enterprise which found a place in his heart in his first residence in Washington in 1858. Ill health compels him to surrender to other hands the trust so long held and ad-

ministered, and to no one more gladly than his successor, Bishop C. C. McCabe, would he have given place in this work of love, which he has done without thought of compensation in addition to his arduous episcopal duties.

Bishop McCabe brings to the office a wide knowledge of men, great practical sagacity, and an inexhaustible resourcefulness of service linked with a contagious enthusiasm for the success of the University which will add thousands to its already host of friends.

The American University.

EDITORIAL IN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE (NASHVILLE, TENN.), THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Such is the name given to the great institution projected in Washington City by Bishop Hurst. It will be under the auspices of Methodism and for graduate work only. A campus of nearly one hundred acres, in a most attractive and what will soon be a most accessible location, was secured by Bishop Hurst's foresight. It is now estimated to be worth about a million dollars. One building worth \$176,000 has been completed. Another in memory of President McKinley is projected and the foundation laid.

Bishop Hurst's failing health made it necessary for him to give up the chancellorship and Bishop C. C. McCabe has been chosen to succeed him. On his nomination, Bishop A. W. Wilson, of our Church, was elected Vice Chancellor. Bishop McCabe, with characteristic energy, has set about securing money for the completion of the McKinley building and for a sufficient endowment to appoint a faculty and begin work. His marked skill and wide experience in raising money augur well for this enterprise.

We confess that this institution and its plans and prospects appeal to us. The incomparable Congressional Library is at Washington. The National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, with their marvelous collections, are there. The Carnegie Institution, with its millions to aid in original research, has in that city its headquarters. The polite and scholarly life of the American people will more and more tend to center there. Nowhere else in the United States can a university be established and carried on with the possibility of offering so large a return for the same investment. President

Harper is quoted as saying: "With one million dollars it is possible to make a better university in Washington than with ten millions in Chicago."

Bishop McCabe reports assets considerably over two million dollars now in hand. Much of this is in the form of pledges and subscriptions conditional upon the advance toward success of the institution. It seems to us that its success is assured. The Methodist Episcopal Church, flushed with its achievement of twenty million dollars as a Thank Offering, and its five hundred thousand for missions, is not going to allow a movement that already makes the substantial showing of a million and a half of unembarrassed cash values, and contains within itself an unmeasured potency for the future of Christian education, to languish for lack of money. And we believe that our own Church and other Methodist bodies will not fail to take a hand in putting this great institution on its feet. For if properly cared for now, within twenty-five years it will be an object of pride, and a source of gratification to universal Methodism. And it is well to remember that Methodism is to-day the most potent religious influence in the greatest Christian nation of the world.

Large Increase in Values.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, part of the Pennsylvania system, has purchased eleven acres of the Grozier Farm, twenty-six miles south of Pittsburg, now owned by the University, for the extension of their freight yards, which are to be the largest in the world. The price paid was \$20,000. In our tabulated assets, until recently, we have always estimated this property at \$1,000 an acre. In this instance our valuation was not inflated, but highly conservative. Right of way through the farm has also been given to an electric road uniting Pittsburg with the busy manufacturing towns of the Ohio and Beaver Valleys. The remaining fifty acres of the farm is certain in the near future to be sold as building lots at handsome prices, and the farm will net the University more than three times what it was said to be worth in the estimated assets. Other properties owned by the University are increasing largely in value. The future of the enterprise was never more promising. New and loyal friends are rising on every hand. Only kindly and enthusiastic words are now spoken.

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Any one desiring to contribute to the funds of The University may send directly to The American University, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University will be held in Washington, D. C., Tuesday, May 26, 1903.

By the settlement of a will, concerning the existence of which no word had ever reached the University authorities, \$586 came into our treasury in February. It was, of course, welcome though unexpected. Many wills being made these days contain bequests in favor of the University.

WORK on the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government will, without doubt, be commenced in the near future. The Building Committee will move no faster than the funds in hand warrant. Almost enough is now in sight to put the building under roof. Many subscriptions to the building are still unpaid. Please pay up, won't you? Let all who loved the martyred President have some share in this worthy and significant memorial. Gifts should roll in by the thousands. Money could not be put to a better use. Help us complete the building; then with two magnificent buildings done we shall open the University for work. Students are waiting. We can and should begin our great career.

REV. JOHN PEATE, D. D., has passed to his reward. He was almost eighty-three years old, and until near the close of his life was a remarkably active

man both physically and mentally. He has now entered into the joys of which he spoke so glowingly. His name will live forever in the history of the American University. For two years he worked with loving fidelity on the largest reflector telescope lens at that time in existence. It is now the property of the University. Some friend of Dr. Peate's ought to have the lens appropriately mounted and fitted for actual use. No more fitting memorial could be given the dead hero. Will some friend do it?

A Word of Warning.

In view of the continued misrepresentations which are being made, we feel it our duty to reprint a word of caution which was sent broadcast throughout the Church in 1896. The American University is not in the real estate business—it has no land for sale—it reaps no benefit of any kind from land round about which is being sold. Do not be deceived.

The following action was taken by the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the American University, on the date mentioned, with the request that it be published in all the Church papers:

A CAUTION—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"It having been brought to the attention of the Trustees of the American University, that certain persons owning or controlling ground situated contiguous to or in the vicinity of the grounds belonging to the said university, have subdivided the same and are offering it for sale, using in connection therewith, and apparently for the purpose of promoting said sales, the name of the American University, the Trustees of said university consider it their duty to advise the public that it has not now, and never has had, any land for sale; that it has not now, nor ever has had, any interest in any subdivision or land offered for sale in the District of Columbia; that the use of its name in such connection is without its authority or consent, and until recently, was without its knowledge; that no person or persons have any right or privilege to use its name in such connection, and if used at all, it is used to promote private interests of the persons owning or interested in the land, and not for the benefit of the university in any manner.

"This public announcement is due to the University, as well as the community at large.

"Washington, D. C., June 9th, 1896."

MRS. MARY BADLEY, under employment by the Woman's Guild of the American University, has recently been busy about New York city addressing public meetings and seeking to establish local Guilds. Many earnest and capable women are back of this movement. Write for particulars.

What some men say about the City and the University.

"In no city as in Washington can so large an audience of learned men be secured on so short a notice."—*Professor Tyndall.*

"There is no city in the world where scientific study can be pursued to so great advantage as in Washington."—*Professor Halfour of Oxford University.*

"As God, by His special Providence, has led us at every step, so will He lead us in all future years, until students from many lands shall enter its halls in quest of light from Him who is the Light of the World."—*Bishop Hurst.*

"The movement should receive and I hope will receive the effective support and sympathy not only of all the members of your great church, but of all patriotic people."—*President Harrison.*

"The importance of the object at which you aim cannot be too forcibly stated, and I hope that the result may be a University equal to any in the world."—*George Bancroft.*

"Go forward, and may God Almighty permit you to lay the foundations broad and deep, and perhaps the boy is here to-day who shall see the capstone placed amidst shouts of grace and glory."—*Bishop Newman.*

"I see on the summits overlooking the capital of this greatest of nations an opulent group of stately buildings—forming a suitable city of letters, while over the dome of her great science hall, the outstretched arms of the cross and the waving folds of the stars and stripes catch the first beams of the Atlantic sun."—*Bishop Fowler.*

"It is because we believe that America will give a Christian Protestant civilization to the world, and because we believe the American University will help to carry out God's providential plan, that we pledge it our earnest prayers and our heartiest support."—*Dr. Bashford.*

President Roosevelt laid the corner-stone of the McKinley Memorial Building and strongly commended the whole enterprise to the American people.

President McKinley always spoke of it as our *University.*

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Asbury subscriptions paid since the last issue of the *Courier*:

\$100—H. J. Talbott, Noble G. Miller. \$66—J. W. Fawcett for David Flanigan. \$50—L. L. Sprague, C. S. Baker, James Mechem for L. McGuire. \$33.33—J. W. Marshall. \$30—Wallace MacMullen, T. M. Jackson, Clarence True Wilson. \$25—George P. Eckman, Kate Floyd, J. G. Bickerton, J. A. Price. \$20—A. S. Mowbray. \$15—H. T. Ackerman, N. P. Ripley. \$10—T. Hambly, S. W. Gehrett, F. C. Iglehart, J. G. Wilson, Alfred Coons. \$6.67, Thomas Billing. \$6—G. S. Innes. \$5.65—Ellis Forrest. \$5—T. H. Sheckler, Owen Hicks, Thomas Harroun, O. S. Metzler, James Castles, A. H. Needham, F. C. Baldwin, A. G. Kennedy. \$4—B. F. Woolfolk. \$3.33 F. A. Cone. \$3—E. E. Satterlee. \$2—M. F. Parker for his father, T. R. Parker (deceased), Turner Austin. \$1.50—R. H. Debose. \$1—J. W. Brown, D. M. Minus, W. H. Greer, E. W. Adams, B. G. Frederick, W. T. Hemsley.

Gifts and Bequests.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has received an anonymous gift of \$150,000 for the foundation of a co operative professional pension fund.

Mr. Charles H. Schwab has built a \$135,000 steamer for conveying the poor children of New York to Richmond Beach, which he has purchased as a free recreation park for them.

It was announced by the trustees of Barnard College, of New York, that a gift of \$1,000,000 had been made to that institution by a person known only to President Butler and Treasurer Plimpton. The money is to be used for the purchase of land adjoining the present college.

A donation of \$25,000, in addition to \$75,000 already given, by Mr. Charles Scott, Sr., and Mr. Charles Scott, Jr., of Philadelphia, is announced by the trustees of Wesleyan University for the Scott laboratory. Plans are nearly completed for the new structure, and it is expected work will begin on it within a month.

The ambition of many wealthy New York city friends of the late Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, to honor his memory, has taken shape. Mayor Low has announced that J. Pierpont Morgan had subscribed \$25,000, William E. Dodge \$25,000, and Andrew Carnegie \$50,000 to a fund of \$500,000 to be known as the "Abram S. Hewitt endowment of the Cooper Union."

David Brothers, of Denver, president of the Colorado Fruit Growers' Association, and one of the best known horticulturists in the West, has donated his fruit farm of thirty six acres, highly improved, to the Young Men's Christian Association of Colorado, to be used in connection with the projected sanitarium for consumptives, for which the association has been collecting funds for the past year. A large number of tents will be erected as domiciles for the patients, who will be permitted to pay for their keeping in work on the farm. The farm is valued at over \$20,000.

The will of Professor Sylvester Waterhouse, a prominent educator of St. Louis, who died February 12, 1902, has just been made public. He left \$45,000, divided as follows: Washington University, \$25,000; Missouri Historical Society, \$5,000; Phillips Exeter Academy, \$5,000; Harvard University, \$5,000; Dartmouth College, \$5,000. The donation of \$25,000 to Washington University cannot, according to the conditions of the will, be touched until the year 2000, when it is hoped the fund will have increased to \$1,000,000 by reason of accumulated interest.

The will of Don Nicolas Lowe, a staunch friend of our mission work in Mercedes, Argentina, who died recently, included a bequest of 20,000 pesos for the Nicolas Lowe Institute and for the Orphanage at Mercedes. Mrs. Lowe survived her husband only a few weeks. Her will contained a clause giving the residue of her property, after other bequests had been paid, to the Revs. G. J. Schilling, John F. Thompson and William P. McLaughlin, "in joint counsel, to be used as they deem best." This residue amounted to 10,000 pesos. The mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church will thus profit through the wills of Don and Mrs. Nicolas Lowe to the extent of about \$10,000.

Dr. D. K. Pearson has announced that with the closing of the year 1902 he cancelled his outstanding obligations. He says he is now out of debt. The colleges which are known to have complied with the terms of Dr. Pearson's offers, and the amounts which they will receive, are as follows:

Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.....	\$50,000
Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.....	60,000
West Va. Conference Seminary, Eucharan, W. Va.	50,000
Fargo College, Fargo, N. D.	50,000
Fairmount College, Wichita, Kas.....	25,000
	<hr/>
	\$225,000

This amount added to Dr. Pearson's previous benefactions makes \$1,000,000 which he has given to colleges. By his gifts he made conditions which resulted in raising about four times as much as he gave for the cause of education. Dr. and Mrs. Pearson have started on a three or four months' tour of Florida and Cuba for rest and recuperation.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
 WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect), to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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Chancellor Emeritus, BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, D. D., LL. D.

Vice-Chancellor, BISHOP A. W. WILSON, D. D., LL. D.

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

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MEMORIAL NUMBER



JOHN FLETCHER HURST

Born Salem, Md., Aug. 17, 1834—Died Bethesda, Md., May 4, 1903.

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JOHN FLETCHER HURST.

SALEM, 1834-1903, BETHESDA.

From Salem to Bethesda, thy cradle and thy bier,
Thy struggles marked by trophies shine, triumphs for each year.
From "Peace" to "House of Mercy" thy life to millions blest,
Farewell, thou tireless toiler, who knewest not how to rest.

So oft thy love drew near me to share with me a part,
Thy going leaves me orphaned, twice fatherless my heart :
With courage apostolic, keen scout on truth's frontier,
Thine eye kept ceaseless vigil, our peerless pioneer.

When dread disaster boded to staunch and gallant Drew
Engulfment quick and hopeless for passengers and crew,
Thy grit and grip gigantic the straining helm held true :
She idled in no dry dock, in brine her new keel grew.

Thine ardor for the gospel, with faith that always wins,
Sent Carlsson's warm evangel to frozen Russia's Fins.
Thy daring in the Orient, thy greater Eastern Shore,
Stretched cords, and lo! brave Oldham ploughs deep in Singapore.

Thy work was ever triple, to see, to speak, to do ;
Swept round the globe thy vision and scanned the ages through.
Both past and future blended to light thy fires of hope,
O doer, prophet, seer, our tel-kaleidoscope.

Thine eyes full-orbed, translucent, like Chesapeake's own blue,
Not mirrors mere, were lenses to let God's light shine through.
From seer to overseer, from high to station higher,
The voice of God and people drew on thy heart of fire.

Thy years brimful of labors, as calendared by men,
Cut short by zeal and heart-grief, struck not three score and ten ;
Yet measured by achievement, of deeds to count the sun,
Thy life's full tale is pregnant with a millennium.

Bent ever on thy calling, thy force sometimes gave shock
To men of faith more tardy, who chanced its course to block.
For hate thy haste misreading, eliding cow and soul,
Some ere while judged thee wrongly, small part for noble whole.

Thy pen-work was thy by-play, thy overflowing store ;
Of books maker and lover, thy love for men was more.
Not theory, but practice, the touchstone of thy ken ;
No brooding, hiding hermit, brave man among strong men.

Thy latest, greatest concept, on Washington's fair height
To plant this home of learning, this fortress for the right ;
O man of faith and action, teacher and friend of youth,
Here science blent with worship shall speed man's quest for truth.

Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN.

A Loving Tribute to Bishop Hurst.

It seems eminently fitting that this issue of the "University Courier" should be a Memorial Number and should be devoted exclusively to a faithful report of the funeral of Bishop Hurst.

The founder of the American University has for a little while passed out of our sight. The loving heart has ceased to beat. The restless mind, satisfied only with the contemplation of gigantic problems, is now busy grappling with the infinite problems in the unseen world. For weary weeks loving friends, who were close to him, with tender solicitude, watched the certain process of dissolution. The mind went first, the well-kept body waged a furious battle, but weary of the struggle gave up at last and the end had come.

In the books he has written, in the sermons he has preached, in the missions he has established, in the theological summary which he saved from financial disaster, in the university which he has founded, he has won for himself immortal remembrance in the Church of his choice, and a royal welcome in the Heaven to which he has gone.

The American University will be his most enduring monument. To it he gave unceasingly the best years of his life. Only those who knew him best will ever know just how much of toil and absolute sacrifice he made for this child of his brain and heart. Just before his final sickness came, he expressed a wish that when he was dead and gone his body might rest in the grounds of the American University. Nothing could be more appropriate. When actual work is commenced, and the present loneliness and insecurity of the place shall have passed away, his body should be taken to the hilltop which he loved. The American University as a whole will, of course, be his memorial. His name will stand identified with it through all the ages to come; but it seems fitting that in some special and specific way there should be a distinctive and suggestive memorial. Why not a beautiful marble chapel, with mortuary wing, which in the years to come might be enlarged, and by tablet, tomb, and bust, become the Westminster Abbey of Methodism? What a mecca it would become—here at the heart of the nation in connection with the greatest institution of learning in the country. Already a generous gift of \$1,000 has been received for this purpose.

He has left us a rich legacy, which we must jealously guard, and see to it that it grows in our hands.

A tender service about the casket of Bishop Hurst, at "Cedarcroft," at which only the members of the family were present, was held just before the sad procession started for the church. Fitting Scripture lessons were read by Rev. Albert Osborn and prayer offered by Dr. W. L. Davidson, both of whom have been for so long a time intimately associated with Bishop Hurst.

Funeral Services

OVER THE REMAINS OF THE LATE BISHOP JOHN FLETCHER HURST, AT METROPOLITAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JOHN MARSHALL PLACE AND C STREETS NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the casket containing the remains of Bishop Hurst was borne down the right aisle of the church, preceded by Bishop Fowler, Bishop McCabe, Bishop Bowman, Bishop Foss, Dr. Buttz, president of Drew Theological Seminary, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Bristol, Dr. Davidson, secretary of the American University, Rev. Albert Osborn, and others.

As the funeral cortege proceeded down the aisle Bishop Foss read the funeral service of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Arriving in front of the altar the casket was placed upon pedestals waiting to receive it.

The above-mentioned clergymen having taken seats upon the platform, the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light."

DR. BRISTOL: The first Scripture Lesson will be read by the senior living bishop, Bishop Bowman; after which Dr. Baldwin, of the Baltimore Conference, will read the second Lesson. Then Dr. Buttz, President of the Drew Theological Seminary, will lead us in prayer.

BISHOP BOWMAN: I will read the first Scripture Lesson from a copy of the Ritual presented to Bishop Hurst on the day of his ordination by the then existing Bishops. I see my own name inscribed here.

DR. BALDWIN: The second Lesson is from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, commencing at verse 11.

Prayer.

DR. BUTTZ:

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home!

We come into Thy presence at this time of our sad bereavement, and we would enter Thy house and gain strength by communion with Thee.

We worship Thee as the God of power. Thou holdest in Thine own hand universal dominion, and none can say unto Thee: What doest Thou?

We worship Thee as the God of holiness. Thou art infinitely holy and absolutely perfect.

We worship Thee as the God of wisdom. Thou knowest the end from the beginning, and understandest our thoughts afar off.

Thou art too wise, Thou art too good, not to be inclined to pity us in our sorrow, and we thank Thee as the God of grace. We thank Thee that Thou hast not left us orphans, but hast cared for us. We thank Thee that Thou hast taught us such great lessons, and especially we thank Thee that Thou didst give to us Thine only Son, Jesus Christ our Lord.

We thank Thee that he could leave the throne of heavenly glory, come down to this lower world, live a beautiful life, and die the sacrificial death on the cross; the third day he rose from the dead, and ascended into Heaven, where he ever liveth to make intercession for us.

We thank Thee for this wondrous gift. We feel that He has brought life and immortality to us, and that through His resurrection from the dead Thou hast assured to all Thy people their final resurrection and glory.

We thank Thee, O God, for all Thy servants, for all the saints and sages who in all the ages have served Thee and honored Thy holy name.

To-day we come into this Thy house, to give thanks for Thy beloved servant who has passed on to the better land. We thank Thee that Thou didst give him to this Church. We thank Thee that Thou didst call him to the ministry, and that Thou didst place upon him great responsibilities. We thank Thee for the great gifts Thou didst give him to serve Thee, and for his fidelity in their exercise. We thank Thee for his heroism, for his faith and consecration to the great and blessed cause.

As we meet together to-day we give hearty thanks that Thou hast brought him to us, and hast given him so long to the Church.

Now, as we are bowed in Thy presence to-day let Thy blessing come upon us. We pray Thy blessing upon the chief pastors of the Church, who have again and again been smitten in losing those of their own number. May their lives and health be precious in Thy sight. Wilt Thou watch over them, keep and help them, and sustain them in their great grief.

Bless all the ministry of the Church, we pray Thee, of which Thy servant was chief pastor. From

his death may there come to us new inspiration and new consecration to the service of God.

Bless the whole Church, and fill it more than it has ever been filled with Thy spirit; and may the example of Thy servant enrich and ennoble it.

We pray Thy blessing upon all the institutions in which Thy servant was so deeply interested. We thank Thee that Thou didst give him a part in planting and maintaining great interests for the Church of Jesus Christ. Bless those interests with which he was so vitally connected. Prosper those charged with their administration; and may his death be but the beginning of a great onward movement for every good cause of the Church of God.

We ask Thy blessing to-day, O Lord, upon all those in this and in all lands who sympathize with us in this hour, the students who have been under his instruction, the many who have been endeared to him by his acts of kindness and gentleness and love, the many everywhere throughout the world who will pour their hearts out to-day. We pray God's blessing upon all that are dear to him. Graciously grant Thy blessing upon the stricken home.

O Thou who art the refuge of Thy people, Thou who art the Father of the fatherless, Thou who art the Comforter of all that put their trust in Thee, come to all the mourning homes to-day, and give them Thy blessing. In their darkness, be Thou their light. In their sadness, be Thou their joy; and may they find in the promises of the Gospel the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

We thank Thee for Thy promise that at the evening time it shall be light. We thank Thee that Thou art ever with Thy people. We thank Thee that these afflictions shall work out for Thy servants a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

We thank Thee that those who have washed their robes shall at last live forever in the Paradise of God.

O Lord, bless this service. Bless Thy servants who shall speak to us to-day, and out of this service and this hour may there come new consecration. May the life of Thy servant be fruitful in inspiring us and others, and in inspiring this whole world, and bringing it to a knowledge of the truth, as it is in Christ.

And, finally, accept us, in the name of our blessed Saviour, who taught us to pray:

Our Father, who art in heaven; hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily

bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, forever. Amen.

At the conclusion of the prayer the choir sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

Dr. BRISTOL: Among the last calm and conscious preparations which the beloved and distinguished Bishop made for his approaching end, was the request which he left that at his funeral Bishop Fowler should speak of him.

Bishop FOWLER: I find it difficult to stand here in this hour. It would suit my feelings better to sit there with these children. It is a sad thing to lose a friend with whom we have walked for a quarter of a century. In early life we make friends; later we make acquaintances. It is sad to lose these friends. The ranks are being decimated about us. I am sorry this man is dead.

It is strange how we change places. Not long ago I expected this man to talk for me as I entered the narrow house; but to-day I am to talk a little for him.

I can not open my heart here. I must confine the little tribute I give to him to the things that are felt in common conviction and judgment concerning him. When I see him I can tell him what was in my heart about him. I will only say this: That if it were necessary I would be glad to put my hand through the veil and grip his hand to let him know that I am standing by.

Methodism is familiar with Bishop Hurst. There is nothing about his life that is private. She knows him altogether. She knows his form, his face. He was nearly, or possibly quite of average size, compact, put up for work. He had a good-sized head, not specially large, but so rounded and filled out at every point that it was always impressive. It was fashioned quite like the head of Sir Walter Scott.

Possibly when you first looked at him you might not be impressed with any great idea of the forces he carried, but when you studied him carefully I am sure he would abide with you as a picture of power.

Bishop Hurst was the embodiment of work. I think that expresses the thought concerning him better than any other word within the reach of our language. He embodied work. He did not stride along with great leaps and bounds, occasionally

turning around to see how far he had come: but he pushed straight ahead, steadily on, all the time.

Like a pack animal, he would take a load as big as himself on his shoulders, and wade right on through the mud, up to his eyes, never hesitating. The character of the highway did not enter into his calculations; he simply went on.

He worked! He had that peculiar and wonderful genius that has been defined as an infinite capacity for work. Nature is the great example that he seems to have followed in his work. Nature now and then blazes out at the peak of a volcano, and rumbles and mutters under the shaking bosom of the earthquake. But she is not working then. She is resting. She is merely turning over on her uneasy couch to find rest. You can not measure Nature's work by these convulsions.

Nature works all the time, pulling down the mountains, digging out the rivers, and filling up the seas. She works all the time, scattering her seeds of life everywhere, driving out her great argosies of moisture, wheeling forth her vast resources of nourishment. Work! That is the example that Bishop Hurst followed.

He seems to have caught fully the truth taught by the old Greek slave, when he said: "The tortoise always wins."

In 1868 Roscoe Conkling made a speech before the National Republican Convention, placing in nomination for the Presidency of the United States General Grant, and in that remarkable speech he said:

"You ask whence comes our candidate. He comes from Appomattox, with the arduous greatness of things achieved."

Bishop Hurst comes to the summit of his power with the arduous greatness of things achieved. You can not think of him otherwise than as working.

I would like to read to you a list of some of the works he published—a little indication of his work. I will ask you to be patient, and will ask the preachers not to condemn themselves as I read the list. His life was full of work.

Born near Salem, Maryland, August 17, 1831; he mastered the college course and graduated from Dickinson College in 1851. He was teacher of Ancient Languages in Hedding Institute, 1851-56; student of theology in Universities of Halle and Heidelberg, 1856-7; joined Newark Conference in 1858; served in pastorates, 1858-66; Professor of

Theology in the Mission Institute, Bremen, Germany, 1866-68, and in the Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1868-71; traveled through the principal European countries, making a tour through Egypt and Syria, 1868-71; Professor of Historical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary, 1871-80, and President of the same, 1873-80; elected Bishop, 1880; chosen as Chancellor of the American University, May 28, 1891.

He has written and published "History of Rationalism" (New York, 1865; London, 1866); a translation of Hagenbach's History of the Church in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries (New York, 1869); a translation of Van Oosterzee's Apologetical Lectures on John's Gospel (Edinburgh, 1869); a translation, with additions, of Lange's Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans (New York, 1870); Outline of Bible History (1872); Martyrs to the Tract Cause (1873); Life and Literature in the Fatherland (1874); Outline of Church History (1875); Our Theological Century; a Contribution to the History of Theology in the United States (1876); with Henry C. Whiting, Ph. D., Seneca's Moral Essays, with notes (1877); Bibliotheca Theologica (1883); with George R. Crooks, D. D., LL. D., Theological Encyclopedia and Methodology (1884); Short History of the Early Church (1886); Short History of the Mediaeval Church (1887); Short History of the Reformation (1884); Short History of the Modern Church in Europe (1888); Short History of the Church in the United States (1890); Indika, the Country and People of India and Ceylon (1891); Short History of the Christian Church (1892); Associate Editor of Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia.

Need I say anything more about his work? This great library that has been wrought out by his pen, is only a by-product of his industry. Many a manufacturing establishment has grown into wealth and power by utilizing and saving elements and materials that their rivals have allowed to go into the waste.

This abiding treasure, this great intellectual fortune bequeathed to mankind, has been rescued from spare moments, a by-product. Indeed, it is wonderful that so much should have been accomplished. His life was full of arduous duties, in the regular order of his movement, which had the right of way. Lecturing to crowded and important classes on great subjects; directing and caring for important bodies of students; preaching to exacting Churches; rais-

ing Church debts; rescuing imperiled institutions that have been entrusted to his care, from danger and peril; doing much that tires the average man; carrying the burdens and performing the multiplied works and duties of the Episcopal office—these were the things that had the right of way in his life. While these things tire out and exhaust the energies of most men who handle them, he kept step with his peers in his high and exalted duties, and wrought in his spare time the wonderful things I have mentioned.

Let me emphasize one or two of the things he has done. One of his achievements was the resurrection of the endowment of the Drew Theological Seminary—practically the resurrection of the Seminary. This came as a regular duty, but was, in reality, quite a by-product. He was occupied in the quiet work of the lecture room, and in the easy administration of the institution, when suddenly a land slide in Wall street swept Daniel Drew into the sea of bankruptcy, and with him went the endowment of Drew Theological Seminary. There was a school full of students that must be taught and kept together; there was a faculty that must be kept together and fed, and there was an endowment that must be created. In that critical moment all eyes turned to John F. Hurst. He knelt in the hall of that old mansion and prayed long enough for the Trustees to strap this new burden on his back, and then he went forth rejoicing that he had new worlds to conquer. Patiently and quietly he went from door to door, and from city to city, representing the great interest entrusted to him.

I remember well how he talked about the institution and its importance, about the work done by its graduates, about the beauty of the site the institution owned, and its value, about the great work it had done for the Church. I remember he talked a little—just enough for spice—about the prejudices of the former owner of the mansion, who loathed the “fanatical” Methodists, and the prophecy of a poor old woman who had been pushed from its halls. I remember how he talked of the fact that the Church owned that site and that mansion, and every one of those trees, with the squirrels leaping among their boughs. He said: “It is ours, and it shall shortly be richly endowed.”

The Conference heard him gladly. The preachers and laymen believed him. The foundation was laid in the faith of the Church, and after months

and months of tireless and unremitting toil the endowment was completed.

This was about half a by-product. It shows well how he did the work in hand, and I sometimes think that I would be glad if some of the rest of us could take up some side work, and see if it would not stimulate us in our regular work.

Let me touch upon another work of his that was purely a by-product—the American University. This was a vision hung up before him by unseen hands. It was definitely urged by the mother of these stricken children. She gave the first \$1,000 toward the purchase of the site of the University, and made retreat impossible. He pushed toward that vision with unfaltering and unwavering faith through all the years.

When he had once entered upon the enterprise and had secured the site, he was surprised to find that some wise men in high places felt it necessary to stand somewhat against it. It was thought by some that it would interfere with other colleges and universities. Other universities would spring up, and other colleges, and nobody seemed to think there was anything against them; but this university was born in a storm center, assaulted on every side. Yet it had such an ancestry, it was brought forth by such a man that it gained victory and dominion. Bishop Hurst went straight on, just as if nothing was happening—and nothing was happening. He pushed steadily toward the one goal, and just as that father on the battle field at Gettysburg stood over the wounded body of his son, parrying the bayonets aimed at his breast, and striking down the assailants that sought to destroy him, so Bishop Hurst stood over his last child, the American University, and parried every weapon thrust at it, and gave it room and time in which to rise and stand. It is a fitting monument for him.

His instinct was for books. He took to books as naturally as a fish takes to water. If you wanted to find him in a strange city you needed only to go to the old book stores. He could scent a good or rare book as readily, as correctly, as a bird dog scents the presence of a bird. He had a great and rich private library, and he understood its contents. He was a scholar. He was a superior preacher. He was instructive, interesting, and uplifting. He was a lecturer, wise in his classes, not to be turned from on the public platform. He was a linguist of unusual ability. He could conduct the ritual servi-

ees in nearly all the languages of modern Europe, and he talked freely in many of them. His literary ability is shown by the list of his productions which I have read in your hearing. He was much in evidence in the magazines and in the weekly papers. He was a writer of clearness and point. He had a happy use of the best sort of English, and so handled it that his sentences conveyed clearly his idea. He was a worker in all things.

Indeed, it seems to me a sad thing that he is taken from us, and we are called upon to mourn with the Church which has been smitten first on one side and then on the other. In the field of our intellectual life two brilliant constellations have been swept from our firmament.

In the Southern hemisphere, when the day fades, and the curtains of the night are folded about the trackless sea, the voyager naturally turns to the silent chart above him, and his eye seeks that wonderful constellation, the Southern Cross. When he finds it the ocean is instantly transformed, and it seems to be crossed and recrossed by highways, the barque on which he sails seems solid and certain as the land itself, the darkness loses its terrors, the spectres of the deep vanish, for he has his eye on the chart of that Southern hemisphere. That constellation locates the lines of the universe for that Southern hemisphere.

In this Northern hemisphere we have another constellation, the Great Bear, known from childhood as the Big Dipper, riding around in the heavens, and pointing always to the Polar Star. And when in the mists, or in a flurry of star dust, the Polar Star wanders away out of the field of vision, the Great Bear, with a scent like a blood hound scents out the wandering Polar Star and fixes it anew. Then the traveler knows at once, on land or on the sea, where his pathway lies. That constellation marks the chart of this Northern hemisphere. Down by the equator there is a belt about 18 degrees wide, in which both these constellations appear and give their light and guidance to the traveler.

We of the Church have been traveling in this equatorial belt these years, illumined and guided and strengthened by two great constellations, Bishop Foster and Bishop Hurst, the two greatest scholars American Methodism has produced. But they are taken out of the fields of our vision in a day. We shall seek for them with our eyes in vain. Bishop Foster illumined one hemisphere; Bishop Hurst was the steady light of another.

Bishop Foster was the embodiment of genius. He blazed athwart the heavens with a brilliance never excelled. Bishop Hurst pushed on, shining with the steady beams of a great intellect. Bishop Foster we admired, and we were proud of him on account of the throngs that followed him. We followed Bishop Hurst knowing that we should come to a safe anchorage. Bishop Foster blazed like the wheels of Ezekiel's chariot; Bishop Hurst flowed on like the river in the vision of the Revelator. They were both great, with wide influence, and enduring in their fame. Together they toiled side by side, year after year, in the same institution. Together they struggled with the same great problems of human destiny. Together they passed out into the great Beyond, to rise to newer and mightier enterprises. Let us repeat their industry, emulate their characters, cherish their memories, knowing that in them we have an inheritance of intellectual wealth and of divinely transformed character that may make us rich for many a generation.

Dr. BRISTOL: The future will doubtless measure the creative genius of Bishop Hurst by the vast proportions of the American University. Great as he was as a bishop, prolific as he was as an author, he will be known as the founder of the American University.

In his declining days, when he saw that he must turn to another to lean upon, while the burden of this great enterprise was upon him, he found a kindred soul, a strong soul to lean upon in Bishop McCabe. Upon him has fallen the mantle of Bishop Hurst in this mission of the upbuilding of the American University.

Bishop McCabe has a message for us.

BISHOP McCABE: Will you allow me to sing with you a verse over our fallen comrade?

I would not live away; I ask not to stay
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here
Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.

We never feel the poverty of language so much as when we try to utter words of comfort in such an hour as this. Silence, utter silence, as we sit around this bier, seems more befitting than any words of mine. The Psalmist of Israel said in his sorrow, "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth because Thou didst it." Death is a breaker of human hearts. Well is it for us that God has reserved to Himself the office of Comforter. There are times when we need and must have divine consolation. He called Himself

the Comforter. He says, "I, even I am He that comforteth you," and again, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so I will comfort you." And Jesus said to his sorrowing disciples, "I will send you the Comforter, and He shall teach you all things and bring all things to your remembrance whatsoever I have said unto you." Let the Comforter, then, bring to your remembrance some of the things that Jesus said.

In that last address just before he went to Gethsemane, he said, "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in Me." "In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you." "I go to prepare a place for you, and if I go and prepare a place for you I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also."

There is comfort enough in these divine words to assuage the grief of a suffering world. Paul was so sure of life immortal, and of the reality of the heavenly world, and of the eternal companionship of Jesus Christ and his faithful followers, that he could write to the Thessalonians:

"I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

So, now, as we come to the open portals of the tomb, let us think of these things. We are sure of the pity and love of our Heavenly Father, for like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him, for He knoweth our frame, He remembereth that we are dust.

"He who sits above in His calm glory,
Will forgive the love His children bear each other,
Though with a vain worship blent; for its close is dim
ever with grief,
And leads the wrong soul back to Him."

Such a love Bishop Hurst inspired in the hearts of those who knew him best. How his children loved him, how his friends loved him, and how the whole Church has looked on during these weeks and months of his illness, while his faithful daughter Helen ministered at his side. How the prayers of thousands of families and congregations have ascended for him. Our whole Church are mourners with you to-day. But we not only loved Bishop Hurst, we admired him, and we may say with David, "A prince and a great man has fallen in Israel."

If you measure greatness by great things accomplished, Bishop Hurst was a great man. I have watched his career with enthusiastic devotion for thirty years. He first attracted my special admiration when he rescued Drew Theological Seminary from financial ruin after the panic of 1873. It took a brave man to undertake the seemingly impossible task of raising \$300,000 after a panic which had wrecked the business of the country. Charles Scott, of Philadelphia, who wrought with him in that successful effort, can bear witness to his amazing industry and persistency and courage in that seemingly impossible task. I came in contact with Bishop Hurst again in 1884. A few friends sent me to Europe for a little rest, and in company with Dr. D. H. Carroll and wife, of Baltimore, we visited old Upsala, in Sweden, where Bishop Hurst was presiding at the Conference. He showed me a petition he had just received from two Finnish sailors who had been over to London, and there in a revival meeting had been converted, and now they wanted a Methodist pastor sent to Helsingfors. There was only one difficulty; there was no money that could be used for such a purpose. That matter was soon arranged, however, and Rev. B. A. Carlson was sent. He planted the mission in Finland, and now, owing to the far-sighted wisdom of Bishop Hurst, the Methodist Episcopal Church stands at the front door of the Russian Empire ready to go in and occupy the land.

A long letter from Rev. B. A. Carlson, who is still in that work, concerning the Stundists of Russia, closes up with the following remarkable postscript: "This was written a few days before the most unexpected notice was read in the papers that the Czar had given religious liberty to his people."

And we are there, right on hand to enter that great empire, and we owe it to Bishop Hurst that we are there.

Bishop Hurst seemed to have a sort of inspiration in opening new work. When he went to hold the Conference in India, he learned upon the steamer before reaching Calcutta, from a perfect stranger who showed him a map of Malaysia, of the commercial importance of Singapore. He immediately resolved to occupy it. Ever in his dreams, Bishop Hurst saw a Kingdom of God coextensive with all the earth. There was a young man coming from the United States to take charge of our work in Calcutta. His name was W. F. Oldham. Bishop

Hurst immediately determined to send Oldham to Singapore, and when the young man arrived at Calcutta, where he thought his journey was ended, Bishop Hurst told him that his appointment was 1,500 miles further on. Brother Oldham obeyed promptly, and went to Singapore and planted that mission, which is now one of the most successful in all Methodism. It has connected with it a self-supporting boys' school, and the latest statistics show that that school has in it twenty-three instructors and 705 scholars, and is a center of religious and intellectual power for all that country and for Siam and Borneo. The Bishop created that mission with the stroke of his pen.

There is one incident connected with this school that used to make the tears rush down Bishop Hurst's cheek.

Brother Oldham needed a helper, and we sent G. W. Gray there, from Zanesville, Ohio. As Brother Oldham saw him get off the steamer, and as he looked upon his stalwart form and noted his quick step, he said "That is the very man for me." Mr. Gray took charge of the school, and in six months he was taken ill. As a surprise to himself, and a great surprise to his friends, he was told by his physician that he must die. He thought about it a little, and then gravitation shifting turned the other way, and he wanted to go home to his father, young and strong as he was. He said to Brother Oldham: "Call in the boys," and they came in—forty boys, from Malaysia and Siam. "Boys," he said, "I have sent for you to let you see how a Christian can die. I want you to pass by and let me grasp each of you by the hand." And while those boys were going by him, he began to sing, all alone:

Down at the Cross where my Saviour died,
Down where for cleansing from sin I cried,
There to my heart was the blood applied,
Glory to His name.

Nobody could sing but the dying man. When the vacation came, Brother Oldham went up into Siam to get some new students, and he took dinner at the house of an old man. At the table one of his boys was sitting. Brother Oldham told the story of how the man sang when he was dying. At the close of the dinner the boy's grandfather took Brother Oldham aside, took him by the coat, and said to him: "Do you see that boy? That is my grandson. He is the light of these old eyes. Take him and fill him full of that religion that makes a man sing when he dies."

The fame of that wonderful song went all over that country, and now the school has pupils numbering 705, and it is felt as an intellectual, a moral, and a religious power all through that country. If Bishop Hurst could have known what was to happen, if he could have known about the Spanish war and its results, he could not have done a wiser thing than to plant that mission at Singapore. That filled up the gap. That made a chain of Methodist missions clear around this globe. Now you can sail around the earth and not be very far at any time from a Methodist mission, and it was the far-sighted wisdom of Bishop Hurst that did that.

It does seem, as we look back upon it, as though he was guided by his Lord.

As you have heard, Bishop Hurst's greatest achievement was the planting of the American University. When I saw him toiling at that gigantic task, at an age when other men seek repose, I could not stand it, and I made the journey all the way from the West here to take his hand and say, "Bishop Hurst, I am with you, I will stand by you." I never shall forget the expression with which he wheeled and grasped my hand, and said, "Thank God, thank God, I feel stronger than I did;" and I helped him with all my might.

The story of the planting of the University is familiar to you. Some incidents could be told illustrating the zeal and energy with which he prosecuted the work. On a trip to Europe he became acquainted with Mr. Hart A. Massey, of Toronto, a princely man. The Bishop unfolded his plan of the American University to him, and a few years afterwards, when Mr. Massey died, it was found that his will contained a bequest of \$50,000 for the University.

In those days he could scarcely talk about anything else. No man accomplishes much who has not an idea upon his brain so thoroughly that he wants to talk about it wherever he goes. Bishop Hurst did that. He got \$50,000 for the American University by sitting down by a perfect stranger on a steamer and telling him about his plans.

Again, during an unusually stormy month in one of our recent winters, on his arrival home from a wearisome journey, he received intelligence of a good man in the valley of the Mississippi, whose heart was warm toward the project of the University, and whose pastor desired Bishop Hurst to preach for him the following Sunday. While yet the winds

were blowing and the snow was blocking trains, he started for the West. At Rock Island, Illinois, he was the guest of Mr. J. Frank Robinson. One of the results of this trip and sermon was a cash gift of \$25,000 and a large share in a will, which will bring an increase of many thousands; some think 200,000, of dollars to the endowment of the University. Brother Robinson, since that day, has gone home to Heaven, but his wife has taken his place upon our Board of Trustees, and she has for our enterprise the same enthusiastic love as her departed husband.

There is no danger that the name of John F. Hurst will be forgotten. A mission once planted is immortal. It never can be given up. Finland and Malaysia will hold that name in reverent remembrance, while as long as this republic lives the American University will never allow the name of its founder to pass from the memories of man.

Dr. BRISTOL: Dr. Davidson, Secretary of the American University, will read the resolutions prepared by various societies and organizations, and sent to this service.

Trustees of Drew Theological Seminary.

The Trustees of Drew Theological Seminary have learned, with profound sorrow of the death of Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D., and beg to record their high appreciation of his eminent services to the Church of God as one of its chief pastors, and in the many important interests which were committed to his care. In common with the whole Church while mourning his death, we give hearty thanks to God for his work and for the influence which he exerted in the many causes of public utility and Christian progress.

Especially we record our sense of the loss sustained by Drew Theological Seminary with which he has been so closely identified, and of which he was a Trustee until the time of his death. Elected Professor of Historical Theology in 1871, and in 1873 elected President of the Seminary, he filled these two positions with marked success until his election to the Episcopacy in 1880. As a professor he was scholarly, earnest, and sympathetic with the students in their work, and many graduates of the Seminary in all parts of the world will mourn a faithful and successful instructor.

He came to the Seminary when it was in prosperity, but suddenly the waves of misfortune broke over it, and the institution found itself without endowment; instead of giving way to despondency he at once gave himself to the restoration of that which was lost, and with heroic energy and great wisdom he rallied Trustees and friends to its support. So ably did he carry out this work that the Seminary successfully weathered the storm and has gone forward with the impulse then given it.

The Trustees desire to recognize his great services to the institution and to express in this way their thanks for his labors.

We recognize also his achievements in other institutions with which he was so closely identified, and his services in the department of Christian Literature, and in so many spheres of human interest.

Now, that he has been transferred to the higher ministries of the Heavenly world, we beg to tender to the bereaved family the assurance of our sympathy and our prayers that the abundant consolations of our Heavenly Father may be multiplied to them.

A. H. TUTTLE, ANDREW LONGACRE,
JAMES MONTGOMERY, GEORGE J. FERRY,
HENRY A. BUTZZ, *Committee.*

Baltimore Preachers' Meeting of the Washington Conference.

We, the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting of the Washington Annual Conference now in session at Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., mourn with world-wide Methodism and the Methodist Episcopal Church in particular in the death of Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, who passed from the field of toil to his heavenly reward May 4th.

Another intellectual star has been taken from the human firmament, a star of great magnitude. Our beloved Bishop will live in precious memory in the many books he has written; in the American University, which he conceived, planned, and developed; in his ministrations as a Bishop of the Church, in the impetus he gave to ministerial education, and in his Christian character. While our loss is his eternal gain, we regret always to lose from the Church militant men like Bishop Hurst, who was so faithful, useful, and helpful. It can truly be said of him, that a great man has fallen.

It is our sincere prayer that the Great Head of the Church will raise up one among us like unto our beloved Bishop, whose ability will be as his was recognized by all branches of the Christian Church.

We further pray that our Church will erect a Hurst Memorial Hall of Theology in honor of the Founder of the University. We deeply sympathize with the Board of Bishops of our Church in the loss of another of their colleagues, and with the children and relatives in this hour of their great sorrow.

We have appointed Revs. N. M. Carroll, J. A. Holmes, Joshua Barnes, J. H. Goodrich, and I. L. Thomas to represent the meeting at the funeral services.

Signed:

N. M. CARROLL, *President.*
W. N. HOLT, *Secretary.*

Washington Methodist Preachers' Meeting of the Washington Conference.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WASHINGTON PREACHERS' MEETING, OF THE WASHINGTON ANNUAL CONFERENCE, ON THE DEATH OF BISHOP JOHN FLETCHER HURST.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in the administration of His all wise providence, to remove from labor to reward Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, one of the general superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a distinguished patron of Christian education, both at home and abroad:

Be it resolved. First—That the Methodist Episcopal Church has lost a notable representative; the cause of education an interested and generous patron; and Protestantism a wise and faithful friend.

Second. That his translations and publications in the fields of Christian research, constitute a fitting monument to his indefatigable industry and breadth of culture.

Third. His lofty ideals finding embodiment in the American University, and his commendable promptitude in saving to Methodism Drew Theological Seminary, in the face of a grave financial crisis, are worthy of the emulation of all progressive churchmen, and should fire their ambition and stimulate their exertion to push his cherished plans to speedy completion.

Be it again resolved. That the Washington Preachers' Meeting of the Washington Annual Conference recognizes the loss which has been sustained by our beloved Methodism and the Christian Church; and hereby begs leave to tender its deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved. That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Preachers' Meeting, and a copy be sent to the family of Bishop Hurst.

W. H. GAINES, *President.*
REV. M. W. CLAIR,
REV. C. G. CUMMINGS, *Secretary.*

Newark Conference Methodist Preachers' Association.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Newark Conference Methodist Preachers' Association held in Newark, N. J., May 4, 1905, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we have heard of the decease of our much beloved brother, Bishop John F. Hurst, with sincere regret, and that it is our desire to give expression to the very ardent affection we all had for him.

We think of him as possessing one of the most genial and lovable spirits that ever graced the membership of our Conference; we think of him as the very popular president of the Drew Theological Seminary, so dear to us by association and its good works, and the heroic and successful efforts he made to save this very valuable institution in the hour of its peril have always commanded our admiration. We think of him, with laudable pride, as having belonged to our Conference at the time of his election to the high and exalted office of a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and last, but not least, we think of him as the great historian, the pre-eminent scholar, and the founder of the American University. We have had profound respect for his zeal and energy in its behalf through many of the best years of his life, and as this great enterprise continues to grow and develop, we are fully assured that Bishop Hurst's memory will be forever perpetuated in it.

While we are deeply sensible of the great loss Evangelical Protestantism and world-wide Methodism have sustained in the removal of Bishop Hurst from the scenes of his earthly activities, we are profoundly grateful to our Heavenly Father for having permitted him to accomplish so much for his church, for his country, and for the world.

We hereby appoint Dr. John A. Gutteridge to represent us at the funeral of Bishop Hurst, and ask him to present the above resolutions, and we especially request him to convey to the family of our departed friend and brother our deepest sympathy, and assure them of our prayers that the God of all comfort and peace will graciously sustain them in this hour of their sorrow and affliction.

WESLEY MARTIN, *President.*

J. O. WINNER, *Secretary.*

An Expression of Appreciation by The Washington Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

With profound sorrow we have learned of the death of Bishop John Fletcher Hurst. For fifteen years Bishop Hurst has resided in Washington; and during that time we have learned to admire and love him for his work's sake, and for his noble Christian character. While his services rendered to the Church extend throughout the world, we are persuaded that the grandest achievement of his life is in this city. His heart was fixed on the American University. Although not the first to conceive the thought of this magnificent enterprise, he was first to put that thought into practical operation. He purchased the ground and lived to see the first building rise in beauty and splendor on the heights within the borders of the Capital of our country, and a second building started on its way. When this noble institution shall have been completed it will stand as a monument to his wisdom, zeal, faith, and tireless energy.

Whenever the duties of Bishop Hurst permitted him to be at home he was always ready to aid the preachers of the city in their work by his counsel and personal labors, both on special occasions and at regular religious services. We appreciate the self-sacrificing services thus given, and we are persuaded that they have contributed much to the advancement of the cause of Christ in our midst. By his profound scholarship, his thorough knowledge of public affairs, and his wide reputation as an author, Bishop Hurst has given strength and prominence to Methodism in the Capital of the nation during his residence in this city. In his death not only our own denomination and this city, but also the whole country has sustained a great loss.

To his bereaved family we extend our sincere sympathy,

and assure them of our fervent prayers in their behalf in this time of bereavement and sorrow.

H. R. NAYLOR, E. L. HUBBARD,
LUCIEN CLARK, J. C. NICHOLSON,
WM. H. CHAPMAN, *Committee.*

Methodist Preachers' Meeting, New York City.

The New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting having heard of the decease of our dear friend, and brother, the Rev. John Fletcher Hurst, D. D., LL. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, directed its officers to convey to you its deep sympathy in the loss you have sustained, and to assure you of its prayerful consideration in this time of sorrow and bereavement.

Before his elevation to the Episcopate he was one of our most useful and valued members. His wide scholarship, his Christian courtesy, and kindly consideration made him beloved by all, and his removal is a common bereavement.

Sorrowing as we do, yet we rejoice in a life so unselfishly and usefully spent, being confident of this, that when he passed into the beyond he saw his "pilot face to face."

On behalf of the New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting we tender you our deepest love and earnest sympathy, praying that comfort from the Great Comforter may be yours in richest measure, and that the promise may be abundantly fulfilled, "My grace is sufficient." Yours sincerely,

THOMAS S. BOND, *Secretary.* JOHN J. REED, *President.*

Baltimore Preachers' Meeting.

The Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore has learned with deep sorrow of the death of our distinguished Bishop, John Fletcher Hurst.

Bishop Hurst was peculiarly related to us, in that he was born in Maryland, of an honored Methodist ancestry, was the resident Bishop of the Baltimore Conference, and had devoted his last years to the task of establishing within our bounds, at the National Capital, a Methodist World-Institution, "The American University," destined to be the crown and glory of our whole educational system.

This great man had the prophet's eye and the leader's force. Other mighty men of our Church had come and gone before he came to the Capital City. To them had appeared the vision of a University; but they did nothing, and the vision faded. He, too, saw and tried to put it away. He knew what labor it would require, and that it would, as he often said, cost blood; but the vision would not away. At last, with indomitable courage and unflinching zeal, with a faith that saw the unseen and stumbled not at impossibilities he put his hand to the enterprise, and literally wearing his life away with incredible labors he never let go till compelled by broken health. For such an undertaking he was peculiarly endowed by God and qualified by training. Naturally ardent, persevering, single-minded and far-sighted, he was brought up in schools, trained in colleges, universities and seminaries, and was intimately acquainted with learned and scholarly men, among whom he himself was conspicuous.

Our preachers in Baltimore, aware of his long and extreme illness, have been awaiting his death with pained expectation. Now that he has entered into Life they have sent a committee of his brethren of the ministry to testify their affection and esteem.

They say he died, it seems to me
That after hours of pain and strife,
He slept one evening peacefully
And woke to everlasting Life.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
WILLIAM G. HERBERT, *Committee.*
JAMES P. WRIGHT.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop FOSS. The interment at Rock Creek Cemetery was private—many floral tributes stood about the grave. The service was read by Rev. Luther B. Wilson, D. D. The body was laid to rest, and the long sad day was done.

Bishop John F. Hurst

RESOLUTIONS BY TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The departure of our former leader and chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, leaves us lonely indeed. The measure of our loss lies beyond our present power of computation. Though his personal presence be withdrawn, his work and his influence are vastly more than a record and a memory. They are an inspiration to us in all our present endeavor, and such they will continue to be to our successors. He has moved on and up to his crown and his palm. His work on earth will also go forward to its broad, beautiful and glorious culmination. He was in the line of the prophet and the seer, and his largest service to the world will appear in later times when the centuries shall have given the mighty initiating impulses of his mind and heart opportunity to find their full fruition.

We tender to his bereft children the deep sympathy of our own sorrowing hearts, and in the same moment offer them our sincere congratulations on their heritage of his own honored and beautiful life, and of his unsullied character and name.

Chaplain William H. Milburn

RESOLUTIONS BY TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The removal by death from our number of the Rev. Dr. William H. Milburn, the veteran Chaplain of the United States Senate, gives us grief that we shall not again look upon his manly form and shining visage. He was not of those "who having eyes see not," but rather of those who, not having eyes, yet see. The noble qualities of his heart combined with the brilliant powers of his mind to make him a large factor in all circles that he touched. His grace of speech and diction and the courageous utterance of his convictions have done great service to the cause of truth and righteousness. The fragrance of his pure life will linger long among the people of America and Great Britain, and never cease to bless mankind.

We convey to his surviving family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and loss, and join with them in the hope of a future and unbroken union in the world of light, undimmed by shadows and untouched by tears.

Officers of the American University.*Chancellor* - - - - BISHOP C. C. McCABE, D.D., LL.D.*Vice-Chancellor*, BISHOP A. W. WILSON, D.D., LL.D.*Secretary*, REV. WILBUR L. DAVIDSON, D.D.*Financial Sec'y*, REV. J. A. GUTTERIDGE, D.D.*Registrar*, REV. ALBERT OSBORN, B.D.**Officers of the Board of Trustees.***President*, MR. JOHN E. ANDRUS.*Treasurer*, MR. CHARLES C. GLOVER.*Secretary*, REV. CHARLES W. BALDWIN, D. D.**Board of Trustees.**

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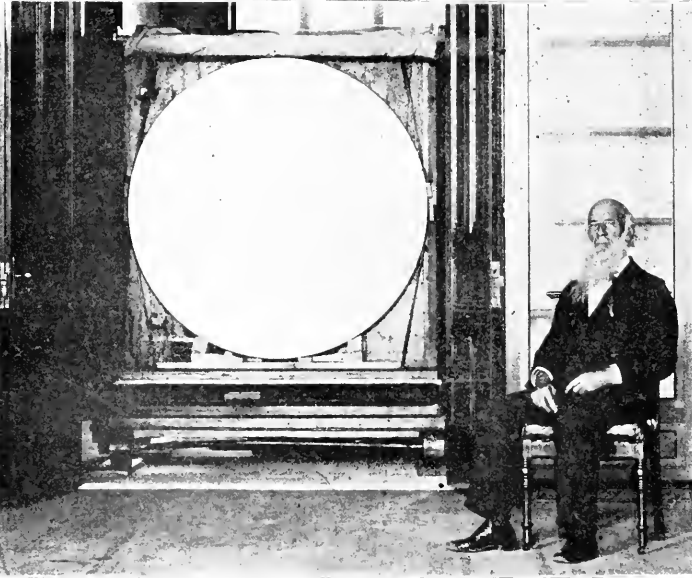
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He Made the Biggest Lens.

Brief reference was made to the death of Rev. Dr. John Peate in the April issue of the *The Courier*. The press was stopped to let in the barest mention of the sad news. His was such a splendid life, and his loving service for the American University so unique and satisfactory that further mention must be made.

We are indebted to the *Epworth Herald* for many of the facts relating to his life. In another part of the paper will be found a faithful picture of the noble man, and the great lens he made for the American University. Some generous friend should have the lens mounted and let it at its work.



Dr. John Peate and his 'Great Lens' given the American University.

After a life occupied in religious study and teachings, and crowned with successful scientific researches, Rev. Dr. John Peate, manufacturer of the largest reflecting telescope in the world, died at his old residence in Greenville, Pa., March 23, after a short illness.

Dr. Peate was the inventor of the largest reflecting telescope lens in the world. Until in his seventy-fifth year he had absolutely no technical knowledge of the laws of optics, nor any practical experience in the making of lenses.

Dr. Peate's parents came to America from Ireland when he was but twelve years old, and settled in Buffalo, where the boy learned the bricklaying trade. While in his young manhood he was converted in a Methodist revival, and left his trade to make his own way through Oberlin College, and fit himself for the ministry. He was very hungry for knowledge.

Just after his college days he married Mary Tilden, of Buffalo. He saw some service as chaplain of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and, while in the service, officiated in the first burial in the Arlington Heights Cemetery. For over fifty years he served the Methodist

Episcopal Church in various towns and cities in northwest Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, both as pastor, and in later years as presiding elder.

Advancing years decided him to withdraw from active clerical work. He traveled and studied and, when about seventy-five years old, became interested in astronomy. He decided to undertake the making of lenses. Excepting such little information as he got from Dr. Wythe and some slight technical instruction from John A. Brashear, Dr.

Peate relied upon his own skill and inventive ability in the performance of his delicate work.

He made, at first, several small glasses more or less successfully, presenting them to colleges in which he was interested, where they were mounted and are still in use. The crowning task was the making of the immense 62-inch lens for the American University, Washington, D. C., a task which occupied two years of his declining life.

Dr. Peate made several attempts to find a large glass manufacturer who would cast the lens for him, but without success. He then turned from the big glass-molding concerns to the smaller manufacturers, who had much to gain if the cast should be successful, and nothing to lose in case of failure. He went to Butler, Pa., and got a plate glass company to agree to make the attempt. Four times the molten glass was poured into the great mold unsuccessfully, but the fifth cast was pronounced perfect. In the meantime Dr. Peate built, according to his own specifications, a workshop for the accommodation of the glass when it should be transported from Butler. He also had made, according to his own ideas, an enormous convex and circular grinder, the first tool of its kind to be successfully used in making a telescope lens.

Before shipping his great glass to Washington he opened one end of his workshop and wheeled the lens out to have the satisfaction of testing it upon the heavens.

Naturally, his scientific work attracted world-wide attention. German and English universities corresponded with him, and American scientists came to visit him at his little workshop in Greenville. He was offered many honorary degrees and fellowships in many scientific societies but refused them all, being content with his honor as doctor of divinity and Methodist preacher.

Shall There be a National University?

The building of a University of the United States at the nation's capital, to be supported out of the public treasury, has been opposed by the Committee of Fifteen of the National Educational Association, composed of the leading educators of the country, on the ground of the impossibility of freeing it from political bias and treatment.

The constitutional right of such an institution has been and still is questioned, as well as the right to use money raised from all the people for the

spread advantage of a select number. Such an institution would be a rival to all other institutions, in which millions are invested, and its building would check in great measure the gifts now flowing into our great institutions of learning. Existing institutions are doing, or planning to do, practically all such a university could do. The various religious bodies have already taken steps toward university foundations in Washington—the Baptists in the Columbian University, the Roman Catholics in the Catholic University, the Methodists, representing general Protestantism, in the American University, and Protestant Episcopalians in the Cathedral Foundation.

Our wisest legislators are opposed to a university supported at the expense of the Government, and the strongest argument that they use against it is that the Christian philanthropists of the country are now engaged in the establishment of educational institutions on as large plans as the Government could hope to do, and while the Christian people are willing to do it, it is needless for the Government to undertake it. Such an institution founded by the Government would simply become a recruiting office for politics. There would be a constant and disgraceful scramble for denominational control.

The loftiest educational ideas can never be realized by institutions under the patronage of the State, depending on its treasury, and subject to political bias and fluctuations. It is difficult to conceive, for instance, that the Democrats would submit gracefully to taxation for the purpose of sustaining such an institution when the Republicans, being in power, should insist that along the line of economic protection should be the chief doctrine emphasized.

Let the Government continue on a still more liberal scale to encourage and foster literary, historical, and scientific studies by enlarging its present policy as outlined in the establishment and support of its various departments and bureaus, such as furnish facilities and materials for students in higher education. These have been established at a cost of about \$60,000,000, and are supported and increased by annual appropriations of about \$5,500,000. These collections are unrivalled and should be utilized. Congress has already thrown all these collections open to the students in our higher institutions, under proper restrictions, and the general Government can render no better service to the cause of learning and culture than to pursue the

same generous line of developing and augmenting these treasures, while keeping itself free from the unhappy entanglements of an organized university, seeking the patronage of the public, yet unable to meet the popular needs. These treasures owned by and in the custody of the Federal Government, could be so co-ordinated that splendid results might follow. Each could be increased and conducted with reference to its relative value and importance to the whole. All could be brought into a harmonious system and made available for students in special ways. The Smithsonian Institution might be given appropriately the headship in securing the greatest unity of results. To private institutions should be left entirely the work of instruction and the responsibility of conferring of degrees.

The history of State schools is not a brilliant one, as the record fully shows. It is difficult to believe that a university supported by the Government would be one whit better. The constant drift of such schools is toward secularism and scepticism.

Is it too much to require that those who wish to teach science without religion should build and endow their universities, as those who wish both religion and science taught have done?—*W. L. Davidson in the N. Y. Journal.*

A Bisected College Course.

The President of Columbia University, in his annual report, proposes a plan by which undergraduates may enter the professional schools upon the completion of two years of collegiate study, receiving at that time the degree of bachelor of arts. Students who remain for the full four years are to receive the degree of master of arts, and only such students are to be eligible for the courses leading to the Doctorate in Philosophy. The suggestion is full of interest, and will doubtless provoke long discussion. Certain features of the plan immediately commend themselves as practical and useful. It would undoubtedly be advantageous to the average young man to begin his professional course at twenty instead of twenty-two. Such a shortening of the college course would enable the young physician or lawyer to undertake the independent practice of his profession by his twenty-sixth year, which is surely none too early.

It is probably true that the college student at the end of his sophomore year has sufficient material

training to enter upon the course in law or medicine. He knows, or should know, Latin well, and Greek tolerably; he has some slight acquaintance with French and German—if Greek has been omitted, he may even have considerable knowledge of modern languages; he has carried mathematics some distance into trigonometry, and has mastered the rudiments of the physical sciences. It would be absurd to call such a student liberally educated. He has gained no comprehensive view of history, has had only perfunctory instruction in the great literatures, lacks entirely the studies which especially develop the reasoning faculty, such as economics, psychology, and philosophy; and has missed, in short, both the subjects and the quality of instruction that do most to make a cultured man out of a college boy. Nevertheless, since he has no formal deficiency of preparation, it is logical to admit such a student to the professional schools. This should be done, however, with full appreciation of the fact that his studies have fallen far short of the traditional ideal of a liberal education. The Dean of Columbia College believes that the contemplated two years' course "could readily be made to include all of the studies now prescribed at Columbia for candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts." But it could be done only upon paper. Such a course would be as much of a sham as the "finishing" year at an old-school female academy. Whatever rags and tatters of senior and junior studies might be cast about the new-style bachelor of arts, would be provided at the sacrifice of his solid panoply of languages and mathematics. We believe it is desirable in many cases to shorten the undergraduate course to two years, but it is unworthy of a great university to present the new course as "definitive" or to give it the look of an equivalent for the old A. B. course.

President Butler frankly admits that this project takes issue not only with the practice of Harvard and Johns Hopkins, but also with recent tendencies at Columbia. These universities have been steadily working towards the co-ordination of all the graduate departments, requiring the completion of a college course as the indispensable minimum for admission to the departments of Law, Medicine, Philosophy, and Theology. Each and all of these departments were assumed to be pursuing the same ideals of pure science and original research. President Hadley, of Yale, in his report for 1901-02, declared that this ideal was impractical.

bly high for the average Law or Medical School. With him President Butler now takes position, tacitly allowing complete university status only to the School of Philosophy, which will maintain the old requirement for entrance, and accepting for law and medicine the less disinterested and more practical purpose of turning out not legislators and medical discoverers, but practising lawyers and physicians. This is a defensible attitude, and if President Butler seems ready to sacrifice that academic prestige which will accrue to universities holding the contrary way, he doubtless has adequate practical reasons for so doing.

A curious implication of the plan is fully divined, but very cursorily discussed, in the Columbia report, namely, the competition of the preparatory schools. President Butler says that under no circumstances will the professional schools accept boys without collegiate training. This stand could not justly be taken. A dozen preparatory schools in the East give the studies of the collegiate freshman year in a fashion acceptable to Columbia and to every college in the land. These schools could, with no great revolution of their present organization, add the sophomore studies. The next step would be to apply for a charter to give whatever two-years' degree President Butler finally hits upon. No fair-minded legislature could refuse the application. The schools, too, in the interest of their own pupils, would be bound to assume collegiate standing, for it is probable that an added two years in schools of the highest character would be quite as useful to the average boy as the bisected college course, nearly a year of which must be used in getting adjusted to new conditions. It is clear that the tendency of the change would be to multiply greatly the degree-giving institutions, to reduce proportionately the undergraduate students at the universities, to subject the American small college to a very formidable competition, and, in short, to scatter far and wide through the country institutions fairly comparable to the French Lycée and German gymnasium, which prepare their students for the university by their nineteenth or twentieth year.

If this be a fair statement of the implications of President Butler's plan, so revolutionary a movement should be carefully deliberated before it is launched. In justice to the hundreds of American colleges which give the A. B. for four years' work, the bisected course should bear a different designa-

tion. It should also be perceived that the students who take the old four years' course will immediately become an academic élite. They alone will have what Americans have for a generation regarded as a liberal education, and it is fit that they should bear the traditional degree of that education—the Baccalaureate Degree in Arts.—*Nation*.

Why not Open for Work ?

A large number of the Fall Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have passed resolutions memorializing the coming General Conference, at Los Angeles next May, to remove the \$5,000,000 restriction from their resolution commending the work of the American University, and give the Trustees of University the privilege, which certainly belongs to them, of opening the University for work when, in their best judgment, the time has come. There is grave doubt as to whether the General Conference had either legal or moral right to impose such a restriction in the first place. Its approval in a matter of such national importance was, of course, desired, but all details of work and administration rightfully belong to the Trustees, as in the case of all other Methodist institutions of learning. Conditions have greatly changed since the General Conference at Omaha, twelve years ago. Great gifts were not secured as rapidly as was hoped, and the time of opening has been delayed from year to year. Large success has nevertheless come, and the present assets almost equal those of the great schools of Methodism with a half a century of history behind them, and a great army of alumni pushing their in crests.

The Church and the country are demanding that the American University open for work. Large subscriptions are being withheld because no movement in this direction is being made. Fifteen hundred students have knocked for admission. A great and beautiful building stands unoccupied. Very heavy taxes are being paid, which would be remitted if actual teaching work were being done. Productive endowment to adequately provide for several important and popular departments could be made available. Why not open? Then great gifts would come. Let the General Conference play fair, giving Methodism, through its official recognition, a chance and a right to share in the glory which the future years will bring, but let it refrain from dictating as to matters of administration which belong solely to the Trustees.

The McKinley Memorial.

The present is an expensive time to build. Materials and labor command enormous prices. This causes our Trustees to move cautiously in the construction of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government. Complete plans and specifications have been prepared by the architect. Bids have been solicited from reliable contractors. These bids are so in excess of the estimated cost of two years since that the money in hand is hardly sufficient to put the building under roof, as was hoped. Some donations in the price of materials are promised, especially on marble. This may assist in the early commencement of the building on the foundation now completed. Our Trustees have a worthy horror of debt, and can be trusted always to do the wise and conservative thing. If our many subscribers to this building would promptly pay what they owe we would be in better condition to move on with the work. If those who loved the martyred President and desire to see his name and fame perpetuated in connection with this institution which he loved, would help us by generous subscriptions, the stately and significant memorial would soon rise. Will you have a share in it? Work will doubtless be speedily commenced, even if present high prices continue. It may be economy to get ready for business at any cost.

A Building to be Contributed.

THE glad news comes that a gentleman of Pennsylvania, who does not desire his name made public at present, will contribute a building costing \$100,000 to the American University. He proposes an observatory with all modern appliances, which will include the full mounting of Dr. John Peate's great lens, mentioned in another column. This is what we have been praying for ever since Dr. Peate passed to his reward, and felt certain God would prompt some generous soul to do it.

What a monument this will be to the giver! Where could capitalists who are seeking for a sure place of investment for their wealth, find a greater opportunity for large returns than in the erection of buildings or the creation of endowment foundations which shall forever bear their name, in connection with this great Protestant Christian University? The interest returns would come to heart and conscience and make life worth the living. Plan for a Christmas gift of this kind during the approaching holidays.

A Notable Woman Gone.

The Methodist Episcopal Church loses one of its most liberal women in the death of Mrs. Priscilla Lee Bennett, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. With the setting sun of a recent October day, she sank in a last peaceful sleep after a lengthy illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Her hand was open to every worthy cause. In the distribution of her wealth she made it a habit to make her bestowments in her lifetime, instead of providing for them in her will. Thus she has been able to enjoy the good her money was doing. She gave a noble subscription of \$25,000 to the American University.

Mrs. Bennett was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre. She was identified with its Sunday School for more than forty years, and for more than thirty years was assistant superintendent, her step-son, George S. Bennett, being then and now its superintendent. So great was her interest in this work that she gave the splendid Sunday School building, at a cost of \$26,000, it being one of the model structures in Sunday School architecture and design.

She also gave the organ to the First M. E. Church, at a cost of \$10,000; also \$2,000 to build Bennett Chapel, named after her, at East End, Wilkes-Barre.

She contributed largely to the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society and the Women's Home Missionary Society, to the church extension of the Methodist Church, to Drew Theological Seminary, besides helping numerous churches, and students preparing for the ministry and for missionary work.

Wesleyan University, Wyoming Seminary, the American University at Washington, Grant University, at Chattanooga, Tenn., were recipients of her bounty.

She gave largely to the local Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. Home for Homeless Women, Home for Friendless Children, of which she was one of the founders, first treasurer, and for many years its president; City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, endowing the "Washington-Lee bed," at a cost of \$5,000; Brooklyn Methodist Hospital, endowing the "Josephine Lee bed;" Lee Library, and a building at Orangeburg, S. C.; the Bennett building, at Clarkson, Miss., besides many benefactions of which her family and friends know nothing.

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The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of a box of valuable books donated to the University by the Rev. H. W. Hicks, of the Detroit Conference. Such gifts come frequently from our thoughtful pastors and others, and are appreciated. Our library is assuming vast proportions. With the marvelous Congressional Library at our doors—as free to our students as though we owned it—our library facilities will be unequalled by any university in the world.

THE coming session of Congress will undoubtedly order the opening and grading of Massachusetts Avenue through the grounds of the University. Much work has already been done, and nearly all property-owners along the proposed route have agreed to dedicate the right of way. Massachusetts Avenue is the finest residence avenue in the city. It will make a straight and beautiful drive from the heart of the city to the University, and will shorten the distance very considerably. With this avenue opened and improved, in addition to the fine improvements on Nebraska Avenue, recently mentioned in THE COURIER, the University grounds will be greatly beautified.

A CONCRETE water-table, five feet in width, has recently been placed entirely around the College of History. This was done to prevent any possibility of dampness in the basement of this splendid building. The improvement has also added to the beauty of the structure.

THE Rev. J. B. Polsgrove, D. D., of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, has recently been doing some fine work in behalf of the American University. He has interested many people of wealth in the enterprise, and has secured some very generous subscriptions.

A REAL treasure has just come into the possession of the American University—an original oil portrait on wood, of Bishop Francis Asbury. It was bequeathed by Mrs. Sarah B. Attmore, of Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Penn. The portrait was painted during Bishop Asbury's last visit to Strasburg borough, which, according to his journal, was in 1813. Father Boehm and others, who have seen Bishop Asbury, say it is a very faithful likeness of him. This will be a priceless adornment for the Asbury Hall when completed.

CONCERNING the question of coeducation in colleges, the *Advance* thus apostrophizes Presidents Harper, Hall, James, and Thwing:

"Venerable men! In the matter of coeducation your faces are turned backward. You need not be alarmed about the feminization of your schools. There is far more reason to fear that the unmanliness of some of your boys will harm our daughters than that of womanliness of the girls will weaken the boys for the strenuous tasks of scholarship, and for the supreme battle of life. Lift the intellectual standards as high as you will, bate no jot or tittle of scholarly work; but lift the moral—manly and womanly—standards so much higher that the whole world of fathers and mothers shall realize that the safest place on earth for boys and girls to meet is in the atmosphere of a great school of learning."

WHAT will not be promised to be "taught by mail?" Here is one firm that offers, for a slight consideration, to make gentlemen of us—a process that one would think must proceed from within, if anywhere, and take a little time for the doing. But this get-gentlemanly-quick concern obligates itself, for a dollar or two, to tell us by circular the correct thing to do, to say, to write, to wear, on all occasions. There is certainly no excuse for any one being a boor now, when he can be taught good manners and perfect etiquette for a dollar—perhaps 99 cents.

Another enterprising advertiser puts himself

under bond if you will send your dollar—(though he will trust you even for that if you will order)—to teach you to write stories, saying that he has testimonials from students all over the world. Now we have an explanation of it! We have been wondering why on earth the number of novelists had increased so prodigiously. They are the graduates of this dollar school—taught to write overnight. But we fear this firm will turn out for a dollar man who will write sermons, and then preachers who have not had the benefit of "teaching by mail" must look to their laurels. And if it should graduate those who, for only a dollar, had been taught how to compose editorials—what *would* we do?

—*Western Christian Advocate.*

This lack of ministers for the work of the Church is threateningly emphasized by the statistics of the theological seminaries. The table given below exhibits the students and graduates of each of the seminaries reporting to the Presbyterian General Assembly, in the years 1896 and 1903, respectively.

	Students		Graduates	
	1896	1903	1896	1903
Princeton	241	172	78	50
Auburn	124	59	42	15
Western Presbyterian	98	48	32	20
Lane	58	21	6	8
Kentucky	32	56	2	10
McCormick	202	120	78	35
San Francisco	31	12	14	1
German, Dabouque	37	24	5	1
German, Newark	18	5	8	2
Lincoln	48	62	9	7
Biddle	22	17	5	1
Omaha	31	29	8	1
	921	636	287	153

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Asbury subscriptions paid since the last issue of the COURIER:

\$100—Charles Gibson, J. M. Buckley **\$50**—Hugh Johnston, John Sweet, J. W. Garland. **\$36.66**—Wallace MacMullen. **\$33.33**—George Smith. **\$25**—J. K. Adams, E. R. Dille, Edwin C. Griffiths, W. W. Washburn, Edgar C. Tullar. **\$20**—M. S. Heavenridge, Peter Swearingen. **\$15**—A. B. Richardson, C. M. Thompson, W. C. Endley. **\$12**—J. E. Rudisill. **\$10**—L. F. Cullom, Mrs. J. J. Edwards, L. C. H. Adams, Frank G. Mitchell, S. W. Gehrett, William C. Clemon. **\$8.34**—T. S. Uren. **\$8.33**—Thomas Hall. **\$8**—W. D. Cherington. **\$6**—W. F. Cotton. **\$5**—J. W. Bowling, J. R. Waters, Thomas W. Grose, R. McCaskey, S. A. Morse, Fred. C. Baldwin, A. H. Haynes, C. H. Arnold, Frank B. Lynch, Joseph Courtney, J. G. Schall, L. M. Hagood, M. E. Ketcham. **\$3.33**—J. H. Nutter. **\$3**—J. F. Anderson, J. H. Staten. **\$2.63**—J. A. Jeffers. **\$2**—W. I. Bean, J. H. Johnson and wife, E. E. Parker and wife, J. H. Blake, Eden Hammond. **\$1.50**—J. W. Jefferson, A. L. Henry. **\$1**—M. J. Naylor, J. E. Webb, J. W. Fenderson, J. W. W. Cox, J. H. Harman, M. V. Waters, L. H. Martin, W. J. Wilson, T. M. Hubbard, J. H. B. Hubbard. **\$1**—G. Roughton

Gifts and Bequests and News.

Two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars has recently been paid to Mrs. P. L. Gilmore for the Gilmore Library of Music, containing 18,000 volumes.

The late Mr. W. A. Barrows, of Ellijay, Ga., formerly of Worcester, Mass., willed to Georgia Conference \$1,110, to be used in educating young ministers for the mountain region of that Conference.

Messrs. Edward W. and Clarence H. Clark, of Philadelphia, have subscribed \$100,000 to found a professorship in Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania. The Messrs. Clark have been among the largest subscribers to the Babylonian expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania for the past fourteen years. Dr. H. V. Hilprecht will be the first professor under this endowment.

Mrs. Fannie B. Hardtner, of Springfield, Ill., and her daughter, Mrs. Ira B. Blackstock, have given \$5,000 to the Illinois Woman's College. The money is to be used for the founding of a scholarship in honor of Dr. John Hardtner, deceased. The college officials have assurances that other persons are arranging similar gifts. The new building is now entirely completed, and the college is full to overflowing.

Professor Goldwin Smith and Mrs. Smith have presented a liberal and timely gift of \$10,000 to the library of the University of Toronto.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, late minister to France, has given a fund of \$50,000 to the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard University for physical research.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has given to Vassar College two scholarships of \$10,000 each, for the benefit of graduates of the Tarrytown High School and of the Washington Irving High School, at Irvington, N. Y.

The American residents of Montreal have subscribed a fund of \$9,000 for the foundation of a fellowship on political economy at McGill University, to be known as the William McKinley fellowship.

President Caroline Hazard, of Wellesley College, has announced that J. D. Rockefeller has offered that institution \$150,000 for a dormitory and a central heating plant, provided an equal amount is added to the college endowment fund from other source before Commencement Day 1904.

An endowment of \$1,000,000 has been given by Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick, of Chicago, to found a medical institution, which will be known as the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, as a tribute to the memory of their little son John Rockefeller McCormick who died of scarlet fever a year ago. At present provision has only been made for four years.

The estate of Charles H. Hayden, of Boston, valued at \$700,000, is divided almost entirely among charities by a will and codicil probated recently.

Bequests for educational and religious purposes aggregating \$52,000, were made in the will of the late Jacob Y. Dietz, of Philadelphia. Franklin and Marshall College, in Lancaster, Pa., receives \$10,000, and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in Lancaster, \$16,000.

The Chinese Imperial University at Peking has been closed, only fifty students having presented themselves at the opening of the school year. The collapse of the university is due to the policy of the dowager empress to kill off the reform movement.

The only rational ground for the admiration of any single college would be its pre-eminent spiritual tone.—*Dr. William Jones, of Harvard.*

Tokio is the largest university in the world, for not less than 48,000 young Japanese are studying in it. The favorites are law and civil and mechanical engineering.

The enrollment of students at the great colleges and universities of the country this fall has been unprecedentedly large. Many of them can hardly care for all the students applying. A notable exception has been Chicago University, which shows a loss of nearly six hundred. This famous institution suffers from a group of erratic professors who are constantly airing their "fad" theories in public and bringing temporary discredit upon the institution.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.
FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect), to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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1903—1904

The Curtain Falls

*Over the sorrow and over the bliss,
Over the teardrop, over the kiss,
Over the crimes that blotted and blurred,
Over the wound of the angry word,
Over the deeds in weakness done,
Over the battles lost and won,
Now at the end of the flying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Over our freedom, over our thralls,
In the dark and the midnight, the curtain falls.*

*Over our gain and over our loss,
Over our crown and over our cross,
Over the feet of our discontent,
Over the ill that we never meant,
Over the scars of our self-denial,
Over the strength that conquered trial,
Now in the end of the flying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Quietly final, the prompter calls:
Over it swiftly the curtain falls.*

*Over the crowds and the solitudes,
Over our shifting, hurrying moods,
Over the hearts where bright flames leap,
Over the cribs where the babies sleep,
Over the clamor, over the strife,
Over the pageantry of life,
Now in the end of the flying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Swiftly and surely, from starry walls,
Silently downward the curtain falls.*

Harper's Bazar.

Inauguration at DePauw University.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT HUGHES.

The exercises connected with the inauguration of Rev. Edwin Holt Hughes, D. D., as president of DePauw University, occurred on December 6, 8 and 9. On Sunday morning there was preaching in the churches of Greencastle by invited guests of the University; in the afternoon Dr. W. F. McDowell preached the University sermon, and in the evening a platform meeting was held. Wednesday was inauguration day. United States Senator Beveridge, of the class of 1885, delivered the address; Mr. William Newkirk, president of the board of trustees, delivered the keys; President Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University, gave the charge, and the president of the University made his inaugural address. We quote some of the more striking passages of this fine address:

"The figure of speech that best characterizes the present aspects of educational life is this: The hour is one of 'dissolving views.' The last two decades have thrown old theories into confusion. New problems have arisen. The possible directions of educational progress are so many, and fresh guidance may open such surprising ways, that hasty prophecies are likely to return in the shape of plagues. He would be daring indeed who would attempt to chart this restless sea, to mark all perilous rocks, to time the tides, to distinguish between eddies and currents, to point out to safe harbors. And if prophecy is dangerous, so likewise is an attempt to fit educational history into the present life of our institutions of learning. The perplexing things now are just the things that are new. The educator often searches in vain for historical parallels. He feels that at times he must be a discoverer rather than a disciple. Columbus must not look for precedents when he seeks to find a new world; the original channel is never sprinkled with lights.

* * *

"Great men have gone before us—Gamaliel and Hillel, Plato and Aristotle, Augustine and Origen, Alcuin and Abelard, Arnold and Hopkins, and scores of others whose names flash out of a vast record. They piloted noble crafts, but they did not sail on our ocean. There have been educational explorers and pioneers who have opened new paths and pushed beyond the borders of previous experiences. It may be said that our age sometimes calls for such venturesome leadership. It demands innovations. The pressure of that demand comes heavily upon the teachers and trustees of the period.

"It is a sober statement of facts when we affirm that for eighteen hundred years the Church has been the chief propagator of learning. In the centuries before Christ, Egypt, Assyria and Greece had their schools and scholars; but education was never diffused among the people. The spirit of diffusion came with the dominance of the new faith. That wave of diffusion may be said to have come to its crest in our country and in our century. None the less, it flowed over all the years. For a time the movement sped in spite of the national spirit. Hallam admits that 'for five centuries every part of knowledge was almost wholly confined to the ecclesiastical order.' David Hume was no lover of the Church, yet history forced from him the admission that in the days of the great Alfred 'the monasteries were the only seats of learning.' If the influence of the Church schools could be taken from the history of Europe, the old barbarism would still reign there. In America church and colony were united; yet it may not be denied that the impulse toward higher education sprang from the heart of the Church of Christ. The first college had a Christian birth and bears to this day the name of a Christian minister—John Harvard. The second college was William and Mary. The Virginia Assembly, which gave it a double royal name, gave it also a double religious purpose, and mentioned among its objects 'the supply of the ministry' and the 'promotion of piety.' The third college was Yale. The society that took the initial steps for its founding was composed of 'eleven ministers.' An authority makes the statement that 104 of the first 119 colleges established in the United States had a distinctively Christian origin. ['Colleges in America,' Barker, page 49.] The ultimate history of America will credit the Church of Christ with the primary and supreme influence in our country's educational life.

* * *

"Let it be frankly allowed that the followers of Christ waited a goodly season ere they recognized the legitimacy of all types of real learning. Their first attitude toward many branches was that of hostility. Augustine declared that 'the ignorant seize heaven,' and the context will not permit us to construe the words as being simply a plea for spirituality as against a heartless intellectuality. Gregory the Great declared that he would blush to have the Scriptures 'subjected to the rules of grammar.' [Alein, West, p. 11.] If this iron ecclesiastic were living to-day his face would be constantly crimsoned. Tertullian became the arch-extremist. He called the 'patriarchs of philosophy' the 'patriarchs of heresy,' and named them 'hucksters of philosophy and rhetoric.' The Apostolic constitutions assert that the Books of Kings give history; Job, eloquence; Proverbs, wisdom; the Psalms, tuneful strains; Genesis, the doctrine of origins; the excellent law of the Lord God, the proper customs and observances; and that the Christian student need not go beyond these, but must 'abstain scrupulously from all strange and devilish books.' These judgments seem harsh and cramping. But we may well recall that they came after decades of bloody persecution, and that many so-called instructors of the arts in the later Roman Empire were men of utter villainess. The studies had fallen into bad company, and they bore the penalty of associating with evil teachers. "But since the nature of Christianity was expansive, it was not possible that this first attitude should survive. Augustine himself became the leader of the wider movement back to which we may trace the liberal disciplines of Christian education. In his later years he committed himself, and through his leadership committed the Church, to a sane and wholesome relation to general studies. In a fanciful parallel he says that, as the Children of Israel carried from idolatrous Egypt ornaments of silver and gold to devote them to a better use, so should scholars carry out of the heathen classics all truths and cultures to be used in the higher services of the kingdom. If the great father of Western Christendom did not reach the final goal of breadth, he surely started the Church in a hopeful direction. He gathered his teaching into a free and assuring maxim: 'Let every good and true Christian recognize that truth, wherever he may find it, belongs to his Lord.' [De Christiana Doctrina, II, cap. 17.] From that time onward the followers of Christ were to be the leaders of men in the advancement of the liberal arts. The seed sown by the hand of Augustine has grown into ex-

tended fields of knowledge. Hundreds of schools and millions of scholars have sighted the ideal of breadth. Thus has it come about that Christian education has recognized and promoted the conception that all legitimate life is sacred. The kingdom of God has the roomiest boundaries, and the King is to hold all learning and all service under the sway of his pierced hand.

* * *

"In due season the influence of the Church so moved upon the State that institutions under civic control were founded. It is a mighty compliment to the Christian forces of the Nation that their ideals at last permeated the State. Amid all the discussions as to the relation of State colleges and Church colleges it should in justice be held in mind that the Church has been the mother and the home of education in this Republic. If the prophecies so often made at the present time should prove true and the schools of the Church be killed by the schools of the State, history would offer few clearer and sadder instances of wholesale matricide! But he who imagines such an outcome is lacking in vision.

"The State schools are here, and they will remain. Surely no one would care to decree that all young people must attend an institution of private or denominational founding. The colleges of such private and denominational control have given noble service to our various States. They now have a right to ask for a fair field; have a right to request that there be no needless duplication of collegiate work; have a right to demand that there be no partiality shown in the selection of teachers, principals and superintendents; have a right to assert the glory of their own mission. But more than these rights they can not claim. Their work must be positive and constructive, the strengthening of the various departments, the sending out of men and women of intellect and character.

* * *

"Given these worthy conditions, the schools of the Church will not die. They may have some spells of serious sickness. Or they may change their places of residence. Or they may, when proper love prevails, get married. But discouraged friends and hopeful enemies may call the lease away from our doors. Our schools are the wards of a deathless Church. The Methodist Episcopal branch, though still young, prayed over the cradle of the Republic. Should our Republic perish, that Church will pray at its grave, and among the petitions will be one for a glorious resurrection. The Church will not die; neither will its institutions.

"To be specific: De Pauw University has outlived two generations of men. Our grandfathers were its godfathers. Since its birth the cemeteries of Indiana have received the sacred dust of millions; and when the bodies of all here present are held at last to the bosom of Mother Earth, this University will live on. It is the child of a lasting purpose, and it has an abiding life.

* * *

"Augustine became the leader of the wider movement, back to which we may trace the liberal disciplines of Christian education. In his later years he committed himself, and through his leadership committed the Church, to a sane and wholesome relation to general studies. In a fanciful parallel he says that, as the Children of Israel carried from idolatrous Egypt ornaments of silver and gold to devote them to a better use, so should scholars carry out of the heathen classics all truths and cultures to be used in the higher services of the kingdom. If the great father of Western Christendom did not reach the final goal of breadth, he surely started the Church in a hopeful direction. He gathered his teaching into a free and assuring maxim: 'Let every good and true Christian recognize that truth, wherever de may find it, belongs to his Lord.'

* * *

"De Pauw University fronts the future determined to be evermore an exponent and exemplar of the practicalness of the intellectual life, the fearlessness of the religious life, and the sacredness of all legitimate life. God bless the dear old university and keep her true to this wonderful mission! To you, Mr. Chairman, and to your fellow-trustees, jealous and generous guardians of this vast educational trust; to you, members of the university faculties, partners in long devo-

tion to our work; to you, students of De Pauw, resting under the thrill of youth and of this day's emotion, and to your successors of the years to be; to you, fathers and mothers, representing the dearest anxieties and ambitions of thousands of homes; to you, Christian pastors and laymen, by whose co-operative spirit this institution stands in strength to day; to you, O State of Indiana, rich in history and richer still in hope; but most to Thee, O blessed Christ, I pledge an inadequate life that within these walls the sons and daughters of our Church and commonwealth shall be trained to face life's realities practically, to face life's doubts fearlessly, to face life's legitimate labor sacredly."

"The Newer Humanities."

"We must deal in college with the spirits of men, not with their fortunes," said President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, in his inaugural address distinguished both for breadth of philosophic vision and for grace of literary form. He thus takes his stand firmly for the humanistic and against the utilitarian ideal of education. But he is confident that this training of the intelligence is also that which fits a man as well for the winning of fortune and participation in the daily work of the world, as for the disinterested service of scholarship. "Learning is not divided," he insists. "Its kingdom and government are centered, unitary, single. The processes of instruction which fit a large body of young men to serve their generation with powers released and fit for great tasks, ought also to serve as the initial processes by which scholars and investigators are made. They ought to be but the first parts of the method by which the crude force of untrained men is reduced to the expert uses of civilization. Behind this high plea for a humanistic ideal lies the conviction that any lower ideal is less practical and less serviceable. It is salutary to have such a doctrine presented at a time when the latest tendency has been to make the college merely a preparatory stage to the professional school.

That this training is incomplete without the study of at least one ancient language and literature President Wilson is fully convinced; but he also believes that our own language and literature and a comprehensive study of one of the basal sciences are equally indispensable. Very happily, as President Wilson lays down the principles which should guide a liberal education, President Schurman, of Cornell, presents in his annual report an actual college course which has been worked out under the conditions most favorable for unhampered growth. Cornell started free from any ecclesiastical or nar-

rowly academic tradition, and frankly committed herself to the elective system. Where other colleges hesitated, she assumed the equal value of studies, trusting the student to make for himself a curriculum in which *litera humaniores* and science should be each duly regarded. Accordingly, the merits and defects of the elective system have had every chance to develop, and the average course at Cornell may be assumed to represent faithfully, if not the education which the American collegian should have, at least that which he prefers.

It is encouraging and a little surprising to find that he prefers very much the kind of course which President Wilson so eloquently advocates—that is, an education which prefers, broadly speaking, the humanities to the scientific and more utilitarian studies. The class of 1901 gave a tenth of its working time to the ancient languages, more than a third to the modern languages, upward of a fifth to history and politics, a tenth to philosophy, leaving one-fifth to natural sciences and mathematics. With all reserves for the misleading nature of these percentages, which undoubtedly cover many eccentric individual cases, there is no avoiding the inference that the preference of the American collegian is as markedly as ever for the humanities over the sciences—only, as President Schurman aptly observes, for the "newer humanities" rather than for the old; and it would be fair to add that students everywhere, and the more radical educators, see in the Cornell course, with its preponderance of modern languages and history, the ideal towards which they are reaching. For them the phrase "the newer humanities" will be a rallying cry.

But the education in the "newer humanities" must be considered not only in its present condition, but in its remoter effects, especially in its reaction upon the schools. For some years past about a third of the students admitted to the Cornell College of Arts have offered both Greek and Latin for admission, as against one-half who offered Latin, with either French or German. Yet, while all but an insignificant fraction of the Cornell freshmen have prepared for college in at least one ancient language, only one-tenth of the working time of the four collegiate years (less than a semester for each student) is given to Latin and Greek. It is evident that the schools which prepare for Cornell University will tend to teach the subjects that their

students mean to continue in college, and the logical outcome would be an education which, from beginning to end, preferred the "newer humanities." In such a course Latin would assume a wholly minor position, while Greek would virtually disappear. Is the American college willing to see the old humanities put upon the basis of, say, Sanskrit, fluxions, or spectrum analysis?

Princeton, for one, is not, and it would be pleasant, did space permit, to reprint President Wilson's tribute to the liberating effect of literatures so unlike our own—so superior in poise and serenity. But this is not the place to fight again the never-ending battle of the ancients and moderns. It is sufficient to have pointed out that the liberal education of to-day shows no sign of rejecting the humanities in favor of natural science, and it may be well to recall that in Dante, Shakspeare, Milton, Molière, Goethe, the student has not only a tolerable substitute for the ancient classics, but has, though at second hand and very partially, the ancient classics themselves, from whom the great moderns derived their chief inspiration. It is conceivable that Maengtion might mean to a modern what Cicero did to Montaigne. And yet there is always danger that the substitutes for the classics may be cheap substitutes—not Montaigne for Cicero, but a smattering of De Quincey; not Molière for Aristophanes, but trivial plays of Scribe and Sardou; not Shakspeare for Sophocles, but miracle-plays and moralities. This is the besetting peril of the new education. For this reason, while frankly admitting that the day is with the new humanities, we believe that the success of the new departure is bound up with the retention of the great culture language, Latin. It is needed as a standard of comparison, to steady the vision of literatures that are still perplexingly near us. A new education that does not give Latin a prominent position will infallibly fall short of a liberal education.—*The Nation*.

Splendid Giving by Roman Catholics.

The new Pope has manifested great interest in the Roman Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C. He has directed that a collection be taken in every Roman Catholic Church in America, once every year for ten years to come. The first one was taken November 29th, and Cardi-

nal Gibbons reports that the amount received will reach \$100,000. This will give them great assistance in the completion of the two new buildings which are now in process of erection. They are firmly entrenching themselves at the Nation's Capital. If the whole of Methodism could in some such way turn itself for a few years toward the American University, what glorious results would follow! If petty jealousies and rivalries could, for a moment, be forgotten, and this enterprise be looked upon as the crown of the great educational system of Methodism, which it certainly is, not hindering but greatly helping every other school of our denomination, the great project could be quickly put upon its feet. An average of \$20 from every congregation in Methodism, which is certainly putting it low enough to make it certain of accomplishment, would place the institution forever beyond the need of further promiscuous solicitation of funds.

True Words from Dr. Faulkner.

A brief, but concise and readable book, entitled, "The Methodists," has just been written by John Alfred Faulkner, D. D., Professor of Historical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary. In his chapter on Education, occur these very wise and truthful statements regarding the American University:

"The latest educational project is the American University, a purely post-graduate school, founded in Washington, D. C., in 1890, by Bishop John F. Hurst, intended to cap the educational system by an institution which will lay open the immense scientific treasures of the Capital to men previously trained in college. It is greatly handicapped by the almost prohibitory action of the General Conference forbidding it to open its doors until it has a productive endowment, beyond buildings and lands, of \$5,000,000. Action like that would have prevented the opening of every university in Europe or America, for the history of education is the best commentary on the question of the sacred prophet, 'Who hath despised the day of small things?' (Zech. 4: 10).

This same thought was emphasized in the last issue of the COURIER. It is the position which fair-minded people everywhere are taking. The coming General Conference must give relief along this line, and unless they do, they may regret the consequence which may follow.

Bishop Hurst's Library.

Plans are rapidly maturing when this almost priceless private library will be sold at public auction. By the terms of the will it must be disposed of for the benefit of the estate. Gladly would Bishop Hurst have left this magnificent library to the University which he founded—he often so expressed himself—but his father heart went out to his children, and the library, gathered through all the years at such care and expense, was most of all he had to leave them. Only those who know books can form any just estimate of the richness and worth of this library. There have been few better private libraries in America. It is wonderfully valuable in its Americana, including many volumes of almost fabulous worth; rare manuscripts and letters abound; autograph volumes of note are numerous, with many old books, which are worth more than their weight in gold. The library contains 8,000 volumes, and is worth, at a very conservative estimate, \$50,000. To one who knew and loved Bishop Hurst; who knew his heart and purpose towards The American University, it seems like sacrilege to have these treasured volumes hawked by the auctioneer and become forever scattered, going into the hands of the highest bidders. Fifty years from now, for the purposes of a great University, this library will be worth ten times its present cost. It ought to remain intact with The American University, as the Hurst Memorial Library. There is no other righteous thing to do. Friends of the Bishop and of the University should rally at once and make possible this consummation. Is there not one strong man in Methodism who could do it alone? God would bless him in the doing. If not that way, a number could combine and do it. Who will move? The auctioneer hammer will soon fall: it will then be too late; a great opportunity will be lost, and a burning wrong will be done.

Will you not hand this copy of the Courier to some friend after you have read it. It might prove good seed in good ground. We are emphatically in the hands of our friends. Their good words and interest in our welfare means everything to us.

A Valued Trustee Gone.

The death of Hon. William M. Springer, at Washington city, December 4, removes a man of rare character and ability. He was for twenty years a prominent and active member of Congress, representing the Springfield district of Illinois. He was later United States Judge for the northern district of Indian Territory. He was appointed to that position by President Cleveland, being eminently fitted for this work by reason of his thorough knowledge of territorial law. During all the period of his public life he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in full sympathy with the benevolent and philanthropic activities of the denomination. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Calvin W. Reuter, of Indiana. He was, from the beginning of the work, a Trustee of the American University, and the following resolutions will be passed by that body:

Whereas God, in His all wise Providence, has taken from us Judge William M. Springer, one of our honored and valued Trustees: therefore,

Resolved, First, "That we record our high appreciation of his work as a public official, long and widely known, whose judgment was respected in the high councils of the nation, and whose influence in the legislative bodies of the Republic has had much to do with the progress which has been written in our history."

Resolved, Second, "That we record our appreciation of his worth as a man and a Christian. There was no stain upon his name. His character was above the suspicion of reproach. He instantly won the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact. He was loyal to the church of his choice, and exemplified both in his public and private life the sweet serenity and confidence which belong only to those who have made a full consecration and have joined themselves for service with the Lord God Almighty."

Resolved, Third, "That we record our high appreciation of his worth as a Trustee of the American University. For more than twelve years he has served us faithfully. He was rarely ever absent from a meeting of the board. His legal knowledge was always at our disposal, and many of the important enactments of the board were framed by him. The work was on his heart, and to it he gave much thought and labor. We shall sadly miss his wise counsel and the inspiration of his presence."

Resolved, Fourth, "That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that an engrossed copy be sent to the widow and family of the deceased."

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D. D., University Secretary, 1419 F Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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Editorial Notes.

THE mid-winter Trustees' Meeting of the University, usually held in December, was postponed, because of the absence of the Chancellor, Bishop C. C. McCabe, detained by illness in his family. It is now probable that the meeting will be held February 16th.

THE liberalistic wing of Christianity now has full control in looking after the spiritual interests of the Congress of the United States. Rev. Henry X. Couden, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, is a Universalist; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, recently elected Chaplain of the Senate, is a leading Unitarian.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER is sent to every person who has ever made a subscription in any amount to the American University. We are glad to keep those who have manifested substantial interest in our work informed as to our progress. This is our method of having little heart-to-heart talks with our friends. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, publications of this class, to be entitled to pound rates, can not carry any advertising matter, so that we are absolutely without revenue from this paper, save through subscriptions paid, and the number is not so alarming as to make necessary the employment of additional clerical help. We should be delighted if five or six thousand of you

would send us 25 cents each, the regular subscription price. It should be worth that much, because of the admirable contributed articles it contains on matters of great moment.

THIS paper will fall into the hands of many whose subscriptions to the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY are still unsettled. Some have paid a part of what they owe, others have never paid anything since the subscription was made. Many members of the Spring Conferences of Methodism, soon to meet, made generous subscriptions to the Asbury Hall Fund. Just about half of them have settled in full; others have made a payment or two on account. Some of these subscriptions are getting old. Death has overtaken a good many of the subscribers before they redeemed their pledges to the University. It is no small tax, both in time and money, each year, as is the custom, to send notifications to all who are in arrears. This is done year after year, in many cases, without any response. Why not settle at once and save this trouble and expense? The subscriptions were made in good faith and, of course, will be paid. Methodist preachers always keep their obligations. When the notification reaches you, before Conference, of the amount still due on your subscription, send your check at once and close up the matter. Please keep this in mind. Many subscribers to the State building funds are sadly behind. Will you not cheer us by making prompt payment?

THERE is a prospect that a fine donation will soon come to the University in the form of an annuity. Interest will be paid semi-annually by the University, which will furnish a handsome income during old age for those who advanced the money. This method of giving should be studied by old people. It lessens their burdens.

Worthy of Imitation.

PRESIDENT Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, is reported to have dispersed a game of baseball players on the University campus on Thanksgiving day with the following remark: "By playing baseball this morning you are insulting the President of the United States, who has set aside this day for the offering of thanks to the Almighty God. A union church service is now being held in the First Presbyterian Church, a short distance from here, and for that reason, if for no other, you should desist from a game of baseball at the time."

Column of Inspiration.

GREAT GIVING AND DOING.

The late Rev. Stephen C. Frampton, of the Ohio Conference, in his will, gave the Missionary Society \$1,500; Church Extension, \$1,500; Freedmen's Aid, \$1,500; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, \$1,000; Woman's Home Missionary Society, \$1,000; American Bible Society, \$500.

The terms of the will of the late Henry Klein, a well-known capitalist, of Helena, Mont., have been made known. Besides liberal bequests to relatives, he gives to the Wesleyan Methodist and St. John's Roman Catholic Hospitals, both of Helena, \$5,000 each. The Consumption Hospital at Denver will get \$5,000, as will also the Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati. Temple Emmanuel, of Helena, will get \$2,500 direct and probably as much more from the individual beneficiaries.

Marks Nathan, the "scrap-iron king," of Chicago, whose will has just been filed, left provision for the erection of a synagogue in Jerusalem. He also left instructions that land be purchased in the Holy City and dwellings erected for the free housing of the families of poor and deserving Jews. Of a total fortune of \$120,000, acquired in the buying and selling of scrap-iron, Mr. Nathan bequeathed \$16,000 to charity. The amount named for the expenditure in Jerusalem was \$15,000. A similar sum was set aside for the erection of a Jewish hospital or asylum for Jewish orphans.

It is said that Drake University will receive some \$50,000 from the estate of the late Gov. Drake, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Jane W. Ames, of East Dorset, Vt., has recently given \$5,000 to Syracuse University endowment, making her donations to the same purpose during the year \$13,000.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons has given \$50,000 to the Chicago City Missionary Society on condition that the Society raise \$100,000 for the same cause. This is a new contribution made by this liberal benefactor, and the Congregational Church will soon be in a position to accomplish still greater work in behalf of Chicago's unchurched masses.

The International Young Men's Christian Association Training School has received \$70,000 of the \$125,000 needed for an endowment fund. An unknown friend recently sent \$25,000.

Mr. Henry Salzer promises \$5,000 to the fund of the superannuates of the Northwest German Conference, provided \$11,000 besides is raised. He recently gave \$10,000 to Charles City College.

Yale University has received a legacy of \$100,000 from a sister of the late Governor Harrison, of Connecticut, and it is provided in the will that the university may use the money as it pleases. It would be a good deed if more bequests were left to colleges, mission boards, and other institutions to use as they please.

The Carnegie institution at Washington made sixty-six grants last year for special researches, the amount of money given for these purposes being \$150,000.

President Harper, of Chicago University, says that institution will not receive its usual Christmas remembrance from Mr. Rockefeller, but at a later date will receive a large gift. It came later—\$2,000,000. That's all, God bless the man.

At the recent session of the Pacific Conference of the Methodist Church South, a commission of five was appointed to confer with a like commission from the California Conference of our Church to take under advisement the matter of education within the bounds of the two conferences.

The endowment funds of our educational institutions in this country aggregate \$157,000,000, but only \$15,000,000, or less than one tenth belongs to institutions in the southern States, where one-fourth of our population lives. This is an argument and by some of the more intelligent editors in the South against the law imposing a State tax on such funds.

The freshman class at Syracuse University numbers over 700, which is the most remarkable record made in the history of the institution. Chancellor Day announced recently that the University would receive an annual income of \$6,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Reid, widow of Dr. John M. Reid, of New York city. This income is to be used for a library. It was Dr. Reid who gave Syracuse University the famous Von Ranke Library. This money is in the form of a real estate annuity, the principal of which is over \$100,000.

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.
FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect), to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

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The College of History.

We are glad to present to the readers of the Courier a new photogravure of the College of History, which has just been made. Subscriptions for this building were commenced in 1895; the building was begun in June 1896, and was completed in 1898. The structure cost \$176,000; it is built of Vermont marble, and is one of the finest

and most complete buildings for school purposes in the world. It has been greatly admired by the thousands who have visited it. The building is 184 feet long and 95 feet wide. The architect was W. M. Poindexter, recognized as one of the very

best. The contractor is James L. Parsons, than whom there is none better. He has just completed the magnificent apartment house, Stoneleigh Court, built by Secretary Hay, at a cost of about \$2,000,000. Such men as these don't make mistakes in their building enterprises. The interior of the history building is finished in marble wainscoting, with woodwork of quartered polished oak. The

building is in a perfect condition as when handed over by the contractors to the trustees five years ago. A granolithic water-table has recently been placed around the building, which not only adds to its beauty, but has effectively prevented any show of dampness in the basement, which was slightly manifest in the past in time of heavy beating rains, because of the graveley consistency of the

soil. The building contains forty-two rooms and a magnificent lecture hall. Accommodation in this building could now readily be given to 400 students, and there is no good reason why it should be standing idle. It is completely finished and



THE COMPLETED COLLEGE OF HISTORY.

partially ready for occupancy. Gas-pipes and electric wires are completely installed throughout the building; steam and water pipes and radiators are now in place; toilet rooms are completely furnished; city water is at the door, and sewerage is assured. When will the halls of this noble building echo with the tread of earnest students?

Washington as a University Site.

The reasons why Washington furnishes the best site available for the American University cannot be too frequently stated or too strongly emphasized. If you will carefully study the "whys" in the statements which follow, you will discover how they weave themselves naturally into an unanswerable argument, and should convince anyone at all interested in higher education, of the almost criminal neglect which might be charged to those who see these things, and yet will not be moved by them. It was the realization of these privileges and obligations that prompted the projectors of the American University to set themselves to the accomplishment of their herculean task. They could not do otherwise than they did and be true to their convictions. Why at Washington? Look and see.

Washington is the heart of the nation. The life blood flows out from this fountain. Here our civil, political, and social life centers. It is rapidly becoming one of the greatest and most beautiful capitals in the world.

It is built in the midst of one of the finest landscapes in America—one that becomes to the lover of nature a constant source of pleasure and inspiration.

The city of Washington is without parallel in this country for the excellence of its plan; for the number of its parks, squares, triangles and circles; for the breadth and beauty of its streets; the magnificence of its public structures, and the extent of its adornment with historic monuments and the statues of heroic men.

It abounds in historic associations of priceless value. One sees on every hand the private abodes and places for public activity of statesmen, orators, scholars and scientists who have won immortal honors and added unfading luster to the American name.

As the city stands today, it is hardly equalled by any other for the elegance of its private mansions, and the building of new ones, each vying with the other, still proceeds at a rapid pace. Work is now progressing on a magnificent union railroad station, which is to cost in the aggregate fourteen million of dollars, and will be the most beautiful in all its appointments which can be found in the world. Plans for parking, water-ways, bridges and adornments of every conceivable kind, all on a magnificent scale, to beautify the city, and even extending

into the suburbs, have recently been perfected, which will demand the expenditure of fifty million of dollars to be used through a series of years.

Washington is a desirable place for the residence of advanced students and professors, because of the unequalled proportion of its citizens eminent for culture in science, art, letters and philosophy.

It is no less desirable on account of its metropolitan character. Here are gathered annually, and almost constantly, leading representatives from every hemisphere; not only the statesmen of all sections, but also the representatives of every sort of national organization. It is fast becoming the rallying point for every great interest of the country and the world.

Washington has already an aggregation of facilities and opportunities in the way of legislative bodies, courts, of every class, scientific bureaus, and like organizations, as well as libraries, museums, art collections, laboratories, workshops and other sources of help available, to a greater or less extent, to students, such as is hardly surpassed by any city in the world.

Already the total valuation of the collections, literary and scientific, belonging to the Government and available for purposes of instruction, is over forty million dollars, and the aggregate expenditure for the care and extension of them in the work of the Government is over eight million dollars annually. These collections are now growing in size and importance as never before, and all of them were thrown open to the use of students by Act of Congress, brought about through the appeal of the Trustees of the American University.

The Congressional Library, housed in the most beautiful library building in the world, has now more than a million volumes, and will soon outrank any library to be found on the face of the earth.

The Smithsonian Institution, having relations of exchange with every government institution, and society of importance in the world, is prepared to offer to the university unparalleled advantages in the departments of natural history and the arts.

There are in Washington, in all departments of the Government, thousands of experts in a great number of branches or classes of service, from the shops in the navy-yard to the Supreme Court itself; the whole body of them constituting the most important cluster of men of genius and rare attainments in the world. Hundreds of these men could

serve a great university, either as lecturers and instructors, or by furtherance of its scientific work in some other way.

For all these reasons—for what Washington is, embraces, and represents—there is no place like it in America for the culture and sure growth of a love of country. The students here gathered from every quarter, and here taught, not alone by the university, but likewise taught and molded by the spirit and patriotic influences of the city itself, would in time return to their homes more ardent patriots, the better qualified to serve their country, and more resolute in purpose to protect it from perils of every nature and to promote its highest welfare.

There is no such massing of facilities and opportunities for higher education in any single city in the world than can be found in Washington, and to allow these vast and varied resources to remain unused in any definite way in the interest of science and learning, while at the same time thoughtful and aspiring students are compelled to cross the sea to find that in higher education which they ought to be able to find at home, is certainly the worst economy conceivable, and seems hardly less than criminal.

These are some of the reasons why the American University should be built in Washington, and why thoughtful and influential people, who love their country and their kind, should give it their sympathy and support.

College Men.

AND THE OBLIGATIONS WHICH THEY ARE UNDER TO THE STATE.

President Faunce, of Brown University, did well to seize the occasion of the reunion of the Brown alumni to enforce the obligations of college men to the State. America, he rightly said, has the right to look to its college graduates for sturdy, vigorous citizenship and character. All good education, he added, is education in character. You cannot isolate the mind and educate that, and let the rest of the man go.

This is a familiar principle, yet it needs to be repeatedly emphasized. The college man is under peculiar obligations to the State, because he has had peculiar opportunities. What he pays, or what his friends pay for him, in college fees and term bills, represents but a small part of what his education

costs. Heavy endowments, gifts made out of self-denial and sacrifice, and sometimes gifts from the public treasury, have erected the buildings in which he lives, established the professorships of the instructors who teach him, and provided the facilities for his training. Noblesse oblige. The college man has received a great deal, and he owes something.

Whenever college undergraduates are tempted to paint the town red, or to indulge in silly and riotous conduct which brings discredit upon their college, they should remember the simple truth that the public has a right to expect that they will be not more lawless, but less lawless, than other young men, and that, so far from being able to claim exemption because they are in college, they deserve more severe censure on that account if they make themselves a nuisance to society.

And college graduates who shirk the responsibilities of citizenship, who are too busy or too pleasure-loving to engage in the serious struggles of politics and government, should bear in mind that it was not to train drones or triflers that the community poured out its treasure to give them a college education.

The Modest Beginning of Harvard.

On page 297 of the current Catalogue, the modest foundation on which the College was started is recorded. This foundation consisted in an appropriation of £400 by the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, which was supplemented in 1638 by John Harvard's bequest of his entire library and half of his whole property, the latter amounting, we think, to something over £800. The College evidently suffered the distresses of extreme poverty during its early years. An evidence of this condition was left in a vote of the Corporation at that time ordering the purchase of six leather chairs on the condition that there should be enough money in the treasury to pay for them. For many years after the foundation of the College, the tuition of some students was paid in farm produce. This is the story of all institutions worthy the name, and is the only sure road to commanding influence. This is the way it has been with all Methodist educational institutions without exception. To be born with two sets of teeth ready for mastication is contrary to the order of nature, yet this is the sort of birth some insist the American University should have, if born at all.

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Editorial Notes.

Mr. Thomas Kent, of Chicago, has just given \$10,000 to the University in the form of an annuity in favor of his niece. The gift was gratefully accepted by the Board of Trustees. Mr. Kent expects to increase his donation to the University a little later.

A strange thing happened recently. The Columbian University of Washington was in need of money to pay for a valuable piece of property which they had just purchased. The American University happened to have \$20,000, which had just been received, for which they wanted a fair interest. The deal was quickly made and the two universities became helpful to each other—one getting the needed money and the other securing a fine rate of interest on the loan.

Many of the annual conferences of Methodists have memorialized the coming General Conference at Los Angeles to remove the \$5,000,000 restriction, and permit the Trustees of The American University, with whom all questions of administration properly belong, to open the institution for work, when in their godly judgment it may seem wise. The Trustees are a conservative body of men, and will not rush into an opening until sufficient productive endowment is secured to make a creditable showing. The present high amount is prohibitive, and would have rendered impossible the opening of any university either in Europe or America. Relief must be had if the university is to have any future. The handicap is too heavy.

We stop the press long enough to say that the Baltimore Annual Conference, now in session, by an overwhelming majority, passed this resolution for the removal of the restriction. The University is within its borders. The members are familiar

with its history and needs, and what this great conference says, so unanimously, on this enterprise in its midst, must have great weight with the Church.

President James, of Northwestern University, made a pleasant call recently at the office of the American University. He has been here many times, and is always welcome. Bishop Hurst discovered his sterling qualities long ago, and often consulted him concerning his educational plans. President James has broad sympathy and wide vision. He thinks large things unselfishly. His scheme for the unification of Methodist educational interests will sometime meet with the recognition which it deserves. It is worthy of serious consideration.

In the will of Mr. James M. Appley, which has just been admitted to probate at Springfield, Mass., a bequest of as follows, is among the provisions:—“Should there be established before the death of myself or wife a college or university in the City of Washington, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I bequeath to said college or university, the sum of \$1,000, the income of which shall be used in the payment of a prize or prizes for the best essay or essays on the Christian Religion or subjects connected therewith.”

The President of De Pauw University, Dr. E. H. Hughes, preached the first sermon in the Foundry M. E. Church, of Washington, on Sunday, February 27th, to the delight of a large congregation. In the afternoon he gave a remarkable address to two thousand men at the Mass Meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. On the Saturday preceding he visited the site of the American University with a company of friends, and expressed the heartfelt wish that a building as beautiful and as satisfactory as the marble College of History, were on his campus at Greencastle, Indiana.

The American University.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University was held in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, February 16th. It was a largely attended and harmonious meeting.

The treasurer reported that the debt of \$50,000 on the College of History, and \$9,500 contracted in the purchase of additional land to straighten the line of the University's holdings on Nebraska avenue, had been fully paid, and that \$20,000 of funds in hand recently received, had been loaned temporarily at five per cent, making a difference of \$80,000 in the financial situation. The College

of History is in as perfect condition as when completed in 1898. A gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Thomas Kent, of Chicago, was accepted on annuity. The announcement was also made of the purpose of a wealthy gentleman of Pennsylvania to build and equip an observatory at a cost of \$100,000.

A tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the late Judge Wm. M. Springer, who labored faithfully and zealously for the University for twelve years. Judge Springer's valuable library of 5,000 volumes has just been given to the University. It completely fills one room, and will be known as the "Judge William M. Springer Memorial Library."

Dedication was made of University ground necessary for the extension of Massachusetts avenue and two adjacent streets. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be appropriated by Congress to open and grade the avenue to the district line. Already much of the work has been done, now reaching as far as the site of the Episcopal Cathedral Fountain—within a short distance of the University—\$200,000 having been appropriated by Congress and used for the building of a handsome viaduct over Rock Creek. This will make a perfectly straight drive on the handsomest avenue in Washington, from the heart of the city to the grounds of the University, the distance being three and one-half miles. The present journey by street car, with a walk of a half-mile, is about four miles. A company has now under contemplation the furnishing of electric street car service to the grounds of the University. The population beyond the site of the University is increasing at a very rapid rate. Twice in the past street car service to the University grounds has been proposed, but it has been strenuously opposed and prevented by the officers of the University, on the grounds that such improvement would greatly increase the University's already heavy taxes, and that there was no necessity for such service until the presence of students demanded it.

Two additions were made to the membership of the Board of Trustees—Hon. Marlin E. Ohmstead, Pa., and Hon. Charles Dick, Ohio, both members of Congress. The officers of the Board for the ensuing year were elected as follows: David H. Carroll, president; A. B. Browne, vice-president; Charles W. Baldwin, secretary; Charles C. Glover, treasurer. The usual committees were appointed for the work of the year, and the officers of the University continued as followed: Bishop C. C. McCabe, chancellor; Bishop A. W. Wilson, vice-chancellor; Dr. W. L. Davidson, secretary; Dr. John A. Gutteridge, financial secretary, and Rev. Albert Osborn, registrar.

The Board was unanimous in its opinion that actual work should commence as soon as productive endowment sufficient for a creditable opening

could be secured. A strong committee was appointed to look after the interests of the University at the coming session of the General Conference, and there was but one opinion as to what that course should be.

Merging of Washington Universities.

Associated Press dispatches have recently misled the people slightly concerning the consolidation of three universities at the capital of the nation. The average newspaper reporter possesses a vivid imagination, and can without much difficulty transform a mole hill into a mountain. Many, many steps are to be taken before the consolidation proposed can be accomplished. The matter has never had a moment's consideration by the Board of Trustees of the American University. The National University of Washington has nothing but a school of law. Columbian University, which has in the past been known as a Baptist institution, has been in existence since 1821, and has written brilliant history. Many graduates of Columbian University are occupying prominent positions in the City of Washington. President Needham, now with the University, is a progressive man, who is bringing many things to pass. The charter has been so changed recently that Columbian is no longer a denominational institution. It is now seriously proposed to change the name, as it is so nearly like New York City's famous university, Columbia, that much confusion has arisen. It has been suggested to call it Washington, or The George Washington University. No definite decision has yet been reached.

Ex-Governor John Wesley Hoyt has, for some years, been vigorously championing the cause of the University of the United States to be founded and supported by the government. He is widely known, and had given many years of his life to the furtherance of educational ideas. His University of the United States has not yet materialized. He is now turning his thought and energy toward the merging of the three universities at the nation's capital, on a scheme which seems very plausible when presented by him. He proposes that the name, American University, be retained and also in a measure the post-graduate idea. He has unfolded his plans to a few of the Board of Trustees, and has also spoken personally with Chancellor McCabe concerning it. He was, of course, treated with that courtesy which his position and mission demanded, but was given no assurance that any such coalition as he proposed would meet with any favor. It would take much persuasion to induce the Trustees of the American University to drop the denominational feature out of their charter. Thousands of dollars have been given for special and specific purposes, which can be carried out under the present plan, but which could not be accomplished without friction under any union which might take place. While many

of the great denominations are represented in the Board of Trustees of the American University, the leadership has up to the present time been in the hands of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The members of that denomination have been loyal to it in their sympathy and in their gifts. To the end of the chapter it will stand not only for the honor of Protestantism and Americanism, but also for Methodism, and will rigidly adhere to the high purposes of exclusive post-graduate work which was in its beginnings the chief corner-stone.

Woman's College of Baltimore.

The lurid flames of the Baltimore fire revealed a debt on the Woman's College of that city, of almost \$500,000. The college lost none of its property in the fire, but a large number of the trustees, who are reported to have been large contributors to the funds of the college, have suffered serious loss, and will not be able to continue their benefactions.

This college is one of the unique institutions in our American educational life. It has attained national reputation, and the daughters of representative men, of all denominations, have been sent to this school, because of its unparalleled advantages. Dr. John F. Goucher, the president, and his noble wife, have, by their faith and courage and splendid generosity, made possible this magnificent school. They have borne more of the financial burden than they should have been called upon to bear, but they did it gladly and the Church honors them.

It was an impressive hour at the recent meeting of the college presidents, when Dr. Goucher, who had left Baltimore while the fire was still burning, with choked voice told his story. Promptly and properly the college presidents passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we learn with great sorrow of the calamity that has befallen the Woman's College of Baltimore, because of the recent conflagration in that city.

Resolved, That it is our judgment that the Methodist Episcopal Church should undertake to raise in the immediate future \$500,000 to meet the emergency in which the institution now finds itself, and that the president and secretary of this Association be requested to publish this action in the papers of the church.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Association that the cause of the Woman's College of Baltimore should be presented to the General Conference for its financial indorsement, and that we hereby request the secretary of the Board of Education to present the matter to the Committee on Education, and through the committee to secure such indorsement."

It was the only righteous course to pursue, and there will be a quick and glad response all over the Church, and this institution will be lifted out of peril. The college presidents practically said to the Woman's College of Baltimore: "You have in twenty years rolled up a debt of \$500,000; roll on, our hearts are with you. Let the Church pay the debt."

A little later they said to the American University: "You have waited twelve years for \$5,000,000: wait on, our hearts are—where?" Suppose that the projectors of the Woman's College of Baltimore had been compelled to wait until they had secured their present endowment and assets before opening a door or calling for a single student, the great probabilities are that there never would have been a Woman's College of Baltimore. But with faith in the enterprise, they commenced, adding building and endowment as it was needed. The opening of the institution gave manifestation of its necessity, and the growth has been phenomenal. The Church must and will lift every dollar of its debt.

American Post-Graduate Students.

An argument against a post-graduate institution was advanced at the recent meeting of the Methodist college presidents, based on the fact that there were but 5,502 students, more correctly 6,665, pursuing post-graduate work in the United States. It is a matter of surprise that we have even as many as that, when the fact is considered that there is not a single purely post-graduate institution in the United States, and that many of the institutions which are attempting to do post-graduate work are not even doing creditable collegiate work. The number attempting, on this side of the sea, to get that which is so inadequately furnished, is surprisingly large. Reliable information reveals the fact that an equal number of American graduate-students are taking advantage of the better facilities abroad, and are pursuing post-graduate work on the other side. Some of them, of course, are there for language, and for the touch which life abroad gives them, and they could not be kept in America even if the same, or better advantages were offered. But the fact, nevertheless, remains that not far from 13,000 American graduates are pursuing post-graduate work. If the American University were open on the large plan proposed, doing exclusively post-graduate work, with the surrounding advantages which the capital of the nation would give to it, and with the educational resources of the Government, in its twelve great departments, in which have been invested nearly \$40,000,000, and for which annually \$8,565,000 are expended for maintenance and enlargement, and if we could get one-tenth or even one-twentieth of the total number, which is certainly within the bounds of probability, we could certainly show some necessity for our existence. Another important fact must not be overlooked. America is becoming a world power. The thought of the world is turned toward us. Attracted by our successful experiment in government, graduate students of all foreign nations are anxiously looking this way, and if a post-graduate university of commanding influence at the fountain head of the nation were accessible, multitudes of such students could be

secured. Many applications which are now on file in our office, bearing foreign postmarks give proof to this assertion. The necessity for such an institution must be apparent to all who have broad vision and full acquaintance with the facts in the case. The greatest educational need of the hour in America is for the building of a great and strong post-graduate university at the nation's capital, which shall be more than the equal of any other such university to be found anywhere.

Congress has just voted \$175,000 toward the completion of a trunk line sewer on Arizona Avenue, in the northwest section of the City of Washington. This was needed for the site of the American University. City water is already at the door of the College of History, so that every needed requirement for the opening and occupancy of the building has been met.

GLORIOUS GIVING.

Boston University has received a bequest of \$625,000 by the will of James Woolson, of Cambridge. The greater part of this amount will not become available for some time. By the provisions of the same will President Huntington and Dr. W. F. Warren receive \$2,000 each.

Dickinson college has come in possession of \$13,000, by bequest of Rev. John Z. Lloyd, recently deceased, a member of Central Pennsylvania conference and a trustee of the college.

Lord Strathcona has given \$20,000 to Manitoba university to extend its scientific work.

Mrs. Annie F. Moore, formerly a teacher in the Altoona high school, has bequeathed \$6,000 outright to the Tuskegee institute of Alabama. After other bequests have been paid, the residue is to be divided between Tuskegee and the Lincoln university.

John A. Creighton has given a further sum of about \$250,000 to Creighton University, a Catholic institution at Omaha, Neb.

The will of Captain D. G. Parr, a wealthy steamboat owner of Louisville, provides \$400,000 for the establishment of a home for aged and indigent women. The will also provides that after the death of the last of Captain Parr's three children his realty, valued at \$500,000, is to go to the home, which is to be known as Parr's Rest.

The Studebaker brothers have decided to erect in South Bend, Ind., a handsome building for the Young Men's Christian Association as a memorial for the five Studebaker brothers. This building will be one of the most costly structures ever built in South Bend. Everything that such a building should contain will be included, such as lecture rooms, gymnasium, dormitories, reading rooms, swimming tank, bowling alleys and baths, the sum of \$250,000 having been appropriated for the building, although it is said that should the necessity arise, more money will be forthcoming.

A Welshman, Mr. Robert Davies, has given the Welsh Calvinistic church £125,000 (\$675,000). The money consists of debenture stocks in two of the great English railways.

W. J. Bryan will install at Salem, Ill., a library to cost \$15,000 in memory of his father and mother.

Bishop Potter has just purchased thirty five acres of shore front land near New Haven, Conn., which he will convert into a fresh air summer home for New York children, in whom he is interested.

The Western Advocate says: "It is announced at Findlay, O., that Mr. Lewis Dukes, a wealthy retired farmer in Hancock county, has deeded his \$10,000 mansion in Findlay to the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home Association of Cincinnati, to hold in trust for the children's ward in Christ's hos-

pital. By the terms of the deed, Mr. and Mrs. Dukes are to remain in possession of the property during their lifetime, and at their death it is to revert to the beneficiaries.

Wm. Shaw of Troy, N. Y., left by will \$10,000 to the Baptist church, and \$10,000 to Colgate University.

By the will of the late John Lyman of Syracuse, the Syracuse university will come into possession of \$100,000.

Mrs. George H. Beckwith of Denver has just erected and presented to the town of Bennettsville, S. C., a handsome public school building.

By the will of Mr. Charles Tyler of Baltimore, Md., \$5,000 is left to the Baptist Publication Society, \$5,000 to the Missionary Union, \$1,000 to Brantly Baptist church, Baltimore.

Miss Mary P. Ropes' will, recently filed for probate in Springfield, Mass., bequeathed \$1,000,000 to education. Harvard, the Tuskegee institute, the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school, Berea college, and institutions in New York city, Washington, Cincinnati and Urbana are beneficiaries. Miss Ropes' father amassed his fortune in the paint business in Cincinnati.

Henry Phipps, the steel magnate, has given \$20,000 to Johns Hopkins hospital to establish a separate out-patient department for consumption.

The will of the late Peter B. Brigham, of Boston, who left \$5,000,000 toward founding a hospital to bear his name, is sustained by a decision handed down in the United States circuit court.

The will of the late Washington Corrington was filed for probate recently. He leaves his entire estate, which he valued at \$750,000, for the founding of an educational institution at Peoria, to be known as Corrington Institute and University. His estate is to be managed by trustees until it reaches \$1,500,000, when work is to begin.

The will of former Congressman James J. Belden was made public recently. The valuation placed upon the estate is \$5,000,000. Local institutions are given \$325,000, of which Syracuse University will receive \$100,000 and the Syracuse College of Medicine \$50,000. The widow is given \$1,000,000. To Frederick W. Baker, an executor of the will, \$50,000 is left, and Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Martin A. Knapp, the other executor, is given \$10,000.

Under the will of William Wyman, the philanthropist, Johns Hopkins University will receive his estate, valued at more than \$500,000, upon the death of his daughter, Mrs. Heleu Wyman Rollins, widow of Rev. Samuel Rollins. During his life Mr. Wyman made large gifts to the University.

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Why not Open for Work?

A very large number of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have passed resolutions memorializing the coming General Conference, at Los Angeles next May, to remove the \$5,000,000 restriction from their resolution commending the work of the American University, and give the Trustees of University the privilege, which certainly belongs to them, of opening the University for work when, in their best judgment, the time has come. There is grave doubt as to whether the General Conference had either legal or moral right to impose such a restriction in the first place. Its approval in a matter of such national importance was, of course, desired, but all details of work and administration rightfully belong to the Trustees, as in the case of all other Methodist institutions of learning. Conditions have greatly changed since the General Conference at Omaha, twelve years ago. Great gifts were not secured as rapidly as was hoped, and the time of opening has been delayed from year to year. Large success has nevertheless come, and the present assets almost equal those of the great schools of Methodism with a half a century of history behind them, and a great army of alumni pushing their interests.

The Church and the country are demanding that the American University open for work. Large subscriptions are being withheld because no movement

in this direction is being made. People will not keep on giving up to the point of \$5,000,000 without seeing some actual work commenced. Gifts are promised when the doors are opened. Fifteen hundred students have knocked for admission. A great and beautiful building stands unoccupied. Very heavy taxes are being paid, which would be remitted if actual teaching work were being done, enough to half pay a magnificent professor. Productive endowment to adequately provide for several important and popular departments could soon be made available with the money now on hand, and that which is pledged and may drop into the treasury at any time. There will be no undue haste. The Trustees will do only the creditable thing. The necessity for such an institution can only be discovered by opening it. If there is no demand for it, as is boldly asserted by those who are most strenuous in having the \$5,000,000 restriction retained, why waste so great an amount of money and then fail in the end. Why not open? Then great gifts would come. Let the General Conference play fair, giving Methodism, through its official recognition, a chance and a right to share in the glory which the future years will bring, but let it refrain from dictating as to matters of administration which belong solely to the Trustees. This seems a righteous demand, and should meet with hearty approval.

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The University and the General Conference.

The General Conference of 1904 is now a thing of the past. The complete record has been written. The American University fared well at the hands of this great body and secured practically all it asked for. The request of the Trustees of the University, backed by the memorials sent up from fourteen annual conferences, that the restriction requiring that five millions of endowment be secured before the University be opened for work, be removed, met with generous response at the hands of the Committee on Education and afterwards by the General Conference as a whole. The arbitrary restriction was removed and all questions of management were left entirely in the hands of the Trustees of the University. Matters were discussed long and fully by the Committee on Education. Four sessions were held, at which only the American University was discussed. One of the evening sessions lasted fully three hours. Friends of the University had opportunity of appearing before the sub-committee which had been appointed, to present all facts in their possession. It was simply a question of the best and wisest thing to be done. The sub-committee, before all the memorials had reached them, brought in a report in accordance with the recommendation which had come up from the College Presidents' Association, and which had also been seconded in the Episcopal address read at the opening of the General Conference; that the approval of the General Conference should be conditioned entirely on the pledge of the University authorities that no work of any kind should be attempted before five millions of endowment had been secured. This report, however, was not satisfactory to the Committee on Education. Dr. J. R. Day, the President of the College Presidents' Association, took occasion to say in a very able speech, that he had discharged his duty as the President of the College Presidents' Association when he had passed their resolutions over to the General Conference, and that in speaking for himself on this matter he believed that the requirement of five millions was absolutely prohibitive and would prevent forever the opening of the institution. He strongly recommended a reduction from five millions to two millions. Amendments and substitutes followed each other quickly, some advocating a re-

striction of one million, but the majority of the committee seemed to feel that this was a matter of administration which belonged exclusively to the trustees; that, as they were responsible for the maintenance of the institution and for the gathering of money, that they should say when the institution should be opened; and that as they had so far managed the affairs of the institution with credit, keeping it free from debt, that they could be trusted with all questions of management, and that no opening, of course, would be attempted until it would be creditable to both the Church and the institution. Nothing but kindly words in the whole discussion were spoken concerning the American University. The college presidents and college professors who spoke, took special pains to express their interest in the welfare of the institution and their desire to see it succeed, and if they did not fall in quickly with the view of the majority, it was simply because they looked at the matter from a different standpoint and felt that ultimate triumph would come more certainly by holding the standard high and not opening until at least five millions had been secured. It is the expectation of the Trustees of the University not to stop at five millions or ten millions, but they have held that five millions were not needed for a creditable opening, and that that amount could never be reached until some opening was effected. The seeming distance to the consummation was paralyzing to all effort. Men of means who desire to see the giving of their money result in some good during their lifetime would not invest it in an enterprise where the time of its opening seemed so far away. Some of the committee were consistently opposed to any university whatever, claiming that such universities in America had been failures forgetting that none had ever been tried at the Nation's Capital, where facilities for real university work are more extensive and valuable than can be found in any other center of this world. This view, however, did not in the least affect the question at issue. The American University had been established and had advanced too far for retreat. The only question was what to do with it. To open up the way of advancement by removing the restriction, or leaving it there to discourage the trustees, paralyze its work, and probably in the end to bring defeat and disgrace. Both a majority and minority report

went from the Committee on Education to the General Conference. The reports were almost identically the same, save that the minority report had no word of cordial approval and commendation, and left the responsibility, rather than the management, with the trustees. It practically sought to withdraw any commendation whatever. The discussion on the floor of the General Conference was short. The minority report was laid upon the table and the majority report was adopted by a large majority. This report was as follows:

First. That the American University has our cordial good will; we believe that it should not be opened until the original condition of \$5,000,000 of productive endowment be raised; nevertheless, we leave its entire management to the Board of Trustees.

Second. That in thus renewing our approval of the American University, we do it with the understanding that the present Board of Trustees shall secure the amendment of its charter so that in the future the Board of Trustees shall be approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A little later in the day, the last one of the Conference, the Trustees of the University were approved by vote of the General Conference, and the following strong resolutions of congratulation and commendation were adopted:

C. B. Graham said: "We have passed on one of the greatest interests connected with Methodism, and we have made no mention in regard to the persons connected with it; and at this late hour we shall only offer as a notice and endorsement the following, which has been endorsed by members of the Conference one by one:

Whereas, Our greatly beloved and lamented Bishop, John F. Hurst, and his collaborators in behalf of higher Christian education, laid in the American University at Washington, D. C., a foundation which, when put into active service, will prove a blessing to a great multitude of our citizens; and,

Whereas, This Christian Institution has met with the hearty approval of the Protestant Churches of America, as shown by their words and works; therefore,

Resolved, That we record our appreciation of the victories accomplished, and emphatically re-endorse the former commendation of this conference of this noble and gigantic enterprise.

Second, That we most heartily endorse the selection of Bishop C. C. McCabe, D. D., LL. D., as Chancellor of this Institution, and cheerfully recommend him and his enterprise to all philanthropists throughout the land as worthy of their contributions."

A determined effort, under the leadership of Bishop McCabe, will now be made to swell the present endowment to two millions, when, with the present completed building, the College of History, and the building of the one now commenced, the College of Government, the institution will be in a position for a creditable opening for work. Bishop McCabe brings to the work a great enthusiasm. He believes in the necessity of the University, and sees in it a healthful influence to meet the advancement of Romanism in the Nation's Capital, and he has determined that the enterprise shall somehow draw upon the Church's heart until the response is sufficient to realize the dream of its founder and its friends,

Bird's-Eye View of General Conference.

WHAT WAS DONE TOLD IN BRIEF SENTENCES FOR BUSY READERS.

The General Conference at Los Angeles, which closed at midnight Saturday, May 28, was one of the most important in the history of the church and marks the beginning of a new era. Among its important acts were the following: It placed six general superintendents upon the superannuated list—Bishops Merrill, Andrews, Foss, Vincent, Walden, and Mallalieu—and fixed the status of superannuated bishops. It elected eight new general superintendents (one of whom, Dr. J. R. Day, afterward resigned)—Bishops J. F. Berry, Henry Spellmeyer, William F. McDowell, J. W. Bashford, William Burt, L. B. Wilson, T. B. Neely, and J. R. Day. It elected four missionary bishops—W. F. Oldham and J. E. Robinson for Southern Asia; I. B. Scott for Africa, and M. C. Harris for Japan. It decided that the General Conference could not, under the constitution of the church, district the bishops, though the bishops could assign one of their number to the same conferences for a quadrennium. It voted not to restore the time limit upon the term of pastors. It refused, by a vote of 441 to 188, to change the law relating to amusements, known as Paragraph 248 of the Discipline, though it adopted a paragraph relating to the same subject to be printed in the Discipline under the general heading of "Special Advices." It provided for the consolidation of the benevolent societies, though it will in all probability be several years before the consolidation is effected by the commission appointed for the purpose. It provided for the unification of the manufacturing plants of the publishing houses, and appointed a commission to adopt and carry out a plan of unification during the quadrennium. By a vote of 517 yeas to 27 nays, it submitted to a vote of the members of the annual and lay electoral conferences an amendment to the constitution of the church, authorizing the General Conference to "elect a bishop or bishops for work among particular races and languages, or for any of our foreign missions, limiting their Episcopal jurisdiction to the same, respectively." This proposition is known as the Merrill amendment. Under it, if desired, a bishop may be elected for German conferences, for European conferences, for conferences in China or India or Japan, for the colored conferences or for Africa or South America. In countries where we now have missionary bishops, the adoption of the amendment would involve only the dropping of the word "missionary." It adopted without a dissenting vote the report of the committee on education exonerating certain theological schools from the charges that they were disloyal to the doctrinal standards of the church. It relieved the American University from the arbitrary \$5,000,000 endowment restriction, leaving all questions as to opening in the hands of the trustees.

It reaffirmed the attitude of the church on temperance and created a church temperance society, auxiliaries of which it is desired shall be organized among young people in every church. It provided for increased effectiveness in the deaconess movement.

The conference was in some respects revolutionary, but the important changes made were not hastily adopted. All were carefully considered in committees and expressed the deliberate conclusion of some of the most thoughtful and devoted ministers and lay members of the church. It will be months, and perhaps years, before the church fully realizes the significance of many acts of the General Conference, but we firmly believe that when the church has adjusted itself to them they will be found to have been wise. The General Conference cost about \$140,000. Of this Los Angeles raised in cash \$25,000, besides providing the place of meeting and certain local expenses amounting to about \$10,000. The church paid through the Conferences \$91,000. The deficit—\$14,000—was advanced by the Book Concern. Special efforts are to be made to secure the amount from Conferences which did not meet their apportionments. One distinctive feature of the General Conference was the close attention which the delegates, individually and collectively, gave to their work from the opening day down to the very last hour of the session. This is all the more remarkable when one considers how many temptations to distraction and scattering abounded in the region about Los Angeles. The seashore is only an hour's ride away, and in the other direction, at an equal distance, are picturesque mountain peaks, with glorious scenery in view, orange groves, palm avenues, vineyards, and all sorts of tropical attractions, alluring in extraordinary measure to those whose lives have been passed in the North and East. Yet, day by day the delegates were in their places in the Conference and at their committee work; and on the last night of the session, after twenty-five days of absorbing toil—much of it carried on in midnight hours, and even the Sabbaths being crowded with evangelistic labor—the body of the Conference seemed to be present, not many vacant seats appearing. The last roll-call showed 602 present. In view of the fact that scores of delegates had been called away by sickness or death in their homes, or by exigencies of one sort or another, and that the adjournment took place on Saturday night, and that railroad and steamer engagements required some to spend Sunday in San Francisco, a night's ride distant from Los Angeles, and in view, further, of the fear that had been haunting the minds of many during the closing week that the body might be left without the legal quorum of five hundred at the end of the session, this final record of attendance becomes all the more remarkable.

It was clear to all who studied the doings of the Conference that the delegates were in Los Angeles not because of the trans-continental pleasure jaunt, nor in view of the attractions of Southern California, but because they had been entrusted with certain duties to perform, and they were in conscience and honor bound to stand by their work until it was finished. This spectacle of honest, earnest, steadfast devotion to duty deserves to be emphasized before the church.

Two Washington Universities.

The Knights of Columbus have sent to the Catholic University a check for fifty thousand dollars to endow a Chair of American History. The check measured ten feet by four in size, and was drawn on the Union Trust Company of Providence for the amount mentioned. The Catholics are contributing largely to their institution. In this they set an excellent example to Methodists with respect to the American University, as THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has often said, which is too far along either to be given up or to be allowed to stand still.

That something should be done is evident if the Methodist Episcopal Church is to maintain its prestige in Washington.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

A handsome Year Book of The American University has recently come from the press. It contains thirty-six pages and is profusely illustrated. The book contains a complete record of the growth of the institution and sets forth its plans for the future. Any friend of the University desiring a copy will be welcome to it on application.

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The University Courier.

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Editorial Notes.

This issue of the Courier will reach many who, according to their generous subscription, have one or more payments falling due this present July 1st. Notices to this effect have been mailed to all subscribers. Please do not neglect them. Let check or money order come at once. It will greatly simplify our bookkeeping and save us postage. Will you not attend to this promptly? Its coming will greatly assist us, and relieve you from thinking about it. No matter how small the amount may be, let it come.

Philadelphia gives a glad welcome to Bishop C. C. McCabe as resident Bishop. The Philadelphia Methodist says:

"C. C. McCabe is now our resident Bishop. He is not a stranger among us, for he dwelt among us and was one of us during his Secretaryship of the Church Extension Society, whose interests he served with signal success. He is a gentleman of noble qualities, and will prove a very desirable and loving associate with Bishop Foss, who we learn will tarry with us, devoting his time mainly to literary pursuits and in cultivating, fostering and maintaining those local interests which he for the most part created—the City Mission and Church Extension Society of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Collegiate Institute for Girls, as well as other interests with which he was vitally connected and deeply interested. These will in no way clash with the work of Bishop McCabe. He will find ample opportunity for the use of his remarkable genius in moving the hearts of the people to the doing of greater and grander things than perhaps have ever been done in Philadelphia, for he is a great inspiration, a great leader of the sacramental hosts of God's elect, who ever march at his command. No burden that can be reasonably expected for him to bear will be shunned or slighted. The ring of victory is on his lips. "Onward and upward" is his rallying cry, and he ever has the trumpet at hand to call for service or sacrifice. Nor does he wait long for reinforcements; he leaps into the enemy's camp a conqueror by his very presence. None dare deny him. What a mighty power he is, dispensing blessings ungrudgingly, caring nothing what sacrifices it may cost him of time, labor or money, if so he can gain a foothold for the Church in any part of the earth. He is the outspoken foe of every evil. He may not accept the methods others may prescribe for him, but none can question his fidelity or honesty. He is one of

God's great captains who has never known defeat, and our people only wait to be marshalled by him in any cause he champions. It is expected that he will take up his more permanent abode with us early in the fall, when a royal reception will be given him, we trust, by our Social Union and all Methodists hereabout."

Up until almost the very hour that the Committee on Episcopacy reported on episcopal residences, which report was on motion accepted without debate, it was expected that Bishop McCabe would be located at Washington. This would have seemed appropriate in view of his relation to the American University. But the powers that be ordained otherwise. The good Bishop, however, is constantly "in the saddle," and possibly being in Philadelphia, which is such a loyal Methodist city, with New York and Washington so easy of access, he can achieve the best results for the great work of higher Christian education to which he has pledged himself.

Greetings to Bishop Wilson.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson. It gives us great joy and satisfaction to pronounce this name this way. We have been mentally doing it for several years, so that we are not totally unaccustomed to it. We were confident that the time would come when the Church would recognize the worth of this manly man and make him one of her general superintendents, and are therefore not surprised at the happenings at Los Angeles. Bishop Wilson has steadily grown in favor with the bishops and preachers of Methodism for some years. He has often been spoken of in times of emergency for positions of trust in the Church. He has been successful and beloved as a pastor and a presiding elder, displaying administrative ability of a high quality. He greatly honored Methodism as the fraternal delegate to the Methodist Church of Canada. He greatly widened his acquaintance as President of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and was so wise in administering its affairs that the prayers and sympathies of this great organization helped largely to swell his vote at the General Conference. The demand was that among the eight bishops to be elected several of them should be from the ranks of the pastorate—men in close touch and sympathy with the needs of the average preacher; men who could be wise without conceit, strong without being autoeratic, scholarly without being pedantic, genial without fawning, an aristocrat without knowing it. Luther B. Wilson seemed in the eyes of his brethren to meet all these requirements, and so he was made bishop. His presence won favor even when he was not well known. He is destined to be greatly beloved, and will accomplish great good for the Church. The Baltimore Conference is jubilant over the outcome, and Washington and Baltimore are vying with each other in according receptions to this noble man and his good wife. They richly deserve it all.

Welcome to Bishop Cranston.

A cordial welcome awaits Bishop Cranston as the resident Bishop in Washington—the nation's capital. We have already had a glimpse of him in a hurried visit, and have, in an imperfect way, shown him a little of the love we bear him. When he comes to us in the Fall we will show him how we do things.

Washington Methodism needs the inspiring leadership of such a man as Bishop Cranston.

We have great interests at stake here. Methodism must keep step with the marvelous development of Washington. New and commanding churches are needed in the rapidly-growing semi-suburban districts. He will, of course, be a warm friend and ally to our great university. He comes to live in the most beautiful and interesting city on the continent. Here he feels the heartbeat of the nation, and is at the center of the civil, political, social, and, to a large extent, intellectual life of the republic. It is a great opportunity for a man, and those who know the genial and friendly Bishop, and are familiar with his statesmanlike ability and his genius for bringing things to pass, feel he is just the man for the place. He is in the prime of life and possesses unlimited capacity for work. He will get a firm grip on every good work in Washington and will be greatly beloved. We anxiously await his coming, and promise him loving loyalty.

The George Washington Memorial University.

Strange things are happening almost daily now in the educational life of Washington. One must needs secure the latest afternoon edition of the daily paper to keep fully up with the procession. A few months ago the Columbian University, which, according to its charter, had been a denominational institution, nominally under the control of the Baptist Church, had its charter changed and became practically an undenominational institution. A few more days passed and the announcement came that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, the name of the institution had been changed from the Columbian University to the "George Washington Memorial"; that the name "Columbian" would be retained in connection with certain collegiate work, and that the new name would apply to the university, in which graduate work would be done. This change of name was brought about largely to make available for the University the work which had been done by the George Washington Memorial Association in the gathering of money for the building of the George Washington Memorial Hall. This society had not been achieving remarkable success, but felt that through a coalition with the University the work which they had set themselves to do could be better and more

speedily accomplished, and that all they hoped for could be conserved in the connection with the University. Trouble, however, seemed to be ahead. It now happens that the name "George Washington Memorial" has been for some time incorporated, and if the University authorities use it it can only be done after a lawsuit. Many vigorous protests are being made against the using of the name "George Washington" in connection with the Columbian University, the claim being made that it was not a university of this type that George Washington favored and for which he left certain unrealized bequests and about which he spoke so much in his letters, and that to give that name to such a university as is contemplated would be unfair.

The Columbian University has been organized since 1821, and has written a splendid history. It has been admirably handled by its learned and energetic presidents, and has been blessed in its faculty by many noble men. Many prominent men in the business life of Washington have been graduates from this university. Its best days are still to come. Dropping the denominational feature from its charter and enlarging its pathways by uniting with the George Washington Association, it will now be in a position to make demands upon Congress for help, which it is certain to receive, and it will grow into a great institution.

There is now but one university open in Washington floating the denominational banner. The Roman Catholic University has no desire to have its charter changed, taking out the denominational feature, and the flag of the church floats proudly over its rising buildings. Shall not at least one branch of the Protestant church, gloriously aided by others of like faith, hold on to its well begun work, steadily advancing to the high consummation of which its founder dreamed, with the denominational flag floating proudly and triumphantly over the completed work.

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To the Pacific Coast and Back.

The General Conference at Los Angeles, California, was an expensive thing for the Church, but it gave multitudes of people an opportunity, some practically without expense, and others at very low rates, to see for the first time many of the great wonders of the country we call our own. Let a few hurried sentences tell how things affected us.

With short time and small means at one's disposal, if the journey to the Coast is to be made in May, let it be out over the Santa Fe, returning by the Southern Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and then by any route east of Denver. The Southern Pacific by way of New Orleans, of course, has its special charms in May, and the finest scenery, possibly on any railroad in the world is on the Canadian Pacific. I speak, however, as I reminded you above, of a journey when both time and means are limited. There is no finer train in this country than the "California Limited" on the Santa Fe. The equipment is perfect, and the dining car and eating house service conducted by the Harveys is everywhere recognized as being the very best the country affords by any line of railroad. With observation car, library, barber shop, dining car and luxurious sleeper, what more could be asked? The hours slip pleasantly by, with congenial companionship, and with such surroundings the journey is robbed of its tediousness. To the jingling of the rail one day, when nearing the end of the outward journey, looking back over the comfortable two days which had been passed, the little ditty which follows came to be. It was a spontaneous tribute, as far as poor verse could give, to the joy of all kinds which the journey had brought. The Santa Fe Company pays me nothing for this advertisement, nor shall I make any demand for free passes. I claim no poetic gift, but after a good, hearty meal one afternoon, in the book on the table in the library car, in which guests record the impressions of their trip, to the music of the rail, I jotted down these imperfect measures:

Of all the roads that pierce the West
The Santa Fe is much the best,
Its train, equipment, and its men
Conspire to make the trip a gem
That shines through future years.

It sets up meals fit for a king,
This song all patrons love to sing;
Its linen white, its butter sweet,
With everything that's good to eat;
Set up in splendid fashion.

Along the way such sights you see
As cause all skeptic doubts to flee;
The trees turned stone, the Canyon Grand!
Which shows the strength of God's great hand,
And proves His right to rule.

Stories of ancient tribes and lone
You find here written in the stone;
Their homes found in the cliff or rock,
No need of door with bar and lock;
These came with civilization.

The splendid verdure of the hills,
The silvery trickle of the rills,
The ripening fruit in orchards vast,
The clouds like sails on mountain mast,
Enrapture those who see.

The ocean's roar salutes the ear,
The spires of Angeles appear,
The long sweet journey 's almost done,
I shout for comfort and for fun:
The Santa Fe, the road for me!

There is little of especial interest, in the way of scenery, to the traveler at all familiar with the eastern part of our country, until Colorado has been entered, when mountains begin to break upon the view. Many of these are snow-capped, but otherwise are dark and barren. One who expects here to find the mountains covered with green, so restful to the eye, which may be found on the lower hilltops of the Alleghenies and Blue Ridge, are grievously disappointed. As one advances farther West this absence of green, on these vast slopes, becomes more noticeable until at last the green disappears entirely, save as a dull type of it is found in the acres of sagebrush which spread themselves across the great desert.

The appalling thing is the absence of water. We were hoping to see a river, or at least a brook in that chasm yonder ahead, but when we approach it we find it absolutely dry, and yet giving evidence where, in the time of freshet, it had been swept by a mighty torrent. At certain places we were told that rain had not fallen for three years. Within a few miles of the Grand Canyon it was said that rain had not come for eleven months, but when those Methodist excursionists struck the Canyon the heavens were opened and rain, mixed with snow, came down to gladden the parched earth. Will any one of the two thousand Methodists who spent that Sunday, April 28th, on the rim of the Grand Canyon ever forget it? Nineteen engines and ninety-three Pullman cars crowded the extemporized switches which had been built. The engines were dead, fires having to be extinguished because there was no water to fill the boilers, the water train having been wrecked on the journey up the hill from the main line, and all the water obtainable was that which had to be carried up on the backs of burros from the springs in the Canyon three thousand feet below the rim. A new track had to be built around the wreck and all trains were delayed from twelve to twenty hours. Food ran short in the dining cars. The Bright Angel Hotel fortunately had a good supply of ham and eggs, which were regularly served morning, noon and night at the uniform price of 75 cents per meal. Sleeping cars were without water for drinking and washing purposes, and some of the dining cars on the special trains had to restrict their passengers to two meals a day. What a Sunday it was! The open-air services on the rim of the Canyon will never be forgotten by those who participated in it, and at the vesper

hour, in nearly all the Pullman cars, services were held, with brief addresses, prayer and Gospel songs.

Words can not describe that wonderful freak of nature. No picture ever did it justice. Standing on the rim of the Canyon you look across and see domes and minarets and vast cathedrals tinted with all the colors of the rainbow. In the rare atmosphere of that high altitude it seemed scarcely a mile to the opposite rim, and yet those who know the facts tell you it is fifteen miles across. You look straight down three thousand feet to the valley below you. There is a little group of large tents in which the guides stop to rest with parties on their journey to the river. They look just like blocks of building stone. Stretching down the valley is a ribbon of green. You turn to your neighbor and say, "Look at that beautiful strip of grass"; it looks just like it, and yet, when you descend you find this seeming strip of grass turns into a vast forest of trees from twenty to thirty feet in height. And still below this plateau you must descend two thousand feet by a circuitous and treacherous pathway to reach the roaring river whose action in the centuries gone has cut this awful but majestic gash in nature's face. There were a few hours of glorious sunshine between the snow storms of Sunday and Monday, which permitted fine views of the Canyon. Many persons descended with the guides. The pathway along the cliff is at times narrow and dangerous, but up to the present time no serious accident has happened. Many of the excursionists made the journey to the river and came back enthusiastic over what they had seen, and yet with one accord they ventured the statement that although they would not take a hundred dollars for the experiences which the trip had brought them, it would take much more than that amount to induce them to repeat it. It is doubtful if a more impressive wonder in natural scenery can be found in the world than the Grand Canyon.

The long journey westward across the desert is relieved only by the picturesque Indian villages which numerously abound. Most of them, strange to say, are kept scrupulously clean and present a very attractive appearance. The adobe huts fairly glisten like marble in the bright rays of the sun. In some of the larger villages churches have been built, bearing on their ungraceful steeples the cross, showing that our Roman Catholic friends, who are pushing their work in every direction, have not forgotten these sons of the desert. As the train stops at some of these larger villages it is most interesting to study the features of the Indians who often crowd the platform in large numbers, displaying their wares—rude, but attractive pottery, bead-work of every description, bows and arrows deftly made and exceedingly strong, which would bring joy and delight to the boys at home, and which could be purchased for the small sum of 25 cents. On the arm of one old Indian, fresh from the reservation,

I saw a Navajo blanket which was indeed a beauty. The price asked was \$6.00. Being a tenderfoot without experience I felt the price too high and let the opportunity of my life slip by. I thought that I would have other opportunities to get one of these coveted blankets at possibly a lower price, but I was doomed to disappointment, for not again did I find one as large and handsome which could be purchased for less than \$18.00, and probably then it was a product of Connecticut.

Los Angeles is a wonderful and beautiful city. It has all the push and energy of the East. Its growth has been phenomenal. Its business blocks and hotels are stately. On every street corner, in great letters, can be found the prophecy which is destined to be fulfilled—"250,000 in 1910." Methodism is capturing Los Angeles, as well as the entire Pacific Coast. The twenty-fifth Methodist Church in this City of the Angels was dedicated during the session of the General Conference. The weather during May was delightful, but peculiar. It was cool, without a single drop of rain. At about five o'clock each afternoon a dense fog settled over the city which could not only be seen, but felt. It almost assumed the proportions of a drizzle. Umbrellas were nearly a necessity. With the fog came a chill which demanded wraps. Those who provided against these sudden changes were wise. Many, however, did not, and consequently about every third person you met among the visitors was suffering from a severe cold. This was evidenced by the sepulchral tones in which many of the orators on the Conference floor spoke. Even that blessed man, Bishop Hamilton, who has become so popular in California, and whose four years of experience there should have taught him better, was so hoarse during most of the session of the Conference that he was hardly able to make himself heard when speaking, and everybody knows what a voice he has when he is at himself. The General Conference was entertained in royal fashion. Hazard's Pavilion is by no means a beautiful building, but with the decorations daily changed by the thoughtful ladies of the various Methodist Churches of Los Angeles and the carnations which were freshly placed each morning on the chair of every delegate, it was transformed into a bower of beauty.

There are many points of interest within easy reach of Los Angeles by way of the superb trolley system which has been provided. It is safe to say that no other city equals it in this regard. Pasadena is a perfect Eden. It is doubtful if there is a more attractive town of its size in all the world. It is populated mostly by millionaires, who vie with each other in the artistic finish of their homes, their beautiful and well-kept lawns, their climbing roses, and riotous wealth of tropical foliage. Roses everywhere—they climb the trees on the sidewalk, they hang gracefully over the fences, and clamber artistically along every porch. All the spaces

between the sidewalk and the curbing are filled with geraniums of all colors. It is certainly a Paradise, nesting there in the valley, with great mountains lifting themselves skyward, look whichever way you may.

We must content ourselves with one other little journey which ought not to be forgotten by any one who visits this favored State—the journey thirty miles out in the Pacific to Catalina Island. Here is the fisherman's paradise. The tuna and the yellow-tail are found in great abundance, and the catching of them furnishes most exciting sport. The island itself is bleak and barren. Comfortable hotels, however, which are constantly filled, line the shores of the little bay at Avalon. The one experience here which will leave an impression not soon to be forgotten, is the ride of four miles in a glass-bottom boat through the Marine Gardens to Moonstone Beach. It is the great God-made aquarium of the world. You look through the clear waters of the Pacific to a depth of ninety feet. Rocks at the bottom are piled in all sorts of fantastic shapes and are covered with a silvery sheen. Graceful marine trees, sixty feet in height, with broad leaves and drooping branches, lift themselves out of the depths. Sea cucumbers and porcupines are visible in great numbers. Fish, beyond your ability to count them, are flitting about in every direction—golden perch, and bass, and many other varieties. The scene is constantly changing, but is ever full of wonder to the beholder. God writes His name large, even on the bottom of the sea. This is a ride which one will never forget; don't miss it if you have a chance to take it. At Moonstone Beach, if you are fortunate enough, rough and unsightly pebbles may be found, which, on being taken to the lapidary, can at very small expense be ground and polished into artistic shapes, and these translucent, milk-white stones become attractive souvenirs for the friends at home.

Time fails to speak of the beauties of Riverside, Redlands, Monterey, and that monster of the West, San Francisco. Time and space are left but for two little glimpses. The journey east from San Francisco over the Southern Pacific is full of surprising interest. Irrigation by the Government and by private corporations has rapidly changed the whole country, and the great desert will soon bud and blossom as the rose. Mammoth orchards and luxuriant fields of alfalfa are now visible on every hand.

Salt Lake City should not be missed. It is beautiful for situation. Snow-capped mountains surround it. The city streets are broad and are laid out at right angles. We saw the home of Brigham Young, now occupied by the present president of the Mormon Church, and the palace of Amelia, his favorite wife. The Temple is imposing in its architecture and the Tabernacle, which all may enter, is a marvel in its way. It was designed by Brigham Young, who had little or no training in architecture, and who, it is said, never spent more than three days at school. The acoustics of the building are wonderful. Standing in the rear of the great gallery, two hundred feet from the platform, one can distinctly hear a pin fall held at a distance of two

inches above the altar railing, and every word spoken can be distinctly understood. The one thing, however, relating to this visit which can never be forgotten, was the organ recital in the Tabernacle. This is the largest organ in America and the third largest in the world. It has five thousand pipes, ranging from three quarters of an inch to thirty two feet in length, and cost \$50,000. The organist of the church is a young Mormon, born in Utah, who completed his musical education abroad, and is certainly a master of his art. I can never forget the playing of the old melody, "Ben Bolt." The simple air was played at first. Being repeated, you were absolutely certain it was being rendered as a bass solo by a marvelously cultivated voice, and being repeated again, the soloist seemed to have been joined by a male quartette. The great audience sat spellbound. We were conscious that not only a great artist was at the keyboard, but that he was using a magnificent instrument, and that the acoustic properties of the building added much to our enjoyment.

From Salt Lake City eastward never miss the Denver and Rio Grande. It has been described so frequently that I need not go into detail. The canyon of the Grande River and the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas are simply stupendous. There is lacking the rich coloring found in the Grand Canyon and the artistic shaping of the rocks, but for rugged grandeur nothing could well be finer—cliffs almost perpendicular lifting themselves for two thousand feet—a little river less than one hundred feet in width, rushing and foaming over the great rocks—your train speeding along on a narrow ledge just on the river's edge, with the frowning cliff overhanging the train a thousand feet above. To build this road was a marvelous feat of engineering. Where you reach the backbone of the mountains at Tennessee Pass you are almost eleven thousand feet above sea level. This high altitude affects almost everyone and gives a strange flutter to the heart. Our trip was made memorable by a sad experience which took place on this Pass. A gentleman with his wife and child came into our sleeper at one of the villages in the valley. The woman had the appearance of a consumptive, and as we began the rapid ascent of the mountain she showed signs of much discomfiture and nervousness, and when we reached the high altitude of this Pass she was seized with an attack of heart failure and died in her husband's arms. It was a sad hour. We could but think here among the clouds, however, that the journey to Heaven from this high point was shorter for a weary soul.

God has, indeed, given us a great and wonderful country with a variety of soil, climate and resources. He has blessed us as He has blessed no other people. He expects great things from us in view of all He has done for us. Those who visited the General Conference certainly got such new conceptions of God's power as they viewed His wonders in the West that they will serve Him and their country more loyally and faithfully than ever before.

—W. L. D.

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The Voyage.

The following lines, written by Rev. Dr. J. T. McFarland, the new editor of Sunday-school publications, and printed in the *Daily Advocate*, give a hint concerning his poetical gift:

"I GO not where I will, but must;
This planet ship on which I ride
Is drawn by a resistless tide;
I touch no pilot wheel, but trust.

"That One who holds the chart of stars,
Whose fathom-lines touch lowest deeps,
Whose eye the boundless spaces sweeps,
Will guide the ship through cosmic bars.

"My soul goes not a chosen way;
A current under-runs my life,
That moves alike in peace or strife,
And turns not for my yea or nay.

"Not on the bridge, but at the mast,
I sail o'er this far streaming sea;
I will arrive; enough for me
My Captain's smile and word at last."

The Resignation of President James.

Two and one-half years ago Doctor Edmund James James was elected president of the Northwestern University. At that time we took occasion in these columns to congratulate the trustees of that university on their selection. Dr. James is a man of broad culture and of sane educational ideas. His presidency at Northwestern has been eminently successful, and trustees and faculty and students part with him with deep regret. The type of work which the president at Northwestern must do was not exactly suited to Doctor James. While Northwestern university is rather richly endowed, as Methodist schools go, the necessity is not yet passed for the constant gathering of funds to meet the large current expenses of such an institution, and to plan for the improvement and increase of the material plant. In these latter days institutions of learning elect

presidents not to become teachers, but to become beggars that the institutions may be kept alive. Doctor James is a teacher, a thinker, a planner. He has large conceptions; he is a little farther on than most men. He has the spirit of the pioneer. He had some bold schemes which he had thought out carefully, concerning the unification of Methodist educational institutions. Time and conscience had gone into the planning. Without deliberation and worthy discussion, these schemes were laughed at and ridiculed by educators of the same denomination.

In his new position as president of the Illinois State University at Urbana, Illinois, to which he was unanimously elected, he will be relieved from many petty annoyances which ought never to vex the president of a great educational institution. His salary will no longer depend upon the direct pecuniary results of the enterprise. Neither will he be necessitated to devote any of his time to public or private solicitation of funds to maintain the work. The State provides ample funds to meet these ends. President James will now have opportunity to teach and to carry out the large plans concerning new methods in education about which he has long been thinking. The Illinois State University is to be congratulated on securing one so eminently fitted for its presidency.

Looking for University Presidents.

Two of Methodism's greatest universities are now without presidents—Northwestern University, through the resignation of President James, and Ohio Wesleyan university through the elevation of will be rather hard to fill, for both of them had President Bashford to the episcopacy. Their places }
special equipment for the work. The trustees of }
both institutions are showing great wisdom in not }
rushing into a hasty election. They should deliber-

ate carefully before they make a final decision. The Church is not without able educators, but there is no necessity of crippling one school of the Church by taking away its president for the sake of building up another. Bishop J. W. Bashford went from the pastorate to the university and was magnificently successful. The Church has many able young men, full of enthusiasm and splendidly equipped with all which educational training furnishes on both sides of the sea, who could carry on the advancing work in both of these institutions without any perceptible loss. The important thing is to get the right man. The virtues of many willing candidates are being exploited by their friends. While there may be some slight loss in not having a competent and efficient hand at the helm at the opening of the school year, the trustees are displaying good judgment in the thorough and earnest canvass which they are making. It would be better to have some trusted member of the faculty serve as acting president for the entire year than to rush into a hasty selection which would in the end bring disaster.

The American College President.

Columbia University reports a probable deficit for the coming year of more than \$100,000, most of which must be begged by President Butler from wealthy friends of the university. Not long ago an Eastern scholar was called, at a generous salary, to the presidency of a Western university, and, on his arrival, bidden to go out and collect his salary. Another university president, a noted metaphysician, has recently resigned his position because he found the periodic canvassing for funds too difficult and distasteful. Upon this superior form of beggary Mr. Booker T. Washington, in his remarkable autobiography, casts a very pleasant light, but he was sustained by an uncommon enthusiasm and by the inspiration of a new cause. Even so, the duty of collecting funds was largely incompatible with his function as chief of the Tuskegee School, and when Mr. Carnegie endowed that institution liberally, the gift was applauded largely on the ground that it enabled Mr. Washington more fully to exercise personal leadership and to give up the distracting occupation of an itinerant collector.

Plainly, the business management of a modern college is in many respects incompatible with aca-

demie leadership. As an executive officer, a college president needs to be on terms of easy intercourse with his faculty and graduates, and on terms of respect with his students. This means that he should possess certain qualities of a man of the world. But he should be also the most philosophical mind of his faculty, capable of understanding the educational significance and wider bearings of the studies towards which his professors have necessarily a myopic view. He should be capable of representing his college on public occasions with intellectual distinction. He should be in all senses the finished and well-rounded product of the academic life. Something of aloofness necessarily goes with such an ideal. Our intellectual aristocrat should grace any table at which he may sit, but it must be humiliating to him deliberately to haunt the tables of the rich and systematically to cultivate the acquaintance of those who neither value academic culture nor possess it. A few college presidents are broad enough or sturdy enough to come to terms with commercialism while retaining their academic ideals intact. An Eliot and a Gilman, in a sense, have conquered the general public without flattering it; but it is doubtful these two great university presidents, representing more emphatically the more disinterested studies, for example the human arts, would have had an equal success; while it is certain that in many cases college presidents have undergone a subtle moral deterioration in the pursuit of riches. Worse yet, the undue emphasis placed on money-getting has resulted in the formation of a small but somewhat influential class of university "bagmen," who adopt the vocabulary of culture without grasping any of its informing ideas.

What results when a president of this type shapes his university after his own mind is shown by a correspondent of the Springfield Republican, who, though he writes with some rancor, is evidently a professor in such a college and painfully sure of his facts. He describes an institution in which the president's ideal is money-getting through advertising. By the familiar methods of the syndicate-promoter X University is ever kept before the greater public. This notoriety the president offers to his millionaire patrons in lieu of dividends. Professors are expected, nay, exhorted, to do "popular" things. A succession of press interviews becomes a more valuable asset than a *magnum opus*; a flash-in-the-pan

reputation as a *littérateur* is more highly appreciated than years of faithful service as a teacher or international reputation as a scholar. In this gloomy picture there is doubtless some exaggeration; but it undoubtedly indicates at least a trend towards the commercializing of our larger institutions of learning. One cannot forget that the sage Tolstoy, recalling a meeting with one of our most talked-of college presidents, declared that he was a "barbarian," and utterly incapable of understanding the things of the mind.

If this destructive tendency exists in academic life, we must seek a remedy either in finding presidents who can combine the commercial and academic disposition, or else we must cut presidential duties to suit the men we can get and delegate the surplus duties to others. The latter is the more hopeful course. Indeed, it has been suggested that the college presidency in America should be made largely honorary, like the chancellorship of a British or German university; that the term should be limited, and the executive functions divided between a treasurer and—for purely academic matters—committees of the faculty. This would undoubtedly "decommercialize" the college presidency, but it would constitute a disastrous break with all American traditions. We believe that the president should be something of an autocrat in his proper domain, and that faculty government would be had government; but we are convinced also that every board of trustees should appoint a kind of chancellor of the exchequer, who should have general oversight of the university budget. The office has long existed in the older institutions; it is as much needed in the smaller. This policy would allow the president greater leisure in which to exercise the more personal duties of his office and to revive the traditions of the great presidents of simpler times.

Naturally, no college president of to-day can live in a super-mundane contempt of the main chance. His influence will be potent in inspiring donors, who will naturally value his advice and wish to deal with him personally. All one can ask is that, in the matter of making academic ends meet, there should be all feasible division of labor, and that no college president should be expected to reinforce the qualities of the promotor with the practices of the sycophant.—*The Nation*.

When you have read this issue of the Courier hand it to some friend who might be interested.

Suggestive Educational Facts.

A new edition of that incomparable book of reference, "Who's Who in America," has just recently been issued by Messrs. A. N. Marquis & Company, Chicago, greatly enlarged, and containing various tabulated data which are of singular value. The aim of the book is to give the name and address and a condensed personal history of every man in the United States who has come into any sort of respectable prominence by means of his writings, business success, official or collegiate position, or other relations, so as to make people curious to know something more about him. In the book, which contains nearly eighteen hundred double-column pages of data, sketches are given of 13,204 men, and 1,239 women, a total of 14,443 persons out of the whole adult population of the country, running somewhere beyond fifty million in number. The question, "What was the chief factor by the help of which these persons have come to the front?" is answered by the educational statistics in the Preface, which have been carefully gathered and closely analyzed by the editor of the book, John W. Leonard. Leaving out of the reckoning the women, for the sake of convenient figuring, we find that 11,384 men furnished complete educational data pertaining to their record. The figures show that more than half of these—or, to be exact, just 56 per cent, or 6,379—were graduates of colleges, including in that term the military and naval academies at West Point and Annapolis. In addition, there are on the record the names of 1,663 who enjoyed a partial collegiate course, making a total of almost eight thousand whose college training, complete or partial, was seemingly the fundamental element in their equipment which enabled them to forge to the front. A distinctive quality of these figures is that they were not compiled by any educational specialist bent upon showing that it is an advantage to possess, in the race of life, a collegiate training, but that they appear, in connection with other data, as an essential part of a remarkable record. It is made clear by this record that about three-fourths of the picked men of the country—foremost in every department of life—"the elect"—of millions, conspicuous for their capacity, their influence, their industry, and their achievements, are here indicated as having received their first boost forward from the guiding and helping hand of their Alma Mater.

The University Courier.

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Editorial Notes.

The Trustees of the American University will hold their semi-annual meeting at the offices of the University in Washington, December 13th.

Please do not overlook your subscription to the University. It is so easy to delay, postponing payment until some more convenient season. This greatly increases the cares of the office, as well as the expense in the forwarding of notifications. Why not settle the account at once? Send it in and a receipt in full will be forwarded.

If you would like to have the handsome Year Book of the University which has recently been issued, send your name with four cents in postage. The book is handsomely illustrated and is a fine specimen of artistic printing. It gives a full and complete account of the plans and progress of the University.

By the will of Anthony Holler, of Chambersburg, Pa., recently deceased, the University receives a handsome bequest.

Handsome generous donations of valuable books have recently been made to the University.

The fall and winter campaign in behalf of the University will be a vigorous one. Bishop McCabe, the Chancellor, is making his plans for active and aggressive work. Many men and churches are to be reached. No rest will be taken until enough

has been secured to justify an opening of the University in creditable manner. This consummation should be speedily reached. Once open and its reputation established the future will easily care for itself. Let every friend of the University rally to its loyal and enthusiastic support.

Death of a Valued Trustee.

In the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulness, Ex-Governor Robert Emory Pattison died in Philadelphia, August 1st, aged 54 years. He was the son of a Methodist minister, and was a devoted member of the church of his father. At all times and in all places that fact was made known. He was always loyal to his convictions.

He enjoys the unique distinction of having been twice elected governor on the Democratic ticket in the strongest Republican State in the Union. He had high conception of personal honor and personal dignity, and lived as an example of good citizenship, untarnished both in his private and public life.

He was twice a lay delegate to the General Conference; where he was an active and influential member. In 1890 he was fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was also one of the honored and valued trustees of the American University, and served as a member of the board of trustees of Dickinson College. To all the plans and purposes of the American University he was devotedly loyal. His wise counsels will be sadly missed. It will be difficult to fill his place. Mr. Pattison was one of the most respected and beloved lay Methodists of the church. Both the church of his choice and the country to which he was faithfully devoted have suffered a severe loss.

Embarrassment to Catholic University.

The Catholic University of America in Washington is just now very greatly embarrassed over the failure of its treasurer, Thomas E. Waggaman. The latter has recently been declared a bankrupt. The failure was a great shock to the residents of Washington and was unexpected by a vast majority of the people. Mr. Waggaman had stood high in business circles and had been exceedingly generous, and was supposed to be immensely wealthy. He generously

gave to the American university in the beginning of its work, a very generous contribution which we have not forgotten. We regret very much that the Catholic University is for the time-being embarrassed, and sincerely trust that they may come out well in the end. They are represented by splendid legal talent. Mr. Waggaman had in his possession not far from a million dollars worth of the university's assets. He made a deed to the Catholic University almost covering this amount, but it is now claimed that this deed is antagonistic to other creditors. The schedule of assets recently published shows them to be in excess of the liabilities to the amount of about a million of dollars. His assets, in the estimation of competent judges, are rather those of a speculative than of an intrinsic value. Mr. Waggaman had unbounded confidence in the future of Washington and invested largely in real estate. Much of this is valued in the list of assets at \$1.00 a foot when it could not be easily sold for half that amount. There will also be great shrinkage in the estimate on his personal effects. He was a great lover of art. His home was filled with pictures, statuary, and bric-a-brac of the most costly character. Many of these things will never bring the amount at which they are now scheduled in the assets; so it is doubtful if the Catholic University will ever realize to its full amount the sum in the hands of its treasurer. Mr. Waggaman's business was conducted in a loose way and without method, and now that the facts are all known the failure is no longer a surprise. The unfortunate part is that many working men and women of Washington who had small means entrusted their little savings to Mr. Waggaman for investment. They will sadly feel the loss which must come to them. The basis of a final settlement will be watched with interest.

Welcome to Bishop Cranston.

The reception to Bishop Earl Cranston and his daughters Misses Ethel and Ruth on Friday evening, October 21st, at the Foundry Church crowded that commodious edifice to the doors. The moonlit sky and the quiet equable temperature without fitly environed the hearty and brilliant occasion that gave inspiration and glow to the hundreds who thronged the auditorium and the parlors in their glad eagerness to greet the new resident Bishop and his family. Many clergy were present from Balti-

more and other places to add to the enthusiasm and joy of this first representative meeting of the people with their chief pastor, who comes to lead the Methodist flock and to occupy in counsel and guidance, and in the affection of Christian hearts the place formerly held by Bishop Andrews, and more recently by Bishop Hurst.

The music of the formal service was furnished and led by the Foundry choir, and was a beautiful mingling of devout praise and strong faith. Dr. Ferguson in a fervent and appropriate prayer voiced the thankfulness and desires of the people for the rich blessings of God. The addresses of welcome were given by Dr. Naylor, who presided, by Dr. Nicholson, who as president of the preachers' meeting spoke in behalf of the ministers, and by Mr. Aldis B. Browne, who as president of the Methodist Union represented the laity. The three speakers gave warm and eloquent expression to the strong and ardent feeling of attachment of Washingtonians to the predecessors of Bishop Cranston, and especially to their deep interest in the great educational enterprise which had in his latest years been launched by Bishop Hurst in his labors for the American University. Their words to the incoming Bishop were most cordial and hopeful, pledging loyal cooperation and fidelity in his high and sacred work. The address by Mr. Browne was marked by its compact fitness, directness and strength.

The response of Bishop Cranston was in his best vein. Although the hour was waxing late and the program was protracted beyond general expectation, his easy good nature and genuine humor immediately caught the entire audience before he had finished his opening sentences. His references to the cosmopolitan features of Washington city were models of the finest characterization. A splendid passage was that containing his emphatic and eloquent approval of the direct quality of our Government's diplomacy in dealing with international problems, and of our Nation's challenge to the great powers to come out into the open for the discussion and settlement of all questions touching interests common to the great family of nations. Frequent applause and amens indicated the depth to which he stirred the hearts of his hearers, and of no other parts were these signs of approbation stronger than of his clear and ringing utterances on the American University. His words evinced a deep-seated con-

viction both of the importance and timeliness of the enterprise as the proper outcome and completion of a Christian system of education, and of the duty of the present generation patiently and generously to build and endow this stronghold of intellectual life and evangelical spirit for the defense and future victories of Christian truth. He exhorted every one present to join hands with Chancellor McCabe in his heroic resolve and plans to forward the institution so firmly and broadly founded by Bishop Hurst.

The hour of social intercourse and personal greetings in the parlors was a charming climax of this happy and auspicious beginning of a resident Bishop's dwelling and work among us. Bishop Cranstoun and his family are living in apartments at the Ontario. To them we add our greetings through the types. May their stay among us be long and full of mutual blessing.

The Carnegie Institution.

WORLD'S UNQUALIFIED ADMIRATION AND APPLAUSE
DUE TO THE GENEROUS FOUNDER.

From the *New York Times*.

The Carnegie Institution at Washington is undoubtedly the chief benefaction of Mr. Andrew Carnegie—his greatest gift to his fellow men. The year book, a summary of the contents of which was printed in *The Times* of yesterday, gives the public more definite and comprehensive knowledge than it has hitherto possessed of the aims and achievements of the institution. Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 constitutes an endowment of research. It is not an institution for teaching, but an institution for inquiry, for exploration and discovery in the arts, the sciences, and in those branches of investigation which add to the stock of human knowledge. Funds are liberally provided from the sums annually devoted to such purposes for research in any field, or upon any subject as to which there is a reasonable promise of human enlightenment, and in respect to which enlightenment would be useful or desirable. There is nowhere else in the world so important a source of financial aid and encouragement for scientific inquiry.

The institution has resources amounting to \$10,101,500. The expenses of administration are relatively small, leaving its great revenues applicable to the main purpose of the foundation. For the coming year there is appropriated \$60,000 for ad-

ministration, \$130,000 for "larger projects," \$300,000 for minor projects of research, and \$13,000 for special grants, besides \$100,000 for a reserve fund, which we suppose is maintained as a provision for unforeseen objects which may from time to time be presented as worthy. During the past year aid has been given for the furtherance of research in many special fields. The institution has defrayed the expenses of ethnological investigations among the Pawnee Indians, of inquiries into the evidence of the antiquity of man in America, into the geological conditions in the trans-Caspian region and in Eastern China, into the problem of resistance and propulsion in navigation, into the physiology of nutrition, and among the subjects of study have been marine biology and embryology, which was studied in the experimental station at Naples; besides many subjects in the domain of astronomy and chemistry. Archaeological investigations have been carried on in Greece and Asia Minor, and an investigation has been begun with a view to determining the most favorable point in the southern hemisphere for the establishment of an astronomical observatory. Studies of the sun and the moon are proposed, and historical research is mentioned among the objects encouraged by the institution.

To say that the world has long needed such a foundation, is to say that Mr. Carnegie showed great good judgment in devoting his money to this use. That he was able to devote so large a sum of money to it enhances the utility of the gift. It was only by a benefactor of Mr. Carnegie's great wealth that a foundation could be provided adequate for the great object of the institution.

No man can be so rich, so generous, and so useful as Mr. Carnegie without provoking criticism and engendering hostility. The old story of Aristides illustrates an enduring quality of human nature. Mr. Carnegie has really done so very much good in the world with his money, is striving with such pains and industry to continue doing good, and by reason of the great store from which he draws is able to make his benefactions so numerous and imposing, that here and there voices are raised almost in protest, and men diligently seek occasions for fault finding. Against these manifestations of pettiness there may be presented as Mr. Carnegie's entirely sufficient apology for his existence the great institution at Washington, a gift by which he has deserved the world's unqualified admiration and applause.

Glorious Giving.

Bequests of \$27,600 were received last year by the Maryland annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Minnesota courts have just declared valid a bequest of \$1,000,000 by Mrs. Wilder, creating a fund for the support of "the worthy poor" in the city of St. Paul.

Mr. Frederick Rindge, a Los Angeles Methodist and business man, whose previous benefactions have been many and generous, has given \$25,000 for Sunday school work among the colored people.

A memorial to Bishop Clark, of the diocese of Rhode Island, will be in the form of an endowment of \$20,000 for the infant ward of St. Mary's Orphanage, Providence. This orphanage was founded by Bishop Clark, and received a great deal of his sympathy and interest.

The directing board of the Moravian Church has recently received from a member a gift of \$78,000, of which \$50,000 is to be applied to foreign missions, the interest on half of it to the maintenance of a training school for missionary candidates about to be established at Bristol; \$10,000 for the ministers' pension fund; and \$18,000 for the boys' school at Pulneck, near Leeds, England.

Charles H. Hackley, Muskegon's millionaire philanthropist, last week presented to the board of education of that city eighty gold bonds, each of \$500, bearing six per cent interest, to be used as an addition to the endowment of the Hackley manual training school, raising that fund to \$400,000. With this donation Mr. Hackley's total gifts to the city of Muskegon in various ways reach \$1,100,000.

According to the Springfield Republican, the cordial feeling which many Americans hold for Russia as the traditional friend of the United States is expressed in an offer of \$50,000 which James Stokes has forwarded the society for the moral improvement of young men in St. Petersburg. One of the conditions named by Mr. Stokes is that \$100,000 more be raised in Russia for this building. There is little doubt but that this will be done, as many of the leading men of Russia are backing the organization. The head of the society is Prince Odenbourg, who is closely related to the Czar.

At a cost of nearly \$30,000 Miss Helen Miller Gould has just built a new club house for boys and young men, to be named the Lyndhurst Club, near Irvington on the Hudson.

James J. Hill, the railroad president, and his wife, gave \$1,500,000 to the Roman Catholic Church toward the construction of a \$3,000,000 cathedral at St. Paul. It was Mrs. Hill's gift a few years ago that enabled the Roman Catholic Church to build the \$500,000 seminary for the students for the priesthood in Groveland Park, St. Paul. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Hill increased this gift by \$250,000.

The late John E. Hurst, of Baltimore, left \$1,000 to the Church Home and Infirmary, and \$1,000 to the Aged Clergy Fund of the diocese of Maryland.

A. C. Stich, of Independence, has given \$75,000 to Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. The money is for a fine arts building as a memorial to his son and daughter, former students, who are dead. Andrew Carnegie recently gave the school \$40,000.

John D. Rockefeller has given to the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore the sum of \$500,000, and the amount has been accepted by the board of trustees of that institution. This gift is intended to make good the hospital's losses by the recent great fire.

One of the largest endowment funds ever created for a church in New York city has been formed by the will of Smith Lafayette Russell, a retired business man. It will amount to \$500,000, and the testator's plan is along the line of several recent moves to keep alive church interest in the down town district. The Duane Methodist Episcopal church, in Hudson street, on the lower west side, is the beneficiary.

John Blocher, a wealthy Buffalo Methodist, has donated the old Blocher homestead at Williamsville (near Buffalo) and \$80,000 in money for the Home for the Aged. The building, completed and furnished, will cost \$100,000, and Mr. Blocher has placed a condition on his donation that \$20,000 be raised by the public spirited people of western New York. Already over half of that sum has been raised, and the Rev. John Lloyd Jones, the soliciting agent, reports that Syracuse and Rochester people have assured him \$5,000, which leaves \$5,000 yet to be raised in Buffalo.

Sir Donald Currie has donated \$500,000 to University College, London University. It is intended with this sum to build a school of advanced medicine, and it will a so enable the university to incorporate the college in its system.

Rev. Abiel Leonard, bishop of Salt Lake City, will receive \$5,000 under the will of Charlotte A. Mount, who died at New York recently, leaving property worth three quarters of a million. The bequest to Bishop Leonard is to be devoted to the purchase of ground for church purposes.

An Iron Carnegie's latest large beneficence is announced from Pittsburg. It was made known there recently that Mr. Carnegie has created a fund of \$5,000,000 for the benefit of "the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic efforts to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only." Provision is also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts. The endowment is to be known as "the hero fund," and consists of \$5,000,000 of first collateral 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The trust is placed in the hands of a commission composed of a number of well known men.

Miss Mary E. Brainard, of Cleveland, Ohio, has left an estate of \$130,000 to be held in trust by the trustees of Brooklyn and Parma Townships, for the benefit of the worthy poor in both. According to the will, "the proceeds are to be distributed fairly and impartially among and for the benefit of the worthy poor, especially the aged, infirm, sick, and destitute children."

Since Mr. Crittenton established the first Florence Crittenton Mission in Bleeker street, New York, as a memorial to his little daughter Florence, sixty-three other Florence Crittenton missions have been put in operation in other important cities in the United States. All are doing a great and blessed work in rescuing the fallen, and imbuing them with new life and hope. Mr. Crittenton still gives his personal attention to directing the work. The twenty-first annual conference of the movement was lately held in Washington.

Mr. William Halls, Jr., who subscribed \$700,000 for the completion of the Brooklyn hospital on condition that a similar sum should be raised, now announces that he will commence work as soon as \$300,000 are in hand, but that the remaining \$200,000 must be secured also to meet the terms of the gift. There is great rejoicing over his generosity and magnanimity. The amount is secured and work will begin.

Contents of The Century for October, 1904.

The Duet (Drawing in Color)	Anna Whelan Betts
"In the Peril of the Sea"	Elizabeth Robins Pennell
Inoculating the Ground	Gilbert H. Grosvenor
The Cossacks	Duval B. Macquenan
At the Desert's Margin	Clinton Scottard
The Sea-Wolf. X. A Story	Jack London
God of the Open Air	Henry van Dyke
New Material Concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition	Grace Elberta Chace
The Towers that Pricked. A Story	Edith Wharton
Villas of Venetia and Genoese Villas	Rose Young
The Wullerwups. A Story	Atachi Kinrossake
Togo, the Man and the Admiral	Miriam Marchison
A Ready Letter-Writer	S. Weir Mitchell
The Youth of Washington. (Conclusion)	Lulu Wheldon Mitchell
Glamour	James Raymond Perry
Love at Long Distance. A Story	Elizabeth Chace
Days Concerning the	Governneur Morris
Concerning My Aunt Ellen. A Story	John Bates Clark
The Real Dangers of the Trusts	L. Frank Tooker
"They go from Strength to Strength"	Anne Warner
Jathrop Lathrop's Cow. A Story	Ruth Kimball Gardner
Richard's Preaching. A Monologue	

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

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Scope of the College of Government.

Now that work is soon to commence on the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government as decided at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the handsome cut of the building is herewith reproduced. It may fall under the eye of some who have never yet seen it. Those who are familiar with it cannot regret looking upon it again. It is

idea architecturally, and will be one of the most satisfying buildings in all its details, in the entire group of 23 which are contemplated.

In this building, instruction will be furnished on the following high themes connected with the general Department of Civics. Five of the most prominent are:

I. DIPLOMACY—This subject, always of great importance and now assuming proportions far greater than ever before, has no where received the thorough and systematic treatment which it deserves, and no where are the opportunities for such treatment so good as in Washington.

II. INTERNATIONAL LAW—Here, too, would be treated the broad field of those principles of law which in modern times have come to be recognized as forming a world-wide code, ever increasing in dignity and covering the complex relations of all the civilized nations of the globe.

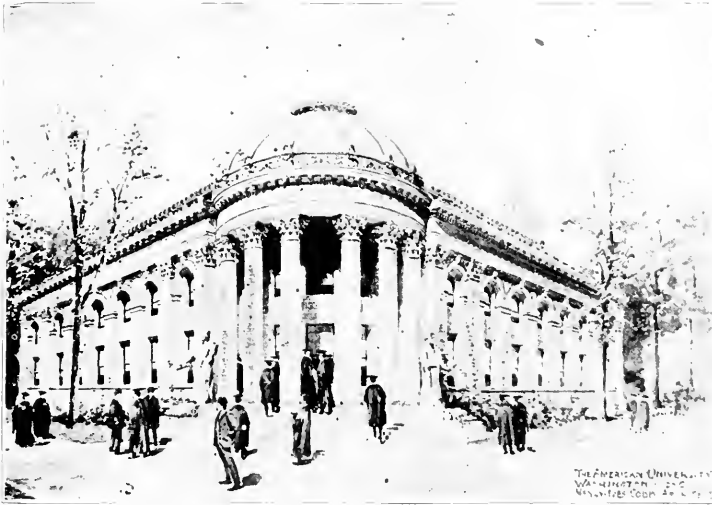
III. ARBITRATION—The growing disposition of the nations to settle disputed questions without recourse to war renders arbitration at once one of the most interesting and advantageous studies. Here in Washington the facilities are the very best for this topic of universal interest and application.

IV. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—Here, too, would be pursued scientifically the government of towns and cities, one of the burning questions of the day, loudly calling for the clear light of historic and scientific investigation.

V. CITIZENSHIP—The duties and rights of the citizen will be a prominent part in this department and will evoke the best efforts of able and patriotic professors.

Many other allied subjects would deserve and receive treatment, making the whole department a strong and vigorous leader and conservator of the best thought of the times relating to the science of Government.

For this noble building, it is estimated that \$250,000 will be needed. A generous donation in marble, from a famous Vermont quarry, has already been made, prompted by admiration for the martyred President and a firm belief in the need and usefulness of such an institution as is contemplated.



McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government.

The Hurst Collection.

Part I, of Bishop Hurst's Library, consisting of books once owned by or relating to George Washington, and those bearing the imprint of or relating to Benjamin Franklin, was sold in May, 1901; Part II, including Special Americana such as Early Almanacs, Early Juvenile, Writings of the Mathers, New England Primers, and Languages of the Indians of North, Central and South America, and other miscellaneous languages, was sold in November, and Part III, covering General Americana, history and literature, was sold in December.

Part IV, the concluding sale, to occur probably in late February, 1905, in some respects will be the most interesting of the series. It will embrace the remainder of the books, the manuscripts, documents, letters, autographs and prints. Among the books will be the Religious and Theological section, which contains many historical and denominational works. Especially noteworthy are his numerous and rare Methodistica, which would be a valuable prize for any educational institution of that church. We covet some of them for the American University. Part IV will also contain fine specimens of Belles Lettres, some in rich bindings, a valuable and practical collection of Bibliographies, many editions of Esop's Fables and à Kempis's Imitation of Christ; a large number of Aldines, a few Elzevirs and Plantins; some rare first editions as of Dickens, and Milton's Paradise Lost; many Incunables or specimens of Early Printing, including a Gutenberg item or two, several from the press of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde, and others from Germany, France, Italy and Spain; a fine lot of rare Bibles, and a copy of the sumptuous American Standard Prayer Book.

A fascinating interest gathers about the manuscripts, letters and autographs, which include Persian, Arabic and Samaritan from the East, Mediaeval Latin and Books in Chains from Europe, and items from Sir Walter Scott, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, William Cowper, Thomas Moore, Mrs. Browning, John Wesley, Adam Clarke, William Wordsworth, Thomas Carlyle, Robert Browning, Charles Dickens, Charles Kingsley, Increase Mather, Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Francis Hopkinson, Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Longfellow,

Whittier, Holmes, Bancroft, Beecher, Eugene Field, and many others distinguished in church and state, in politics, letters, science, art and practical affairs.

The value of the library as a whole is indicated by the fact that over \$27,000 was realized from the three sales already made. A few of the items of special worth are Washington's copy of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 6 vols., \$1,626; Washington's copy of his own official Letters to Congress, while Commander-in-Chief, 2 vols., \$2,810; Poor Richard Almanac for 1739 (Franklin Imprint), \$565; Increase Mather's The Wicked Man's Portion, \$250; Cotton Mather's Magnatia, \$345; and his State of New England, \$290; Mohawk Prayer Book (W. Bradford, 1715), \$1,300; Eliot's Indian Bible (2d edition), \$410; Pennsylvania Magazine (1775-6), \$200; Proposed Book of Common Prayer (Phila., 1786), \$190.

While our regret is great that the entire collection could not be purchased for the University or for Drew Theological Seminary, it is a gratification to know that many of the choice treasures have been secured for public libraries—such as the Library of Congress, the Public Library of Boston, the Forbes Library of Northampton, and others. The catalogue of Part IV will soon be issued by the Anderson Auction Company, and can be secured by correspondence with that firm at 5 West 29th Street, New York, where the sale will take place.

Progress of the McKinley Memorial.

Power was given to the Building Committee by the trustees of the University at their December meeting to proceed with the erection of the superstructure of the College of Government upon the foundations and corner-stone already in position. The funds for this purpose have gradually been accumulating. A few donors for other special objects have transferred their gifts, amounting to \$45,000, to this one, and new subscriptions of \$23,000 were quickly subscribed at the trustee meeting. Over one hundred thousand dollars thus available gave the Board a firm basis for entrance upon the second stage in the erection of this important and stately edifice. This step will construct the marble walls, put on the roof and enclose the entire structure. The plans and specifications have been completed and will soon be in the hands of contractors invited to join in the competitive bids for material

and work. The trustees feel confident that, with the actual work begun, there will come additional funds from other sources sufficient to carry the enterprise to a full completion of the interior.

The College of History, so long beckoning for a comrade in rank, will soon have a companion whose beauty and strength will vie with its own, and whose size will exceed the generous proportions of the elder. The place on the campus assigned to this, the second in the coming group, is one of the most conspicuous and honorable. Standing at the inner right angle where the two great quadrangles meet, the College of Government will hold the key position to the tout ensemble, with a front on each of the grand quadrangles, one opening to the north into Massachusetts avenue and the other opening to the east into Nebraska avenue, and thus forming the massive and beautiful bond and architectural center to the double quadrangle. It surely is a most fitting location for the home that is to shelter and nourish the great Department of Government.

Under the generic title of the College of Government there will be a sisterhood presenting in fair array the departments of International Law and Jurisprudence, Diplomacy, Arbitration, Constitutional Law, Municipal Law, Political Economy and others relating directly or indirectly to the general and rapidly expanding field of Civics and dealing with questions of rights and duties, prerogatives and responsibilities of the individual citizen and of the body of associated citizens from the smallest voluntary corporation or township to the broadest federated union of States, and with the manifold legal interrelations of nations in commerce and trade, in letters, in science, in art, on occasion in war, and at all times in the ever-growing arts of peace, destined yet to conquer into silence, if not into absence, the arts of war.

Subscribers to this building who have paid in full will rejoice with us in the new impetus thus given to its substantial realization and will feel prompted to increase their first gifts. So mote it be. Subscribers who have paid in part will also be glad, and we hope will use all possible diligence and haste in completing their well begun gifts. The few who have subscribed and for special reasons have not yet been able to pay anything thereon, will not thereby be robbed of their share in the joy, and we shall expect to receive their installments

promptly and regularly until all is in our treasurer's hands. To the multitude in all parts of the land or of the world, who have never subscribed or paid anything for this purpose, we appeal most earnestly on the ground both of benevolence and patriotism for some gift, large if it may be, small if it must be, for the consummation of this worthy cause.

The subjects to be treated in the McKinley Memorial Building have natural and profound connections with the various departments to be pursued in the College of History. The companionship of the two edifices will not be merely that of architectural harmony, but also that of the inner life and purpose of the whole institution, which might well take its rise out of the nucleus formed in the united activities of the two Colleges—History and Government. How eminently appropriate, too, that the lovers of McKinley from the Atlantic to the Pacific should erect this monument—a living factor to make real and lasting the noble ideas and ideals for which the martyr President always stood in his public walks and private life. How fitting that this Memorial should stand in Washington a practical demonstration under the name of "American" to all visitors from other lands of the perennial value of his broad statesmanship and generous outlook on the domains of suffering humanity as they came under the view of America. Our country, great in the past, was made greater by his splendid leadership of the nation at the juncture which opened to her, without her consciousness of the fact, a most influential, if not the chief place at the council table of the World Powers. To all lovers of native land, whether in this country or in countries beyond the sea, who desire to equip themselves in the amplest measure for the best service to their own peoples, the Protestantism of America, in loving federation with aggressive Methodism, ought to furnish at this political, social and educational center the highest and most complete facilities in the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government. The ablest exponents of the foundation principles of American civic life and of their wisest application should here give direction and equipment to thousands who shall become safe guides and models for future citizenship.

Friends of Wm. McKinley, lovers of liberty and of human rights, believers in the name and Kingdom of Jesus Christ, our eyes, our hearts, our hopes are looking to you for aid, for co-operation, for fruition.

The University Courier.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

The American University and Higher Education.
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

Subscription Price, 25 cents per year.

Address all communications to the Editor, Rev. W. L. Davidson,
D. D., University Secretary, 1419 F Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

Will Methodism and Protestantism make 1905 the most fruitful and glorious year in the history of the American University.

The Building Committee of the University has already asked a number of prominent builders and contractors to submit bids on the continuance of the College of Government.

TREE planting will be the order of the day in the spring on the University campus. An elect lady has just given an order for one hundred, for which she will pay. Those planted by the Bishops some years ago are growing beautifully.

Now is the time to pay your overdue subscription to the Ohio College of Government. As the building advances the money will be needed. Will you not assist in this emergency by making good your pledge?

WITH Massachusetts avenue opened through the grounds of the University, as is proposed by the bill now before Congress, spoken of in another column, the distance from the heart of the city will be greatly shortened. It will be a straight line on the finest thoroughfare in the city, and can be traveled easily in twenty minutes. The writer recently covered the circuitous route which must now be made to reach the grounds from the heart of the city in twenty-five minutes with horse and buggy.

New President for Ohio Wesleyan.

The choice has fallen on the Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D., of the New York East Conference, to succeed Bishop Bashford at Delaware's famous school. We are convinced that no better selection could have been made. Dr. Welch is in the prime of his manhood, being less than forty years of age. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University and Drew Theological Seminary. He has spent much time abroad studying conditions there. He devoted one year to special study at Oxford University, and also made close investigation of the city mission work conducted by the Wesleyans in London. The results of these investigations were embodied in a series of remarkably suggestive articles which appeared from time to time in leading publications.

Dr. Welch is a fine preacher and is credited with unusual administrative ability. He has already spent one Sunday at Delaware, where his attractive personality, his sermons and addresses, captured faculty, students and the town. His work begins with the next school year. We congratulate both President-elect Welch and the great Ohio school, and prophesy an honorable and efficient administration.

Setting Methodists a Good Example.

Pope Pius X has addressed to Cardinal Gibbons a brief relating to the Catholic University at Washington, in which after speaking of the embarrassments of that university he says: "We learn with genuine satisfaction that the bishops, with the approval of all others interested in its welfare, have ordered that a collection be taken up in all the churches throughout the United States annually for ten years on the first Sunday in Advent, or the first convenient Sunday thereafter, with a view of enhancing the dignity and enlarging the influence of this noble seat of learning."

The Roman Catholics fully understand the importance of the university at Washington. There is no more reason why they should be so earnest in its prosecution than there is for a similar earnestness on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church with respect to the American University. They have begun and they can not afford to cease their efforts until success is absolutely assured. We have begun and we can not afford to cease our efforts until our success is assured.—*The Christian Advocate.*

In Memoriam.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

EX-GOV. ROBERT EMORY PATTISON.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise Providence to take, in the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulness, Ex-Governor Robert Emory Pattison, therefore,

RESOLVED, First, That we record our high appreciation of the departed who was one of the most beloved and respected laymen of the Church of his father. He was always loyal to his convictions, and at all times and in all places made this fact known. He had high conceptions of personal honor and personal dignity, and lived as an example of good citizenship, untarnished both in his private and public life. Because of his high character and manliness he enjoyed the unique distinction of having been twice elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in the strongest Republican state in the Union. The Church of his choice twice elected him as a lay delegate to her General Conference, where he was an active and influential member. As one of our valued trustees he was loyally devoted to the plans and purposes of the American University, and his wise counsel will be sadly missed. It will be difficult to fill his place. Both the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the country to which he was faithfully devoted, have suffered a severe loss.

RESOLVED, Second, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES SCOTT.

WHEREAS, Death has claimed one of our honored and prominent trustees, Charles Scott, of Philadelphia, Pa., therefore,

RESOLVED, First, That we bow with humble submission under the decree of the loving Father in heaven from labor to reward this faithful servant.

RESOLVED, Second, That we shall treasure as a rich legacy the memory of his noble and unselfish life. He lived for others, and both heart and hand were ever open to every needy and worthy cause. God blessed him in his business and gave him large means, but, looking upon himself as God's steward, he poured it into God's work, as represented in the benevolent undertakings of the Church of his choice.

He was a chief factor in raising the money to replace endowments lost to Drew Theological Seminary. To both the Wesleyan University and the American University, of which he was a trustee, he gave handsome gifts. He was intensely interested in missions. Philadelphia Methodism mourns the loss of one of her most useful laymen. In all local affairs he made himself a financial leader in all denominational movements. To the Methodist Hospital, the Preachers' Aid Society, and the Home for the Aged, he gave liberally of his time and money. A Prince in Israel has indeed fallen.

RESOLVED, Third, That we record our appreciation of the loyalty and devotion manifested by the deceased toward the American University as one of its trustees. Until failing health overtook him he was rarely absent from a meeting of the Board. Both by counsel and contribution he gave a substantial proof of his interest.

RESOLVED, Fourth, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

Opening of Massachusetts Avenue.

A measure has been recently introduced in the Congress of the United States which is of vital interest to the American University. It consists of a bill for the extension of Massachusetts and Boundary Avenues northwest, in the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts Avenue, as planned by General Washington and Major L'Enfant, is one of the greatest boulevards in the world. It extends from the East Branch of the Potomac in one continuous ascent to the beautiful heights upon which is situated the American University campus. It is the most beautiful residence avenue in Washington.

A great bridge costing \$225,000 has recently been completed over Rock Creek, upon the line of the avenue, thus permitting the extension of the avenue from the vicinity of the bridge through the American University campus to the District line.

The extension of Massachusetts and Boundary Avenues will subserve several great public purposes. It will provide much needed thoroughfares of general travel; it will render accessible an interesting portion of the Civil War defenses of Washington; it will complete the sections of avenue necessary to join together Massachusetts Avenue,

Wisconsin Avenue, Connecticut Avenue and Rock Creek Park; it will accomplish the establishment of that which Washington has heretofore lacked and which many other cities and the world's capitals enjoy, a beautiful and extended system of boulevards for the utility and pleasure of the whole people and admirably suited to the uses of the equestrians, drivers and automobilists. Most important, however, as affecting the interests of the American University, the extension of Massachusetts Avenue will afford direct communication with the heart of the city, greatly shortening the journey and will permit the establishment of public automobile transportation facilities, now greatly needed, thus hastening the time of the opening of our great national educational institution to the students of the world. It will similarly benefit the Episcopal Cathedral enterprise, the Hearst School for Girls and the Harriet Lane Johnston School for Boys, all located upon Massachusetts Avenue.

The present proposed extension of Massachusetts Avenue is made possible by the action of the public spirited citizens, owning land within the avenue, foremost among whom is Mr. Charles C. Glover the treasurer of the university. These gentlemen stand ready to dedicate the land within the avenue to an amount equal to about 85 per cent. of the total value of the land within the avenue.

The estimated entire cost of the condemnation of the undedicated land and of the grading and macadamizing of the avenues, is about \$200,000.

The legislation embodied in this bill is worthy of the support of every member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. Every friend of the university who will use his influence in behalf of the measure by writing to his Congressmen or Senators, asking of them their support for this bill, can feel that he is not only aiding the accomplishment of that which is essential to the advance of the American University, but is furthering a project which is important to the interests of the people of the District of Columbia and which constitutes a part of the great plan for making Washington the most beautiful capital in the world.

Important Trustee Meeting.

An unusually large number of trustees attended the semi-annual meeting of the Board, which took place in Washington, at the offices of the American University, Tuesday morning, December 13th, and continued throughout the day. Conspicuous mem-

bers present from out of the city were: Bishop Charles C. McCabe, of Philadelphia; Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Dr. T. N. Boyle, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Geo. C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, W. Va.; T. D. Collins, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. J. F. Robinson, of Rock Island, Ill. A large number of resident trustees were also present.

Many matters of great importance were fully discussed, and decided action was taken concerning the immediate enlargement of the work of the university. It was unanimously resolved that the Building Committee be, and is hereby authorized, to proceed with the continued construction of the College of Government, the foundation of which is now completed and the corner-stone laid. The action of the General Conference in removing the arbitrary restriction and leaving all questions of management in the hands of the trustees is bearing early fruit, and success does not now seem so far away. New and strong hope has been kindled, as was evidenced by the action of the trustees present, who in the space of a few moments contributed \$23,000 for this purpose. Subscriptions amounting to \$15,000, which had been made to other funds in connection with the university work, were transferred by the donors to the building fund of the College of Government. More than \$55,000 is also now available in the fund for this building, so that the total fund will meet all present needs, and the architect, who has already provided plans and specifications for this building, together with the Building Committee, will begin definite operations.

Announcement was made of several generous bequests, which have recently come to the university by will, and a gift of \$25,000 from a well-known Illinois woman was also reported.

The meeting was one of the most harmonious and satisfactory which have been held for some time, and the advanced steps in the matter of building, which have been taken, will be greeted with hearty approval by all friends of this institution. With two buildings completed, eighty splendid classrooms will be available, amply sufficient to care for many students. Enlarged endowments will be secured looking to a creditable opening on the high plans proposed, and later developments will come as the needs demand, as in the case of other institutions.

To fill vacancies in the following new trustees were elected: Bishop Earl Cranston, Washington, D. C.; N. T. Arnold, Ridgway, Pa., and Levi Smith, Warren, Pa.

Glorious Giving.

SPLENDID RECORD OF 1904.

Fifty-nine Millions in Gifts.

For American charities, \$166,993.22 a day. That is the record of the year 1904 up to Christmas Day.

Even this vast sum—given to educational institutions of all kinds as well as to the more strictly humanitarian needs of hospitals and "homes," and at a rate of \$115.96 for every minute of every day of twenty-four hours throughout the 359 which have already passed—even this is not fully complete, in that account has been made of no gift of less than \$5,000. Such a record as this can be only closely approximate.

Even so, the American people, on this day, with peace and good will ruling the land, may congratulate themselves that their nation has given to good causes during the course of this dying 1904, \$58,950,566.

Some highly interesting statistics relative to American philanthropy are furnished in the compilation of figures representing the donations to public institutions in this country during the year just closed.

Our colleges and schools have received \$18,188,783, or nearly a third of this evidence of the generosity of America's successful ones. Again its founder has placed the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, at the head of the list, dropping another five millions into its treasury. Next to it comes the Reed Institute of Oregon, which jumped from nothing at all to a very big something through the \$2,000,000 generosity of a woman of the Pacific coast.

A Dozen Lucky Ones.

The next dozen, in order of their "luck," are: Catholic Institute, Washington, \$926,000; Tulane University, \$750,000; Harvard University, \$725,000; Boston University, \$600,000; Cornell University, \$599,000; Conservatory of Music, New York, \$500,000; Clark Institute, Worcester, \$425,000; Columbia University, \$400,500; Tuskegee Institute, \$362,000; Syracuse University, \$350,000; Yale University, \$328,000; Wittenberg College, \$300,000.

Following this total of \$18,188,783 given to educational institutions, come galleries, museums and historical societies with \$8,890,000; churches and allied branches of religious works with \$4,800,000; hospitals, \$2,543,000; libraries, \$1,483,000, and miscellaneous charities, \$16,005,000. These six general items, taken from the total which represents the money given by Americans in 1904 to charitable works of every sort, leaves a balance which went out of the country to do its good; \$52,009,783 stayed at home.

Compared With Last Year.

It is of interest to see how the gifts of 1904 compare in these bulk items with the benefactions made by Americans in 1903. In four departments—hospitals and miscellaneous, churches, galleries and gifts made to causes outside the United States—there has been a gain, but the loss found in the other two a little more than offset this, so that the twelve month closes its record just \$218,217 behind that left by its elder sister.

Here are the comparative figures:

	In 1901	In 1903	Gain & Loss
Hospitals, etc.	\$18,648,000	\$14,396,216	\$4,251,784
*Educational	18,188,783	27,243,667	9,054,884
Out of U. S.	6,940,783	6,551,400	389,383
Galleries, etc.	8,890,000	6,821,000	2,069,000
Churches, etc.	4,800,000	1,571,500	3,228,500
*Libraries	1,483,000	2,585,000	1,102,000
Totals	\$58,950,566	\$59,168,783	
*Loss.			

Some Facts of Interest.

From the complete tables given below several facts of interest may be drawn. In the first place, nine persons have given from \$1,000,000 to nearly \$21,000,000 each, the total of their gifts rising to \$49,947,500, and three others tread so closely upon the million line as to demand admission to this roll of honor with aggregate benefactions of \$2,482,000 more. As was to have been expected, Mr. Carnegie leads the lists—still living up to his announced belief that a private fortune is merely a public trust.

Andrew Carnegie (9 libraries, 5 colleges, 2 clubs, a convalescent home, a hero fund and for excavations at Rome)	\$20,997,500
Miss S. C. Tracy of New York (general charities)	5,000,000
Marshall Field (to the Field Museum, Chicago)	5,000,000
Dr. T. W. Evans, of Philadelphia (to a museum of dentistry)	3,250,000
Mrs. Amanda Reed, of Pasadena (to Reed Institute, Oregon)	2,070,000
James J. Hill (to religion and education)	1,500,000
J. A. Woolson, of Boston (to education in the east)	1,200,000
Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg (general charities)	1,000,000
Henry H. Rogers, of New York (to a memorial church)	1,000,000
Mrs. Sarah Potter, of Providence (various eastern charities)	915,000
John D. Rockefeller (Johns Hopkins Hospital and education)	817,000
A. C. Hutchinson, of Georgia (to education in the south)	750,000
Total	\$43,429,500

Names That Are Household Words.

Other names, more or less household words in this land of money kings, which figure in the roster of 1904's benefactors, are J. O. Armour of Chicago, with \$250,000 to his credit; C. M. Schwab and George Foster Peabody, each of whom gave away \$200,000; ex-Mayor Grace of New York and John Hays Hammond, the famous engineer, each \$100,000; W. W. Astor, with \$70,000; J. Lowber Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Zenas Crane of Dalton, Mass., each \$50,000, and James Stillman and Henry Phipps, each \$25,000.

January seems to have been the best month for giving, its total of \$14,524,000 leading easily April's \$12,761,500. November takes third place, with \$9,948,500, and February trails along No. 12, with only \$1,097,783 to her credit.

The New Year promises to eclipse the record of 1904 in the magnitude of its gifts. Mr. Carnegie has already been heard from with nearly \$300,000 for the Maryland Institute of Baltimore which suffered serious loss in the great fire.

Inauguration of President Huntington.

One of the most important and imposing events which took place during the autumn in the educational world was the inauguration of William Edwards Huntington as the President of Boston University. Not less than forty of the leading American universities and divinity schools were represented by their presidents and distinguished members of the faculties. Governor John L. Bates gave an address in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, spoke in behalf of educational institutions. Bishop Goodsell, in behalf of the ministry, and Prof. Borden P. Bowne, in behalf of the University faculty, made felicitous addresses. Dean William F. Warren, the retiring President, whose name will be inextricably linked with the history of Boston University, gave the charge, beginning with this gracious sentence: "To William the Second, the first of the dynasty brings heartiest congratulations and good wishes." The inaugural address of President Huntington on "The University and the Public" is one of the sanest utterances which have come from an American educator in many a day. It is difficult to content ourselves with quoting two striking passages from this remarkable address. Every word is golden, and the entire address should be read by all interested in education. The passages which follow are in exact line with the arguments which have been used in advocacy of the establishment of the American University:

The present condition of education in our own land by no means justifies the conclusion that America has reached a perfect system, or found the exact definition of education. We are still experimenting; and the empirical method, while it leads to a great diversity in the means used to educate the young, has this advantage—all sorts of disciplines are actually applied. Out of the vast laboratory of schools and colleges, through the inductive process, it may be possible, after sufficient time and experiment, to come to a general agreement as to what constitutes an ideal education. The varied opinions that have been published from one institution and another about the proper length of the college course; the difference in college administration in the matter of elective studies; the debate between the advocates of classical and the champions of scientific study; the relation of collegiate to professional courses (can they be overlapped so as to shorten the entire period of preparation for the life work?)—all these unsettled questions in the educational world make it appear that pedagogy has not yet uttered its last word in higher education. * * * * *

But since that time (34 years ago) there has been a growing demand that in all higher ranges of instruction there must have been special training for the teacher in each special department. It has become a very common equipment for men who seek to do college teaching, and especially for those who qualify for professional instruction, to spend from one to three years at some European university. We are beginning to see American seats of learning offering to graduates instruction equal to any in the Old World, and Europe is likely to feel this honorable rivalry more and more. But teachers have not felt satisfied to take the high places where they need to have a thorough mastery of their subject, unless they have first saturated their minds with the best learning in the Old World. This is a fine trait in the professional class of American teachers. It is not altogether from the competitive principle that this ambition for high qualification springs. It is true that there is a commercial side to the case; the best places will surely seek the best men and pay them the highest recompense. But there is a deeper and finer incentive among American scholars than that of mere pecuniary reward. The very genius of our American people naturally permeates the rank of scholars. What is this genius? It is the determination to be in the front rank of the world's progress. This restless, unquenchable ambition, that the American spirit always and everywhere reveals—to allow no competitors to surpass our own achievements—finds room, even in the quiet seclusion of scholarship, to stir the intellectual aspirations for higher, broader and more exact learning.

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

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Stanford Mourns for Benefactor.

The love and veneration with which the student body of Stanford University regarded Mrs. Stanford has never been so evident as since her death.

Quietly, but sorrowfully, the university life goes on. There is little said concerning Mrs. Stanford's death, but every one realizes that every one else feels as though he had lost a personal friend. Every one reads what the newspapers have to say, but there is little or no discussion as to the cause of her death.

All the students cling to the hope that it was due to natural causes. None wish to acknowledge the shadow of a mystery covering the end of her life.

On the campus all is quiet. The big dormitories are hung with crape. The flags on the fraternity houses are at half mast, and the fraternity hoists, too, are draped in black. All social arrangements have been canceled, all athletic events postponed.

The university, declared for a month of mourning after the funeral, and all entertainments have been postponed until the latter part of April. The junior class voted not to hold its annual ball this spring. Each class has met and sent resolutions expressing the student sympathy and grief to President Jordan and to Mrs. Stanford's brother.

A plan is being considered by which the men will wear black neckties for the rest of the year, and the girls black ribbons. Another plan—to change the college colors from cardinal to red and black for one year—is under consideration.

In Palo Alto, the college town, it is the same. The streets are unusually quiet, flags at half mast, and the homes and business houses are draped in black. Every token of respect and honor is being paid to the memory of the dead founder. This is done, not from a sense of duty, or because of a feeling of fitness, but because each one feels the sorrow of a common loss. There is something infinitely touching about it all. Most of the students are keenly sensitive to the pathos marking the end of Mrs. Stanford's life.

The university, dedicated to the memory of an only son, is truly one of the "flowers of grief." When

Senator and Mrs. Stanford lost their son they decided to give all their time, wealth, and their best efforts to the building of a university. Those who were here during the first years can remember how Mr. and Mrs. Stanford used to drive together, how close an interest they took in all the details of the university life. To them, "The Senator" was as dear as Mrs. Stanford has been to those of a later day, but to the latter day students, "The Senator," like his son, is little more than a name. All that love and reverence has been given to Mrs. Stanford.

How often she has been seen driving alone about the university campus or the estate. Never did she appear but she was greeted with some proof of the students' loyalty and love.

After she had passed the students invariably fell to reminiscence. One recalled a kindness to a poor chap who was ill and without funds. Another spoke of kind words given. Another would recall the "dark days" of the university, when Senator Stanford's estate was tied up in litigation, and tell how Mrs. Stanford pawned her jewels and sold her horses to keep the university's doors open. The students never tired of recounting her good deeds.

But it was when Mrs. Stanford returned from her long absence that the loyalty of "her boys," as she loved to call them, showed itself. The entire student body would be at the station to welcome her. Once she returned from a trip to Japan for rare bronzes to beautify the campus. She reached Palo Alto after nine o'clock at night, but all the students were there to welcome her. Her horses were taken from her carriage and scores of eager hands vied for the privilege of helping to draw her to her home.

It was a clear moonlight night in the early fall, and as the procession moved up the palm-bordered avenue with torches and band in front, Mrs. Stanford sat alone in her carriage, bowing smilingly to right and left while tears of gratitude filled her eyes.

Arrived at her home, she made a brief speech to the students, standing on the veranda steps, and then she opened her house to them, receiving each gladly.

Until a late hour the house and grounds were full of happy students.

In this way the students always cheered the home-coming of their benefactress and tried by their devotion to minimize the loneliness of the childless widow.

Thus many generous souls build their monuments in the hearts of men.

The Hurst Collection—Fourth and Final Sale.

In our January issue it was stated that the sale of Part IV of Bishop Hurst's library would probably take place about the last of February. Our forecast of date, however, did not allow sufficiently for the completion of the catalogue and other preparations, which delayed the event, the most important of the four, until Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 20, 21 and 22, when it came off at the rooms of the Anderson Auction Company, 5 West 29th street, New York. It occupied the afternoons and evenings of each of the three days, and was a most fitting and satisfactory crowning of the series begun in May, 1904. The sum realized from this fourth sale was somewhat over \$29,000, or about \$2,000 more than the combined results of the three preceding.

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

Part IV contained twelve editions of *Æsop's Fables*, and eighty-six of *Æ Kempis' Imitation of Christ*, in various languages; forty-six specimens from the presses of the Aldus family in Venice, five from the Plantin press of Antwerp, and thirteen from the Elzevier press at Leyden; thirty-seven early and rare Bibles; a large, practical outfit of Bibliography, numbering, with catalogues, about six hundred volumes; about fifty biographies; first editions of Hawthorne, Milton, Byron, Dickens and others; ten chained manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; some choice extra-illustrated books; many volumes having valuable historic associations, such as Samuel Johnson's copy of Dryden's translation of Virgil, Hawthorne's set of Shakespeare, books from Dickens' and Kingsley's libraries, Melancthon's Bible and copy of Horace, and Southey's *Palmerin of England*, used in the preparation of his edition of that work; fifty-one samples of early printing of the sixteenth century; a fine group of Incunabula, or books printed prior to A. D. 1500, numbering sixty-six (inclusive of Bibles), among which are found three copies of Higden's *Polycricon* from the press of William Caxton, the pioneer printer of England, and fine specimens of Gutenberg and Schoeffer of Mainz, Uric Gel of Cologne, Anton Koburger of Nuremberg, Uric Gering of Paris, Anton Sorg of Augsburg, Kessler and Froben of Basle, Jenson, Pagininus, Wendelin "of Speier," and Arrivabenus of Venice, Ketelaer and Leempt of Utrecht, Koblinger of Vicenza, the "R" printer and Flach of Strassburg, John Faure of Lyons, Bartolomeo di Libri of Florence and others; three specimens each from the presses of Caxton's successors of a little later date, Wynkyu de Worde and Richard Pynson, and two from the press of Peter Treveris of Southwark; seventeen items of Erasmus, mostly contemporaneous editions of Froben at Basle (one of Frosehover, Zurich, the printer of the Coverdale Bible of 1550); over two hundred

books of fiction, nine of Eugene Field's works, many collected works; a few select Americana, such as Sandys' *Ovid* and the twelfth part of Hulsius' *Voyages* (Heinrich Hudson); twelve ancient works on Japan; sixty-four issues of the earliest Protestant press, mostly at Wittenberg, written by Luther and Melancthon, with artistic work of Holbein and Cranach; three illuminated devotional manuscripts on vellum of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, ten manuscripts in Samaritan, Arabic and Persian characters, a few contemporary Melancthon's, thirty-five curious and beautiful miniature books, several hundred periodicals, several hundred pamphlets, about fifty volumes of poetry, about one hundred volumes of fine bindings, chiefly literature and poetry; one hundred and fifty books of travel and guide books, forty-seven pieces of Colonial and seventy of Confederate currency, five hundred and seventy-five engravings, photographs, portraits, copperplates and maps; six hundred and twenty-eight numbered items of theology, embracing a set of Hampton Lectures for nearly a century, about seventy-five *Disciplines* of the Methodist Episcopal Church, many standard works in history, exegesis and doctrine, a hundred or more early Methodist publications, including many first editions of John Wesley's books and eight books by Samuel Wesley, and last, but by no means least, a superb collection of autograph signatures, autograph letters, autograph documents and autograph manuscripts by celebrated persons of both hemispheres. Among them were specimens of the handwriting of Alexander von Humboldt, Lafayette, John Wesley, William Wordsworth, Count Zinzendorf, Tischendorf, Van Oosterzee, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Cowper, Thomas Moore, Sir Walter Scott, Robert Southey, Robert Browning, Mrs. Browning, Garibaldi, Munkacsy, Thomas Carlyle, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, James Kent, Alexander Hamilton, Francis Hopkinson, Benjamin Rush, Presidents Washington, Monroe, Polk, Jackson, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley; Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, Diaz, Jonathan Edwards, Increase and Cotton Mather, Daniel Webster, Stephen Girard, Generals Gates, Scott, Wool, Sherman and Sherridan; Washington Irving, Mrs. Sigourney, William Gilmore Simms, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman, William H. Seward, Jefferson Davis, P. T. Barnum, Geo. Peabody, Dr. Kane, George Bancroft, Agassiz, Sam Houston, Frances E. Willard, Gerrit Smith, Eugene Field, Edmund C. Stedman, Harriet B. Stowe, D. L. Moody and numerous others.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SALE.

On Monday afternoon there were two high points of interest reached. The first was in connection with the bidding on the early Bibles, when the Paris Bible of Fryburger, Gering and Crantz, 1475 or 1476, went for \$135; the Jenson Bible of Venice, 1479, \$150; the Matthews Bible, London, 1549, \$90; and the Coverdale Bible, 3d edition, Zurich, 1550, \$190—all within a few minutes. The second was at the close when the ten chained manuscripts to the music of the rattling links, the rhythmic voice of the auctioneer, and the lively voices of bidders, were struck off at prices ranging from \$30 to \$151.

The evening session of Monday was marked by two waves of lesser and two of greater excitement, beginning with a moderate one over books from Dickens' library for \$106, the extra-illustrated life of Dickens, by Forster, which brought \$105, and Johnson's copy of Dryden's *Virgil* for \$96. Interest jumped to a high pitch when English presses were struck, and the three pieces from Caxton's press ran up the rapid scale to \$1,400, \$790 and \$675, to be followed immediately by the three Wynkyu de Worde for \$170, \$130 and \$150, while the three Pynsons let the interest down to the level again by bringing \$70, \$40 and \$21, and Treveris made a slight ripple with two items of \$70 and \$35. The second moderate height was reached when Hawthorne's *Famous People*, first edition, went for \$52, Leigh Hunt's copy of Hazlett's *Characters of Shakespeare* for just half that sum, and the Hulsius (twelfth part) for \$37.50. Near the close came the fine enthusiasm caused by the Incunables, which was sustained for a half-hour, while these early specimens from the cradle of the art showed their long hidden faces, and were struck down in lively

fashion, the chief being Gutenberg's Catholicon of Balbus, Mainz, 1460 (partly made up with that probably of the "R" Printer), \$710; the "R" Printer's two items for \$100 and \$105; the three from Peter Schoeffer's press, Mainz, 1473 1474 and 1478, bringing respectively \$260, \$52.50 and \$15; and Ulric Zel closing the scene with his four specimens at \$90, \$115, \$35 and \$27.50.

Tuesday's afternoon session was punctuated by several items of special interest, each succeeding one rising a little higher, and the last being a splendid burst of bibliologic splendor. There was a fine elevated stretch as the sixty four beautiful specimens of the Wittenberg Press came out in stately procession and were retired, one by one, the highest price of the line being reached by Luther's essay on schools (1530), \$47. A few minutes later came three Illuminated Manuscripts at \$25, \$40 and \$41, a choral book or Antiphonal for \$80, and eleven oriental manuscripts from \$3.50 to \$50. Then fifteen minutes later Melancthon's Bible and Horace were sold for \$75 and \$60, and Milton's Paradise Lost, first edition, was struck off at \$75. After twenty minutes of ordinary items, Southey's copy of Munday's translation of Palmerin of England lifted all up as it climbed to \$315. Then for a half-hour there was little to excite, except perhaps the fine Plantin, a Roman Breviary, for \$45, and the eight volumes of Ruskin at \$66. The acme of the afternoon came when Nathaniel Hawthorne's set of Shakespeare (15 volumes, one missing), with his autograph in each, set all eyes agog and many mouths open with loud simultaneous bids which moved swiftly up from \$5 to \$20, to \$30, to \$50, to \$60 and then by a leap to \$100 a volume, or \$1,400 for the incomplete set.

The evening session of Tuesday capped the climax. It began at 7:30 and lasted for more than three and a half hours. It was a severe ordeal for the good natured Morse, the auctioneer, whose voice and enthusiasm failed not through the 294 numbers sold. Various features served to heighten this particular session. Consisting wholly of autograph letters and manuscripts of celebrities, there was frequent opportunity to note the different values on different items of the same writer, the comparative worth of the writings of different authors or public characters, the characteristic signs, or motions, beside vocatives, of the experts at bidding, the high art of the auctioneer in putting bids into the arena without more than a nod or a wink from the bidder, and the swift passing through the line of these most precious relics. We touch here and there the record on items for which we have space.

Thomas Carlyle's sentiment, "Seize occasion by the forelock; hind-hair she has none," in his autograph, brought \$35. The surly Scot was followed by the sunny "Mark Twain," whose lines brought \$7.50. Four items of Coleridge brought \$125, \$105, \$25 and \$5. Fenimore Cooper's Life of Preble, \$230; a volume in Cowper's hand, \$80; a Diary of Jacob Eliot on leaves of Ames' Almanacs, \$400; nine brief manuscripts of Eugene Field went for \$572.50; a letter of Benjamin Franklin, \$52.50; and nine of his signatures, \$57.50; a letter of General Gates, \$45; and two of Alexander von Humboldt, \$14. Electric thrills went through the crowd at the name of Washington Irving and his two manuscripts, Tales of a Traveller and Bracebridge Hall, which mounted up to \$1,100 and \$1,315, respectively, while a letter from Sunnyside brought \$32. Lafayette's letter to Patrick Henry fetched \$50 in short order. A moment later and Lincoln's manuscript, a page from his last annual message, rose grandly to \$150. One of Longfellow's letters then went at \$25, and McKinley's first inaugural, with autograph presentation, \$20. A short lull and Cotton Mather's manuscript sermon (with others) brought \$100. Five minutes more, and Thomas Moore's Epicurean shot up and rested not till it struck \$725. Another five minutes and the weird name of Poe introduced a startling list, beginning with Tamerlane in manuscript, which brought \$801, followed by six other specimens of his neat hand, bringing \$790 and closing with his own copy of Eureka, annotated in his own hand, which soared away to \$530. Ten minutes later Pote's Journal of his Captivity in Quebec brought \$110. A lapse of five minutes and the Wizard of the North is before us, Sir Walter Scott's History

of Scotland, and is eagerly taken after a long run at \$1,600. A letter of Simms at \$36 and eight narrow memorandum books of Southey at \$100 let us down to a quarter of an hour of common things, when we are summoned to a majestic series of documents and letters of George Washington, fourteen in number, which brought \$3,725. One of these letters brought \$1,065—the one to Benjamin Harrison. Another to Governor Brooke, of Virginia, \$465, was secured for the American University. From that high table-land we descended to a lower level on a letter of John Wesley at \$9, two items of Walt Whitman at \$22.50 and \$150, and an autograph of Whittier at \$36. The engravings closed the scene at quarter past eleven, and we rubbed our eyes to see if we had been dreaming.

Wednesday's sales of afternoon and evening were all "Theology," which, while highest in real value, counts for little in exchange for money.

As a general summary of the four sales the following is given:

Part I. Washingtoniana, \$7,844; Franklins, \$5,006.

Part II. Almanacs, \$75; Juveniles, \$20; New England Psalters, \$180; Writings of the Mathers, \$2,852; New England Primers, \$874; Languages, Indian and other, \$4,065.

Part III. General Americana, \$6,270.

Part IV. General Books, Autographs and Manuscripts, \$29,328; a grand total of \$56,514.

In a later issue we hope to present a larger list of items with the prices, valuable for reference.

Some Recent Gifts.

By the will of the late S. H. Chandler, of New Gloucester, Me., a property, estimated as worth \$750,000, was left to the American board unreservedly. By a codicil the property is divided between the heirs at law and the board. The codicil was made after Mr. Chandler was placed under guardianship, and the provisions of the codicil are to be disputed in the courts by the board. The will is so drawn that whatever the sum may be that may come to the board ultimately it can only spend the income of the same. Mr. Chandler was a simple, modest layman, whose wealth had accumulated slowly and quietly.

It is announced that the gift of \$50,000 by John Hays Hammond, of New York, the mining engineer, for a metallurgical laboratory at Yale, has been increased by Mr. Hammond to \$100,000.

The estate of Captain Wm. F. Norton is expected to yield \$250,000 to the Baptist Orphan's Home in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Helen M. Wells of Saginaw, daughter of the late Charles W. Wells, last week presented Saginaw General Hospital with a donation of \$300,000, to be used in the erection of a cottage for consumptives and to provide means for maintaining the same.

Dr. D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, is still remembering the small and needy colleges with splendid gifts. Already he has distributed \$3,000,000, and he says he will continue the good work. May he live long and prosper.

Yale University has received a legacy of \$100,000 from a sister of the late Governor Harrison, of Connecticut, and it is provided in the will that the university may use the money as it pleases. It would be a good deed if more bequests were left to colleges, mission boards and other institutions to use as they please.

The University Courier.

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The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

At the North Indiana Annual Conference, after the secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson, had represented the American University, Bishop Spellmeyer, who was presiding, added a ringing exhortation. He spoke feelingly of his association with Bishop Hurst, and pledged continued loyalty to the great institution which he founded.

During these opening days of spring busy preparations are being made on the grounds of the University for the planting of about one hundred and ten trees, fronting on the line of Nebraska avenue and the driveways and quadrangle, in the vicinity of the College of History. These trees are the gifts of two friends of the University, and will greatly beautify the grounds in coming days. The trees to be planted include the linden, elm, sugar maple, English oak, and Norway maple, which are admirably suited to the soil and climate of Washington.

On March 22 the Building Committee of the University awarded the contract for work on the College of Government, the building to be put under roof. Bids were received from nine contractors who had been invited to compete. The right was reserved by the committee to secure separate bids on the marble to be used in the building. This was done because certain marble men had made promises of liberal donations in view of the fact that the building was to be a memorial to President McKinley.

Competition has been lively in this line, as it would be no insignificant advertisement for any quarry to have its marble in this imposing building at the Nation's Capital. The contract will be closed at once and work commenced. To meet the pressing needs every dollar subscribed towards this building should be paid at once. New and generous subscriptions are also invited.

Gift of a Fine Farm.

Mrs. Jane A. Gibson, of Aurora, Indiana, has just given to the University a deed in fee simple, through Dr. W. L. Davidson, Secretary, to a farm of seven hundred (700) acres lying along the Ohio River, forty miles south of Cincinnati. The farm is beautifully situated, with a water frontage on the river of more than a mile. The scenery along the Ohio is here simply superb. The writer recently drove over the entire farm and was delighted with its possibilities. It is now under the care of three experienced tenants, two of them living in commodious and handsome houses charmingly situated on the bank of the Ohio. There is a forest of about one hundred acres near the center of the farm. There is some hill land, of course, near the river, but much of it is fertile and productive, and is admirably suited for grazing purposes. One hundred and twenty acres are now sown in wheat, fifty acres in rye, oats, and alfalfa, and eighty acres will be planted in corn, with many acres in meadow from which fine hay has been cut. Altogether the gift is a splendid one, and Mrs. Gibson has the hearty thanks of the Trustees of the University. She has been helpful to many good causes and finds joy in giving to worthy objects. She is scattering some of her beneficence during her lifetime and is rejoicing in the progress which her gifts inspire.

A Great Treasure Secured.

In another column is found the most complete and full account of the sale of the library of Bishop Hurst which has been published. We are glad to be able to present it to our readers. It will ever be a source of deep regret that this splendid library could not have been saved to the American University as a fitting memorial to its founder. Every effort was made to induce men of wealth and generous impulse to purchase it for the American University, but all efforts were in vain. Fifty years from now this library will be worth five times its

present value to any great university. It is now, however, scattered forever, selected sections of it having found their way into the great public and private libraries of the world. There was one item with which those who are familiar with the history of the American University were loath to part, and that was the four-page autograph letter written by George Washington, in 1795, to Governor Robert Brooke, of Virginia. The letter was written on Mr. Washington's private letter paper bearing his watermark. The letter is in remarkable condition, enclosed in a morocco solander case. Bishop Hurst bought this letter possibly about 1892, and paid for it \$192. The letter bears on educational matters, and was a prophecy concerning the American University. This letter was really the genesis of this enterprise. Bishop Hurst always counted the letter one of his greatest treasures, and it was so intimately associated with his interest in founding the University that *fac simile* copies of the letter were made and carried with him to many meetings which he held in the interest of the work. Such a rare treasure it was felt should not be allowed to depart from the possession of the American University, if any money could buy it. As an example of the interest of our first President in educational matters, as well as his wisdom and insight, we herewith present the letter in full:

PHILADELPHIA, 16th March, 1795

SIR—Ever since the General Assembly of Virginia were pleased to submit to my disposal fifty shares in the Potomack and one hundred in the James River Company, it has been my anxious desire to appropriate them to an object most worthy of public regard.

It is with indescribable regret that I have seen the youth of the United States migrating to foreign countries in order to acquire the higher branches of erudition and to obtain a knowledge of the sciences. Altho' it would be injustice to many to pronounce the certainty of their imbibing maxims not congenial with republicanism, it must nevertheless be admitted that a serious danger is encountered by sending abroad among other political system those who have not well learned the value of their own.

The time is therefore come when a plan of universal education ought to be adopted in the United States. Not only do the exigencies of public and private life demand it, but if it should ever be apprehended that prejudices would be entertained in one part of the Union against another, an efficacious remedy will be to assemble the youth of every part under such circumstances as will, by the freedom of intercourse and collision of sentiment, give to their minds the direction of truth, philanthropy, and mutual conciliation.

It has been represented that an university corresponding with these ideas is contemplated to be built in the Federal City, and that it will receive considerable endowments. This position is so eligible from its centrality—so convenient to Virginia, by whose legislature the shares were granted, and in which part of the Federal District stands—and combines so many other conveniences, that I have determined to vest the Potomack shares in that university.

Presuming it to be more agreeable to the General Assembly of Virginia that the shares in the James River Company

should be reserved for a similar object in some part of that State, I intend to allot them for a seminary, to be erected at such place as the wisdom of the Legislature shall deem most proper.

I am disposed to believe that a seminary of learning upon an enlarged plan, but yet not coming up to the full idea of an university, is an institution to be preferred for the position which is to be chosen. The students who wish to pursue the whole range of science may pass with advantage from the seminary to the university, and the former, by a due relation, may be rendered cooperative with the latter.

I can not, however, dissemble my opinion that if all the shares were conferred on an university it would become far more important than when they are divided, and I have been restrained from concentrating them in the same place merely by my anxiety to reconcile a particular attention to Virginia with a great good, in which she will abundantly share in common with the rest of the United States.

I must beg the favor of your Excellency to lay this letter before that honorable body at their next session, in order that I may appropriate the James River shares to the place which they may prefer. They will at the same time again accept my acknowledgments for the opportunity with which they have favored me of attempting to supply so important a desideratum in the United States as a university, a equate to our necessity and a preparatory seminary.

With great consideration and respect,

I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Robert Brooke,
Governor of Virginia.

The bidding for the letter at the sale was most spirited, as many seemed anxious to possess it. The bid which secured it was \$465, which was made by the Secretary of the University, who went to New York specially to purchase the letter, and gave for it his personal check. Promises had been made by some friends of the University to assist in the purchase of this letter. These promises will, of course, be kept, but there is large opportunity yet for friends to come to the rescue and reimburse the Secretary for the amount he personally advanced that the letter might pass into the archives of the University to become one of its richest treasures. There are in the possession of the University twenty photographic *fac simile* copies of this letter. To those who are willing to give \$25 toward placing this letter permanently in the possession of the University, one of these *fac simile* copies will be sent. It is perfect in every detail and will be appreciated by anyone who receives it. This original letter will grow in value as the years pass by, and when the institution which our far-seeing first President dreamed of shall find its reality in the completed American University, this Washington letter will be chiefest among its treasures. Will you honor the faith and the courage of the Secretary by assisting him in paying for the prize? Send checks to order of W. L. Davidson.

Our Library Again Enriched.

The Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church was several years ago made the recipient of a luxuriously bound copy of the famous Macklin Bible published in London in 1800. This treasure was recently donated by the same church, through the kind offices of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Giffin, now at Ashbury Park, N. J., to the American University. It is embellished with sixty-six full page engravings, the same number of vignettes, one at the beginning of each book, and forty-seven tail pieces of unique design—a total of one hundred and seventy-nine engravings. They are from designs and pictures of the most eminent artists of England. It is in six large quarto volumes, measuring 14½ by 17¾ inches, on beautiful Whatman paper bearing water mark of 1794, and contains 3,086 pages of elegant printing. The binding is a superb specimen of full russia, richly decorated with many devices in gilt, and well preserved. The typographical beauty and uniformity of this edition of the Scriptures are much enhanced by the novel use of small dots below the first vowels of all the words supplied by the translators and usually printed in italics.

Andrew Carnegie in a New Role.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in an address at the annual dinner of the alumni of Stevens Institute, New York City, March 28, stated that interest in the erect on of public libraries, to which he had given widely and liberally during the past few years, was dwindling, and that application for such aid had greatly decreased. He declared that he was now taking much interest in the future of the small college. He expressed the opinion that the young man who goes to the small college has a better chance of getting a good education than the one who goes to a large college. He likes to see a young man excel, not at foot-ball or anything that pertains to the foot, but helikes to see the head come out ahead. In the larger colleges he regrets to see that sport seems generally to take the place of valuable education.

Mr. Carnegie reasons wisely, and is now, in our judgment, beginning to make the best use of his money he has ever made. But for the small colleges the great universities could not exist. Some of the brainiest men we have in public life are the product of the small college. Many a man who has won high renown might have remained "little and unknown"

but for the small college near his home, which afforded him a chance within the reach of his meager means. Money could nowhere be invested to better purpose than in this line of work which Mr. Carnegie has mapped out for himself. His belief in higher education and in original research is evidenced by his splendid endowment of the Carnegie Institution. He now extends his benefactions to the institutions where endowments are meager and salaries are small, but where young men and women of high ambition find their only chance to get a foot-hold on the pathway of knowledge. All honor to Mr. Carnegie in his new role. He gives like a Christian. Many shall rise up and call him blessed. Some gifts he has recently made, in which we have special interest, are \$150,000 to Syracuse University, \$50,000 to De Pauw University, and \$24,000 to Berea College.

College Tuition Fees.

The Yale Divinity School will not, it is announced, establish a tuition fee. The faculty has declared that such a step would mean the reduction of one-half in the number of students. So far as the Divinity School is concerned, the matter is temporarily settled, but the discussion of fees in other departments of the University still goes on briskly. At Harvard some one raises the question at least once a year. Week before last, for example, the *Evening Post* published an account of the movement to secure a large additional endowment for the college proper—\$2,500,000 is the minimum, and \$10,000,000 is mentioned as the possible goal. If Harvard can not get this money, so the argument is often put, the limited income may force the increase of tuition fees. In most other Eastern colleges and universities, the authorities, when casting about for means to make both ends meet, are seriously asking whether the students should not bear a larger share of the burden.

Education costs much more than it did twenty-five or even fifteen years ago. The days when Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a boy on the other were a first-rate college in miniature have long since passed. The libraries and laboratories which must now be maintained, even in a relatively small college, eat up the income of a million or two. Books are expensive in themselves, and the men and machinery for cataloguing and making them instantly accessible to a thousand students during

fourteen hours of the day are not to be had for nothing. Laboratories with the latest apparatus in chemistry, physics, and all the branches of engineering are in some ways yet more expensive, for while a large number of books are as useful to the student of literature to-day as they were two hundred years ago, the scientific apparatus of two decades ago is valuable chiefly as a curiosity. To keep pace with the strides of modern science would almost drain the purse of Fortunatus. There is not a college of standing in America that could not expend from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually merely in keeping up the efficiency of libraries and laboratories, and the larger institutions, like Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and the Western State universities, need far more.

Sound instruction cannot be provided by wholesale at cut rates. The expansion of a college, while it may reduce certain per capita expenses of physical maintenance and administration, ought not to affect profoundly the per capita cost of teaching. In a few courses twenty pupils can be handled as easily as ten; but if there is to be anything like personal attention and guidance, the professor in charge of a large course must have a stout corps of assistants to follow with care the work of individuals, correct their reports, theses, and examination papers, spur the lagging, and help the ambitions. A large course not thus thoroughly manned speedily degenerates into a "snap"—an academic Botany Bay. Experience at Harvard and elsewhere abundantly shows that the proportion between students and teachers must be held pretty steady if a university is to be "an alma mater, knowing her children one by one, not a foundry or a mint or a treadmill."

Moreover, the professor should not be asked to give his services for the pleasure of doing good. While we can not accept the view that college teachers are, as a class, in the submerged tenth, heroically upholding a tradition of culture for the benefit of a world which neglects and starves them, we are sure they should be better paid. An increase of salaries from a third to a half throughout the country would be nothing more than justice; and it might, by attracting stronger men, improve the average of breadth and virility in our faculties.

While the demands for money are thus growing more insistent, the rate of interest is always falling. Harvard received 7.82 per cent. on her investments in 1871-72 and only 4.77 in 1903-04; and others college treasurers tell the same story. The relation

between income from tuition fees and income from productive funds is exhibited in the following table which President Charles E. Thwing of Western Reserve University compiled for *Harper's Weekly* from the last report of the United States Commissioner of Education (1902):

Name	Tuition fee in college	Income used from productive funds	Income from pro- ductive funds
Hamilton College.....	\$75	\$1,000	\$88,000
Hobart College.....	80	7,616	18,224
Colgate University.....	60	16,258	48,285
Cornell University.....	100-125	285,281	107,113
Columbia University.....	150	470,217	524,730
New York University.....	100	152,995	50,438
University of Rochester.....	60	13,619	36,908
Union College.....	75	9,000	20,000
Syracuse University.....	75	88,425	32,267

The figures from other States are similar. The student often contributes only from a third to a half of the money spent on his college training. The rest comes from the diminishing interest on productive funds.

As a matter of bare equity, he might be required to contribute more. If the lads who own automobiles and horses and who employ valets could be subject to a special levy—a tax on luxuries—the colleges and the boy as well might gain. A tax on laziness and incompetence is proposed by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia in a recent issue of the *Popular Science Monthly*. He would have the students of lowest standing pay the highest fees. These suggestions, however, are more ingenious than practicable. A high fee would not disturb the rich, and, where there are many scholarships, it might not overload the ablest among those of narrow means. There is, however, grave danger of driving away the very persons who profit most by college. Neither Harvard nor Yale, for example, can afford to alienate any considerable number of those serious, hard-working, and intelligent undergraduates who come from what might be called "middle-class" families. They become the alumni of whom in later years the university is most proud. At this present moment they form the cleanest and most wholesome element in the body academic. It is their presence and favorable influence which make multi-millionaires, provided they be not also fools, willing to send their sons to college. Were a university by any stroke of malign fate to become in fact a "rich man's college," it would soon rank, as an educative force, with the New York Stock Exchange or the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. For a college, as for a man, there is a possibility of gaining the world and losing one's soul.—*The Nation*.

Does Education Pay?

In answer to the question, "Does an Education Pay?" a recent article in *Success* puts it in this forcible manner:

"Does it pay to learn to make life a glory instead of a grind?"

"Does it pay to open a little wider the door of narrow life?"

"Does it pay to add power to the lens of the microscope or telescope?"

"Does it pay to know how to take the dry, dreary drudgery out of life?"

"Does it pay to taste the exhilaration of feeling one's powers unfold?"

"Does it pay to push one's horizon farther out in order to get a wider outlook or clearer vision?"

"Does it pay to learn how to center thought with power, how to marshal one's mental force effectively?"

"Does it pay to acquire power to get out of high and noble pleasures that which wealth cannot purchase?"

"Does it pay to acquire a character wealth, a soul property, which no disaster or misfortunes can wreck or ruin?"

"Does it pay to have expert advice and training, to have high ideals held up to one in the most critical years of life?"

"Does it pay to make lifelong friendships with bright, ambitious young people, many of whom will occupy high positions later on?"

"Does it pay to become familiar with all the lessons that history and science can teach us to how to make life healthy and successful?"

"Does it pay to become an enlightened citizen, able to see through the sophistries of political clap-trap and vote intelligently on public matters?"

"Does it pay to experience the joy of self-discovery, to open up whole continents of possibilities in one's nature, which might otherwise remain undiscovered?"

"Does it pay the sculptor to call out from the rough block the statue that sleeps in the marble, and which shall tell the story of heroism and greatness to unborn generations?"

"Does it pay to have one's mentality stirred by the passion of expansion, to feel the tonic of growth, the indescribable satisfaction which comes from the consciousness of perpetual enlargement?"

"Does it pay to have four years filled with the most delightful associations with cultured people, at an age when ambitions and high ideals have not been dulled or shattered by disappointment, or the unbounded faith in human nature shocked by violated pledges?"

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Public Libraries and the Hurst Collection.

While the regret was great that this magnificent collection could not be kept intact and made the possession of the American University, as a memorial to Bishop Hurst, it is gratifying to know that in its dispersion many private collections were enriched, and thirty-one libraries accessible to the public added to their treasures hundreds of valuable volumes. The public libraries which secured selections are:

	No. OF PIECES	No. OF SALE ITEMS
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.	1,025	354
Boston Public	240	154
Forbes, Northampton, Massachusetts	229	41
Marlborough (Massachusetts) Public	146	10
Watkinson, Hartford, Connecticut	128	54
American University	64	2
General Theological Seminary (Episcopal) New York.	50	16
Yale University	24	10
Pennsylvania Historical Society (Philadel- phia)	21	7
Columbia University	20	5
Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts	16	7
New York State	15	15
Rhode Island State	15	2
Pennsylvania State	14	14
Brooklyn (New York) Public	12	9
New York (city) Public	11	10
Cossitt, Memphis, Tennessee	9	7
Harvard Law School	8	4
New York Historical Society	7	6
Carnegie, Pittsburg	7	3
University of Michigan	6	6
Haverford (Pennsylvania) College	6	2
Princeton University	4	4
State of Alabama, Department of Archives and History	4	1
Iowa State	4	2
Derby (Connecticut) Public	4	1
Cornell University	3	3
Maryland Historical Society	2	2
Providence (Rhode Island) Public	2	1
District of Columbia Public	1	1
New Bedford (Massachusetts) Public	1	1
Total	2,098	757

Of the books from Washington's Mount Vernon library two went to the New York Public; Washington's Account Book of Household Expenses during his second term as President was secured by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Washington's letter to Governor Brooke of Virginia, recommending the establishment of a university in the Federal City, was purchased for the American University.

Of the Franklin Imprints the Library of Congress secured 35, of which 29 were Colonial Laws of Pennsylvania: the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 21, the chief item being the Poor Richard Almanac for 1739; the Boston Public, 20; the Pennsylvania State, 14, all being Colonial Laws; and the Harvard Law School, 3, two being Laws of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex.

Five New England Psalters were bought by the Boston Public. Of the Mathers, Congress took 8, including Cotton's Soldiers Counseled and Comforted, and Christianus per Ignem; Boston, 4; and the Forbes, 1, Hades Look'd Into. Of the New England Primers the Essex Institute bought 3; Congress, 2; Forbes, 2; and the Boston, 1. Of the native Indian Languages of America, Congress acquired 210; Boston, 82; the Watkinson, 25; and Yale University, 3.

The Aitken Bible; the New England Historical and Genealogical Register (177 numbers); the Sower Bible, first edition; two Incunabula: Schöffer's Decretals of Gregory IX, Mainz, 1473, and one of Wolf's, Lyons, 1500; and an Illuminated MS. of the Fifteenth Century went to the Forbes.

The Roger Sherman Almanac for 1761, the Proposed Book of Common Prayer, Philadelphia, 1786; three of John Cotton's books, 59 early newspapers, the Sunday Service for Methodists, first edition, 1784, and second edition, 1786, Jesse Lee's Short History of the Methodists, and 10 volumes of the Methodist found a home in the Library of Congress.

Columbia University bought the thirteen-volume set of the American Museum. Boston Public captured sixty early Boston and other Massachusetts newspapers, Princeton University took two Incunabula—the "R" Printer's Dionysius de Burgo, Strassburg, 1470, and Peter Schöffer's Turrecremata (Expositio Psalteri), Mainz, 1474. Sixty volumes of Travels went to the Marlborough Public; two letters of Horatio Gates and one of President Hayes to the New York Historical Society; fifteen volumes of General Conference Journals (Methodist Episcopal Church) to Yale University; and sixty-three volumes of the General Minutes of the Annual Confer-

ences, forty-seven being the morocco-bound copies used by Bishop Hurst in his episcopal tours and containing many entries in his own handwriting, came to the American University.

The Bishop parted with two of his treasures at private sale during the last two years of his life—the one being Hawthorne's manuscript of the Blithedale Romance—for \$1,600, and his copy of the Bay Psalm Book of 1640 for \$2,500. He spent many an evening or fragment of a day in fondling the precious volumes, now giving a loving touch to a long-sought and newly acquired favorite, or tenderly opening and by smile or spoken word caressing one long in his possession, as if these dwellers on his shelves were creatures endowed with life. Who will dare to say they were not?

A Central Dome for the Pillars.

The *Central Christian Advocate* of June 7th contains a very suggestive editorial on "An Educational Programme for Methodism," that should be carefully read by every Methodist interested in higher education. While some of the strongly put statements in the editorial may seem radical and sound strangely new to many readers, they have, nevertheless, from time to time been ardently advocated by those who are firm in their convictions that Methodism has not yet measured up to her full responsibility along this line, nor made captive all the opportunities which are open to her.

It was a programme strangely like this that Dr. Edmund J. James, then president of the Northwestern University, proposed at the College Presidents' meeting in February, 1904, and which before that meeting had had rather full presentation in the papers of the Church. He was, however, promptly sat down upon by that august body, and in no very delicate and generous manner either. His treatment on that occasion is one of the answers to the questions as to why he is now the president of the Illinois State University. Some years, however, before Dr. James had the public ear, some views which he advanced, and which Dr. Spencer has so admirably set forth in his editorial, were advocated by the founder of the American University and by those who have been associated with him in its growth and development. They had been saying over and over again to every conference in Methodism and at great educational gatherings wherever liberty

was given to speak, the very things set forth in this editorial. Many of the expressions even sound strangely familiar. Dr. Spencer's pen has done such a fine bit of work in massing facts and putting all in such concrete and attractive shape, that we propose quoting largely from the editorial, stopping occasionally to add a word of exhortation. He begins in this fashion:

Has not the hour yet struck for the Methodist Episcopal Church to formulate and proceed to carry into effect a well-articulated programme of education? Such a programme as yet the Church has not. The educational system of Methodism at the present time is that of individual pillars intended to be the support of a common dome which shall lean on each, be the logical conclusion of each and the glorification of each, but which pillars as yet have no such central dome, and consequently are more or less incomplete and significantly unrelated to each other.

Coming at once to the point, the lack of Methodism at this moment is a great *modern* university of post-graduate schools. We have noble institutions; we have expanding institutions; but is it not time now to make haste and equip at least some one of our universities with the money necessary to produce a great modern university as that word now means? We are at the present time in the illogical and incongruous position of assuming that education should be Christian—yes, in a sense denominational, and that is right—we build academies leading to our colleges; but we build colleges leading to—what? We pour out our money to build and maintain academies and colleges on a given theory, and then, at the critical moment, we turn our graduates over to other institutions for the most strategic part of their education. Nor does it end here: we have to go to those other institutions for the men to teach in our own schools.

The truthfulness of this entire statement is apparent to all. To bring about this glad result there must be some sacrifice; there must be some death of personal ambition and pride. The trouble is that each individual college is magnified beyond its real worth as related to the whole and that each *pillar* feels that it is worthy to be exalted into the central dome, as Dr. Spencer felicitously puts it.

The editorial continues:

Another point: Our half-hundred colleges and universities now existing in this land need a great modern university to supplement and co-ordinate their work. *Our colleges and universities are embarrassed by debt. They are not able to buy the finished inventions by which the latest researches in the various "ologies" are now elucidated.* Consequently there is sometimes—nay, often—a restlessness on the part of the best students in them. If we had such a great modern university, specialists in these departments could be loaned for a fortnight's lectures at the various colleges, taking with them apparatus or whatever, thus supplementing and putting the finishing touches on what was already being done in the various laboratories. This is not Utopian. It is perfectly practicable. It is only an added function of what is already demonstrated in university extension. It is being done by the great universities. Every college president will see that this is not one atom visionary. And how it would glorify the smaller college and university! How it would give dignity, worth, completeness to the daily work of the college and university! And how it would interweave our Methodism, give it solidarity and personality in its education and character-making!

This point is well taken. It is truly out of the

question to expect the ordinary college or the ordinary university to provide the appliances which are now necessary to the proper pursuit of post-graduate work. It takes money to do this and an immense amount of it, and even our strongest and wealthiest universities, with millions at their disposal, have found themselves unable to adequately furnish what is needed for this important line of work. One of the strong arguments for the establishment of the American University has been on this ground—that the Government had expended in the way of help to post-graduate work in the fourteen great literary and scientific departments, more than fifty millions of dollars, with annual appropriations of more than eight millions for enlargement and development. To all of these every access has been granted by Congress. They could with propriety be counted among the assets of the American University at their full worth. There is no such massing of help for higher education in any single city in the world. Take all which has been expended along these lines by a dozen of our greatest and best universities in America, and the amount would not equal that which has been expended at the capital of the nation for treasures, which practically belong to us without the expenditure of a single dollar.

Again he says:

Another point: The Methodist Episcopal Church should have this great modern university to fulfill its obligation to America—and the world. We prefer to believe in the entire separation of the Church and State. In such a social scheme we set ourselves in appreciation of what the State does to give us the blessings of freedom—to make the largest, fullest possible, free and patriotic constitution to humanity. We ask no favors—except that we be let alone—and we profess to proceed then to repay the blessings we enjoy, by building Christian colleges and universities, and sending forth Christian scholars—Christians with the professions, schools, trades—to give America and the world the high idealism, the high service, the high social standards, of what Methodism recognizes and follows in her Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. And to do this we ought to have the finished dome over all of a great modern university.

Where much is given much is expected. Methodism owes a great deal to the world. The only way by which any single denomination can give proof of its right to existence is by doing something which no other denomination is doing or attempting to do. It has been a good while since Methodism has done anything distinctively great for the world. In the days of the pioneer when the revival fires burned on the frontier, she did a distinctive work and gave full proof of her right to existence. In the dark days of the Civil War, when President Lincoln said that

the Methodist Episcopal Church sent more prayers to heaven and more men to the field than any other denomination, she was doing a unique and distinctive work, thereby proving to the world her right to existence. Is it not about time she was getting into line again and giving herself to some great and unique undertaking, giving evidence of her right to existence? Nothing would bring more honor to the Church and more glory to God, than to make one grand rally, every Methodist heart on fire with zeal for the cause, and set this mighty dome atop of our present splendid educational system.

The editorial then well says the following:

There are, all told, 484 universities and colleges of liberal arts in the United States, with about 164,000 students in all departments, 78,000 being in the collegiate and graduate departments. That is to say, one-eighth of all the colleges and universities in the United States belong to our Church, and nearly one-tenth of all the college students are in these our institutions. We submit that as these students, graduating from our various academies, colleges, and universities throughout the world, are forming their plans for completing their preparation for their life-work, the Methodist Episcopal Church should be able to provide such a possibility of preparation, and thus prove herself, under God, the kindly, sufficient alma mater, to shape their ideals and baptize their career.

Methodism should have such a great modern university. It owes it to itself. It owes it to its age. We believe the college and university presidents would all fall in line for promoting such a programme. Several have talked the matter over with us, and without exception they have declared that the programme is wise, opportune and vitally necessary. It would relieve them of burdens they now carry; it would correlate and glorify their work; it would fix the status of the college and fix the sum it should seek for endowment. It would perfect the educational plan of Methodism in America and the world.

Now as to location. If there be a better place for such an institution than Washington, the capital of the nation, where the heart-throbs are felt and where all civil, political, and social activities center, and for that matter all educational activities (for it is rapidly becoming the greatest educational center in the world) then let it be planted elsewhere. If the Church can afford, after the struggle of a dozen years; after the purchase of one of the most beautiful campuses for the planting of a university which can be found in the world; after the erection of two splendid marble buildings, unapproached on earth in their appointments for educational purposes; after the accumulation of more than two millions of dollars, given by those who in their hearts believe that Protestantism and Methodism needed just such an institution at the heart of the nation—to let this great movement at Washington die out, then let the end come quickly, so we can locate some other place, more suitable to the needs

of such an undertaking. If such a place can be found, then let us move on and occupy it. The hour has struck and the move must be made.

There is no need and no necessity for more than one such institution in Methodism at present. The "pillars" now will not support more than one such "central dome." It will engender more or less friction to establish even one such institution. To attempt three or more would stir up much jealousy and bitterness, all of which would be most harmful to the general cause. When will our college presidents become broad enough to see and realize that an institution of this scope and character does not in the least come in competition with them, and that there is no room for jealousy? The closing lines of Dr. Spencer's sane editorial, which bring out this thought in telling fashion, are given below, and with this quotation we leave the matter on the hearts of all who read these columns:

It should be said, by way of emphasis, that so far from infringing upon the colleges and other universities scattered like beacon-fires throughout the Nation, such a scheme as has been outlined above would add to their attendance, to the economy of their maintenance, to the prestige of their diplomas, and certainly to the solidarity, the unity, the prestige of our entire educational scheme.

May Trustees' Meeting.

The semi-annual May meeting of the trustees of the American University was recently held in Washington, D. C. A large number of trustees were present and much important business was transacted.

A check for \$10,000, from a lady friend in Chicago, reached the university office the morning of the trustees' meeting, with a promise that \$15,000 additional would be paid July 1. Announcement was also made of the gift of a farm of 700 acres, in a good state of cultivation, and with splendid buildings, located in Indiana, on the Ohio river, forty miles south of Cincinnati. The gift is unconditional and the farm is valued at from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Announcement was also made of a generous bequest for the university in the will of Charles W. Slagle, of Baltimore, recently deceased.

The trustees approved the action of the building committee in awarding the contract for the completion of the superstructure of the McKinley Memorial College of Government, at a contract price of \$137,729. The same kind of marble is to be used as that in the completed College of History, which

came from the famous Columbian quarries, near Rutland, Vt. Work will begin within a few days, and, under the terms of the contract, is to be completed within a year.

The board elected two new trustees—Rev. Dr. J. G. Bickerton, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Franklin E. E. Hamilton, of Boston—to fill vacancies.

During the afternoon members of the board visited the university site to inspect the building operations and the grounds, which have recently been beautified by the planting of more than a hundred trees of various species and beds of artistic shrubbery.

No action was taken on the proposition which has recently been made looking toward an affiliation with the George Washington University.

Death of Doctor Burnham.

Again we are called to the sad duty of recording the decease of a member of our Board of Trustees, the Rev. Dr. Michael Burnham, late pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of St. Louis, and formerly of Springfield, Mass. He departed this life on April 15, 1905, at Denver, Colo.

His services as trustee of the American University began in 1893, and for twelve years he has been deeply interested in the progress of the institution. Though busy and burdened with the cares of a large and prosperous pastorate, he kept in living touch with the currents of thought and discussion in the educational realm, and was especially drawn to the field of the higher education as the legitimate fruit of Christian faith, particularly of the essence and spirit of Protestantism. He made a notable and impressive address on the American University, March 17, 1899, in Union Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis. One sentence deserves to be written in letters of gold: "The teaching of any institution that makes Christianity the acceptance of Jesus Christ as Saviour, and the obedience to him as Lord, is worth all the universities on both sides of the water, however scientific they may be considered."

Dr. Burnham was a broad-minded thinker, a warm-hearted friend, a faithful pastor, an able preacher, and both an advocate and an exemplar of the noblest and highest type of Christian manhood. His tongue spoke clearly and strongly. His life still speaks with the mightier eloquence of character.

The University Courier.

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University Secretary, 1419 F Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

It is currently reported that the trustees of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., have elected Dr. A. W. Harris, now president of the Jacob Tomb Institute, Port Deposit, Md., to the presidency of the university, and that he has accepted. Dr. Harris is worthy and well qualified for this great responsibility. He stands in the front rank of America's brilliant educators and is a genius in executive ability. Northwestern is to be congratulated in her patient deliberation and her wise choice.

We present to our readers a third article on the sale and disposition of the Hurst library. These articles have been prepared with loving care, and will be almost invaluable to all bibliophiles. It was natural that in the columns of THE UNIVERSITY COURIER should appear the fullest account published of the almost unparalleled sale of the superb library of the illustrious founder of the American University. It will be interesting to discover how widely these books were scattered, and how many of the rare treasures were secured by the leading libraries of the country. The final article in the next issue will tell of the price secured for some of the books and manuscripts.

The Lane-Johnson School for boys—a memorial school—one in the splendid Episcopal Cathedral system in Washington, is now in course of erection, and will be a handsome and commodious building. The Phoebe Hearst School for girls, a part of the

same system, is now in successful operation, filled with earnest students from all parts of the country. The cathedral itself, one of the most commanding and beautiful ever built by this denomination, which can justly boast of so many artistic and attractive church edifices, will soon be built. It will be an added crown to the Capital City. This denomination is properly representing herself at the nation's center. This group of noble buildings is in a beautiful grove at the intersection of Massachusetts and Wisconsin avenues, just a short distance from the grounds of the American University.

Many subscriptions to the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government, which were made in numerous towns throughout Ohio during the past few years, are now being paid. Notices have been sent to every subscriber urging prompt payment as every dollar will be needed as the building advances. The response is most gratifying. This paper will reach all who have subscribed. If you know yourself to be in arrears, will you not kindly at once send check or money-order? This will greatly cheer and help us.

The secretary of the university, who purchased the autograph Washington letter at the sale of the Hurst library, full mention of which was made in the last COURIER, has up to the present time received in donations \$326 toward paying for the same. The letter cost \$465. The letter bears on educational matter and was the genesis of the American University. It was prized by Bishop Hurst as one of his choicest treasures, and is to be retained as a memorial to him. A photographic *fac-simile* copy of the letter will be sent to anyone contributing towards the purchase. The secretary would be thankful for your check in any amount to assist him in this financial burden which he personally assumed.

The biography of Bishop John F. Hurst, written by Rev. Albert Osborn, who for many years prior to the death of Bishop Hurst, was his constant companion and helper, is now on the press of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, and will be issued in the early fall. It will be illustrated and will be a triumph of the printer's art. This faithful and loving record of a great and useful life will be read with interest by the many friends of the departed Bishop.

If you have idle money and are uncertain just where to place it; if you want it to yield you a fair and certain income while you live and accomplish magnificent results when you are gone, write the secretary of the American University, 1119 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and a little booklet will be mailed you which will give you many facts and help you to a wise and restful decision.

Andrew Carnegie and Dr. D. K. Pearson still continue their generous benefactions to the smaller colleges. Their gifts are always conditioned on the raising of amounts largely in excess of that which they give—a wise plan. Both of them are doing a noble work.

William Jennings Bryan has also become the helper of the small college in dispensing a fund which was placed in his hands for educational purposes. He recently gave a nice little slice to West Virginia Wesleyan University. May his tribe increase.

Splendid Gifts for Northwestern.

These are the days of great gifts for educational purposes. A remarkable announcement was made at the recent commencement at Northwestern which will bring joy to every friend of that great institution. Recent gifts given for endowment have aggregated \$1,000,000. Eight hundred thousand of the amount came from six individuals. One, whose generous benefactions have endeared him to all, gave \$350,000; another gave \$200,000; one gave \$150,000; another \$50,000, and two \$25,000 each. The entire amount, with the exception of one contribution, comes from members of the board of trustees. Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, who has been the acting president during the year, has shown himself a master of details and every interest has steadily advanced. The total enrollment of students for the year reached 3,813.

The New Building Advancing.

Building operations have commenced in earnest at the university grounds. Scores of teams are busy delivering materials. The marble is now on its way from the quarry in Vermont. The contractors have a full force of workmen engaged to push the work as rapidly as possible. Under the terms of the contract the work is to be completed within one

year. It will be one of the most attractive and beautiful buildings for school purposes ever erected, besides being an appropriate and significant memorial to the martyred President. It is desired that every friend of the lamented McKinley shall have some share in this work. If you have not already subscribed toward this building, will you not send something generous at once? If you have given, can you not send something additional? Your gift is needed and will find instant use. You will cheer those who are earnestly pushing this great work, and will make an investment which will pay you many fold.

Self-Sacrifice of College Professors.

The following fine sentiment is from the admirable inaugural address of Dr. Herbert A. Welch, just made president of Ohio Wesleyan University:

"For the scholar to give up his bookish seclusion, to put aside many a problem that he would solve, and many a discovery that he might make, in order to give himself to the service of his students, often obtuse and indifferent as they are, is no light task. The pleasures of uninterrupted study and experiment and composition draw him; but our professors make the sacrifice. They understand that the world can more readily spare the additions to its knowledge which they might contribute, than it can spare the manhood they can give. When the day's work is done, it is the methods, the love of learning, the spirit, and the ideals which they have imparted that will count for the world's enrichment. So from the heart of many such a man has gone up in substance the same prayer which Van Dyke as a writer prayed: 'Lord, make me respect my material so much that I dare not slight my work. Keep me from caring more for books than for folks, for art than for life. Steady me to do my full stint of work as well as I can, and when that is done stop me, pay what wages Thou wilt, and help me to say from a quite heart a grateful Amen.' In these men, then, who are anointed for this high service—the strong for the weak, the wise for the ignorant—we put the genial above the cynical, the sympathetic above the sarcastic, the intellectual stimulant and guide above the task-master, and above all the man, who by a noble personality, can communicate the inspiration which shall become a flaming torch in the life of his younger brother."

The College Small But Fit.

The accomplished Latinist, Professor Morris of Yale, speaking at the Williams Commencement dinner, shook the idols of that typical small college rather sharply when he reminded it that, Topsy-like, it was growing into a large college. He added that his hearers should welcome the change, as he did, and give over the futile attempt to remain small; trying rather, in full consciousness of inevitable increase of numbers, to maintain their traditional social and academic life. His forecast is fully borne out by the statistics. Thirty years ago the small colleges of the East—Williams, Lafayette, Brown, Bowdoin, Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Union, Rutgers—averaged somewhere about 200 students each; to-day, with few exceptions, these colleges number about 400, while Dartmouth with over 700, and Brown with over 900, have passed numerically out of the class. In another aspect, the small colleges of to-day have about as large an attendance as the large colleges of a generation ago, and only the multiplication of new institutions—an unlikely event—will save the small colleges from becoming virtually extinct as such.

That, many feel, would be a pity; for there is not merely a relative but an absolute difference between an academic body of 300 and, say, one of 500 students. In one case there is considerable uniformity of experience, in the other extreme diversity. With classes of one hundred and fifty, or so, the divisional system breaks down, and undergraduates, instead of all coming under the instruction of a few professors, are distributed to a multitude of underlings in the academic hierarchy. At this point, too, the homogeneity of classes of about one hundred or less gives way to the more diversified activities of clubs, fraternities, and the like. So that the peculiar social and academic training which constitutes the stamp of the college tends to become blurred, and in the end we might expect to see the Amherst, Williams, or Bowdoin graduate as little redolent of his origins as, say, the bearer of a *Reifezeugnis* of his gymnasium. Or, putting it in other words, the organization of a college of 500 men is necessarily much that of a college of 1,000 or 2,000, and uniformity of organization reacts upon the product—the graduate.

Now, we are not unwilling to admit that a compensating gain of larger numbers and broader activities does make up in some measure for this transformation of a peculiarly American institution, but it would be unfortunate, we are certain, that the only survivors of this historic type should be such colleges as are not small by choice, but by reason of poverty or denominational association. There is, we are convinced, a field for a group of colleges which should be small by preference—aristocratic, if you will, but aristocratic along intellectual lines. Imagine a college which admitted not more than 300

students, and provided the traditional curriculum, in which the classics, mathematics, and philosophy held the chief place. Suppose the course to be purely disciplinary, and arranged absolutely without reference to the future callings of its students. Such a college would seek in its small teaching force—twenty would be a sufficient faculty—primarily character and ability in the classroom. In all matters it would set quality of instruction before quantity of subjects and courses. Science it would teach, but chiefly in its philosophical bearings. All the men would pursue the same courses, but the contact between professor and pupil would be so close that the ambitious undergraduate might be carried in any subject far beyond the minimum requirement, while in the companionship of men of wide culture many subjects—the literatures of England and Europe, a fair acquaintance with history, all the painful small beer of the new-style curriculum—would be acquired almost without effort. For it may be assumed that the man who knew not only Greek paradigms, but the Greek drama, would find his way easily to Shakespeare, Molière, or Calderon.

Utopian as this fancy may seem, nothing stands in the way of its realization except expensiveness and the difficulty of getting vitality *ex cathedra*. As for the money, people will pay for what is clearly good value; as for the danger of uniting abilities, and calling the conglomerate a faculty, good ability can be had when the cause is worth its while. Kings at Cambridge and Balliol at Oxford find no difficulty in securing dons worthy of their great traditions. Plutocracy—the undoubted bane of our older colleges in the East—would hardly invade a college that admitted only honor men, while by a prudent allotment of free scholarships the tendency to merely social aristocracy would be offset. Indeed, the enthusiasm and personality of its teachers would constitute them admirable mentors for the sons of the wealthy. One can imagine an atmosphere—it exists in some of the English colleges—in which the vulgar ostentation of wealth would be impossible. On the part of the professors would be required the conviction that simplicity and discipline are the ends of education. With them it would lie to prove that Greek and Latin have never worn out; that only the tradition of teaching them has decayed.

Such a college would, we believe, soon create a place for itself, through the conspicuous efficiency of its graduates in active life. Witness the Japanese students of the Buddhist books who plan brilliant campaigns, or the Oxford honor-men in classics who rule distant provinces of the Empire. To establish a college on this basis should attract a benefactor with an eye to the original. Meanwhile, any of the older colleges which, renouncing the vain competition with the universities, should elect to remain small on this basis, ought to win some better fame than that of an interesting survival.—*The Nation*.

FORM OF WILL FOR

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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class mail matter under act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

Facts Concerning Mr. Rockefeller's \$10,000,000 Gift.

The General Education Board, to which Mr. Rockefeller has given ten million dollars as an endowment fund, the same having been paid over on October 1 in cash or in income-producing securities, was established in February, 1902, under a national charter. One million dollars was at that time given by Mr. Rockefeller, designated for educational work in the South. The board was allowed to distribute the principal for common schools and secondary education. Mr. Rockefeller was so well satisfied with the exercise of its discretion by the board as to make to them this great gift, the income of which is to be distributed perpetually. The present board is Robert C. Ogden, George Foster Peabody, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Hugh H. Hanna, William R. Harper, and E. Benjamin Andrews. The first four in their order are chairman, treasurer, secretary and executive officer for the South and Southwest, and secretary and executive officer for the North and West. William R. Harper and E. Benjamin Andrews are University presidents; Daniel C. Gilman is ex-president of Johns Hopkins University; Albert Shaw is the editor of the *Review of Reviews*; Starr J. Murphy is counsel for Mr. Rockefeller; Frederick T. Gates is his special secretary; Morris K. Jesup is president of the Chamber of Commerce in New York City; Hugh H. Hanna is a distinguished publicist of Indianapolis, and Walter H. Page is editor of the *World's Work*.

The General Board has made this statement:

Both gifts are alike available for denominational schools, as well as for those which are non-sectarian. While the funds may be employed for denominational schools, they will be employed without sectarian distinctions.

No special denomination will be particularly favored, but the funds will be open to approved schools of all denominations, although they can not be employed for giving specifically theological instruction.

In distributing the funds the Board will aim especially to favor those institutions which are well located and which have a local constituency sufficiently strong and able to insure permanence and power. No attempt will be made to resuscitate moribund schools or to assist institutions which

are so located that they can not promise to be permanently useful.

Within these limits there are no restrictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings, for current expenses, for debts, for apparatus, or for any other purpose which may be found most serviceable.

This gift is peculiarly adapted to the situation. The conditions of Mr. Carnegie's large gift exclude denominational schools from the benefits.

We direct attention to the genuine sagacity displayed in the statement: "No attempt will be made to resuscitate moribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they can not promise to be permanently useful."

This is the admirable summary given by the New York *Christian Advocate*. Mr. Rockefeller still continues to do great things in a great way. The barking at his heels, the unjust and wicked caricatures which have disgraced the columns of many newspapers, has not seemed to disturb him. Had he been less of a man than he is the malicious attacks upon him would have caused him to withhold his hand from all philanthropic work. His only answer is larger and larger gifts bestowed with a wisdom which reveals him to be both a student and a lover of humanity. All honor to the man for the good uses to which he is putting his wealth. Before he is done giving who can tell what strong currents of usefulness may be set in motion which will flow on forever.

Hymnals, Old and New.

A new hymnal is announced by the Methodist Book Concern, a book which must soon find its way into all Methodist churches, North and South. A volume which reaches so many people—over four million members, with an equal number of adherents—is an educational force to be reckoned with; to hundreds of thousands it will be a hand-book of poetry, music, and religion. In Methodist—as in other non-liturgical—churches, the Bible lessons and the hymns are the most elevating part of the service. In neither prayer nor sermon can any preacher of the denomination hope to offer such a stimulus to

mind and soul. Nor can the minister take offence when members of his congregation flee from the commonplace inconsequence of his discourse, and take refuge in the pages of the hymnal. Hosts of sincere worshippers find church tolerable because they can close their ears to the droning exhortation, and commit to memory a hymn or two.

This we say, in spite of the fact that so much religious poetry is neither religious nor poetic. Hymn-books are overloaded with stuff which has nothing to recommend it but doctrinal soundness. Fervor of emotion and beauty of diction are absolutely wanting. In this matter, however, there has in recent years been considerable improvement. The late Rev. Charles S. Robinson, for example, compiled a hymnal which was a decided advance on those in general use. The Episcopal Hymnal, published about ten years ago, marked another step forward; but it contains too much—679 hymns. The new Methodist Hymnal has 717; but it supplants a collection containing 1,117—an appalling mass of mediocre verse. The difficulties of discarding any hymn, once omitted, are apparent. However banal the words or flat the jingle, they have pleased some people, have become hallowed by searching of heart, high aspiration, hope of eternity, and sorrow for the dead. The joint commission, which saved but 477 of the old hymns and added 210 new, has therefore shown uncommon firmness.

Of course, not all the new are recently written; they are drawn from all sources, ancient and modern. The whole of the last century, with Heber, Keble, Newman, Bonar, Montgomery, Faber, and Neale has produced hardly 240 worthy hymns. Two of the new hymns, Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," and Kipling's "Recessional," are sure to provoke adverse comment. Both are solemn and in a way devotional; but "Crossing the Bar" seems almost too elaborately metaphorical, too artificial, to make a direct and telling appeal, while the "Recessional" owes something of its vogue to the fact that it isn't a Barrack Room Ballad. Earnest souls have accepted it as proof that the profane Kipling of "Fuzzy Wuzzy" has reformed, and is bringing fruits meet for repentance.

The world is yet waiting for a volume of hymns on the scale of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics," the choicest and nothing else. The number of selections would probably range be-

tween two and three hundred. The task has been more than once attempted, but never with great success. No denominational hymnal can supply the want. The work is compiled with an eye to the traditions and temperament of a sect. The keen theologians who pass upon the work scent Arminianism, Socinianism, or other vile heresies in the most innocent and odorless syllables. As a critic of this Methodist Hymnal notes, "Hymns, flawless in themselves and eminently congenial, say, to Presbyterian or Congregational worship, might not meet the demands of the Methodist spirit of worship." The men who undertake a small anthology of hymns, then, must be blessed with a catholic and unprejudiced taste.

The phrase "spirit of worship," just quoted, suggests another limitation. All hymns are religious verse, but all religious verses are not hymns. A metrical statement of the doctrine of the Trinity or the theory of atonement may be as valueless for purposes of worship as a metrical statement of the proposition that the square described on the hypotenuse of a right-angle triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides. Indeed, too many of the hymns written in periods of religious controversy have been weighted down with doctrinal theory. John Wesley himself, in the preface of his collection of hymns, dated 1779, boasts that these hymns "contain all the more important truths of our most holy religion, whether speculative or practical," "illustrate them all," and "prove them both by Scripture and reason; and this is done in a regular order." That, indeed, is the defect of the book: it contains too much that is merely expository, argumentative, or hortatory. Take, for example, two stanzas:

"Lovers of pleasure more than God,
For you He suffer'd pain;
Swearers, for you He spilt His blood,
And shall He bleed in vain?"

"Misers, for you His life He paid:
Your barest crime He bore;
Drunkards, your sins were on Him laid
That you might sin no more."

These lines might easily be matched in all of the older denominational hymnals.

Some of the most inspiring hymns were the product of the early ages of faith. Nothing of the sophisticated Victorian era has touched their simplicity and vigor. When hell was a pit of physical torment and heaven a city of pearly gates, the

Christian's fears and hopes were absolutely definite. For Bernard of Cluny there was in all reality a "Jerusalem, the golden, with milk and honey blest," a "sweet and blessed country, the home of God's elect"; and Bernard's cry came from his heart:

"For thee, O dear, dear country,
Mine eyes their vigils keep;
For very love beholding
Thy holy name, they weep."

No vague remarks on ethics in this—no thin generalizations about the pleasure of doing good, or about joining the choir invisible. The hymn-book that shall gather up the best of this passion of worship is yet to be made.—*The Nation*.

Special Items in the Hurst Collection.

We present herewith in tabular form a list of the more notable books and manuscripts of the Hurst Collection, with the prices they brought at the sale in New York:

I. FROM LIBRARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.	
Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols.	\$132 00
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire 6 vols.	1,626 00
Jefferys' Typography of North America and the West Indies	130 00
Locke on the Human Understanding 2 vols.	650 00
Mawe's Universal Gardener	230 00
Sentimental and Masonic Magazine. 5 vols.	330 00
Vallancey's Essay on Fortification	335 00
Volney's Ruins	195 00
Washington's Official Letters to Congress while Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces. 2 vols., London, 1793, edited by John Carey, with marginal notes and manuscript by Carey bound in at end.	2,810 00
Washington's Account Book of Household Expenditures during his Second Term as President, kept by Lear and Dandridge.	525 00
II. FRANKLIN IMPRINTS.	
Cato Major (Cicero on Old Age), 5 copies \$50, 46, 42, 31, 29	
Laws of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, 3 copies. \$185, 130, 35	
Narrative of Massacre in Lancaster County, 2 copies, each	25 00
Poor Richard Almanac for 1729	595 00
" " " for 1744	85 00
" " " for 1748	42 50
" " " for 1752	45 00
" " " for 1753	42 50
" " " for 1757, 4 copies, \$40, 35, 42 50, 15 00	
" " " for 1761, 4 copies. \$35, 35, 32 00	
" " " for 1762, 2 copies	\$30, 28 00
" " " for 1763	35 00
" " " for 1764, 2 copies, each	30 00
Pocket Almanac for 1760	21 00
Jacob's Kampf-und-Ritter-Platz	50 00
Pennsylvania Gazette, about 445 numbers	212 00
Colonial Laws of Pennsylvania, 62 titles	55 00
Peters' Sermon on Education	50 00
Sewell's History of the Quakers	47 00
Treaty with the Indians, Six Nations, 2 copies	\$35, 37 00
Whitefield's Journal, 8 items	143 50

III. ALMANACS.

Roger Sherman, for 1761	\$10 00
Rhode Island, for 1741, by Poor Robin	18 00
Poor Job, for 1751	16 00
Cramer's Pittsburg, 1846	11 50

IV. MATHER BOOKS

Mather, Samuel, Testimony, Cambridge, 1670 (bound with three other works)	140 00
—, —, Increase, Wicked Man's Portion, Boston, 1675	250 00
—, —, The Times of Men, Boston, 1675	80 00
—, —, The Blessed Hope, Boston, 1701	135 00
—, Cotton, Military Duties, Boston, 1687	57 00
—, —, Soldiers Counseled and Comforted, Boston, 1689	245 00
—, —, The Present State of New England, Boston, 1690	290 00
—, —, Christianus per Ignem, Boston, 1702	70 00
—, —, Magnalia Christi Americana, London, 1702, 3 copies	\$45, 52, 40 00
—, —, Bonifacius, Boston, 1710	105 00
—, —, Echos of Devotion, Boston, 1716	43 00
—, —, Hades Look'd Into, Boston, 1717	42 00

V. NEW ENGLAND PSALTERS.

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Boston, 1726, 2 copies	\$27, 51 00
Edinburgh, 1737	12 00
Boston, 1741-9.	13 50
Boston, 1762, in sheets	15 50

VI. NEW ENGLAND PRIMERS.

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Boston (Leverett), 1771	70 00
Boston (Kneeland and Adams), 1771	65 00
Salem, 1784	45 00
Boston (Draper), 1788 and 1798	\$45, 28 00
Greenfield (Denio & Phelps), 1816	21 00

VII. INDIAN LANGUAGES.

Luther's Catechism in the Delaware, Stockholm, 1696	61 00
Mohawk Prayer Book, Wm. Bradford, N. Y., 1715	1,300 00
The same, third edition, Quebec, 1780	110 00
Mohawk Primer, London, 1786	30 00
Eliot's Indian Bible, second edition, Cambridge, 1685 (New Testament, 1680)	410 00
Massachusetts Psalter, Boston, 1709	40 00
Sermon on the Mount, in Seneca, by Harris and Young, N. Y., 1829	37 00
Saunborn's Hymnal, in Seneca, 1892	21 00

VIII. MEXICANA.

Gastela, Arte de Lengua Mexicana, Puebla, 1689	60 00
Leon, Camino del Cielo, Mexico, 1611	39 00
Lorra Baquin, Manual, Mexico, 1634	46 00
Medina, La Vida S. Nicolas de Tolentino, Mexico, 1695	26 00
Molina, Vocabulario, Mexico, 1555 (imperfect)	37 50
—, Confessionario, Mexico, 1565	45 00
—, Vocabulario, Mexico, 1571	55 00
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Florenca, Historia de la Compania de Jesus, Mexico, 1694	52 50

IX. RARE AMERICANA.

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Gospel Order Revived, Bradford, N. Y., 1700	65 00
Clap, History of Churches in New England, Boston, 1757	32 00
Proposed Prayer Book, Philadelphia, 1786	190 00
The Dial, Boston, 1840-44. 4 vols.	43 00
Force's Tracts, 4 vols.	40 00

Uelesperger, Salzburger Emigrants, 4 vols., Halle, 1748-1749	\$54 00
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Pennsylvania Magazine, Philadelphia, 1775-6	200 00
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John Smith's Historie of Virginia, London, 1627	106 00
Usselinx, Trading Agreement of South Company, Stockholm, 1626	75 00
Sunday Service for Methodists, London, 1784	75 00
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—, Jenson, Venice, 1479	150 00
English, Matthews, London, 1549	90 00
—, Coverdale, second foreign edition, Zurich, 1550	190 00
XI. GENERAL.	
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Sabin, Dictionary of Books relating to America, 19 vols., N. Y., 1868-92	156 75
Byron, Hours of Idleness, Newark, 1807	35 00
Chained Manuscripts, 14th and 15th Centuries, ten in all \$36, 76, 66, 90, 30, 116, 151, 101, 85, 60 00	
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Dowden, Life of Shelly, extra-illustrated, 2 vols., London, 1886	36 00
Marsden, Dictionary of Christian Churches and Sects, London, n. d., extra-illustrated. 4 vols.	104 00
Wesley, John, Latin Grammar, Bristol, 1748	15 50
Wesley, Samuel, Maggots, London, 1685	11 50
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Caxton, Higden's Polycriconon, 1482. 301 leaves	1,400 00
—, —, —, 294 leaves	700 00
—, —, —, 206 leaves	675 00
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Brandt De Shyppe of Fools, 1517	130 00
Hilton, Scala Perfectionis, 1533	150 00
Gutenberg, Catholicon of Balbus de Janua (part by "R" Printer of Strassburg about 1464), first press at Mainz, 1460	710 00
"R" Printer of Strassburg, Dionysius de Burgo, 1470	\$100 00
Peter Schoffer, Gregory IX, Mainz, 1473	260 00
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Edgar Allan Poe, Memoranda, Living Writers of America	190 00
Edgar Allan Poe, Eureka (his own copy) with marginal notes	925 00
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Walter Scott, History of Scotland	110 00
Robert Southey, eight memorandum books	1,600 00
Walt Whitman, War Diary, 22 leaves	100 00
—, —, 22 leaves	150 00

This is the fourth and concluding article printed in these columns concerning the sale of this famous library. For the sake of book lovers we have gone into the minutest detail. What unlooked for prices some of these rare treasures brought. This record of prices will be of great value to all who buy or sell literary curiosities. What a shame that those who might have done so did not save this matchless collection to the American University?

The University Courier.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

The American University and Higher Education.
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The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

In this issue is printed an interesting article from *The Nation* on "Hymnals, Old and New," with special reference to the Methodist Episcopal Hymnal just issued. While not fully agreeing with all said, it is interesting to know what one of our widely read and ultra-critical journals has to say on the subject.

The Secretary of the University is still a little more than \$100 short on the payment which he made of \$465 for the autograph letter of George Washington, bearing on educational matters and of vital importance to the American University, purchased at the sale of the Hurst collection. Friends have come to the rescue from time to time with checks helping toward the payment of this letter, which has been donated by the buyer to the University. If other friends are willing to assist, checks in any amount will be very thankfully received. To those who contribute to help in this matter a handsome fac-simile copy of the Washington letter will be sent. It is doubtful if any further appeal will be made along this line, but the Secretary can hardly afford himself to stand for the balance which is still due. Let a few friends come to the rescue. Make checks payable to the order of W. L. Davidson.

A handsome little booklet has just been issued by the University authorities on annuities, entitled "Safe Investment and Splendid Philanthropy." It

unfolds a plain business proposition by which you can provide a life support for yourself, wife, children or dependents, and at the same time perform a service of transcendent importance to humanity. The plan proposed exempts you from current taxes, relieves you from care and anxiety, and enables you to become the executor of your own estate during your lifetime. A fair rate of interest is guaranteed with ample security behind it. If you are at all interested in a plan of this character, the little booklet with full information will be gladly mailed you on application.

It seems almost certain that the next Congress will order the opening and grading of Massachusetts avenue from Wisconsin to Nebraska avenue at the site of the American University. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are heartily in favor of it and will recommend it in their report to Congress asking for appropriations. The hard and efficient work which was done last year will not be forgotten by the forthcoming Congress. The matter would doubtless have had favorable action at the hands of the last Congress but for the many other appropriations which were demanded and the treasury deficit which caused Congress toward the close of the session to move with great caution.

A Royal Gift.

A check for \$15,000 in favor of the American University has recently been received from Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift, of Chicago. This is the final payment on a splendid gift of \$25,000 made within the year by this noble woman. Her generous husband had planned for still larger things concerning the American University, but death called him before he had fully matured his plans. His good wife, understanding his heart and purposes, remembered the benevolencies in which he was interested, and tried to carry out, as far as she could, his wishes concerning them. This gift has been an inspiration and will be used in the advancement of the McKinley Memorial College of Government, now in course of erection.

A Suggestive Example.

The public press states that the Carnegie Technical School in Pittsburg expects to open its

doors this season, but seventy-two hundred persons, from all parts of the world, have already applied for the privilege of enrolling themselves as pupils at the institute. From foreign countries most of the applicants are full-grown men who desire to come to America to learn our methods of doing business. The number of applications from France and Germany exceeds those from any other country. Japan is represented by several. Quite a number from Russia have applied, and a few from China. Many applications have come from the Philippines. The Educational Commission has requested an enrollment for twenty pupils. The Board of Control is embarrassed by the enormous number of applications, and their decision is published, which is, that they will receive pupils from Pittsburg and Allegheny first, then from the State of Pennsylvania, then from the other States of the Union, leaving the foreign countries until last. This, of course, is in harmony with Mr. Carnegie's primary purpose.

This typifies exactly what would happen at the American University if it were open on the high plane which is contemplated, namely, with a corps of instructors as able and brilliant as the world affords, with all the splendid accumulations of the Government nearby and ready for use. This is the day of the specialist. In the competitions of to-day men cannot hope for success unless they are fitted and prepared by special study, aside from that which comes from the regular routine of school and college discipline. More than 13,000 American students are pursuing post-graduate work, preparing themselves by unusual application for special careers. The number of foreign students applying for admission to the Carnegie Technological School of Pittsburg would be more than duplicated here at the Nation's capital, with the American University once open for work. Hundreds of applications are now on file. The eyes of the world are turned toward America since she has become a world power, and students abroad, attracted by our successful experiments in government, desiring to study our sources of power at the fountain-head of the Nation, would come to Washington for investigation when they would go nowhere else. That vision is indeed dim which can not see glorious possibilities of success in such an enterprise as is here contemplated. Let us hurry on and realize the success which awaits us.

Andrew Brown Duvall.

The death of Andrew Brown Duvall in September while at sea on his return from England, after a brief respite from his official burdens, has left a large vacancy in the home where his heart centered, in the church where his powers found a consecrated use, and in the city where his whole life had been spent, and in the service of which as Corporation Counsel he had for several years given signal proof both of his ability and fidelity as a popular official. Added to the domestic and ecclesiastical relations, and the public functions which he has nobly fulfilled, was his active and continued membership in the Board of Trustees of The American University since its incorporation in 1891. For fourteen years he has faithfully discharged the duties of his position, serving on the Executive and Auditing Committees during the whole period, and for nine years as a member of the Building Committee. He gave generously of his valuable time and helpful counsel to the interests of the institution. He was on most intimate terms with Bishop Hurst, who loved him for what he was, a pure and warm-hearted friend. The qualities of candor, ardent love of the truth, a rigid but cheerful conscientiousness and adherence to duty, a happy aspiration toward the ideals of life, made him a delightful associate and companion. His absence is painfully felt in hundreds of hearts which he had won to himself. The benediction of his life abides among us as a sweet remembrance and a stimulating force to the highest endeavor.

Progress on the New Building.

Scores of workmen are now busily engaged in the erection of the College of Government on the foundation which was previously laid, the cornerstone of which was set in place by President Roosevelt. Car loads of marble are being received daily from the quarries at Rutland, Vt. Mountains of brick, sand, and structural steel surround the foundation walls. Under the terms of the contract the building must be under roof and enclosed by the first of next June. The building is a marvel of beauty, architecturally, and will cost when completed something more than \$250,000. It is to be a memorial to the late President McKinley, who was intensely interested in this building and the work of the University. The grounds are full of activity during these fine fall days, and the advancing work

brings great joy to the hearts of those who are interested in this great enterprise.

When this new building is completed, with the College of History already done, there will be available eighty-two (82) class-rooms, enough to amply provide for a great number of students. It is hoped that the productive endowment will by that time be so much increased that a creditable opening can be attempted in two or three important departments. From that time on the University may grow by evolution, as all other great universities have done. Buildings will be erected and opened for work as the necessity demands. This seems to be the course of wisdom.

A Righteous Court Decree.

Judge Freas, of the Orphans' Court at Wilkesbarre, this month handed down a decision by which the executors of the estate of Mrs. P. L. Bennett are required to pay \$20,000 to the American University, under the terms of the gift which she made in November, 1898. The executors have been contesting the claim. The facts in brief are these: In a letter to Bishop John F. Hurst, under date of November 25, 1898, Mrs. Bennett subscribed \$25,000 for the American University, first payment to be made when the corner-stone of the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration was laid; the second when the roof was on the building; and the third and last when the building was completed. In July, 1901, Mrs. Bennett sent her check for \$5,000 on account of her subscription, leaving \$20,000 still unpaid. When this amount was paid she suggested to Dr. John A. Gutteridge, financial representative of the University, that she desired to see the work advance, and therefore this payment was looked upon as a waiver of the original terms of the subscription, as nothing had been done at that time towards the erection of the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration, although plans for the building had been drawn and submitted for that specific purpose. The court held that a good consideration was shown for the promise in question; that it is not void for uncertainty; and that the trustees of the University have reasonable time in which to fulfill their part of the contract. The judge therefore awarded the sum of \$20,000 to be paid by the executors to the American University under the terms of the subscription.

We feel very confident that this is just as Mrs. Bennett would have it could she speak out of the

skies. She led a noble life and left a large amount to worthy organizations.

Of a necessity laws must be very stringent concerning the settling of estates, else many unworthy schemers might reap unmerited harvests and rightful heirs be robbed of that which properly belongs to them. This is the first contest in court which the American University has ever had, and they undertook it with great reluctance. They want only that which rightfully belongs to them and which is cheerfully given.

In all of this is a lesson which people should read. When a gift is made, which might mean a contest in case of death, let the terms be so carefully and distinctly worded that no misunderstanding can possibly occur, and no other meaning aside from that which the donor intended can by any possibility be read into it. Better be your own executor—give while you are living and realize the joy and blessedness which is promised to those who give. Thus you prevent the possibility of having your plans miscarry—you relieve many heart burnings and prevent many disagreeable legal squabbles. Some one should write a book on the Joy and Duty of Becoming One's Own Executor, and put it into the hands of every benevolently-inclined person in the world.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Payments on Asbury subscriptions since the issue of the COURIER in October, 1903:

\$110—A. A. Hyde and wife. **\$100**—Adam Stengle, D. W. Conch, R. S. Rust, Albert J. Nast. **\$90**—L. F. Walden. **\$75**—E. R. Dille. **\$50**—Edwin C. Griffiths, A. F. Dotterer. **\$45**—J. E. Jacklin, Milton Mahin. **\$40**—E. E. Caster. **\$36**—A. M. Bailey. **\$31.66**—Geo. P. Eckman. **\$31**—H. R. Naylor. **\$30**—S. J. Carroll. **\$25**—John L. Cooper, William Swenson. **\$20**—W. S. Matthew, John McEldowry, Alfred Coons, E. P. Robertson, Joshua Stansfield. **\$18.70**—John S. Evans. **\$16.67**—J. M. Brown, C. C. Albertson. **\$15**—S. W. Gehrett. **\$13**—J. E. Rudisill. **\$10**—W. M. Ward, A. A. Graves, J. G. Wilson, F. G. Mitchell, F. H. Havenner, W. G. Coons, Thomas Hambly, G. R. Geer and wife, E. A. White, Hartley Causfield, Robert Pattinson, C. M. Thompson, Juan C. Chavez. **\$8.50**—C. E. Petrus. **\$8.33**—E. M. Mills, A. R. Shockley, Thomas Hall. **\$8**—Leandro Fernandez. **\$6.66**—Clifton Jackson. **\$6**—I. M. Lane, David Diek. **\$5**—S. M. Day, Mrs. A. B. Clough, S. A. Morse, E. W. S. Peck, Fred. C. Baldwin, O. F. Linstrum, R. H. Lyles, A. Holbrook, R. McCasky, M. E. Ketcham, L. A. Willsey. **\$1**—E. L. Eslington. **\$5.33**—Mannuel Flores. **\$3**—Eden Hammond, J. W. W. Cox. **\$2**—N. B. Wallingford, J. W. Sinoock, T. R. Parker, J. W. Galloway, M. V. Waters, R. H. Debose, Dionisio Costales, B. Gonzales, Delbert S. Ulrick, S. F. B. Peace. **\$1.67**—Agapito Mares. **\$1.34**—J. E. Webb. **\$1**—G. B. Coleman, J. W. Jefferson, L. E. Toulson, T. M. Hubbard, J. H. Harman, C. E. Jackson, J. L. Chestnut, C. L. Logan, J. B. Workman. **33c.**—J. W. Brown.

NOTE.—Lack of space and the small number of payments coming in from time to time have prevented a more frequent publication of this Asbury list.

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University" a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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The Burden of the College President.

The duties and qualifications of the president of a modern university were discussed by the educators who gathered recently at the inauguration of Dr. Edmund J. James as president of the University of Illinois. The ideal president must evidently be a scholar, teacher, disciplinarian, organizer, administrator, financier, diplomatist, and accomplished writer and speaker. Such, at least, is the inference from an interesting address on the subject by Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, President James' predecessor, and now Commissioner of Education in Illinois. All College presidents fall short of the ideal in one point or another, but the successful ones must possess both solid attainments and superficial accomplishments. The day has long since passed when a broken-down preacher can be retired to the innocuous ease of a college presidency.

The average man does not realize how much we demand of our college presidents. The college—to say nothing of our few real universities—is no longer a boarding-school for two or three hundred boys of from sixteen to twenty-one. A large faculty of specialists must be steadily recruited and kept in harmonious and economical activity. Buildings and grounds worth several millions of dollars, elaborate libraries and laboratories, must be maintained in a high state of efficiency. The college administration must have close relations with alumni throughout the country, and it must be fittingly represented on many public occasions. However duties may be divided among deans and committees of trustees and faculty, the final responsibility for the smooth running of the machine is laid upon the shoulders of the president. To adjust expenditure to income, to make the college a centre of the best intellectual and moral influences, to be socially acceptable to men and women of widely varying interests—all these things, we can readily see, are rigorously exacted of the head of a college.

He has other burdens which are less apparent even to trustees, faculty, alumni, or undergraduates. Trustees, many of whom are prosperous bankers and

manufacturers, sometimes regard a college as a business enterprise. If the annual deficit is not too large, if the teachers are busy and not disagreeably notorious, if the students are not smashing the property, the venture may be reckoned as fairly profitable in its kind. Each member of the faculty is inclined to look at college from the point of view of his own courses. If his department is steadily expanding, if he can secure appropriations for necessary instruction, books and apparatus, and if he is thus able to attract the best students, the president is everything that heart can wish. No undergraduate and relatively few trustees, professors, or alumni fully grasp the notion that the radical difficulty of the much-tried president's position is this: he is conducting an extensive experiment in idealism in a community which asks chiefly for immediate material results. What is more, his failure may mean distress and possible disaster, not for himself alone, but for the faculty and students who are embarked with him. The individual professor becomes unproductive, unable to keep abreast of his science, and as a result a single department suffers from temporary weakness, while the strengthening of the rest of the college may more than outweigh the damage; but when the president is unproductive, every department is weakened.

The church, too, is an organization devoted to an ideal, but no clergyman, unless he be a bishop, can be compared in importance with a college president. Every year, in this city of New York, some minister virtually confesses bankruptcy. He gives up his pulpit to a successor, or his little church may actually cease existence. One congregation more or less among so many is not an irreparable loss. But if President Butler of Columbia, Chancellor MacCracken of New York University, or President Finley of the College of the City of New York, were so to conduct his office as to impair—or even fail to advance—the standing and influence of his institution, the miscarriage would be conspicuous and wide-reaching in its results. A preacher can say: "Here is my doctrine; thus and so I expound it. If you

prefer another creed or a more complaisant prophet, go in peace. I will talk to empty pews." But the college president can not take the attitude of *Athenasius contra mundum*. He need never surrender his principles, but he is doomed to many sacrifices of personal taste and preference. He will be fortunate if he have such clearness of vision and force of character that he can always discriminate between preference and principle. When he sticks for mere preference, he alienates supporters on whose aid he may legitimately rely. When he first persuades himself that a principle is nothing but a preference, he begins to degenerate into a sycophant and time-server.

How powerful the temptations, none but he can ever know. The recent insurance investigations have shown us how hard it is for men supposed to be fortified by intelligence and character to resist the allurements of money for themselves. They contrive some sophistry to excuse theft and quiet conscience. College presidents also are but human. They do not, however, want the money for themselves, but for a noble cause. They are not scheming to filch it by excessive salaries, crooked accounts, or preposterous travelling expenses. Their only fault is to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee. The welfare of the institution is a huge thing—and 'tis a great price for a small vice. When, therefore, we recall the revelations of venality among men high in public confidence, when we remember how ignorant and unreasoning the patrons of education often are, the wonder is that more colleges do not, as Senator Dolliver put it, "smell of Oil."—*Nation*.

Donations of the Year 1905.

The year that has passed has been an eventful one from the standpoint of benevolences. The banner year in this respect was 1901, when the total amount of benevolences by direct donations and bequests fell a little short of \$124,000,000. Last year only \$46,000,000 was contributed to libraries, colleges and charitable institutions. America's philanthropists, however, gave a good account of themselves during the last twelvemonth. The donations for the year 1905 amount to \$104,586,422. Of this sum the donations are \$63,075,012 and the bequests, \$40,484,635. Educational institutions received \$49,638,357; \$3,139,365 was applied to charity;

\$6,011,250 went to religious work, while more than a million dollars was donated to libraries.

Andrew Carnegie succeeded in giving away eight million dollars more than he gave last year. His contributions toward the world's betterment in 1905 are nearly twenty million dollars. He has provided at least six churches with splendid organs, has founded fifteen libraries, and has remembered 144 colleges. What we should do without such men as Carnegie, Rockefeller, and D. K. Pearson is a significant question. Mr. Rockefeller's principal donation was that of \$1,000,000 to Yale University. The General Board of Education is richer by \$10,000,000 on account of Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Pearson has donated \$300,000, mostly to struggling colleges in the South and Northwest. His money, while the amount is much smaller than that of his fellow philanthropists, probably has been appreciated even more and applied frequently to a better advantage than the Carnegie or Rockefeller millions.

While fewer notable persons have died during the last year, a number of wills are to be noticed. A list of the most important follows:

Jane Stanford, to Stanford University, \$3,875,000; Mrs. Samuel Colt, to city and charities of New Haven, Conn., \$3,000,000; Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass., to art and education, \$3,000,000; Peter L. Kimberly, Chicago, Ill., to charity, \$2,300,000; Isaac J. Wister, Philadelphia, Pa., to Wister Institute, \$2,000,000; James C. King, Chicago, Ill., to found Old Men's Home, \$2,000,000; E. M. Paxson, Philadelphia, Pa., to Princeton Theological Seminary, \$1,750,000; W. F. Milton, to Harvard College, \$1,125,000; B. F. Ferguson, Chicago, to municipal art, \$1,000,000; M. A. Dupsic, Philadelphia, Pa., to Jewish College, \$1,000,000; Margaret A. Jones, New York, to charity, \$1,000,000; James Millikin, Decatur, Ill., to education, \$1,000,000; Joseph E. Gillingham, Philadelphia, Pa., to charity, \$1,000,000.

What a record of noble giving this is. No account is here taken of any gift which does not pass the million mark. This is the only age in the history of the world when such giving would have become possible. This record, good as it is, should be largely outdone next year. Millions are multiplying themselves as never before, and to give them away is the only true way to keep them.

The University Courier.

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University Secretary, 1419 F Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorials.

WHEN you have read this issue of the COURIER, will you not hand it to some friend who might become interested through its reading in the work of the American University?

WORK is still in progress on the College of Government. The open winter has permitted the contractors to continue the work up to the present time, and splendid headway has been made. The structure is now advanced to the second story. During the uncertain months of February and March, when freezing weather might interfere with the setting of the marble, which is a delicate job, work may be suspended. All who see the building greatly admire it.

THE Trustees of the University, resident in Pennsylvania, met at Philadelphia on January 17th, to determine on the advisability of beginning work on the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration. After full discussion a resolution was adopted expressing the conviction of the committee that the erection of the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration was necessary to enable the University to begin its work, and recommending that a committee be appointed to secure the funds for that purpose, work to begin as soon as enough money or pledges are secured to put the building under roof.

This paper will fall under the eye of those who have subscribed to various funds in connection with the work of the University. Many of these subscriptions should have been settled long ago. We are most anxious just now for those which have been made in such large number throughout the State of Ohio toward the College of Government, which is to bear the name of that State, and which is to be a memorial to President McKinley. As the work advances every dollar subscribed is needed. If you know yourself to be in arrears, will you not at once send draft or check covering the amount due? We need a multitude of new subscriptions to help complete this Ohio Building. If this building is to carry the name of the good State of Ohio, then the people of that State must erect it. If you have no share in it at present, will you not, for the honor of the State, and for the love you bear the last martyr among our Presidents, send a generous donation to assist us in this noble work?

To raise \$100,000 in America for the support of higher classical studies in Rome is probably harder than to raise a million for some project of commercial or industrial education at home. Yet the good news that this has been done was announced last week from Ithaca. It has taken five years of persistent effort to do it, and now the American School of Classical Studies in Rome passes from the time of trial to an era of assured support. It has been one of the only two schools of higher scientific learning sustained by American generosity on the Continent of Europe; but it has had to struggle hard, first for its life, and then for due recognition. All the time it has gone quietly about its work, living frugally, husbanding its energies, and winning year by year the increasing respect of the Italian Government, the Vatican, and the German, French and British Schools. It has produced a small group of trained investigators and museum experts. It has sent back to our schools and colleges nearly one hundred and fifty instructors, newly vivified and alert from contact with the quickening influences of the greatest teacher of ancient history—the Eternal City. It has won its way for the best of reasons—it has proved its right to live. And the success already won by economy and well-directed hard work should lead to greater things. Its endowment should be enlarged and a permanent home provided for it.

The Biography of Bishop Hurst.

Johnson was no less fortunate in his Boswell than Hurst in his Osborn. It is safe to say that no more fascinating and readable biography of any bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church has yet been written than that of Bishop John F. Hurst, which has just been dropped from the press, written by his loving friend and companion, Rev. Albert Osborn, who for a score of years traveled by his side and was a part of his life.

The sympathetic treatment, the literary touch and finish of the author, the mechanical execution of the printer, and the prodigious accomplishments of the subject of the study, all conspire to make this work a model of its kind. It will be read with interest and profit, not only by those of his own denomination, who knew and loved Bishop Hurst, but by all who enjoy tracing a life pathway in which success has stalked, and who believe that the arena of life is still filled with the possibilities of desperate daring, terrific sacrifice and undying renown.

The seventy-six (76) chapters crowded into five hundred and nine (509) pages tell the story of a remarkable life, looked at from many points of view. As one reads the amazement grows, that in one year less than man's allotted time on earth, such a mass of worthy work could be accomplished by one man. The diary, from which copious extracts are made in the early chapters, shows the mettle of the man and constitutes the most interesting part of the biography. The real man is there revealed—he talks out of his heart, and lets us into his struggles and his victories, with the faithful chronicling of his failures as well. The reading of this record would be a great inspiration to young men beginning the work of the ministry. He had much to overcome in reaching the high seats of power, but by an indomitable will, an unswerving perseverance, and an abounding faith in God, he came off more than conqueror. Work was the secret of his success. He was at it constantly and never lost a moment. The record of what he did is amazing. From a teacher at Ashland at \$300 a year and board, to the Bishopric of a great church seems a long journey. Yet he made it in twenty-six (26) years and never once lost step. As author and book collector his record is unapproached in Methodist annals. The crowning work of his life, the founding of the American University, is

graphically described. The great sorrow which crept into his life is treated with admirable delicacy. The whole story of this remarkable life is told in fascinating style and enslaves attention from cover to cover. It is published by the Methodist Book Concern and is sold at \$2.00.

Semi-Annual Trustees' Meeting.

The Board of Trustees of the American University held their semi-annual meeting in Washington City, December 13th, to hear reports and review the work of the year. A large number were present.

The Chancellor, C. C. McCabe, reported an increasing growth of sentiment favorable to the University. Progress was reported upon the McKinley Memorial College of Government, now in process of erection on the campus near the completed College of History.

An excellent bust in plaster of Bishop John F. Hurst was exhibited and drew from the board a cordial commendation and a vote of thanks to the artist who made this donation to the university, Miss Josephine O. Weeks, of New York City. This bust will likely be cast into bronze or marble, and will be placed in one of the buildings of the university.

To fill vacancies in the board, three were elected trustees: Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. W. F. Swartzell and Dr. W. L. Davidson, of Washington. The same university officers were elected for another year.

Plans relating to the opening of the university for instruction were discussed in a general way, preparatory to positive action at a subsequent meeting of the board. It was decided to plan for opening when the second building should be completed. In addition to the receipts of the past six months, which have been made public from time to time, other donations of a most hopeful character are promised within a short time, among them a marble observatory building.

A committee was appointed looking toward the erection of the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration.

After adjournment a number of the members of the board visited the site to inspect the new building in its progress. It is being constructed of Vermont marble, and has already advanced as far as the top of the windows of the first story. Under

the terms of the contract it must be under roof by the first of next June.

A committee of the trustees, by appointment, had a very pleasant interview with President Roosevelt, who is one of the trustees of the university, and expresses great interest in the development of the work.

The Troubles of the Rich.

A startling array of facts of the requests made upon those who are known to be enormously wealthy has been obtained by Dr. T. Osbaldeston, a well-known physician who has been interested in the subject for some time. He communicated with Miss Helen Gould, whose extensive charitable work makes her an authority on the subject.

In reply, Miss Gould sent the physician a carefully prepared statement, which illustrates the avalanche of begging letters and requests for various kinds of aid from all sorts and conditions of men, which Miss Gould receives in an average week.

There were received an aggregate of 1,303 letters, asking for a total of \$1,548,502. They covered no less than eighty-one distinct subjects, mostly connected with efforts to separate Miss Gould from some of her money. The requests range from a demand of \$1,000,000 to form a colony in Cuba, to \$8 to get a watch out of pawn. It is fair to presume that all men and women of wealth, who are benevolently inclined, have experiences similar to Miss Gould's. It is little wonder that they decline personal interviews and employ secretaries to whom all calls for gifts are referred. If personal interviews were permitted the wealthy would have little time for anything else, and their peace of mind would be destroyed. They can not be blamed for the position they have taken. It is a long journey these days to the office of a millionaire, and few there be that make it. Weariness overcomes the traveler in his encounter with the long line of subordinates, which must be passed before reaching the seat of power, and disheartened the quest is abandoned. A subordinate never absolutely reflects the mind of his master. He is a paid servant and is subject to personal prejudice. Many worthy applications for help are pigeon-holed by subordinates, which, if they fell under the eye and had a chance to touch the heart of the person for whom they are intended, would bring generous responses. If peo-

ple of wealth were just a little more easy of access and ready to hear personal representations from properly accredited officials, many noble causes would not be left to languish as they are. They have been fooled so often that they look with suspicion on every new application. Unfortunately many unworthy causes appeal to them—societies and institutions of every character, which seem to have been organized to meet no real want, but largely for the purpose of providing a few officials with salaries. This has made the wealthy cautious as to their gifts.

What marvelous generosity the recent years have witnessed. All honor to the noble rich who are pouring out their treasure for every worthy work. They are rewarded in the tasting of that blessedness which comes to every one who lives for others.

During these days of unparalleled commercial prosperity many meritorious causes will seek to get on a sure footing. Let those who are able and willing to give, listen to the call of every cause which has in it the promise of usefulness, lest they miss an opportunity which, if accepted, would bring life-long and eternity-long joy. The trouble is not in the giving—that is easy—but to know just where to give to make it count for the most.

The Transmutation of Values.

Man, who is himself a composite of the material and spiritual, finds one of his highest prerogatives, and hence one of his highest responsibilities, in the power to transmute the lower values of life into the higher. The ascending series of nature by which one's mind is led from the units of the elemental mineral kingdom, through the complex and orderly organisms of the vegetable world and the lower forms of animal life, up to the most highly organized and keenly sensitive human body, furnishes the field for the collection of data out of which have been constructed the great systems of science embracing the sum total of human knowledge of the material world. This same series of an ascending physical scale is also a most vivid illustration and analogue of another ascending series in which man may become the prime factor, under a beneficent divine order, in the creation of high and permanent values out of the right and benevolent use of the lower and evanescent. In the application of his

physical, mental and moral powers man makes character for himself and sets in operation forces that contribute to the formation of character in others.

The Great Teacher's command to his disciples to make unto themselves friends out of the use of the "mammon of unrighteousness" appeals to thinking men who recognize the transient character of all worldly possessions and earthly relations. The cup of cold water rightly given issues in an increase of the capacity of the giver to enjoy the river of life flowing from the throne of God. The kindly word of truthful and merited appreciation may turn the tides in a struggling life and seal the success of some noble soul in rising to leadership in good works among his fellows. Dollars put into the training and equipment of youth for the highest walks in useful living shine with a brilliance beyond that of burnished gold or sparkling diamonds; for they are transformed into the jewels which will flash in immortal beauty and splendor when all money shall have become dust and ashes in the cinders of a burned out world. Happy the man and the woman who see the opportunity thus to bring out the evolution of the high and eternal values of this mortal existence, and thrice wise and blessed are they who lay hold upon every such opportunity to make for themselves a welcome into everlasting habitations, and to add to the sum of human achievement.

Money wisely bestowed for the education of the youth of our land becomes the channel through which the benevolent heart of the giver is transfused into intelligence, skill and good will in the life careers of highminded thinkers and teachers, and multiplies itself again and again in its vitalizing streams of personal character and influence in the successive generations of students who are thus lifted to higher planes of thought and action. Who can compute the increment of power, of value and of joyous reward accruing to the man or woman who endows in perpetuity such a fountain of good for the people of the coming centuries?

A Bust of Bishop Hurst.

At the time of the death of Bishop Hurst, many expressed the hope that at some time his body might rest in the grounds of the American University. This was a wish to which he had given frequent expression. In connection with the report of

the funeral service, a suggestion was made that at no distant day a suitable mausoleum should be erected to his memory, which in the future days might by tablet, tomb and bust, become the Westminster Abbey of American Methodism. This beautiful and worthy thought caught the attention of a friend of the Bishop, who had been interested in his writings and had known of his intense interest in the University. This friend expressed the wish to Bishop McCabe, as Chancellor of the University, that he might have the pleasure of donating a bust of the Bishop for the purpose suggested. The offer was gratefully accepted, and many of the photographs of the Bishop in different poses were secured from the family and forwarded, together with a death-mask, to the sculptor. The mask proved of very little service as it did not represent the Bishop in his full vigor and as all but his most intimate friends remembered him. The work was undertaken practically, therefore, with only the flat surfaces of the photographs and a faint remembrance of the features to work into the study. Distinguished sculptors, notably Houdon, refuse to model except from life, being unwilling to risk their reputations on work based on the flat. Many months of patient application and many modifications wrought out a bust in clay which the Bishop's lifelong friends, Drs. Battz and Upham, were asked to view. Their opinion was highly favorable as to the naturalness of the work. After the finishing touches, the bust, put into plaster, was placed on view at the New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting, and elicited high praise from a number of the able art critics of that body, and warm words of commendation found their way into resolutions. The cast has recently come into the possession of the University authorities at Washington, and is being greatly admired, not only by the members of the immediate family, but by many visitors who intimately knew the Bishop. The Secretary of the University, Dr. W. L. Davidson, gave much time and thought to this work while it was in progress, and expresses the hope that at no distant time it may be put into marble or bronze, for permanent preservation, by some one who honors and loves the memory of Bishop Hurst.

It is but just to say that the sculptor who put such loving care and thought into this work, is Miss Josephine O. Weeks, of New York City, who did her finishing educational work with William Ordway

Partridge, the sculptor of many celebrated pieces erected in various parts of the country. It was in his studio that the work was executed. The sculptor of this bust has given numerous evidences of the rarest gift of the plastic art—that of catching human features. The poise of the head, the mouth, the nose, the eye, and the prominent forehead, as revealed in the bust of Bishop Hurst, are very true to life. The artist's name will be mentioned many times in connection with this generous gift.

William Rainey Harper.

Calm heroism marked the closing scene in the life of this eminent scholar, successful teacher, able administrator and devout Christian. Early distinguished by his attainments in the world of letters, he won his way by careful and thorough labors to an acknowledged leadership in biblical scholarship in America, and to a just and wide recognition in Europe as a foremost authority in the Semitic languages and literature. His great service as an author to the realm of sacred letters, and to the general cause of education in the phenomenal renaissance and development of the University of Chicago, has given the popular impression of a much longer life than the half century of his stay among men. The quiet courage with which he carried his work quite up to the time of his exit was a fitting and beautiful climax to his energetic and productive career. He was a man symmetrical in character, and is enshrined in the hearts of thousands who knew and loved him. The principles, to the elaboration and defense of which he gave the strength of his mind and heart, were harmoniously and effectively embodied in his own acts. The mental stimulus he has imparted to the age is an unwasting force for future good, and the example of his humble and honest search for truth will to many be a perpetual incitement to a similar quest.

Splendid Philanthropy.

The American University is to become one of the most influential educational forces in the nation. It is to stand exclusively for postgraduate work in the greatest capital in the world. Here the heart-

throbs of the nation are felt, and here all forces center. The vast scientific and literary accumulations of the Government, costing more than \$50,000,000, are by order of Congress open to students, and are a legitimate part of the assets of the American University. No such massing of helps toward original research can be found in any other city on the globe. The University puts a premium upon character as well as scholarship, and will stand squarely for Protestantism and Americanism. It will be the crown to our educational system and will be an increasing inspiration to every college and educational institution of lower grade. Its mission is to provide what is not now adequately provided on this side of the sea, and to fit aspiring men and women for high and splendid careers. Its necessity grows more apparent with the events of every day. Its marble buildings are rising on the beautiful campus of ninety-three acres overlooking Washington. Endowments provided by gifts, bequests, and annuities are growing until the total assets reach beyond \$2,000,000. Vast sums are still needed to make possible the high purposes of the institution. Money invested here is effectually invested for the service of humanity.

Perhaps you are engaged in business so that you can not prudently withdraw any considerable sum from your working capital to give on our Annuity Plan, but you contemplate doing something for the University in due time—in your will, if not by annuity or direct gift. Permit us to urge that you make at least a tentative will at once, embodying your wishes concerning your estate in the event of death from sudden illness or accident. This is the part of prudence, even though not one dollar should come to the University. Such a will can be altered at any time, and in a very few minutes, or superseded by an entirely new will if conditions radically change. This insures you against a miscarriage of your life plans. It forestalls litigations and dissipation of property. It sets your mind at rest.

Any further information you may desire respecting the institution or our Annuity Plan which guarantees 4 per cent. during your lifetime will be cheerfully given in response to a line addressed to the Chancellor or Secretary, 1419 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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In Memoriam.

A TRIBUTE TO ANDERSON FOWLER.

Above the waves of you blue midland sea
Nigh where Columbus had his humble birth
Departed one whose life had growing worth
Ere we had thought Heaven needed such as he,—
Rare spirit, gentle, strong, brave, pure and free,
Serenely doing good on all the earth.
Our hearts though heavy with the sudden dearth,
Now rise in hope of union that shall be.
Full sails were his, and steady, favoring breeze,
On life's broad ocean as the port he neared.
With Taylor's Pauline pace in step to keep
Love leaped in him the limits of all seas,
Embraced all lands, and myriad sad ones enered.
Rest, soul, in Christ; thy dust in God's own deep.
Washington, D. C. —ALBERT OSBORN.

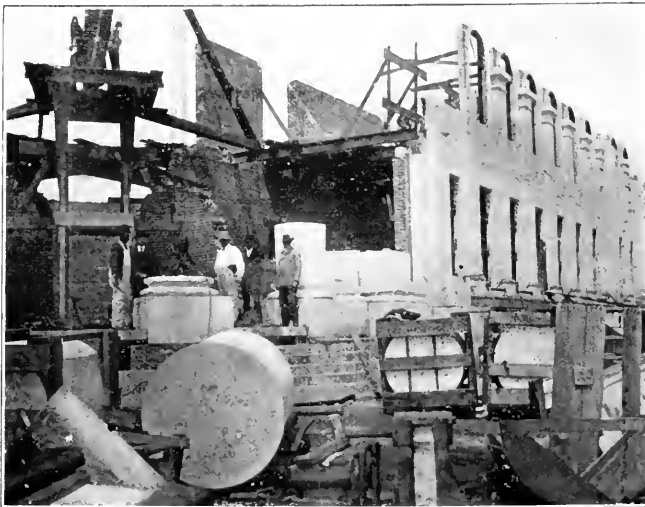
Progress on the New Building.

Work is progressing finely on the College of Government. The window frames in the second story are now in place and an army of men are daily at work. No more beautiful marble ever went into a building than is going into this one. Each one of the blocks come separately crated from the distant quarry at Rutland, Vt. The great marble columns for the portico are now being delivered. They are four feet in diameter and weigh five tons each.

The building will be under roof by July 1st. It is greatly admired by all who see it. The architectural design is perfect in every detail. No more beautiful building for educational purposes will be found anywhere. It will be a worthy and significant memorial to President McKinley—the chief one which the nation can, or will, build. He was greatly interested in the University.

The good State of Ohio is also to have the honor of the name of this building, and many of her worthy citizens have already made large contributions towards it. More money will be needed to thoroughly complete the building. Will you not have some share of it? Your gift is needed now. Send in your check in any amount. The people of Ohio who are to be honored in the name of the building, should help make the work easy. No object more truly worthy can possibly appeal to them.

They have done nobly, but some have not been heard from as yet. Let there be an immediate grand rally. Bishop C. C. McCabe, the chancellor of the University, and a son of Ohio, of whom the whole State is proud, will be glad to receive and acknowledge any gifts. Money invested here will pay large interest for all the years to come.



OHIO COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT—MCKINLEY MEMORIAL;
Corner View. Photograph taken April 25, 1906.

Washington's Leadership in Books.

We live in a book-making, a book-gathering and a book-reading age. The collecting of books in libraries, which are in a great degree accessible to the general public, is a process of enlightenment and education of which the National Commissioner of Education has taken note in his report for 1903. Very interesting as are all the factors entering into his account of public, society and school libraries of 1,000 volumes and over, there is one in which we find especial significance and cause for gratulation, not only for the people of Washington city, but for all Americans who, in the interest of a high and pure patriotism, rejoice in the actual headship of the Capital city in educational, scientific and literary equipment, as well as in the social and political life of the nation.

Taking the number of books in these libraries to each 100 people as a basis of graduation, we discover that the District of Columbia leads the grand procession of the States of the Union, with 925 books to each 100 of our population. The density of population to the area covered, of course, inures distinctly to our advantage in comparison with States of large rural regions, but with all due allowance for this inequality, there remains a large measure of leadership in this priceless boon of books. Second in the line comes the old Bay State with 256. The third in this honor is New Hampshire, with 213. Connecticut marches fourth in rank, with 191, and Rhode Island is close behind, with 187. Then the Green Mountain State takes her place with 163. The seventh position is proudly filled by California, richer now in facilities for education than in gold, with 137, and the old Pine Free State in immediate touch, with 131. New York holds ninth place, with 119, and Maryland takes the tenth, with 105.

Colorado and Nevada, hand in hand, jointly occupy the eleventh place, with 82, leaving number twelve vacant. Montana strides along happy in being number thirteen, with 74, and New Jersey holds her banner of fourteen, with 73. Her sister, Delaware, displays her sign fifteen, with 70, while the Keystone State marches in dignified content as number sixteen, with 69. Ohio, next in order, shows well with 66, and treading on her heels come Michigan, with 63, and Illinois with 62. The twentieth in this line of letters is Wisconsin,

with 58, with Wyoming just in the rear, with 56. Minnesota's rank is twenty-second, with 51, and the twenty-third is opulent Iowa, with 47. The Sunflower State blooms out as twenty-fourth, with 46, and the land of the Hoosier Schoolmaster files by as twenty-fifth, with 45. Again, from the Pacific comes Washington as twenty-sixth, with 40, and tripping behind is Nebraska, with 38. Missouri and Utah, side by side, next appear, with 37. Thirtieth in the lengthening line, comes Oregon, with 35, and haughty Virginia follows with 27. South Carolina, Kentucky and Louisiana next march three abreast, with 26, while South Dakota comes along alone as number thirty-five, with 25. Arizona and Idaho are paired with 23, while New Mexico and Tennessee are also yokefellows, with 22. North Dakota and North Carolina divide the glory of fortieth, with 19, and Georgia alone claims number forty-two, with 16, and Florida and West Virginia, neck and neck, keep close company with 15. Arkansas comes next with 14, and Texas crowds on with 13. Alabama and Mississippi, in sisterly embrace, come on in common possession of number forty-seven, with 12. Oklahoma holds the forty-ninth place, with 10, and lo! the poor Indian (Territory), in blanket and feathers, passes before us fiftieth, with 2.

Another valuable computation tabulated in the same report is that of the number of population to every library. In this series New Hampshire has the place of honor, one for every 2,498; Vermont is second, with one for every 2,916, and the District of Columbia comes third, with one for every 3,258. The order then is Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, California, Colorado, Nevada, New York, Montana, Wisconsin, Iowa, New Jersey, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Delaware, Wyoming, South Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Oregon, North Dakota, Washington, Arizona, Missouri, New Mexico, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, West Virginia, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. *A. C.*

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Recent payments on Asbury subscriptions are as follows: \$55, Milton Mahin; \$50, W. C. Clemons and Wilbur M. Nelson; \$25, J. R. T. Lathrop and J. G. Bickerton; \$20, J. E. Jacklin; \$18, Frank B. Lynch; \$10, J. H. Lozier, C. M. Thompson, W. G. Koons, and H. S. Thompson; \$5, O. S. Metzler, Daniel Haskell, and A. H. Thompson.

The University Courier.

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Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorials.

A NUMBER of the Spring Conferences have been visited in behalf of the American University and kindly receptions have been accorded the representative.

LET all who have subscribed to the American University promptly meet their payments. Please do not delay in this matter. It will give you ease of mind and it will greatly relieve the office force of the University in the detail work of notifying delinquent subscribers.

IF you are interested, and will send in your name and address, we shall be glad to send you a handsome little booklet on "Safe Investment and Splendid Philanthropy," which outlines an annuity plan which has many attractions. Those who are anxious to place money where it will be safe and yield a fair increase during life-time, and then continue paying good interest forever, will here find the plan unfolded.

EARNEST efforts are being made to have the present Congress authorize the extension of Massachusetts avenue at least to the grounds of the American University. The land necessary has practically all been dedicated, and the extension can never again be made at less cost than now. Many

members of both Houses of Congress who have been interviewed, are heartily in favor of the plan. The distance between Wisconsin avenue, to which point Massachusetts avenue has now been opened, and Nebraska avenue, on which the University fronts, is not great. This extension is bound to come, if not this year, then next, which will be in ample time for our actual needs. The fact that the northwest section of Washington will this year likely be granted \$100,000 for a 100-acre extension to beautiful Rock Creek Park, and a vast amount for sewer extension, makes further appropriations for that section difficult to secure. The growth and improvement in that direction is phenomenal.

A NOTABLE departure in education is announced in Switzerland. At Zurich an astronomical observatory for popular use is under construction, and will be opened this summer. The idea is to extend the knowledge of the most ancient of all the sciences by revealing the wonders of the heavens as seen through a high-power telescope to any person who pays a small fee, and it is expected that schools and societies will avail themselves fully of the privilege. The observatory, whose dome rises to height of 130 feet over the town of Zurich, is well equipped, the largest telescope having a twelve-inch aperture.

Anderson Fowler.

IT is the occasion of unusual sadness and seems passing strange that we must add to the list of our departed friends this name that so long and so recently stood for vigor, energy and activity in many lines of labor and service. His death occurred on February 9th, after a brief illness, on shipboard in the harbor of Genoa, while on a journey to Palestine and Egypt, undertaken in the hope of benefit to Mrs. Fowler's health. Among many official connections with various institutions and societies, we record with special pleasure his membership in the Board of Trustees of the American University from 1893 to 1902. His practical wisdom born of experience, his generous and brotherly spirit, and his strong and liberal hand united to make him a valuable helper in laying the foundations of the University. On one of his business trips to Washington he took a half of one of his precious days for a personal visit to the grounds

and a careful examination of the site and the College of History, and thus prepared himself for important suggestions. Possessed of a stalwart frame, a clear and active brain, a large and loving heart, he furnished in his own personality a living link between English and American Methodism. While hoping soon to look upon the earthly Jerusalem, he has suddenly answered the call to enter the gates and enjoy the home eternal of the Heavenly City.

University Club Dinner in the West.

Seventy college men sat down to a most delightful banquet at the Silver Grill in Spokane on the evening of March 20. The dinner was given by the University club, of this city, which has 160 members, though only organized a few weeks. Men who have been out of school forty and forty-five years, mingled with the young fellows who graduated last year; joined in college songs and college yells, and did their share in entertaining. Practically all the largest colleges in the country were represented. Frank T. Post, St. Lawrence University, 1883, officiated as toastmaster. J. Z. Moore, Miami University, Michigan, 1867, responded to "Auld Lang Syne;" B. B. Adams, Michigan, 1899, to "The Functions of the University Club;" Dr. H. B. Luhn, "College Spirit;" J. A. Tormey, Wisconsin, 1895, "Team Work;" W. S. Gilbert, Michigan, 1899, "Spokane, the City Beautiful;" W. H. Stanley, Williams, 1902, "Auf Wiedersehen." A. M. Murphy, Amherst, 1887, for the board of trustees, reported that there were known to be two hundred men in the city eligible for membership. With an entrance fee of \$25, the club would have \$5,000 with which to furnish the new club room in the building which is being erected for it, and with dues at \$2 a month, would have \$4,800 a year for current expenses. The distinction of being the oldest graduate present went to Judge Norman Buck, Lawrence, 1859. Others well to the fore in this particular were Judge J. Z. Moore, and J. J. Brown, Michigan, 1868.

Among the universities which lead in membership, are Harvard, Michigan, Stanford and Chicago. The club has one member from the Dublin university, and the university of Munich. J. D. Sherwood, a Harvard man, is president, and W. H. Stanley, of Williams, is secretary.

Advantages of Washington for Advanced Educational Work.

The scientific investigations of the Government are conducted on a scale, involving an annual expenditure of something like eight millions of dollars, that can not in any way be approached by the most wealthy university, and represent a total investment of upwards of fifty millions for the establishment and development of libraries, laboratories, museums and collections. Compared with these enormous resources, the wealth of Harvard or Yale or Chicago, or any other university in this country, or abroad, sinks into mediocrity.

While Congress has not yet deemed it expedient to establish an organized institution under the direction of the National Government for the systematic public use of its wonderful educative facilities, it is, nevertheless, not unmindful of the fact that they belong to the people, and are designed for the ultimate benefit of the Nation and the diffusion of knowledge among men. In token of this, Congress passed the following resolution in 1892, specifically placing the literary and scientific collections of the Government at the disposals of student.

"Whereas, large collections illustrative of the various arts and sciences and facilitating literary and scientific research have been accumulated by the action of Congress through a series of years at the National Capitol; and

"Whereas, it was the original purpose of the Government thereby to promote research and the diffusion of knowledge, and is now the settled policy and present practice of those charged with the care of these collections specially to encourage students who devote their time to the investigation and study of any branch of knowledge by allowing to them all proper use thereof; and

"Whereas, it is represented that the enumeration of these facilities and the formal statement of this policy will encourage the establishment and endowment of institutions of learning at the seat of Government, and promote the work of education by attracting students to avail themselves of the advantages aforesaid, under the direction of competent instructors; therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the facilities for research and illustration in the following and any other Governmental collections now existing, or hereafter to be established in the city of Washington for the promotion of knowledge, shall be accessible, under such rules and restrictions as the officers in charge of each col-

lection may prescribe, subject to such authority as is now or may hereafter be permitted by law, to the scientific investigators and to students of any institution of higher education now incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated under the laws of Congress, or of the District of Columbia, to wit:

- One. Of the Library of Congress.
- Two. Of the National Museum.
- Three. Of the Patent Office.
- Four. Of the Bureau of Education.
- Five. Of the Bureau of Ethnology.
- Six. Of the Army Medical Museum.
- Seven. Of the Department of Agriculture.
- Eight. Of the Fish Commission.
- Nine. Of the Botanic Garden.
- Ten. Of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Eleven. Of the Geological Survey.
- Twelve. Of the Naval Observatory."

It is obvious without further discussion that the advantages thus offered to students in Washington can not be equaled elsewhere in America. There is scarcely a branch of human activity that is not in some degree recognized by the National Government. In the archives of the State and other Departments are to be found the extensive accumulations of original historical documents and data which are invaluable to students of history, political science, economics, sociology and allied topics of research; while the great Library of Congress, the Public Library of the District of Columbia, and the many highly specialized libraries attached to the various departments of the Government are in themselves exhaustless sources of knowledge. The Librarian of Congress, speaking on this subject, says:

"There are thus in the city of Washington *thirty-four* governmental libraries freely available for research. These libraries now contain in the aggregate over two million books and pamphlets, and over a half million other articles literary in character—manuscripts, maps, music and prints. If we add to them the contents of the District Library and of the libraries of private associations and institutions * * * we shall have a total, not merely greater than is to be found in any other city of this size in the world, but one which in proportion to population, represents several times as many volumes *per capita* as exists for public use in *any* other city in the world.

* * * * *

"To-day the Library of Congress is a collection, including duplicates, of over 1,100,000 books and pamphlets and half a million other articles. It is housed in a building devoted to its sole use—the largest library building in the world, the most commodious, the most efficient in equipment for the

work which it has to do; a building which provides for ample classification and display of the material, for reasonable growth, and for a multitude and great variety of service; a building which may accommodate a thousand readers at a time, and differentiate them to their best advantage."

And besides these great literary compilations there are the technical, industrial and scientific collections of the National Museum, the Museum of Naval Hygiene, the Smithsonian Institution, the Army Medical Museum, and the various departmental museums, containing extensive series of specimens of great value to the student of anthropology, ornithology, archeology, mineralogy, geology, paleontology, biology in all its branches, or any one of a multitude of technical subjects, while in the Patent Office are the models and records of the thousands of inventions that have contributed so materially during our national existence to modify the conditions under which we live, and to give to America its exalted rank in the industrial and mechanical progress of the race.—*Clifford Howard, in "Washington as a Center of Learning."*

The Pacific Slope Horror.

THE awful calamity on the Pacific slope has given heartache to the civilized world. While we were still reading of the frightful devastation in Southern Italy, through the eruption of Vesuvius, a horror infinitely worse in all its harrowing details, came upon our great and growing metropolis at the Golden Gate. What the earthquake had not marred and twisted and ruined, the devouring flames consumed, until the proud city was fairly blotted out of existence. Think of a thousand squares of a busy and beautiful city reduced to ashes, and 300,000 homeless people, without food and water, huddled together like sheep in the public parks. History hold the record of few scenes more pathetic. The silver lining to the dark cloud is the spontaneous and generous pouring out of money by the millions, to meet the immediate needs of the sufferers, and the messages of sympathy which have come from all parts of the world. In these strenuous and selfish days, we often loose faith in humanity, but a great calamity like this reassures us that there is still a great deal of heart left in the old world.

A cleaner, better and more beautiful San Francisco will arise out of the ashes of the old, and this

disaster, which now seems so appalling, will in the days to come be called a "blessing in disguise."

The commerce of the world is soon to be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The magnificent bay at the Golden Gate is to become the busiest and most important bay in the world, and San Francisco will eventually be the chief American city.

We grieve over the loss which came to the beautiful Leland Stanford University. For years they have been building in matchless fashion, and were just entering upon active work when the earthquake damaged these superb buildings to the extent of \$4,000,000. President David Starr Jordan, with characteristic courage, wires that all damages will be repaired and work proceed on the large plans contemplated.

The Unity of Knowledge.

In relation to human wisdom, there has ever been a confusion of tongues. Two or more camps of thinkers have arrayed themselves against each other, contending for warring principles.

Beginning with the earliest Greek philosophers down to the present time, there has been a constant swing of the pendulum from one extreme to the other. A Thales declared the fundamental reality from which all changing things are derived, to be water; Anaximenes declared, with as great vehemence, that it was air; while Anaximander declared it to be neither, but an indefinite, infinite somewhat. A Democritus conceived the world as a material composite, made up of an infinite number of atoms, homogeneous in quality and varying only in size and form; while Plato conceived the real world to be spiritual—a world of metaphysical ideas.

It will thus appear that both materialism and spiritualism have their roots deep in the thoughts of the past. Materialism rests more on the direct testimony of the senses, and admits of experimentation and exact observation; whereas spiritualism or idealism rests more on the higher demands of reason and the living spirit. The tenets of the one are supposed to be more readily credible, because its materials are primarily such as may be seen with the eyes and handled with the hands, and as a body of knowledge it has particularly arrogated to itself the all-conjuring, but somewhat dubious

term Science; the other, attempting to interpret facts and principles with a final reconciliation of the whole according to the demands of thought, not by sight, but by insight, as a body of knowledge has been called Philosophy.

From these two psychological methods of approach have resulted the contending interests, which, in modern times, have culminated in the so-called conflict between science and religion, between physics and metaphysics.

There can be no question, however, but that the world as a whole is a harmonious and unitary existence. Its ongoing and continuance demands a fundamental and constitutional unity. It appears that here all things must work together for good as a sum total. Either this or the world would come to an end. The good must be triumphant that the world may exist at all. In the face of earthquake, storm and pestilence we are prone to question the benevolence of nature, but this is because our eyes see only the temporary calamity, instead of being able to realize the great drift and final end. If this end were but clear then all else would appear as good and benevolent. A supreme and underlying good alone can make the existence and duration of the world possible. If this, it be held, is an assumption, the answer is that, to reason, it is an absolutely essential assumption. This was the intuitive conviction of Socrates, and is the mature judgment of reason. The world must be a unity to be intelligible.

But even if the world be a unity and harmony, our knowledge of it has been far from it. Knowledge, so-called, is a human product. It is largely an attempted explanation or interpretation of the world-phenomena. Its aim is to discover and observe the exact facts of phenomena, orderly arrange and classify them, and finally to make a rational and harmonious interpretation of the facts. The rationalizing of the facts is the supremest end of knowledge.

Unfortunately however, the facts of phenomena are so complex in character and so hidden from human view, that exact observation becomes well-nigh impossible and their interpretation a matter of greatest difficulty. The way of knowledge is one only of assiduous striving.

An interesting psychological phenomenon is observable. In the realm of religion, the so-called liberal thinkers are given to making light of the

most commonly accepted tenets of faith. This seems to rest on a superficial conception of the grounds of belief, as well as a tendency of mind to hold all things in abeyance, indeed, ever to preserve a negative rather than a positive attitude towards knowledge. Yet, strange to say, in the field of the most problematical, where the race is most slow to believe, these same liberals are most swift positively to declare, as if they would reverse the whole order of human intelligence and rebuke it both for its common faiths and in the same breath condemn it for its unbelief and incredulity. They seem to hold that most that is believed is folly, and that which is not believed is wisdom. There is an old saying that if we believe not in gods, we will believe in ghosts, which comes not far from fulfilment here. For example, a recognized leader among liberal clergymen has recently classified a belief in the resurrection of Christ as the most accentuated superstition; but in his attempt scientifically to fortify his defense for the "resurrection hope," presumably that of a life beyond the grave, he gives the most unqualified indorsement of the vagaries and inane claims of so-called modern Spiritualism as being established beyond a doubt, and tacitly implied that any who reject its hair-brained pretensions to the establishing of an experimental demonstration of the immortality of the soul are very intellectually belated. So great is the faith of unfaith!

As between the physicists and metaphysicists, an interesting current movement towards what may be regarded as an approach to a unity of view and knowledge is of more than passing interest. Professor Asa Gray declared that he did not believe in the permanency of species, because he had made and unmade so many of them. One might say the same relative to the terms and fundamental conceptions of physicists. Science, in almost every field, has been made and unmade so often in the modern world that one might dispute its claim to the term science at all.

Up to very recently the final unit of the material sciences has been the atom. This supplanted the old corpuscular theory, only itself to give way to a brand new theory, namely that of electrons. This may be characterized by noting that instead of the atom, a no-longer-divisible extension of undynamic matter, as the material unit, this atom is now divided into numberless points of force called electrons. The im-

portance of this shift on the part of physicists is in the fact that a more dynamic conception of the unit of matter is recognized and found to be obligatory.

But here it is patent how near an approach this new theory of electrons is to the most approved metaphysical conceptions. The electrons as unextended points of force are so closely akin to the metaphysical conception of the purely spiritual as to be distinguished only by the terminology or point of view. As non-spacial and phenomenal they approach the metaphysical conception of the material unit as being only phenomenal manifestations of points of force.

At this point, however, two possible metaphysical conceptions prevail—the ideal and the real—the one holding that the unit of matter is only phenomenal and having no reality in itself, but is at last only a manifestation or form of the Divine energizing; the other maintaining that the unit of matter has a created existence, and therefore a reality in itself, like the finite spirit.

The merits of the two suggested metaphysical conceptions are not a matter of present discussion. It is evident, however, that in either case the new physical theory is a close approach to the metaphysical. The idealist might contend, with a show of right, that as non-spacial the electrons must be in essence of what he calls spiritual nature, and as manifestations of force of the nature of intelligence. The realist might hold that the electrons, to be real, must have a distinct entity, which would be congenial to general physical theories. In either case the practical effect is the same.

It must be always borne in mind that the facts are the same back of all theories; the interpretation of the facts is where the doctors ever will disagree. But it is evident that the disagreement has been brought down to closer quarters, if indeed we are not in sight of complete harmony. The conflict is not really between science and religion, or physics and metaphysics, but between scientists and religionists and physicists and metaphysicists. The world is a unity; for the final unity of knowledge the outlook is encouraging.

GEORGE S. PAINTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 20, 1906.

WILL you not hand this copy of the Courier, when you have read it, to some friend

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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The Woman's College of Baltimore.

Our hearty and sincere congratulations are extended to the president, the faculty, the trustees, the alumnae, the students, and the patrons of the Woman's College of Baltimore. The steady, patient, persistent, wise, and until recently, quiet campaign for the extinction of the debt of a half million dollars, has been crowned with a most complete and gratifying success—first made public on June 5th by President Goucher in his Commencement address. In this notable achievement even the most earnest advocates of co-education can not fail to rejoice, while to those who believe in the separate collegiate training of women the event is one that thrills the heart and wakens new hope and inspiration. The institution stands for the highest and best methods, ideals and equipment for that education of young womanhood which qualifies for the broad and intelligent recognition of the opportunities of life, for the most powerful moral and religious impulses toward the fulfillment of the various functions of cultured women in the social, the educational and the spiritual realms, and for the practical and benevolent application of truth in theory to the actual conditions found in the diversified activities of human life.

The deliverance from the bondage of debt, with its oft recurring clank of chains and clink of "interest due," will bring an untold measure of relief to the administrators of its finances, and will open the way to an enlargement and a strengthening of the various departments of the college. May this hour of emancipation be prolonged into a life-long freedom from the "previous condition of servitude," and introduce an era of large and liberal provision for the maintenance and growth of the young institution which has, in spite of the trammels of debt, already vindicated its worth to the church and the country. May the perils of prosperity be as safely met and passed as have been those of burdensome oppression, amounting almost, if not quite, to hardship and ad-

versity. To the alumnae of this noble college the American University will look for an important proportion of its post-graduate body of students, and for steady support in the planting and maintenance of the highest standards of intellectual, moral and religious effort and life.

Exit Dr. Harris, Enter Dr. Brown.

After seventeen years of distinguished service as Commissioner of Education Dr. William T. Harris last month resigned his office, and Dr. Elmer E. Brown, professor of the theory and practice of Education in the University of California, was appointed his successor. Dr. Harris, born in Connecticut in 1835, left his class at Yale during his junior year to teach in St. Louis, where he remained for twenty-three years, serving successively as teacher, principal, assistant superintendent and superintendent of public schools. His published reports during the thirteen years of his superintendence from 1868 to 1880 were models of their kind, and some of them at the Paris Exposition of 1878 won for him special honors and recognition from the French Government. Though compelled in 1880 by ill-health to give up his wearing work in St. Louis, he continued to give attention to educational problems, and represented the United States at the international congress of educators at Brussels. At the Paris Exposition of 1889 he again was the American representative of education, and on his return assumed the duties of his appointment as Commissioner of Education. Although Dr. Harris has nearly reached his seventy-first birthday, his vigor of body and strength of mind are such as to make us expect still farther contributions to both the theoretical and the practical departments of his own loved realm. He has achieved monumental results in the promotion of the literature, the philosophy, the scope and the effectiveness of education in America, and his impress is upon the minds and hearts of numberless people who rejoice to call him a friend and helper.

To Dr. Brown we extend hearty greeting. Already widely known by his labors and his writings, especially by his notable volumes, "The Origin of American State Universities," and "The Making of Our Middle Schools," his new national office with its unmeasured opportunities for service to the cause he cherishes, will bring him to a focal position in the expectant gaze of his fellow countrymen. To each of these fellow-workers in their high vocation of trust and power for good we say our "Hail,"—to the one a congratulation on noble achievements, and to the other an earnest wish for the highest success.

Aspects of Comparative Literature.

The appointment of a professor of comparative literature at Harvard, after the chair had remained vacant for several years, is a matter of more than academic interest. The new incumbent, Professor Schofield, is pre-eminently a mediævalist. He has published numerous ingenious studies in the field of legend and folklore. After the fashion of his master, the lamented Gaston Paris, he traces the affiliations of legends and stories through all the versions in what may be called the culture tongues to the crudest variant in the remotest *patois*. Such study deals chiefly with matter that is not literature at all in any but a loose sense. It is primarily an investigation of the interrelations of the stock subjects of mediæval story-tellers—a branch of historical science. It deals mostly with the least important manifestation of the mediæval spirit, and regards as literature any document whatever that affords a clue to the history of a legend. Such studies are of an engrossing sort, and require that extraordinary discursive reading and retentive memory which Professor Schofield exemplifies so well. Occasionally, work of this kind assumes a form that may itself fairly be called literature. This was the case with Gaston Paris, and is with M. Bedier; they are almost the only mediævalists possessed by the comparative idea who themselves have contributed to modern letters.

We have no intention of denying to the literature of the Middle Age a certain place in humane letters. Yet if one excepts Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Chaucer, there is scarcely a mediæval text between the First Crusade and the fall of Constantinople a

knowledge of which is in any sense indispensable to culture. The sinking of the rest would lose us much interesting reading, and would efface in the period prior to the true Middle Ages a fascinating legendary world; it would, however, leave no very important tract of the human spirit uninterpreted. Whatever criticism of life there is in mediæval literature as a whole is vague and casual. Its form is relatively monotonous and inexpressive. The great emotions it professes to invoke, it seldom realizes with any poignancy. Except in a few lyrics, the structural sense of the Middle Ages is weak and faulty, in singular contradistinction to the architectonic character of its social order and its actual achievement in monumental building.

In fine, no student who has not wholly lost his sense of literary proportion approaches a mediæval writer with the reverence appropriate to the great masters. No reader of Virgil has anything very serious to do with Chretien de Troyes, or Benoit de Ste.-Maure. Indeed, most writers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries had a very correct apprehension that they fell not only far below the Virgilian, but also measurably beneath the Ovidian standard. For this reason it would be matter of regret if Harvard were to restrict "comparative literature" to instruction in what is literature at all only in the slighter and less significant sense. The authorities at Cambridge can not, of course, hope to develop an adequate department of comparative literature along any such narrow lines.

In any case, there is a growing dissent from the purely philological view. To an expanding school of students, best represented, perhaps, by the late Joseph Texte, comparative literature deals primarily with humane letters and with the direct or reciprocal influences of literary cultures. Texte, for example, thoroughly traced Rousseauism from its mixed French and English origins to its effects upon all the nations of Europe. At Columbia, Professor Woodberry founded courses in comparative literature which embraced particularly the literary internationalism of the Renaissance. His pupils have published comprehensive treatises on such topics as Renaissance criticism and the influence of the Spanish upon the English drama. Professor Saintsbury's portentously big and learned "History of Criticism" is an attempt to trace the en-

tire history of European taste in literature. Such studies have the obvious advantage of bringing the investigator into close contact with great literature. No one can have studied minutely the history of any literary influence since the Renaissance without covering a considerable portion of the field of humane letters. Furthermore, the implications of such study force one to travel the main routes of human intelligence from Grecian times to our own. No one can deny the utility of such studies for our university students. They should produce men of wide and sympathetic culture—ideal incumbents of our college chairs of literature.

It is evident that one may have threshed out the quiddity of a score of mediæval legends without having come into stimulating contact with the literature that to-day counts for culture. A personality like that of the late Francis J. Child, combining the widest reading and appreciation with minute specialization on material seldom literary, must not of necessity be rare. No one will understand us as depreciating such investigations as resulted in the "English and Scottish Popular Ballads." They furnish an admirable example of industry, insight, and method for all scholars; they open up to the popular appreciation a *genre* of peculiar freshness and charm. Yet the drying up effect upon most men of these minutely historical and extra-literary studies is well known. We can not produce really educated teachers of any literature by confining the studies of their best years to what is barely literary at all.—*The Nation*.

Mid-year Trustees' Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the trustees of the American University was held May 16th, at the offices of the university in the Glover Building. President David H. Carroll, of Baltimore, presided.

Among others who were present were Bishop Charles C. McCabe, of Philadelphia, chancellor; Bishop Earl Cranston, of Washington; Dr. T. N. Boyle, of Pittsburg; Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, of Baltimore, secretary of the board; Dr. J. Wesley Hill, of New York; Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Mr. C. Price Speer, of Chambersburg, Pa.; Mr. George F. Washburn, of Boston; Mrs. J. F. Robinson, of Rock Island, Ill.; Mr. Aldis B. Browne, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, and Mr. Charles C. Glover, treasurer, of Washington; Dr. W. L. Davidson, secretary of the university; Dr. J. A. Gutteridge, financial secretary, and Rev. Albert Osborn, registrar.

The reports of the officers, especially of the chan-

cellor and the secretary, indicated a broadening and deepening of the public interest in the enterprise. The holdings of the university, especially those of real estate, are steadily enhancing in value.

Vice-President Fairbanks was elected to membership in the board to fill the only existing vacancy. Among the reports from the committees, that on the Pennsylvania hall of administration was to the effect that work on this building should be begun as soon as enough money is secured to put it under roof.

The central point of interest was the McKinley memorial college of government, now in process of erection on one of the most eligible parts of the campus, at the junction of Nebraska and Massachusetts avenues. Important movements in both public and private improvements in that part of the District indicate the certain growth of the city in the near future and a most beautiful environment for the university.

The walls of the college of government are now up to the tops of the windows of the second story. The construction of the massive and pillared entrance is well under way. The material is marble from the Columbian quarries near Rutland, Vt., the same as that used in the completed college of history. The roof will be put in place within a few weeks. Because of its key position in the group and the highly important departments it is to shelter, this building will be somewhat more ornate in finish than its companion, but the same Grecian simplicity will mark the architecture of all. After luncheon several of the trustees visited the site in automobiles and examined the new building.

The New Building Advancing.

The walls of the College of Government are now almost completed and the contractors have a large force of workmen getting the rafters in place for the roof. Each new stone dropped into place reveals more clearly than ever the superb architectural beauty of the building. No picture can possibly do it justice. It is a poem in marble. All who see it are enthusiastic in its praise. It will be the most majestic and satisfying building of its size in the capital city, where handsome buildings are so numerous. In the early fall the building will be fully enclosed and under roof. Generous friends will doubtless make possible the finishing of the interior, and then with two splendid buildings ready for occupancy, with eighty-four class rooms, amply sufficient to meet the needs of hundreds of students, plans will speedily be made to open the university and begin active work. The glad day will soon come and the faith of those who have loved it and worked for it will be fully justified.

The University Courier.

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Editorials.

To Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, the new President of Howard University, we reach the right hand of welcome and fellowship. We believe his election to be one of the most fitting events in the history of this noble institution.

MANY subscriptions to the Ohio College of Government fall due with the current month. Notices have been sent to all who are in arrears. Prompt payments at this time will help greatly in meeting the heavy expenses on the new building. Will you send check as soon as your eye falls on this item, if you know yourself to be in debt to this fund?

Chancellor McCabe and Secretary Davidson recently spent a pleasant Sunday at Bethlehem, Pa. The secretary occupied the two important Methodist pulpits of the city, preaching to immense audiences, while the chancellor rested. Both were the guests for a part of the Sunday, of John Fritz—a noble and generous man—whose inventions and long years of service in the iron and steel industry have made the name of Bethlehem famous. His palatial residence is a model of beauty. Mr. Fritz is now eighty-four years old, and is still actively engaged in pushing many enterprises. He has the love and confidence of everybody in Bethlehem. His has, indeed, been a noble life and “many shall rise up and call him blessed.” His enduring monument is the splendid Fritz Memorial Church—in honor of his mother—in which he invested

\$80,000, and in the success of which he is deeply interested. Such a life is full of brightest inspiration to young men.

Massachusetts Avenue to be Extended.

We are glad to be able to report that the Congress just closed appropriated \$25,000 for the extension of Massachusetts Avenue to the grounds of the American University. For three years we have been working heroically for the needed improvement. It means everything for the University, but as we are at present the chief beneficiary and are not yet open for work, it was a little difficult to make an impression on the “powers that be”—especially in view of the fact that so much had this year been appropriated to sewerage, streets and parks in the same general neighborhood.

But for the steadfastness of some loyal friends in both houses of Congress we must have waited another year.

The amount now appropriated will by no means complete the work, but it will make a fine start, which was all we wanted at present. This will insure further appropriations until the work is completed. When the government puts its hand to the plow it never turns back. This will bring to and through our grounds, close to its northern border, the finest residential avenue in Washington. Three-quarters of a mile will bring the avenue from a point to which it is now opened at Wisconsin avenue to Nebraska avenue at the University. It will make a perfectly straight drive from the heart of the city to the campus with easy grade and will shorten the distance by fully three-quarters of a mile.

It is proposed to install automobile service on the whole length of this avenue as soon as the new Union Station is completed. The auto journey from the White House can easily be made in twenty minutes.

This is certainly a great victory, and those who worked so faithfully for it are being warmly congratulated. All improvements, which must precede the opening of the University, are being consummated, one after another. This is a prophecy of what will happen on some glad day, which is not far away. The Episcopal system of schools, not far from us, is also greatly benefited by this appropriation for the extension of the avenue.

Strong Plea for a Great University at the Nation's Capital.

At a large gathering of Cornell Graduates, recently held in Washington, that brilliant scholar and educator, Andrew D. White, the first President of Cornell and ex-ambassador to Germany, gave forceful utterance to many facts which crystallize themselves into a mighty argument for the necessity of The American University.

The feature of Dr. White's speech was the advocacy of the establishment of a great university in Washington, the capital city. After relating the growth of Cornell he turned to that subject, saying, in part:

"When I used to speak to the graduating classes at the university I advised them not only to be loyal to Cornell, but to be loyal to their State universities. I believed that the whole system of education lay in the State universities.

"Another warm desire is the establishment of a great representative university in Washington. Years ago I remember publishing three articles on that subject, and in them I gave several reasons for such a move. In glancing over the articles a short time ago I discovered that the reasons were today as strong as they were twenty years ago, nay, even stronger than when I promulgated them. In some way I believe one is coming. I do not expect early help from Congress, I will say. But I hope that there is a man who is large enough, broad-minded enough and financially able to give to this country such an institution. I remember in the early days of Cornell I told Mr. Cornell that there was a fine mathematical library for sale for \$5,000. He did not feel able to respond himself, but he said to me: "Somewhere there is a fellow walking around who wants to give us that library." And there was, and we got the library, which was the nucleus for the library of over 300,000 volumes now located on the hill of Ithaca.

"One of the most unfortunate things for the Washington University was that it was referred to by certain people as the center and culminating movement of the continent. That was unfortunate, for many who had supported it up to that time withdrew their support then. I do not want it to dominate the others, nor to be superior to the others, but to follow the same general lines of the others. I need not point out to you the advantages of the establishment of a university here, as to the beauty, as to the library facilities, as to this being the center of scientific men, for you know all these advantages.

"Although I have a desire for the promotion of science, of art, and of literature, that is but dust in the balance when compared with another argument, one which originated with Washington himself—

the political reason. Think and reflect on the present condition of the country and you will notice that there is a peculiar circumstance that is not satisfactory. You will notice throughout the country, above a certain line, the country is being filled with the highest appliances for education—the public libraries, public schools, colleges, universities, etc. They have developed so much in fact that men are coming here from abroad to receive education which they cannot get as well abroad. For instance, an eminent professor of law in England deliberately brought his son to this country to receive his legal education. There is growing up, then, north of the imaginary line a higher phase of education—a higher appreciation of art, literature and science. But south of that line, where there are men of equal abilities, the men have not the same facilities, have few libraries, few schools. There is a gulf forming between the cultures of the two sections. Look at what happened in Russia. The Russians are at heart not a bad people, but they hated Finland and the Baltic provinces, and they took away every semblance of self-government from those countries. The reason was that one section thought that it was better than the other. The greatest guarantee for the future welfare of this country is something that will bring the north and the south together. The southerners used to come north to school in large numbers, but that is not being done to so great an extent now.

"But a university of Washington would call its students from both the north and the south, and with the combination of the best in the civilization of both sections a propaganda of all that is best would sweep over this country.

"There are other reasons for such a university. Washington is a great scientific and literary center and is becoming an art center. In this capital city the members of Congress should be made to feel that atmosphere which stands for the highest in art, literature and science. The finest dinners which I attended in this city were those that brought together the leaders of art, science and literature, with the representatives of the people in Congress. The law-makers are influenced by environment. I hope that you will live to see this idea carried still higher, in the university it should be free from sectarian or political control, devoted to art, literature and science in the uplifting of the American people. It will be a great and good thing, this national university. I am not in favor of calling it that. Call it the University of John Smith if he'll give you \$20,000,000 for the establishment of the university."

American is its name. It has made a glorious start and is well underway, and the man is now living who, seeing its necessity and possibilities as outlined in Dr. White's address, will fully endow it and start it on its work.

Some Noteworthy Commencement Utterances.

From the mass of commencement wisdom now about we seize some representative passages as specially deserving attention.

PRESIDENT HOPKINS AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

"The scholar in politics in this democratic age is more worthy of admiration than the scholar in his cloister—scholarship and service—scholarship for service—the service of the Republic and the service of man."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM NORTH RICE AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

"The English college aimed to produce a cultured gentleman. The German University aims to produce an investigator. The combination of the two ideals in our modern American institutions will yield a result better than either of its sources."

PRESIDENT HUGHES AT DEPAUW UNIVERSITY.

"Learning should not become introspective, critical, selfish; it should be always transferred into genuine power. Roosevelt, Kidd, Wordsworth, and Phillips all blamed the scholar for the failure to cast themselves into the heat of civic conflict. All four of the urgers of political activity were themselves college men. Their word should have weight with all graduates, sending them out with the idea that learning shall be converted into civic power."

PRESIDENT CRAWFORD AT ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

"The old order is changing and the view that the question of morals enters into all life and all life's activities is securing a wider acceptance. It is coming to be understood that the man who makes claim to moral virtues can not confine the sphere of his moral activities to home and Church. He must make it include the business office and the club. If morality means what we say it means, it must be brought down into the market place. The only adequate safeguard in the leadership of a nation is in the unimpeachable character, practical wisdom, and noble purpose of the men who fill offices of public trust and responsibility. And if such men as these constitute the only safeguard in the leadership of a nation on its political side, they are also the only safeguard of a nation on its commercial side."

PRESIDENT WELCH AT OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

"The question is not what station you hold in life, but what spirit is in you. There are two underlying principles in this world: the principles of mastery and of service. Let us not be so foolish as to deny that ambition for conquest has led the human race very far. But there is another principle at the heart of civilization, the principle of brotherly service, and without that principle men, no matter how rich, strong, or comfortable they may be, become merely a pack of animals fighting over the bones flung to them by nature. Yet, despite our boasted civilization, despite its great strides in the spirit of service, this principle has not found general acceptance among men. This great law of life that makes for success is the law of service. We are bound together with the people of every country, every color, every condition, and the day will come when, wherever tears fall, wherever bodies are crushed and broken, there shall be found a deliverer, a brother, to serve the lowest and neediest. But it will be the costliest world accomplishment. To win a triumph of love means that you must bow and allow others to crush or crowd you in the struggle. Nothing makes the world what it ought to be without the shedding of blood."

PRESIDENT RAYMOND AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

"We make too much fuss about wealth. If in some magic airship we could sweep over all the States today, we should see below us the farmer, the carpenter, mechanic, young men and young women, children and youth, mature man-

hood and womanhood. These are the people I see from our airship, 75,000,000 of them, scattered over the continent. Billionaires, none; multi-millionaires, few; millionaires, not enough to make a small town. I have no hesitation about the searching investigation, the urgent legislation of the time. It all indicates another moral renaissance. These great money-making organizations stand for the forms of progress, but they also represent the brutality of progress. Wealth is too much in the field of thought. You can not put into its vocabulary the values which Jesus came to make current. Jesus does not speak in terms of wealth. He keeps to the high level of personal relations. He is forever after that nice sense of relationship that ought to exist between God and man and between man and man. His Sermon on the Mount is alive with the relationship of persons. The righteousness which He requires must exceed the righteousness of the Pharisee—it must be vital, not formal."

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

"The three great needs of the nation are education, reverence for law, and observance of truth. * * * Some corporation officials behind their artificial authority commit acts that they would not consider as individuals. The corporation has grown to be a power, and it was born under the protection of the law. It holds property because the law guards it. Its every venture is safeguarded by the sanctity of the law. An officer of a corporation who, to seek increase of fortune for larger individual, personal enjoyment, who tramples on the law, who uses his position and influence to evade the law, is a traitor to the dearest and best interests of the republic."

"The corporation has assumed a power in this community and throughout the entire republic which it does not hold elsewhere in the world, and yet it is but a creature of the law. No corporation was born into the world because of itself. It has no power to transmit to another its life. It exists because the people decreed it. It has no inalienable, personal right. It exists to do things the individual can not do, and it is for the good of the community. The community was not made for the corporation, but the corporation for the community. We are trained to believe that the corporation has no soul. By experience we are taught that its officers sometimes do things they would not do as private persons, that they are inclined to skulk behind their artificial authority. What I would ask of you is to put your influence in the years to come not to destroy the corporation but to compel the corporation to obey the law."

BISHOP McDOWELL AT LASELL SEMINARY.

"The modern graduate is expected to have, and should have, the power to think broadly and with absolute accuracy, as nearly as the human mind is able. Clear thinking is one of the rarest things in this world, and yet one can hardly go straight without such thinking. Nothing is so dangerous as an ignorant good man, for his goodness floats his ignorance. Many minds are like the dome of an observatory, through the narrow openings of which the telescope is pointed in a certain direction. When pointing in one direction all other parts of the universe are invisible, but instead of moving to other subjects as does the dome, the minds of these people remain fixed on the one subject irreverently and irreligiously excluding all others. We obtain the truth through the medium of our prejudice. 'Spectery glasses' are abundantly provided us, not that we may see things as they are, but that may be distorted. We are presented with purple glass platforms in politics instead of plate glass, through which many a yellow man looks purple. Our world of thinkers are the saving remnant which must take upon themselves the task of seeing that such matters are corrected. The nation can go astray as easily as an individual. Public sentiment lies indifferent for a long period of years, and then when abuses are pointed out it becomes hysterical; this does not tend to sound judgment. We hear talks, loads of talk, but clear thinking has become so scarce that a sober man becomes scarce because of its absence."

The modern graduate is also expected to have a distinct social feeling. Philosophers are the product of schools, philanthropists the products of humanity. The most pressing wants of humanity have made their imperial demands upon the trained mind. The scholar of the past has been prompted to hold himself aloof from humanity, but the day of the academic retreat has passed, the public library taking its place. The scholar now looks upon the 'Man with the Hoe' in a different light, grids up his loins, and goes down into the slums to help his brother."

CHANCELLOR DAY AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

"All ages have been thrown up into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and we are living in the universal times, —met in every department of life by the facts, forms and fancies of other continents, of other people, of other ages. In all of our considerable cities the four corners of the earth are represented. We are in the track of the nations of the world. The old world on our East, the older world on our West, we are the Mecca to which the tribes of the earth have come up. The forces of today are too mighty to be directed by the presence of one man—the forces with which God built the universe which have been put into the hands of men. Great co-operative interests are not the product of human avarice nor of grinding indifference to popular rights. The very laws of nature by which we use steam and lightning and chemical and vital forces have made them. They are the result and the movements of a law with phenomena as unmistakable as any law in nature. The application and control of these mighty forces over such tremendous areas and for such amazing results is impossible to the individual. He may discover them, but men of supreme executive ability and capital must come in and develop them. The inventor is helpless until these men come to his relief. The economist of a century ago had no conception of times like these and much of his philosophy is not applicable to such magnitudes and their forces. * * * It is the corporation that has assembled the material, furnished the capital in great banks, financial trusts and projected enterprises that make the thrift of the country and give employment which individuals or small companies could not have done. The corporations which we sometimes thoughtlessly curse are the workingman's best friends. Let those who hate corporations go back to the canal boat, the little railways, the stage coach and a dollar per day of wage."

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

"The vice of the age is that men want wealth without undergoing that toil by which alone wealth is created. Among the rich and well-to-do business and professional classes 'grafting' has become so common that the very idea of commercialism has become a by-word and a reproach. We are dealing with the virus of a universal infection. The whole nation needs a new baptism of the old virtue of honesty. The love of money and the reckless pursuit of it is undermining the national character. But the nation, thank God, is beginning to perceive the fatal danger. The reaction caused by recent revelations testifies to a moral awakening. At heart the nation is still sound, though its moral sense has been too long hypnotized by material prosperity. Without honesty and fair dealing, no society can hold together. Dishonesty is the parent of anarchy."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

"I believe in athletics; but I believe in them chiefly because of the moral qualities that they display. I am glad to see the man able to keep his nerve in a close baseball game; able to keep his courage under the punishment of a football game, or in a four-mile boat race; because if the boy really amounts to anything and has got the right stuff in him, this means that he is going to keep his nerve and courage in more important things in life. If your prowess is due simply to the possession of big muscles, it does not amount to much. What counts is the ability to back up the muscles with the right spirit. When you come into after life, I can say no more than to wish you to copy the motto which should be the motto of every boy who plays on a college eleven: 'Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard.'"

Vice-President of the United States on the American University.

Vice-President Fairbanks in a strong and admirable address delivered before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, where he went as Fraternal Delegate representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, said the following fine and timely things concerning the American University.

"It may not be inappropriate to the occasion to speak a word in support of the American University, in the success of which all Methodists should feel a particular interest. It is not strictly a Methodist institution, yet Methodists are in the majority in its management and control. The Methodist Episcopal Church has taken a leading part in its construction and endowment. It has placed upon it the seal of its approval. If the institution shall fulfill the hopes of its founders, it will be fraught with great good to the entire Christian Church, and to the country as well.

It will be of especial advantage to the cause of Methodism, north and south. A great institution of learning, fostered by Christian denominations at Washington, should prove to be a powerful influence for good. Such an institution will enjoy exceptional advantages. Its professors and students will have access to the nation's libraries, great now and destined to be the foremost in the world. There the opportunities for literary and scientific research will be unsurpassed. Many millions have been spent and will be spent by the government in support of its libraries and in broadening the opportunity for development in every branch of human knowledge."

THE commencement season just ended has produced an unusually prolific crop of D.D.'s. How cheap the title has become!

THE Carnegie Institution, which is accomplishing a great and noble work, will erect in Washington a laboratory for certain lines of original investigation, costing \$80,000. This will greatly add to the sum total of original work being done at the Nation's Capital, and under the charter is a part of the assets of other institutions existing here.

WHEN visiting Washington do not fail to call at the office of the American University, 1419 F Street N. W. You will be gladly welcomed, and some one of the office force will be most happy to take you out and show you the grounds and buildings. It is one of the sights of the Capital you ought not to miss.

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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The New Building and the Future.

Work on the new building, the College of Government, is advancing in a satisfactory manner. Practically all the marble is now on the grounds. The cornice is at present being put in place. The roof is assuming shape and before the holidays the building will be enclosed. It is a mammoth and beautiful structure. Nothing in the capital city can compare with it as to graceful lines and artistic finish. It is, after all, as simple as it is impressive. In this lies its charm. The marble is of the finest quality. It comes from the famous hills of Vermont. The architect and builders have done their work well, and the building committee of the University have carefully noted every step in the progress of construction. Multitudes of visitors to the city during the past few months have inspected the building and have universally expressed satisfaction with it. Those who come for the first time are filled with wonder and amazement at what they find here. The same is true of those who have not been in Washington for some years. Constant advancement has been made. A beautiful macad-

amized thoroughfare, broad and straight, runs along the entire eastern front of the ninety-three-acre University campus. Water mains have been laid and sewerage is in process of construction. The entire frontage of the campus on the avenue has been beautifully graded and fenced. The slope is graceful and pleasing to the eye. Multitudes of trees recently planted are already beautifying the landscape. The marble College of History, stately and

magnificent, fills the eye of the beholder, approaching in any direction, long before he reaches it. Its rare white marble on a clear day glistens in the sunlight. From its summit the whole city is at your feet. The gilt dome of the Congress-



McKINLEY MEMORIAL—OHIO COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT. NOW IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

ional Library, in which are housed the rare treasures which are part of the assets of the American University, is certain to attract earliest attention. The stately Washington Monument, if the atmosphere be right, looks like a silver shaft leaning up against the sky. The splendid buildings of the Episcopal Cathedral system seem but a stone's throw away. The vast and magnificent country seats of John R. McLean and Chas. C. Glover, beautified at immense expense, and which are to be held intact and undisturbed for

decades to come, skirt the campus. Sugar Loaf mountain, forty miles away, is plainly visible. There is no obstruction in any direction, and the eye travels a circumference of many miles crowded full of magnificent landscape. There is no other such viewpoint in the capital unless it be the summit of the Washington Monument.

The building is fully installed with gas and electricity. Steam pipes and radiators are in place. Toilet rooms are complete. With a few interior furnishings and the erection of a central heating plant which is contemplated in the general scheme, the building is ready for instant occupancy. The ample hallways, the Tennessee marble wainscoting, the rich and massive quarter-oak woodwork, the forty-two bright and commodious class-rooms all constitute this one of the finest buildings for school work ever erected.

It cost \$176,000, but could not to day be duplicated for \$275,000. The marble in this building was purchased at a bargain rate. Brick or stone would have cost about as much. From the beginning the trustees decided on marble as most in harmony with the dignity of their scheme of work and the immortality which they felt certain would abide with the University.

The new building, now rapidly advancing, will contain an equal number of class-rooms, making eighty-four in all. This will be quite enough to adequately provide for the needs of such number of students as might reasonably be expected in the opening years. Two or three popular and important departments could be opened, then in a sensible way development could follow in the line of necessity. Whatever is urgently demanded could be provided. This is the law of university growth everywhere. To make haste slowly in matters of such great moment is always wise. But the time is now nearly here for the enlargement of the endowment and the utilization of the equipment already provided. One building would not have been sufficient for a creditable start. Two will be ample. The new avenues opened and opening give easy and comfortable access to the grounds. Time had to be taken to bring these things about. They have come and make possible and feasible the beginning of work on such lines as are indicated above. Such beginning would bring fresh inspiration and silence eavil. Enormous amounts now paid for taxes would be

saved to the treasury, and Protestant Christianity would no longer hang its head in shame as if contrasts its higher educational work at the seat of Government, the best equipped capital in the world, with that being done by the Roman Catholic Church.

The University of Paris.

The University of Paris is the greatest educational institution in the world, and if you want to know all about it, ask the concierge who sits behind a counter at the entrance of the main building and has a tongue that can express her thoughts at the rate of 500 words a minute. She is a jolly, fat person, and her experience with the students has given her a knowledge of human nature that is undoubtedly of value to the institution as well as to herself. Cross her hand with silver and you will get more information than all faculties combined could give you. She may not be so deeply versed in philosophy and mathematics as the rector and the dean, but she knows a lot more about the students than they do, and it is only necessary to set her going and give her time. You will not be able to ask any questions unless you choke her off, and the length of the interview will depend upon the time at your disposal.

She told us that the number of students was about the same yearly, averaging 15,000, but of late there was a large increase of women and a corresponding falling off of men. Last semester more than 10,000 women students matriculated. There are so many women, she said, that they are keeping the men students away, and Dr. Siard, the rector, is making holes in his brain trying to think of some way to get rid of them. About half the women are foreigners. They come from all over the world, Europeans being largely in the majority.

The French girls, she said, are more frivolous, and do not take so deep an interest in their studies as the foreigners, who are pleasant and cheery companions, but are very serious. Russian and Polish girls are especially serious, and most of them are very poor. They take up literature, medicine and the applied sciences in order to qualify themselves for teachers and for physicians. Russians are more numerous than any of the races except the French. Next come the English and Americans, but she

cannot tell the difference between them. Very few of the English-speaking girls are young or attractive, and, with a sly wink at my handsome companion, she remarked: "I don't think they would interest you." As a rule, American girls have more money, dress better and live better than the European students, but they do not have so much respect for the faculty, and are not so careful to obey the regulations. They are more independent and know how to take care of themselves better than European girls.

Many of the students are not serious. Some of them seldom attend the lectures, but pay their fees, which amount to \$10 or \$50 year after year and year after year, until they reach middle age, and never do anything but hang around the cafes. They enjoy student life and have no ambition to do anything else.

There is a "committee of patronage" for foreign students, and it has an office at which they can obtain information on any subject. The French parliament votes a subsidy every year to enable this committee to pay the fees of worthy foreign students who distinguish themselves. This committee can also obtain reduced rates upon all French steamships and save them 30 per cent. or more in their traveling expenses. There is also a bureau of information, especially for English-speaking students. It is established in a house immediately opposite the university and the secretary is always there to give information. A Franco-American committee composed of university professors in France and the United States was founded in 1895 to bring the students from America to Paris and to encourage French students to go to our institutions.

There are various other associations for similar purposes. The Scandinavian students have a club, the Catholic students and the Protestant students have each associations to bring together and look after the temporal and spiritual interests of members of those faiths, and there is an association to facilitate the work of students generally, to improve their material conditions, to offer them intellectual and moral encouragement, to secure them reductions in the prices of books, magazines and clothing, and to assist a worthy man in borrowing money if he gets into a tight place. The Young Men's Christian Association looks after American and English students carefully also, and the American

Art Association, started some years ago by A. A. Anderson, of Cincinnati, furnishes a rendezvous for those at the Beaux Arts.

Mr. Anderson, while he was a student, saw the need of some such place for American students to meet instead of at the boulevard cafes. He hired a cheap house; other students and several members of the American colony joined him, and the club was organized. The next year Rodman Wanamaker, a son of the great Philadelphia merchant, and his business representative in Paris, offered to pay the rent of a larger building. They found an old palace next to the mint, where Napoleon lived when he was a lieutenant in the army. They fixed it up luxuriously, but the fine furniture and imposing surroundings made the students uncomfortable. So Mr. Wanamaker leased a less pretentious building in the Latin quarter and moved down there.

There is a restaurant where the boys can get their meals at cost prices, a garden where they can loaf and drink their beer, a library where they can read and study and find the home papers, a big gallery in which the American artists give a sale exhibition every year, an amusement room where they can play cards, chess, and other games, and other apartments. Mr. Wanamaker pays the rent, and, as president of the club, takes an active interest in its affairs. Paul Bartlett and Leo Mielziner are vice-presidents. The club is self-supporting. The members pay small fees, and to make up the usual deficit gives a yearly entertainment, usually a minstrel show, which is attended by everybody in the American colony, and the treasury receives a percentage on all pictures sold.

In addition to the social features, courses of lectures are arranged each winter on art, history, and other subjects, and several eminent European artists and university professors are always ready to respond to invitations to speak. There are classes in music, language, and athletics, and a wholesome atmosphere is created, which is especially important to newcomers.

After the exposition of 1900 the municipal council at Paris presented the Government of the United States a plot of ground on the border of the Champs de Mars for the site of an American Art Institute. The grant stipulated that unless the United States Government erected a building at an expense of

\$50,000 or more within five years the land should be forfeited. Congress refused to accept the offer. Last summer the people interested made a final appeal for an appropriation of \$250,000 for a building, but Speaker Cannon and the members of the House committee said "No!" They argued that the Government was under no obligation to support American students in Paris or to provide a school for them. Congress has nothing to do with such things, and the most that the leaders of the House were willing to offer was a charter similar to that granted the American Academy at Rome, an institution for the same purpose, which has an endowment of \$800,000 from private sources.

Congress having definitely neglected the offer, after six years of delay, President Roosevelt instructed Ambassador McCormick to make the proper explanations to the municipal officials and decline their gift with thanks.

There are at least 2,000 American students in Paris, studying music, art, architecture, medicine and the sciences chiefly. Most of them are young people of small means. They live in the Latin quarter, in the neighborhood of the university, in the older part of Paris, imitating the traditional customs of the French students and their Bohemian ways. Student life in Paris is unique and unlike that of any other country. You can get a good idea of it by reading "Trilby." It has its pleasures as well as its privations; and while there is a great deal in the habits and customs of the Latin quarter that cannot be approved by sensible fathers and mothers at home, and should not be encouraged, a student who refuses or neglects to adapt himself or herself to them might as well stay at home. And it would be a great deal better for girls to do so.

There is nothing in university life in Paris that cannot be found in the educational institutions of the United States, except the Bohemian way of living, and to a young person of weak character and amiable views about morals it is a dangerous experiment.—*Wm. E. Curtiss, Washington Star.*

National Museum of Art.

Since the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is now adjudged to have the powers of a national

museum of art, its hesitancy in accepting the splendid proffer of Mr. C. W. Freer's collection becomes fairly ludicrous, if, after all, merely a natural result of being an art museum *seus le savoir*. Justice Stafford's decision rests upon the clause in the charter which reads that the institution "shall have custody of works of art, the results of curious and foreign research." The decision was rendered *apropos* of the disposal of the late Harriet Lane Johnston's collections, which were to be deposited in the Corcoran Gallery, "until such time as there shall be established by the United States Government a national art gallery." A friendly suit on the part of the Smithsonian Institution brings out the fact that the national art gallery already exists. It is highly significant that this decision has been sought by the Smithsonian Institution, for it shows that its regents desire this power, and are prepared to meet considerable new responsibility.

That responsibility is a fairly serious one, involving as it does not merely the construction of suitable museum buildings, but also the gathering of an especial staff. It would be a misfortune to make a false start by rendering the art exhibits a mere extension of those in ethnology, and certainly there will be small incentive to leave works of art to the Smithsonian until one may be sure that they will be as well installed and as learnedly catalogued as the general scientific collections. All these considerations have, presumably, been weighed by the regents, and one must expect in the near future the announcement of appointments which will give to the Smithsonian the confidence and prestige enjoyed by the art museums of New York and Boston. The advantages of a national museum of art at Washington need no argument. Perhaps no other American city has so many cultured residents, commanding leisure enough to enjoy such collections; certainly no other city has such a constant supply of tourists, both American and European. No place could be more appropriate for a great historical collection of American art including contemporary examples. We trust the Smithsonian will make its own the project of an "American Luxembourg," upon which other museums have labored with only too little success. If a judicial attitude in this delicate matter of buying works of living artists can anywhere be attained, it surely should be at Washington.—*The Nation.*

The University Courier.

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Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

The University telephone is Main 5559. If visiting friends will call us up we shall be glad to show them any courtesies in our power.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, through their Engineering Department, are now formulating plans for the extension of Massachusetts avenue as ordered by the last session of Congress. Great care is being taken as to the proper grade which should be established. Some work has already been done. The opening of this avenue is greatly needed, and will be the consummation of persistent work, giving direct route from the heart of the city to the University grounds. It comes just in time, as we have not greatly needed it until the present.

New friends are constantly being made for the University, who give evidence of their friendship by generous gifts. Many cheering gifts in various amounts have recently been received. The story of the growth and possibilities of the University appeals to men when they can be induced to take time to listen to it. It has a fascination which wins men. There is nothing more satisfying than to give a gift to a worthy cause—men are casting about to see where the bestowal of the wealth will yield the best returns. These are the days of magnificent giving. A safe and satisfying investment, is to provide equipment for the mental and spiritual training of men for all time to come.

Two Trustees Pass Away.

By an unusual coincidence two members of the Board of Trustees of the American University departed this life on the same day, August 4, 1906, the one, Hon. Norman T. Arnold, at his home "Bonifels," in Ridgway, Pa., and the other, Daniel B. Wesson, at his palatial city home in Springfield, Mass.

NORMAN T. ARNOLD

was forty-nine years of age at the time of his death, but these years were filled with useful deeds which would have brightened a record of three-score and ten. Professing the Christian life at the age of twenty-two, he carried into his career as a lawyer the principles of his religion and into his business life the same vigorous adherence to righteousness. On his time, his counsels, and his means the church and the cause of charity made frequent calls and received helpful response. He delighted and was successful in teaching a senior Bible class. Humble in spirit and simple in his tastes, he was often summoned to positions of honor and trust. He served as a trustee of the University from 1901, filling the vacancy caused by the death of the late ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. He was deeply interested in the work of the University, and informed himself by careful examination for the expression of intelligent opinions. He lived nobly and died bravely and peacefully.

DANIEL BAIRD WESSON

was a native of Worcester, Mass., and reached the ripe age of eighty-one years. Early in life he showed mechanical and inventive talents of an unusual order, and became so enamored of his work that at the age of eighteen he bought of his father the last three years of his minority for \$150, so that he might join his elder brother, Edwin, in the manufacture of small firearms. He was prominent not only in the development and improvement of the Smith and Wesson revolver, but also contributed much to the perfecting of the Winchester rifle. Mr. Wesson was a man of rugged physical build and of unwearied business industry and moral integrity. The later years of his life were given largely to the personal care of his wife, who was in feeble health, and whose death, occurring only seventeen days before his own, greatly broke his strength and spirit.

They were both connected with the Congregational Church. He was a strong advocate and steady promoter of temperance among his employees and in the community. He has been a trustee of the University since 1892, and gave evidence of his interest in the institution by the gift of \$25,000 soon after the charter was granted. He is survived by two sons and one daughter. He has given to Springfield the Wesson Memorial Hospital and the Wesson Maternity Hospital, leaving by will \$650,000 to these two practical charities, which will most effectually perpetuate his name in their sweet ministries to suffering men and women.

A Socialist College.

This is a late and somewhat significant movement. The Rand School of Social Science has just been opened in New York City with an attendance of ninety. It numbers in its faculty certain Columbia professors who might be in better business. This salt may delay quick decay. The teaching will of course be socialistic. If zeal be tempered with discretion, some good may come of it. The movement is growing too rapidly to be put out of business with a sneer. Some articles in the creed of the Socialist demand patient investigation. The rantings of the demagogue have brought the whole scheme into disrepute. It is not all bad, and if the able men of this faculty shall hold to a sensible middle way, it will do good if it merely disabuses people of crude imaginings about the socialistic movement.

Bequest for Boston University.

Boston Methodism lost a loyal friend and a generous giver when Edward H. Dunn died. He did great things in his lifetime. A large bequest has been made to Boston University.

His will was duly filed in the Probate Court of Boston, and its provisions became known to the public. Many private bequests (aggregating about \$30,000) are made, including one to Harvey N. Shepard, Esq., of Boston, of \$5,000, and one to Bishop John W. Hamilton of \$500. The remainder of the estate is given to the trustees of Boston University, to be disposed of as follows: \$2,500 to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Temple Street,

Boston, for general current expenses, payable in \$100 quarterly installments until the full amount is paid, without interest; \$50,000 for founding a professorship to perpetuate the memory of the testator's son, and to be called the "Danforth Richardson Dunn professorship;" \$60,000 (or balance of estate if less than that sum) for the general uses of Boston University. Of any balance remaining one-half is to be paid to the Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Conference, and the other half to the New England Deaconess Home, Training School and Hospital in Boston.

Among the minor bequests are \$200 gifts to each of four boys who were named after the testator. Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., D. D., receives his watch and chain. His library and bookcases are given to the Boston School of Theology, and are to be placed in the reception room in that building. The will is dated November 4, 1904.

The Smaller Colleges.

Dartmouth College finds herself in an almost awkward position this fall. She has all at once grown beyond her power of assimilation. A freshman class of 340 men has just entered the institution—a far greater number than ever before—and the authorities are at their wits' ends to take care of them. The dormitories are filled to the brim, and the private houses of the village of Hanover are taxed to their utmost.

Only last June President Tucker told the alumni of the college's need for more dormitories, and declared that Dartmouth's growth was impeded because there were actually not residences enough to provide for new professors and instructors. Now comes this big class of 340, more than 400 per cent. larger than those of only fifteen years ago, to further complicate the situation.

Dartmouth's experience is being matched, in kind, all through the small colleges of the East. Every one of them is growing handsomely, and the sign is an excellent one. It shows that the college training is much more general than a generation or two ago, and that the value of the small college as a peculiarly powerful factor in the making of a man is more thoroughly recognized.

These minor institutions are now almost without exception growing at a more rapid proportional rate than the larger institutions, and the day is not

ar distant when some of them will "catch up," not only in numbers but in all the other essentials that make a college strong. There is room enough and glory enough for them all.

How to Give.

Give until you feel it. The giving of a crust of bread to a passing beggar, which, if it were not so disposed of, would find its way to the refuse heap, is not an act of charity which will count for anything in the enlargement of character. Yet this is the low plane on which many give and miss entirely the joy which might be theirs, wrapped up in the promise "It is more blessed to give than to receive." "The love of Christ constraining" is not only the highest and worthiest motive of Christian service, but of giving as well. To do it for His sake should somehow mean a loss that can be felt; a sacrifice that hurts; a surrender that pinches. To give up some pleasure, that the cost of it may be devoted to some noble work is the only kind of generosity that makes the heart glad and the conscience quiet. The gift need not be large to be worthy, but it should be just a little larger than your need. Again we say give until you feel it. Many gifts of from \$1 to \$5 have come to the University. They were given by those who could illy spare even that amount. It meant a little curtailment in some personal comfort. All honor to such. If the work were not so vast it would be fine to have it built just this way. Better, far better, have ten millions give \$1 each than to have one give \$10,000,000. What a loss of sympathy and prayers this latter plan would mean.

Others out of their abundance have given \$100 to the University, and with that gift have tried to satisfy their conscience. The gift was only a bribe to conscience. It cost nothing and was never felt. It was, of course, thankfully received, but it did not greatly enrich either the treasury of the University or the heart and life of the giver. We are longing and praying for some unexampled illustration of glorious giving; when some man or woman in to whose lap God has poured unmeasured wealth, as a loan for time, shall pour it all into the building and equipment of this superb University, as a gift to God and humanity, for all eternity, and

thus attain immortality on earth as well as in heaven. Such giving is worth while. It means something. Try the practice of giving until you feel it and see what rich new joy will be yours.

Plutoeratic Colleges.

Most of our Methodist Episcopal higher schools need larger endowments than they now possess, and they are not likely ever to get more than they need; but there are certain colleges and universities in this country which have reached, or are fast approaching, the point where they are mere plutocrats. The building of a private fortune by industry and care is a good thing, but when a man's wealth passes a certain sum it becomes a mere burden, or, still worse, a taskmaster. There are colleges which announce yearly the receipt of vast sums of money. They already have their millions of invested funds, and buildings costly and ornate. No institution can do well more than a certain given amount of work. There is a point beyond which if a college grows it is wasting both men and money, and it seems like a shameful mistake to keep pouring gold into the coffers of already plethoric institutions just because the current of giving has set their way. We confidently believe that the smaller colleges in our country are to-day doing vastly better work in turning out really educated men and women than are these so-called great institutions of learning. They do more for their students in the way of drawing out and cultivating their individual powers, and that is education. In the plutocratic colleges the vast enterprises and the high-priced professors and the huge endowments will be impressive, but it is in the smaller Christian institution with fair endowment that the real work for the people is being done.—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

Bishop McCabe was 70 years old on October 11, 1906, the opening day of the North Dakota Conference over which he presided. The Conference made an occasion of it, arranging that President Robertson, of Wesley College, should extend greetings. It was a happy hour. The address was most felicitous. Among other good things said in the greeting is this: "You are suspected of patriotism. Somehow the intimation is abroad that you love the flag and the country over which it waves."

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

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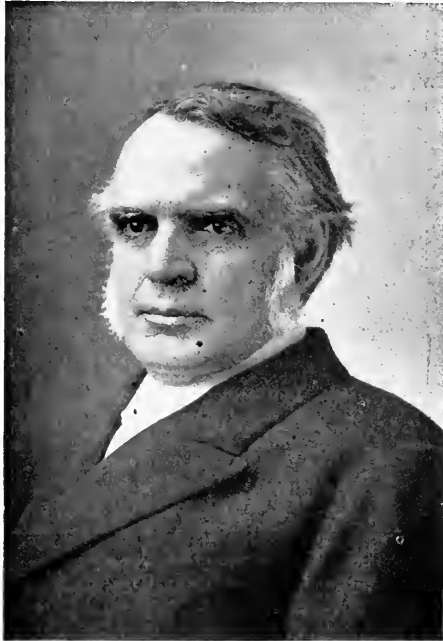
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MEMORIAL NUMBER.



Our Charlemagne of Song.

1836 CHARLES CARDWELL McCABE. 1906

Of heart and hope and song our Charlemagne,
Urged ever on to help his fellow men,
Rests at the goal of threescore years and ten.
Crown, robe and palm are his; our loss, his gain.
He sang a sweet, strong, buoyant, victor strain;
Aroused and led the church by voice and pen
Rich gifts for Christ to make once and again;
Light, humor, life, he spread amid war's pain:
Enslaved a "Bright Side" while in Libby's gloom,
Made it a servant to his silver tongue,
And turned its glory into golden love.

Goodbye, dear Chaplain. Angels cry: "Make room.
Now comes a soul whose heart has always sung.
Eternal welcome to the choir above."
—ALBERT OSBORN.

Chancellor McCabe.

Twice within four years these ominous black lines have called the eye of readers of the COURIER to loving tribute on the passing of two Chancellors of the American University. We have been strangely and sadly bereft. In May, 1903, after a lingering illness, Bishop Hurst, the founder and first Chancellor of the University, passed on to his reward. In looking for his successor all eyes turned at once to Bishop McCabe, who was the Vice-Chancellor, and who had always manifested great interest in the work. Bishop Hurst himself had chosen him as his successor. He was heard by the writer, on more than one occasion, to say to Bishop McCabe, "Chappie," as he always lovingly called him, "You must take my place when I am gone." For four years he gladly and diligently served as Chancellor. He had abounding faith in the success of the project. He was fettered somewhat by the many obligations he had assumed for other objects before he took the University fully on his heart. He worked faithfully and well and won many friends to the cause. Had he lived he would have succeeded here as he did everywhere else. His slogan, "\$5.00 each from 1,000,000 people" would have roused Protestantism. "The workmen die, but the work goes on." What shall we say of this knightly soul?

He was the most widely known and most ardently loved man in Methodism. It would be impossible to gather together a half dozen well informed Christians in any part of the country without discovering that one or more of them had met and heard Bishop McCabe and spoke of him in loving remembrance.

He traveled more miles and spent more nights in sleeping cars, twice over, than any man ever identified with the official life of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He has personally secured more money, for a wider range of worthy causes, than any other man in the history of Methodism. He went through the church like a cyclone, shaking the golden fruit from every bough of generosity. He was simply irresistible as a special pleader—no audience could withstand him. His musical voice, in which there was also a touch of pathos; the tender, apt and moving stories gathered out of his wide experience, always swung the crowd his way and gave him what he wanted. Think of what he did—\$100,000 for Ohio Wesleyan University, as a beginning, when only a young man; \$100,000 for the work of the Christian Commission in the dark days of the Civil War; multiplied thousands for Church Extension, until he could sing with fervor and power the glad song, "We are Building Two a Day." Metropolitan Church in our own Washington City, and the church at Salt Lake City, in the heart of Mormonism, saved from the sheriff's hammer, with scores of others not so prominent, through his personal giving and work. A million of increase for missions under his superb leadership. In his great heart was born the battle cry, "One Million for Missions," and the Church came up to the high standard set and then went far beyond. Thousands he collected and gave to South America where his heart seemed oftenest to wander—buying lots and building churches and schools. Japan, China, Alaska, Porto Rico, and many other mission fields were the recipients of the lavish gifts his faith and work made possible. Think of all this prodigious outcome as the result of one man's work. It is unique in Methodist annals. It is a record to make the angels smile. Men and women gave to him because they loved him and believed in him. Such confidence was reposed in him that vast sums were often made available for him, to be used as he deemed wise. He taught men and women all through Methodism how to give and the joy there was in it, who, but for his good influence, might have been close and penurious. For this one thing the Church owes him a great debt of gratitude. He had marvelous faith both in God and in man. If the call for funds was urgent he never hesitated. He borrowed the

money needed on his own note, which was honored in any bank, relieved the need and then pleaded with friends and secured the money to lift the note. This he did hundreds of times. He was always generous with his own funds. No check book was signed more freely. He never asked others to give to a cause to which he himself had not contributed. He headed the list and handsomely too. His heart readily responded to every needy call. It would take volumes to tell of the little, but significant, things that he did. Let one suggestive and typical incident suffice. He was presiding at a colored Methodist Episcopal conference in the South, covering large territory. Investigation revealed the fact that many ministerial changes were needed for the good of the work—pastors had been remaining too long in the same churches, until they had outlived their usefulness. They protested against removal, claiming that on their meagre salaries they could not stand the expense of moving. Bishop McCabe proceeded to make ten changes of pastors and personally paid the moving expenses of all of them.

He was an ardent patriot. No wonder they wrapped the Stars and Stripes about his bier and buried it with him in his grave. He passionately loved his country and was willing to lay down his life for it. In 1862, when freedom was at stake, he left the pulpit, to which he had just been appointed, to become the Chaplain of the 122d Ohio Volunteers. To the soldiers he was an evangel of mercy and an angel of light. He inspired them to holy courage and righteous living. At the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner and held four months in Libby Prison. Although sick with typhoid fever a share of the time, no happier prisoner ever went into confinement in that grim and ghastly building. Here was a chance for a display of his blessed and abounding optimism. The sick and dying and discouraged needed help. His coming was like a sunrise. Men who were there talk of it to this day. On the wings of holy song he lifted the souls of the dying men to heaven. He cheered the despondent and gave new courage to those who had well-nigh abandoned hope. He wrought a miracle. What Florence Nightingale was in the Crimea, that Chaplain McCabe was in Libby. As the dying soldier crawled to kiss the shadow made by the Angel of the Crimea, as she lovingly passed among them, so dying men in Lib-

by with their latest breath blessed the Chaplain for his goodly offices and smiled upon him until the light of their eyes went out. He made the prison a palace to them. The unusual experiences here gained gave him his greatest power in after-life. He bound them together in that marvelous lecture, "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," which for forty years has been one of the classics of the American platform. It has been delivered more than 1,700 times in every part of the nation, and did more than anything else to widen the good man's acquaintance and power. People never seemed to tire of it and he never seemed to tire in the giving of it. Only a few months ago in New York City he gave it to a \$1,000 house, and the night before he was stricken with death he had given it at Torrington, Connecticut. Its delivery brought him multiplied thousands of dollars, all of which was used in meeting the obligations he had assumed for great Church enterprises, save where the lecture was given gratuitously for the benefit of some needy church. His ardent patriotism and love of country brought him into close touch with many of the nation's leaders. He was on terms of close intimacy with General Grant, President Garfield, President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and frequently consulted with them on matters of highest importance.

He was a matchless orator—not in the finish and literary quality of his sentences, nor in the logical construction of a discourse according to the rules of the books, but in his ability to stir great audiences, to move them at will from laughter to tears, and to win from them absolute acquiescence to the proposition he was advocating, he was without a peer in our Methodism, if not in all the world. The effect of his speech was often electrical. He swayed conferences and vast audiences on great occasions, as storms sway the forests. He was a master when he came to playing upon the harp strings of the human heart.

He was a tireless worker—he never spent an idle moment. His correspondence alone was a man's full work. He tried to keep up with it by working on the train while traveling, and often well into the night. He did not know what rest meant. He was warned by physicians that the pace was killing him. To which he replied, "I must be about my Father's business." He could not say "No" to an

invitation where the need seemed urgent. Advantage was taken of his generosity and his brethren did not spare him, even when they knew he had passed his threescore years and ten and needed to husband his declining strength. Had a little more consideration been shown him, and had he heeded the advice of physicians and friends, he might have been with us ten years longer.

He was happy in his death. We might have wished for consciousness at the end so that such strong and forceful words as he could have uttered should have been left as a legacy to the Church; still, these were not needed. His life for forty years has been an open book, read and known of all men, and what he said and did, for long years to come, will cheer men and women on their way. He died just as he wished to die—in the harness and tugging at the load. He was quickly rushing from one engagement to another when the end came. His eye was undimmed and his natural strength was still unabated. There had been no great perceptible loss of physical or mental powers. Nearly all his plans had been gloriously carried out, and without pain he gently fell on sleep. His faithful wife, for whom he first called when stricken, sat by his side reluctant to let him go, yet ready to submit without murmur to the will of God. Their married life was ideal. She has been remembered in the prayers of the entire church. I am sad and lonely when I think I shall never look on that kindly face again, nor hear that musical voice in holy song or exhortation. His face was a benediction, and from his deep-set, wonderful eyes, which once seen could never be forgotten, looked a tender and loving heart. He has earned the rest of Heaven. He will need no costly monument to record his deeds or to give immortality to his fame. It will be enough that on the polished surface of the marble shaft which will mark the spot where he rests, shall be inscribed the significant name, "Chaplain McCabe." That was his love name, and so the people knew him and called him, even after he had been elected to the bishopric. He built his monument in human hearts. His name will live on the lips of men for a thousand years, and in the far-off judgment "many shall rise up and call him blessed."

WILBER L. DAVIDSON.

The University Courier.

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A Memorial to Chancellor McCabe.

The voice which pleaded for others is hushed. Thousands have been the recipients of his benefactions. He is held in loving remembrance by vast multitudes, who would rejoice to find some substantial way in which to manifest their appreciation of what he did for them, and to keep his name alive in the memory of men. Tombstones crumble and are but the decaying decorations of the graveyard. The names of John Harvard and Stephen Girard would long since have been obsolete but for the great institutions of learning which bear their name.

The church owes a debt of gratitude to Bishop McCabe which it can never fully repay. What form shall his memorial take? Could he speak from the skies and were our ears attuned to the interpreting of angels' speech, he would say "let a building in the plan of the American University bear my name, where for all the years to come men and women shall be trained and equipped to fight life's battles and leave their impress on their age. To this great work I pledged my loyalty and love, and planned to give my later years unremittingly to this cause, until the dream of its great founder had been realized." This was his thought on earth so often expressed to friends, and is still his thought in heaven. Thus he would speak could we but hear him.

Shall not his legion of loving friends make possible at once this worthy and significant memorial—a

stately marble building from whose halls trained students shall go out to bless the world? Let the contributions, large or small, begin to flow. Let all who have been helped by the supreme faith and enthusiasm of this prince among men have some share in this memorial which love shall build. Make checks payable to the American University and send to 1419 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Gifts will be acknowledged by receipts and printed in the COURIER.

Winter Trustees' Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University, which was recently held in Washington City, was unusually well attended by members of that body from various parts of the country, including the Vice-President of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks, and Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, both of whom took large part in the meeting and pledged themselves to loyalty to the cause in which they are so deeply interested. The only shadow on the hour was the distressing news which had come concerning the beloved Chancellor, Bishop C. C. McCabe. A telegram of sympathy was sent and prayer was offered for his recovery.

Appropriate resolutions were passed bearing on the death of two prominent Trustees, Daniel B. Wesson, of Massachusetts, and Norman T. Arnold, of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, of Pittsburg, was elected to membership on the Board of Trustees. Gratifying progress is being made in the erection of the imposing new building, the College of Government, which is now going under roof. The opening and grading of Massachusetts avenue by Congressional enactment, to the grounds of the University, was also the subject of congratulation.

The present officers of the University were all re-elected for the ensuing year. A number of new gifts were reported. Those in attendance were: Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Bishop Earl Cranston, of Washington; Rev. Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. David H. Carroll, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. J. G. Bickerton, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle, of Pittsburg; Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Hill, of Brooklyn; C. Price Speer, of Chambersburg; Judge Thomas H. Anderson, C. C. Glover, A. B. Browne, B. F. Leighton, Thomas W. Smith, G. W. F. Swartzell, John E. Herrell, of Washington; Rev. Dr. J. A. Gutteridge, Financial Secretary; Rev. Dr. J. B. Polsgrove, of Carlisle, and Rev. Albert Osborn, Registrar.

Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson, the University Secretary, was absent through illness. Resolutions of sympathy were sent by special committee to his home.

Choice Tributes to Bishop McCabe.

The most human of men.—*Morton C. Hartzell.*

* * *

It was a sermon to look at him.—*Dr. Frederick Sheets.*

* * *

A heroic character, a spiritual statesman.—*Dr. J. P. Brush,ingham.*

* * *

The "Great Heart" of Methodism.—*Dr. Edwin Locke,Topeka.*

* * *

Prince of God and brother to every man.—*E. E. Shafer, Dakota City, Neb.*

* * *

The Joshua of our modern Israel's host.—*Dr. Jesse W. Jennings, Omaha, Neb.*

* * *

He blessed not only our communion, but our common Christianity.—*Dr. Robert E. Jones, Southwestern Christian Advocate.*

* * *

There was contagion in his faith. And there was good cheer in it and hope.—*Dr. George B. Winton, The Christian Advocate (Nashville.)*

* * *

The most militant Methodist of this generation—a man of mighty faith, of jubilant enthusiasm and of tireless energy.—*Dr. Nathaniel Laccock, St. Louis.*

* * *

He had the love of John, the faith of James, impulsive as Peter, with the endurance of Paul. A spiritual dynamo.—*Dr. J. J. Bentley, St. Joseph, Mo.*

* * *

As brave and fearless as the Chevalier Bayard and as tenderly sympathetic, generous and self-denying as Sir Phillip Sidney.—*Bishop Willard F. Mallalien.*

* * *

A plumed and valorous warrior of the cross, a glorious defender of the church, a knight indeed of the order of faith, love, and all abounding joy.—*Dr. Liston H. Pearce, Baltimore Methodist.*

* * *

He was brimful of life; if he had not overflowed so readily he would have been dangerously full. . . . The great deeps of his nature were rich in fathomless kindness.—*Dr. Charles J. Little.*

* * *

He brought the world on his heart, and he put it on the hearts of the preachers as perhaps no man ever did in connection with our Methodism or any other church.—*Bishop John M. Walden.*

* * *

A dauntless leader of men in war and in peace, a churchman and bishop without a peer, a magazine of energy, a reservoir of love, a fountain of inspiration.—*Dr. James M. King, Philadelphia.*

* * *

His love of country was an absolute passion with him. With equal intensity he loved his church. His devotion both to country and church was tremendously whole-hearted.—*Bishop William F. McDowell.*

* * *

The great office which he held, far from removing him from sympathy with the lowly, served to bring him more than ever in debt to the humble and the helpless.—*Dr. John D. Hammond, Methodist Episcopal Church South.*

As Chancellor of a great University in prospectu he gave the impression not so much of the demand for scholarship as the need of such an institution to make strong a great Church.—*Dr. John M. Moore, Nashville, Tenn.*

* * *

MCCabe saw that the world's woes would all be healed by the gospel—the gospel and the outcome of it, American ways, American customs, and American arms. And so he stood forth, seeing world-wide.—*Bishop Henry W. Warren.*

* * *

He cheered and comforted his comrades in Libby prison, sang himself into millions of hearts in peace, built churches from Cape Horn to Alaska, and on this his first Christmas in heaven is doubtless walking around with Bishop William Taylor, singing one of Charles Wesley's hymns.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

* * *

There is an optimism of temperament; there is an optimism also of faith. Bishop McCabe was an optimist both by temperament and by faith. . . . In his genial presence sordidness was ashamed. Rich and poor alike met his appeals with generous devotion.—*Dr. David D. Thompson, Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

* * *

In his life so affluent in sympathy and helpfulness, he entered into the sorrows of others, ministered to the needy, aided the struggling and abounded in good cheer. His unaffected simplicity of manner and speech, and spontaneous consideration of others, gave a wellnigh resistless charm to his life.—*Dr. J. G. Bickerton, Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting.*

* * *

How the strong adjectives clamor for a place in the eulogy we pronounce over our departed friend. He was a manly and holy man, sincere, versatile, impulsive, ardent, enthusiastic, sympathetic, cheerful, affectionate, magnetic, outspoken, loyal, brilliant, courageous, persistent, and always lovable. Our dear McCabe was a sort of incarnate Christmas.—*Bishop John H. Vincent.*

* * *

His big heart and breezy Western spirit might make short work with inconvenient forms or precise technicalities, but they stood him in good stead for affecting helpfully and powerfully the souls of those about him. Probably no one in this generation has done as much to promote systematic beneficence in the church, both by precept and example, as Bishop McCabe.—*Zion's Herald.*

* * *

No biographer in a hundred years could gather up for the register of words and deeds the thick strewn acts of service, the apt sayings, the timely songs, the imperious commands, the pathetic pleadings, the thrilling appeals, those unheralded and unrecorded manifestations of light and heat in a great heart, whose fires never burned low.—*New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting.*

* * *

A strange composite was he of absolute conservatism on the one hand, and of triumphant radicalism on the other. O matchless leader, shall we never hear thy magic voice that was as potent to smite the hearts of men until they poured out penitential sorrow as to smite the greed and selfishness of men until they poured out streams of benefaction for the good of the world?—*Bishop David H. Moore.*

* * *

After he became a bishop he did not care so much for a seat in the war council or board of strategy as for a place on the firing line. He did not write many books, but he wrote a lot of checks. His check book would tell the most remarkable tale of ministerial benevolence our country has known. He was not always careful to save the law, but always eager to save the world.—*Bishop William F. McDowell.*

The Bishop's endowments were traceable largely to his Celtic ancestry; his impulsive energy, his ardent love for home and friends and fellowmen; the optimism which glorified all that he did. His way of working was characterized by intuition rather than logic; by a genius for work; by magnanimous bravery, which gave him courage to speak his convictions anywhere.—*Bishop Edward G. Andrews.*

* * *

His passion for directness and dispatch was born out of his intense desire to serve God and his church in the saving of men. . . . His heart was attuned to tenderness, and his speech carried marvellous persuasiveness. . . . Glorious optimist, heroic leader, masterful pleader, invincible champion, evangel, patriot, philanthropist, Christian, with heart for every cry of want and courage for every conflict.—*Bishop Earl Cranston.*

* * *

He knew more people, was known to more people, and had more friends than any man in the country of any calling. He was unquestionably the most personally popular man in the church. His singleness of purpose, deep devotion, intense earnestness, transparent simplicity and sincerity, cheerful optimism, marked ability and great warm heart made him the unequalled leader.—*Dr. Charles W. Smith, Pittsburg Christian Advocate*

* * *

If any man had the right to say, My one ambition is to serve God and my fellowmen, he was that man. He was an inspiration, find him where you might by day or by night. His delight was to do the will of his Master. . . . He was a many-sided man. His great, warm heart responded to every claim made upon his generosity, and his catholic spirit made him every man's friend.—*Dr. S. W. Thomas, Philadelphia Methodist.*

* * *

In Bishop McCabe we had the gospel preacher, the magnetic platform orator, the rapturous singer, the fervid evangelist, the missionary leader of world-wide vision, the peerless financier, and the dauntless advocate of the most ambitious educational enterprise in the history of our church. It is given unto some men to possess some of these talents, but to our fallen leader were given all these in remarkable measure.—*Bishop Joseph F. Berry.*

* * *

He was a lover, to his nation gave
A lover's heart, the bravest of the brave;
Followed her flag with prayer through shot and shell,
For her laid down in Libby's reeking cell;
Then, through the years of peace spread far abroad
The sweet love story of the Son of God;
Carry the form, the clay, the casket by,
The lovers of mankind can never die

—*Rev. Alfred J. Hough, Groton, Vt.*

* * *

It has been a quality of the South that it could bear the truth of the darker days of its history told when the story was set in the speech of utter frankness and justice, and this was done by the Libby prisoner. After he became a Bishop in the Church, his ecclesiastical duties brought him still nearer to us, and we came to know the warmth and genuineness of his nature, and found them to be beyond even the careful guess we had ventured.—*Dr. H. M. DuBose, The Epworth Era.*

* * *

He was gifted with the genuine hortatory function, the way from his tongue to the heart of his hearers being a simple, straightforward path which his picturesque, arousing, and fervid words well knew how to take. Along with this gift went also the endowment of humor, keen, delightful and irresistible, as well as a penetrating insight into human nature and a personal experience in faith and prayer,

whereby he was brought into alliance with both heavenly and earthly powers. *Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, in Christian Advocate (Nashville.)*

* * *

A great and good man. . . . He knew men, and knew how to rule and govern them. . . . He was an intense American, and believed that this land of ours is better than any other land beneath the sun, and that the Methodist Church is the best church going, and was never afraid to say so. Of course, he loved all the churches; he was too big and broad to do otherwise. But he loved the Methodist Church as the very breath of his nostrils and bride of his soul. . . . God's own apostle of sunshine and song, hail and farewell.—*General James F. Rusling, Trenton, N. J.*

* * *

A revolving light on the coast of Methodism has been extinguished. . . . He was so unlike any of the rest of us that we are without a unit of measurement. Perhaps it is not too much to say that he had more and greater gifts than any man in the church at this time. . . . He had this peculiarity, that whenever he touched a great cause it adhered to him and did not escape from his heart. . . . Carrying all the great interests with which he had been identified, he seemed like a pack-horse whose load almost concealed his presence, and yet he moved like a racer, hardly touching the ground in his speed.—*Bishop Charles H. Fowler.*

* * *

His joyous, musical temperament, his intense loyalty to his country and to the kingdom of God, his warm sympathetic heart, his quick and luminous wit, his optimistic vision, his torrent of good feeling, made up a personality which was unique and powerful. . . . The man in the song, behind the secretary, clothed in the functions of the Bishop, was always dominant. . . . He broke down and broke through all conventionalities when they seemed to bind his restless, aggressive spirit. . . . His leadership like his faith was impatient of delay, impetuous and almost audacious. . . . He was concrete sympathy, energy, and enthusiasm.—*Dr. Freeman D. Board, California Christian Advocate.*

* * *

One of the most versatile of men, of a stamp peculiar to himself—a variety that we might well pray to have oftener repeated. . . . He was the Prince Rupert and the Phil Sheridan of the Church cohorts, and his verve and brilliant leadership never failed him. . . . Like Roosevelt in the nation, he made himself felt continually. . . . His comradeship was an inspiration—his good spirits and his fund of anecdotes making the life of any company. There was in him a certain overflowing vitality and irrepressibility which overleaped conventionalities of routine. . . . He spent his life in exhausting labors for the kingdom—for the sake of Jesus and humanity.—*Dr. Levi Gilbert, Western Christian Advocate.*

* * *

He had, among other great gifts, that which one so seldom finds in this tired age, the enthusiasm of Christianity. His face alone was a benediction. Wherever he went he seemed to make all things new. In his presence faith in human nature revived and the atmosphere above him became fragrant with hope. . . . Men tell us that Jesus Christ passed away nineteen centuries ago and has never returned. Yes, but here was one of his beacon lights, standing on a headland far away from Palestine, and in a distant age, yet illumined by the electric stream of that great dynamo which passes, invisible to baser minds, through the ground and overhead, until it finds some sympathetic point from which to irradiate the darkness of material civilization.—*Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, Philadelphia.*

* * *

A remarkable life has closed. It stands without a parallel in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, rich in

life-treasures as that history is. Many men have risen to places of distinction and power among us, but none other has held the peculiar place in popular affection which he enjoyed for many years.

Whatever he did was done with the whole heart, mind, soul and strength. The passion for service possessed him. . . . He was an apostle of optimism. . . . Surcharged with a happy earnestness, the fire of his enthusiasm passed quickly from heart to heart, and burned its way from soul to soul. . . . He was a leader who always led. His place was on the firing line. . . . His clarion call was always heard where the fighting was hardest. . . . Radiant in his optimism; contagious in his cheerfulness; compelling in his gentility; in active sympathy with every phase of the work of the ministry; with an ardent love for the church, and an intense devotion to its interests; with a burning enthusiasm for the work of evangelism, and a whole-hearted and invincible confidence in the efficiency of Methodism to perform this royal service, and with a purpose to do for every man and for every church the best that could be done—these and many other qualities of heart and mind enshrined him in the hearts of the brethren.—*Dr. Stephen J. Herben, The Epworth Herald.*

* * *

He was every inch a soldier. To the people of this nation in recent years he came to represent more than any other man the memories and patriotism of the war. He pervaded the whole land with his presence and his lecture, as neither Gough nor Beecher ever did with any single lecture of theirs. No better evangelist of patriotism has come up and down kindling the fires of pure and radiant devotion. Bishop McCabe was an orator, one of the most victorious and irresistible. As by hypnotism his voice subdued men to his will. He was a magician with an audience. As the magician goes up and down the aisles, taking out of the coats the things that people did not know were there, so this man could go through his congregation and gather out of pockets and strong boxes resources that they hardly knew they had at all until he took them out of their pockets and put them into his. . . . He was himself a great lover, and love begets love. He was a multi-millionaire measured by the number he loved and was loved by. . . . A happy and fortunate man in his life and in his death. . . . High up there the nation sees the name Chaplain McCabe, identified with the liberties of the nation and with the story of patriotism in the land. Happy in the church in the range of his usefulness, in the variety and length of his services, in the number of various offices he filled, in the efficiency of the whole, the large and splendid efficiency with which he filled them; in the fact that his name stands in the great line of the noble men who have won Episcopal honors and rendered Episcopal service in this Methodist Church. . . . Happy in his death! Is it not fit that the soldier should drop in the ranks, rushing from one engagement to the next, and that the last vehicle that he rode in should be the ambulance that picked him up where he dropped and took him to the hospital? Happy in his death! Brief was the twilight. . . . Peace after battle. Peace after the long march. Peace after the charge, for his life from first to last was like the charge, always for some great cause, always for humanity's sake, a charge from one engagement to the next; a charge it was. The finished charge, and all is peace.—*Dr. William F. Kelley, New York.*

* * *

Napoleonic in his power of rapid movement and kindling enthusiasm, but by no means deficient in tactics. . . . His conversational powers were unusual. He was ever buoyant and humorous, and a perfect illustration of the meaning of the phrase "warm hearted." He was almost destructively frank. . . . He was always luminous. Every one knew what he meant. In business meetings he spoke little and abhorred many speeches and long debates. Whenever he rose in such bodies as the General Missionary Committee, all the members and spectators were alert, for none could forecast what he would say. In him were blended the spirit of the poet, and a gift for short cut logic. His short cut logic had the effect of wit, but was not wit. . . . His

tact in meeting every sudden emergency was only equaled by his ability to state an old truth in a new way. . . .

A witicism and shrewd statement, a sudden shot as from a bow, an appeal for the underlying feeling for his cause, or, last but not least, a song, have been known to carry the ecclesiastical ship from its moorings, or at least from the course that the captain and pilot had planned. But his greatest power was the confidence felt that he would do anything for his cause and that he loved his church with his whole heart. . . . Judged by the whole results of his work as a bishop, he was in a marked degree successful. . . . His kindness of spirit was the chief sign by which he conquered. . . .

In the making of appointments his insight in many instances did the work of the highest reflective statesmanship. . . . Bishop McCabe was an excellent accountant and a very accurate business man. For accuracy in accounts he had no superior and few peers. Every dollar that was given to him personally for the many causes that he espoused was accounted for to those who gave the money. . . . The pathetic and moving eloquence of Simpson never produced greater effects than did sometimes the intimate but not familiar, the natural but not uncultivated, manner of Bishop McCabe. His ability to cause the audience to see the scene he described was unparalleled. . . . To his other gifts must be added an intuitive knowledge of human nature. . . .

When his soul was moved his voice caused his speech to resemble a song, and when he was singing, the staccato notes of the same wonderful instrument seemed like a musical declamation assimilating musical sounds as nearly as possible to ordinary speech.—*Dr. James M. Buckley, The Christian Advocate.*

* * *

The sweet singer of our Israel, our Navarre, our evangelist, our princely giver and our incomparable inspirational leader.

. . . Dearly, dearly is this bond-slave of Jesus Christ beloved; always the sweet and silent benefactor; always the cheery optimist; always the hero; always dauntless before any discouragement—how many lives have his words and his songs touched to tears, to new hope, to invincible fidelity, and integrity! Never was a man in Methodism so loved. There have been others who possessed the gift in a remarkable degree, but with Charles C. McCabe it was a gift beyond measure. . . . His life had its minor chords that sounded at times to the favored few; but we at all times detected their echo in the tones with which he strengthened his brethren and lifted for others the hands and the hearts that hung heavily down. He believed in the "bright side" of things, and of that "bright side" he spoke, preached, sang, and it was counted of him for strength in that he confirmed the faith of others—the faith that not only believes, but acts as if it believed—the faith that sacrifices, lives, hopes, and awaits the glorious outcome. . . .

Being a true patriot, he laid up the trophies of war when the war was over. He loved his Southern brethren. He loved those who had fought him. He was a patriot who could pay the highest tribute to the valor of those who wore the gray. He had no scars. His extended hands held branches of concord. . . . He was after goals too much to always stop to calculate the rules of the game. He was fair. But he wanted to go. He had been a soldier. He wanted to march, and for the Captain of his salvation he wanted to march at double-quick step. . . . It was in his brain a possibility that, barring and interfering with no other institution in the church, the American University at Washington, with all the scientific and library and human resources of the Capital, would rise the sublime dome over all the pillars in which our educational system, in its individual colleges and universities, would be correlated and unified. . . .

So long as rivers run to the sea, so long as tides seek the shores, so long as mankind shall cherish what is generous, courageous, self-forgetful, faithful in character, so long as men love the gospel message and the gospel song, so long will men be glad that at the age of fifty-nine Charles C. McCabe was chosen and consecrated a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His name shines with a soft but perpetual light as the Master walks by.—*Dr. Claudius B. Spencer, The Central Christian Advocate.*

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER.

FORM OF WILL FOR

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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A New Putting of an Old Argument.

Honorable John Barrett, who has been the representative of the United States in several of the South American republics, and who is now the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, and who is manifesting deep interest in the aggressive work now being put forth by the George Washington University in Washington city toward its enlargement, was recently interviewed by a reporter of the *Washington Post*. He spoke strongly and wisely as to the necessity of a great and commanding university at the nation's capital. He advanced, to this end, many of the arguments which, time after time, have been used in the columns of the *Courier* and in public speech the country over, concerning the aims and objects contemplated by the American University. Mr. Barrett gave such clear and definite statements to these important matters that we feel like quoting in detail what he said and then commenting on the same. Mr. Barrett said:

"It is remarkable, in view of the present movement to promote the interests of George Washington University, that everywhere in foreign lands I have heard surprise expressed that there was no great national university in the capital of the United States. We have little idea how well known this city is among foreign peoples. In many parts of the world where the names of New York, Boston, and Chicago are never spoken, there is knowledge of the Capital City named after the first great man of this country.

"The name of George Washington is one with which to conjure in all portions of the world. It carries a magical significance not only in Japan and India, but in Africa and South America.

"If once I have heard a foreign king, prince, or potentate express the opinion that education and civilization in the United States should reach its highest point of consummation in the city of Washington, I have heard it said a score of times. Were you to travel around the world and ask the leading men of foreign nations where they would expect to find the greatest university in North America, they would say that would surely be in this city."

How true this is. The capital of a country is always the place for a great university. It is so in the capitals of Europe. Why not in the capital of our country? Here where our civil and political power centers. Here where the heart throbs of the

nation are felt. In this capital which is destined to be, if it is not already, the most beautiful and attractive capital of any nation on the globe. More men well known in the realm of science and literature can here be gathered together instantly than in any other city of the world. There is no other city where can be found so much in the way of helps toward higher education. The great Government collections now open to students have cost the Government nearly \$60,000,000, and more than \$8,000,000 are annually expended in enlargement and maintenance. This all becomes the actual assets of a great university doing business at the nation's capital, and it is not strange that the leading men of foreign nations, in looking for a great American university, should expect to find it in the capital city of America. This expectation is humorously and more fully emphasized in a further incident which Mr. Barrett relates:

"How vividly do I remember that one of the leading princes of India, during the time I was attending the great Durbar at Delhi, in the winter of 1902-3, asked me about Harvard University, and remarked that he intended to send one of his sons there in order to get the advantages of a university that was located in the capital of the United States! The one institution of learning associated with America of which he had heard was Harvard, and the one city that he recognized as typical of our culture was Washington. He consequently assumed that Harvard was here. When I told him that it was located near Boston, several hundred miles from Washington, he expressed surprise and doubt as to whether, after all, he would send his son to Harvard. This is not told as any reflection on Boston, but as showing what is expected of the national capital."

As to the expectation of finding such a university at the nation's capital, Mr. Barrett further says:

"All over South America, which is famed for its devotion to education, the great universities are located in the national capital, and during my stay as United States Minister in this part of the world, I repeatedly was asked by representative men why it was that Washington, the Capital City of the United States, with all its unequalled advantages, did not have a national university that would attract students from all over the world. It was impossible, in short, for these men to conceive how the American people had neglected such a splendid opportunity. More than once, moreover, I was reminded by South American students of our early history that George Washington, in his will, had provided for such an institution, and they thought it strange

that our people had never carried to completion the mighty conception of our Liberator."

The autograph letter in which George Washington, the far-seeing prophet, pleaded for the establishment of a great university in Washington, giving his reasons for the same, and in which he made promise of the gift here referred to, for the establishment of such a university, is now in the possession of the American University. It was purchased by Secretary Davidson at the sale of the Hurst library for \$165, and is one of the treasures which is guarded with jealous care. This letter is the genesis of the American University. It was written to Governor Brooke, of Virginia, one hundred and twelve years ago, and up to the present time its advice has been unheeded by the people of this great republic. Our Roman Catholic friends have been doing their part splendidly and have been building largely and well. The Columbian University, and later the George Washington University, have been doing a needed and helpful work. But the great university contemplated by George Washington is something more and greater than these. It should be a university exclusively for post graduate work to take advantage of the unrivaled facilities in the governmental collections referred to above, and to utilize so far as possible the splendid capabilities of the great men along every line, who are available for service in this capital city. To this end a campus of ninety-three acres, comprising the most beautiful and commanding site in the District of Columbia, has been purchased and paid for by the citizens of Washington. One magnificent marble building has been completed and is ready for occupancy; a second marble building is under roof; and assets to the extent of two million dollars have been accumulated since the inception of the work. The Board of Trustees, comprising representatives of the leading religious denominations, includes some of the best men in the nation. The entire country has been appealed to for assistance to establish in the name of Americanism, here at the nation's capital, a true and great university which will be an honor to the Republic and as great an institution in every sense of the word as can be found on the face of the earth.

Mr. Barrett further says, in relation to the attractiveness of such a university to foreign students:

"Again in China I heard more than one man, who stood for the highest thought in Asia, express profound astonishment

that our National Capital did not have in its limits a great national institution of learning, which would invite graduate students from all over the earth. Both from what these Chinese gentlemen said and from the remarks of the statesmen of South America and India, I gathered the impression that hundreds of young foreigners would attend such a university if it were located in the capital city of a country which to them typified modern and successful progress in education, as well as in material accomplishment.

"I venture to say, therefore, that were George Washington University to-day an institution known far and wide, it would have among its many thousands of students no small proportion from Asia, South America, Europe, and Australia. What better influence could there be to strengthen our prestige and standing abroad than to have in attendance at George Washington University representative young men from all the leading countries of the world, and especially from those which are looking to us to set an example?"

To this fact we have frequently given emphasis. There are already on file in the office of the American University applications from more than fifteen hundred students, many of them from foreign countries, desiring to know if the University is open for graduate work and expressing a desire to pursue their studies at the capital of this nation. Our successful experiments in government have attracted the attention of the whole world, and foreign students of culture are anxious to make close study of our methods and find the reasons for our greatness. They can best do it at the center of things, and there is no question but that thousands of foreign students would be attracted to a commanding university at the national capital. It is also a fact that probably fifteen thousand American students are at present pursuing post graduate work, and many of them are in the universities abroad simply because they cannot find what they want in the universities of their own country. Many of course would still go abroad for the sake of language and art, but the vast multitude would stay at home if they could find the work and training they want on this side of the sea. Some are attempting post graduate work in American institutions which are hardly doing creditable collegiate work. The small college has its place and is doing a magnificent work. The universities with exceptional and extensive courses and fine appliances and other opportunities in some lines for graduate work, are also doing a magnificent work. Millions of treasure in these later days are being poured into their enlargement by men and women of heart and wealth, but the commanding American University is still to be built, one that shall stand for that which is highest and best in education and which in its equipment and faculty shall not be excelled by anything in the

world, and the place for its building, without any question, is here at the capital of the nation. Why some of our large-hearted philanthropists do not become so consumed with the need and the real worth of this movement and link their names with it for all time to come, passes all comprehension. Will not someone hear the call and see the possibilities of a glorious harvest, and add the amount of endowment needed to make possible the immediate opening of this great work which has already achieved such successes and which promises so much for the future?

George Washington University in Transit.

Before erecting any buildings upon the five acres of the Van Ness Estate, purchased a few years ago for a new site, the George Washington University has recently sold this fine tract near the Potomac to the United States Government for \$250,000. On it is to be placed the Bureau of American Republics, whose building has been provided for by the gift of \$750,000 from Andrew Carnegie. To secure room for such expansion as President Needham desires, he and his trustees have turned their eyes away from the plains to the hills in search for another and ampler site than the one just sold. "Oak Lawn," owned by the Dean Estate, at the northeast corner of Connecticut and Florida Avenues, is favored by many; but some think it too small—its area being about nine acres—while the cost would be about \$800,000—or \$90,000 an acre. Meanwhile a quiet search is in progress for other available and suitable sites.

The quest for money to purchase a site has been an earnest and systematic one, in which President Needham and the faculty, the trustees and the students, the alumni and the citizens of Washington have cooperated vigorously for several weeks. Subscriptions payable in three annual installments have been secured, amounting to about \$140,000, towards a total of \$400,000 announced as needed, in addition to the funds produced by the sale of the former site and some special conditional subscriptions.

We offer our congratulations upon the evident decision to come up to higher ground, for we never thought well of the Van Ness property as the habitat of a university seeking the higher planes. Upon

those who must decide where to locate the institution, now that it has no adequate site, has come a difficult problem. On the one hand is the pressing need to hold or increase the present numbers of the student body accustomed to and in a measure dependent upon the easy access furnished by the central location in the city; and on the other is the beckoning arm of the ever growing capital calling to the outskirts of the city as the vantage ground of the future, supplying the space for growth and the healthful air of the hills. We hope that those who are directing the flight of the George Washington University in its present interesting phase of *in transitu* may find a safe and permanent resting place; and we would not be displeased to find it a neighbor to ourselves on the Northwest Heights. Success, Doctor Needham, to you and your many helpers!

National Educational Association.

Los Angeles expects over 30,000 visitors to the National Educational Association Convention, which is to be held in that city July 8th to 13th of this year. Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of the excursionists, not only by Los Angeles but by nearly every community in the State. The trains will be met at the State line by members of the Reception Committee, who will greet the visitors with California fruits and flowers. The railroads have made exceedingly low rates. From Chicago and intermediate points the rate will be one fare plus \$2.00 for the round-trip. In the State the rate for California side-trips will be one and one-third fares for the round-trip from Los Angeles and San Francisco to interior points of the State. Stop-overs will be granted at any point enroute. These tickets will be sold to the excursionists and any friends accompanying them. California has become the all-the-year-round playground of America. The beach and summer resorts, with their unexcelled hotels, will offer an inducement to the excursionists to make this trip their summer outing, as the tickets are good for final return until September 15th. Los Angeles is the center of an electric railway system of nearly 700 miles of inter-urban and 175 miles in the city, which gives cheap and easy transportation to the resorts of Southern California.

At the Convention, the principal addresses will be made by some of the most distinguished scholars of Europe and America.

The University Courier.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

The American University and Higher Education.

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University Secretary, 1419 F Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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Editorials.

The last Congress made generous appropriations for Massachusetts avenue, and its opening to the grounds of the University. This will be of immense value to the Institution. The entire frontage on Nebraska Avenue has had electric light service installed by the District authorities.

LET all subscriptions to the American University be promptly paid; many are now overdue. This is the case especially with many made to the College of Government, the building now in process of erection. Every dollar promised is needed to meet the monthly payments due the contractors. Do not delay but send what you owe at once. It will greatly help just now.

It has been decided that the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting in May, 1908, will be held in Baltimore. This seems most fitting—the city is beautiful and Methodism is here strongly entrenched. Many unique historic events in connection with Methodism took place in and near this city. A strong committee of influential men are already at work preparing for the Conference. The proper care of the colored delegates is one of the largest problems which confronts them. Washington will, of course, be visited by

every delegate. We shall put the American University into readiness to receive our guests, and trust that every attendant upon the great Conference will come and look us over; you will be given a cordial welcome.

The College of Government is advancing rapidly. The pleasant spring days make active work a possibility. The roof is now being put on and the beautiful and attractive building is taking to itself form. Architecturally it will be one of the most attractive structures in the city of Washington where beautiful buildings are so numerous. All who see it express admiration and delight with it. Not later than the first of July the exterior will be entirely completed. \$100,000 will be needed to finish the building. Some subscriptions have already been made toward this, others are needed. This is to be a memorial building to President McKinley. The great marble pedestal has just been put in place, on which his statue is to stand. This will be the most appropriate and significant memorial erected to the martyred president. His friends and the friends of higher education throughout the Union should have some share in the building of this memorial, and subscriptions in any amount will be gladly received.

MEMBERS of the Washington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and friends, to the number of one hundred and fifty, on the invitation of Secretary Davidson, visited the grounds of the American University, on the afternoon of March 30th, the Conference at that time being in session in Washington city. Two special cars were chartered for the occasion. The day was perfect and the visit a memorable one. The buildings were inspected, and the entire company stood on the roof of the College of History and feasted their eyes on the magnificent landscape which is visible from this point. A pause was made in the large lecture hall of this building and a brief, but impressive, service was held. All joined heartily in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," after which prayer was offered by Rev. D. W. Hays, followed by a brief address by Secretary Davidson, outlining the plans,

and aims of the University. The visitors manifested much interest in the mammoth Peate reflecting lens which is awaiting mounting; the growing library with its 15,000 volumes; the bust of General John A. Logan; and the wardrobe of the historian Bancroft, which is one of the treasures of the University. A matter of special interest to this company, however, was the table and chairs once belonging to Senator Charles Sumner. The afternoon was delightfully spent and will not be soon forgotten by those who made the trip.

Bishop FitzGerald's Translation.

Unusual pathos attends the recent death of Bishop James N. FitzGerald at Hong-Kong. Having attended the Jubilee of missions in India at the close of 1906, he had officially visited and inspected the Methodist Episcopal missions of that country, when, on his way to Malaysia and China, his daughter, Cornelia, suddenly died on March 1st, at the island of Penang in the Straits Settlements. With his invalid wife, a surviving daughter, and his son Ray, who is blind, he was preparing to embark for America by way of the Pacific, bringing the precious dust of the departed daughter for sepulture in the home land, when he himself sickened and succumbed to an acute attack of pleurisy, a month after Cornelia's decease. The whole church laments this loss of one of her most talented and faithful sons, while a multitude of friends in and about New York, Minneapolis and St. Louis feel this stroke with singular keenness. He brought to the Episcopal station and office a well-balanced personality, a trained mind specially well versed in the law and informed on the various missionary enterprises of Christendom, and a high consecration to a life of service. A lofty ideal marked his administration both in the clear grasp and in the courageous utterance of truth. His impress is upon thousands to whom he ministered in the spirit of his Master. His going leaves upon his colleagues grave responsibilities whose added weight will be felt by minds and hearts already too heavily burdened until the choosing of more bishops a year hence shall bring them relief. To the honored names of Kingsley and Wiley, who died while on Episcopal tours in the Orient, is now attached that of FitzGerald.

The Memorial to Chancellor McCabe.

The earnest call for this memorial, which was made in the last issue of the COURIER, has met with some response. A few of the papers of the church made generous reference to it. A number of letters have passed between the University office and interested friends concerning the form the memorial should take. Many suggestions have been offered. None of these seem more feasible or appropriate than that before proposed—a building which shall cost \$100,000, to bear the name of the honored and beloved Bishop—who did so much for others and who should not quickly be forgotten. This is a definite task set, and should be easy of accomplishment, if gratitude is alive and love does not forget. To ally the various conferences to the work, through specially appointed committees, seemed a hopeless task, and did not meet with encouragement where proposed. The calls for benevolence are many on the church through the regular channels. Individual work and giving must erect the memorial, if the end sought is to be accomplished.

A souvenir campaign seems out of place and needless in the securing of a memorial to a man so truly good and great and so widely known and loved. It must be free and spontaneous—prompted by a desire to keep alive the name of this good man, and also to help a great cause which he loved, and to which he gave devoted service. No coaxing should be needed. The simple opportunity offered should instantly enlist a thousand warm personal friends of this departed hero, who could easily make possible this memorial. Perchance some noble man or woman touched and inspired by the holy influences which radiated from this great leader will do it all alone. We wait and pray. Alas, how soon the dead are forgotten.

Bishop McCabe's life was one of the most unique and picturesque and successful ever lived in the history of Methodism, yet no publisher seems willing to undertake the printing of his biography without a guarantee. Can we forget him and permit his name to become but a dim memory? No, a thousand times, no! Let his body rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington, as is now contemplated, among the nation's patriots, and on the companion hilltop let a building bearing his name proclaim him forever one of God's Heroes.

A Strong Testimony.

Dr. Richard D. Harlan, son of Associate Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and formerly President of Lake Forest College, has this to say concerning the necessity and importance of the establishment of a commanding post-graduate university at Washington:

"The plan for establishing a great university at the National Capital is older than the nation itself. It was vigorously pressed by James Madison and Charles Pinckney in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. President Washington himself, in a letter written in 1795, urged it upon the attention of the Commissioners of the District, and he again earnestly advocated it in a speech to both Houses of Congress in 1796. His private letters during the closing years of his life also abound in proofs of his absorbing interest in the project.

"How near this plan was to the heart of George Washington is finally shown in that remarkable and long-neglected paragraph in his last will and testament, in which he lifts up before the American people a splendid vision of a great university at the Capital of the nation, in which 'youths of talent' from 'all parts of this empire' could acquire 'knowledge in the principles of politics and good government,' and thereby lose those 'State prejudices' and 'local jealousies' * * * which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant with mischievous consequences to this country.

"The magnificent government libraries, scientific collections, apparatus, and laboratories—which perhaps could never be duplicated in an educational institution at any other locality, even at the expenditure of many millions of dollars—would offer extraordinary advantages to the advanced student in applied science, independently of the libraries, laboratories, &c., of the university itself.

"Washington is rapidly approaching the point when, in a large sense, it will be the educational as well as the political Capital of the nation. Witness the Smithsonian Institution, the Bureau of Education, and the great scientific and technical bureaus of the general government; witness the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, whose principal offices are to be removed to Washington; witness the increase in the numbers of scientific and literary men residing at the Capital.

"The one thing lacking in this much desired direction is the development of a great university for graduate work, along the lines in which the Capital of the nation offers such unique advantages."

Many Wellsprings and One Geyser of Beneficence.

The year 1907, now three months old, bids fair to outdo all its precursors in the amounts of money given for education and public charities in America. An encouraging fact is that while a few have given vast sums for the benefit of their race, the stream of minor gifts of more moderate size has continued its steady flow. We note with pleasure that an anonymous friend has added to the endowments of the University of Pennsylvania, \$100,000—a case of "strength to strength." Our friend and helper, Mr. Samuel W. Bowne, of New York, has given to Syracuse University \$100,000 for a Hall of Chemistry, which will appropriately bear his name. The Rev. R. S. Johnson, of Florissant, Mo., unites with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Johnson, of Milwaukee, in presenting to Marquette College, of the last-named place, \$110,000 for a new building. Mr. William T. Evans, of Montclair, N. J., has presented to our National Gallery of Art, here in Washington, about fifty fine paintings valued at more than \$100,000. Columbia University in New York has received from the Misses Stokes, in memory of their father and mother, a new chapel costing \$260,000; and from sources not made public, \$1,000,000 has come to the Teachers' College of New York, which will now have a new building. Mrs. T. J. Emery, of Cincinnati, has donated to the Art Museum of that city an endowment of \$100,000. Mrs. James B. Oliver, of Pittsburg, has given \$200,000 to South Side Hospital in that city. By will, Mrs. Caroline Galland, of Seattle, Wash., left \$1,500,000 for charity. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has continued steadily his gifts for libraries, colleges and church organs, and presents \$750,000 for the home of the Bureau of American Republics, near the Corcoran Art Gallery in this city. He has also added to the endowment of Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburg, \$6,000,000—bringing that permanent fund up to \$10,000,000.

A second group of benefactions is that which marks the beginning of the distribution of the estate amassed through many years in Wall street by the unique and anomalous Russell Sage, whose widow seems to have wisdom and strength adequate to the task imposed upon her as the almoner of her departed husband's wealth. She has given to two institutions in Troy, N. Y., in which she and Mr.

Sage were personally interested, each \$1,000,000—the one being the Emma Willard Seminary, and the other the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Mrs. Sage has also donated to the New York University about fifteen acres of land valued at \$300,000, to the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, \$350,000 for a new building, \$75,000 to the Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, and \$150,000 for a new building for the Sailors' Home and Institute in New York. More significant of her broad outlook on the world of need is her recent establishment of the Sage Foundation, endowed with \$10,000,000, the income of which is to be used for improving the social and living conditions in the United States. The magnificent gift she accompanies with a statement that, "The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established. It will be within the scope of such a foundation to investigate and study the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty and vice, and to suggest how these conditions can be remedied or ameliorated, and to put in operation any appropriate means to that end."

The New Year's present of John D. Rockefeller to his favorite, the University of Chicago, was \$2,917,000, and a week later \$3,000,000 as an endowment for the benefit of retired professors. The General Education Board (Rockefeller Endowment) has recently awarded to Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., \$25,000; to several colored schools, not named, a total of \$12,500; to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and Colorado College, Colorado Springs, each, \$50,000; to the University of Wooster, O., and Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., each, \$125,000; to the Princeton University, \$200,000; and to Yale University, \$300,000.

If the preceding list may be termed wellsprings, the following might be called a geyser of beneficence. The promise of John D. Rockefeller on February 5th, through his son, John D., Jr., of the gift on or before April 1st, of thirty-two millions to the General Education Board—making with his two earlier donations, a total of forty-three millions—is a

case of bewildering benefaction in the world of education. This latest gift to the Board is divided into two portions—one-third of it to be set aside as a principal fund, the income from which only is to be used in the work of the Board, and the other two-thirds is available for immediate, early and gradual distribution. The responsibility thus put upon this administering group of men is the heaviest thus far ever placed on any educational board. To place twenty million dollars wisely among the colleges and universities of the United States, and yearly to hand over to the same another million, the income from the endowment, now about twenty-one millions, will require the very highest sagacity and fidelity and a most expert knowledge of conditions and tendencies in the broad field thus covered. The Board has already accepted the vast trust and indicated in part what the main governing principles of its policies will be. One is that a good college may be secured in every American city numbering a population of 100,000 or more; another will be a sympathetic cooperation with the several religious denominations in strengthening worthy colleges already established; a third, the massing of its gifts on endowment rather than a distribution for current administration; and fourth, the conditioning of gifts upon the raising of similar, or, in most instances, much larger sums by the friends of the institution helped.

We hail this unexampled gift with pleasure, believing that it will promote throughout the country a wider and deeper public interest in the higher education, and stimulate a larger percentage of the youth of the nation to accept the privileges and responsibilities of the training and equipment furnished in our colleges and universities. *A. C.*

Asbury Memorial Hall.

Payments received since publication of last list are as follows:—

§200—Emily H. Berry for General John S. Berry; §100—Mrs. Leslie Gay, by L. F. Gay and T. D. Collins for J. P. Hicks; §75—G. W. Huddleston; §45—J. R. T. Lathrop; §25—R. A. Brown, W. A. Chadwick and Samuel G. Snowden; §20—Joseph A. Chapman; §19—Stanley O. Royal; §15—Frank G. Mitchell; §10—Thomas Hamby, C. A. Stockwell, Kate E. Piper, for George J. Piper, dec'd, M. W. Clair and wife, and H. S. Thompson; §7—C. G. Cummings; §5—M. E. Ketcham, J. D. C. Hanna, Miss H. H. Beason, and J. H. Goodrich; §4—Joseph Henry; §1.65—A. M. Lumpkin; §3—F. H. Huentsberger; §2—M. J. Naylor; §1—Joseph Wheeler and J. T. Owings.

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

Officers of the American University.

Chancellor - - - - BISHOP C. C. McCABE, D.D., LL.D. (Deceased.)

Vice-Chancellor, BISHOP A. W. WILSON, D.D., LL.D. *Secretary*, REV. WILBUR L. DAVIDSON, D.D.
Financial Sec'y, REV. J. A. GUTTERIDGE, D.D. *Registrar*, REV. ALBERT OSBORN, B.D.

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

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Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D., becomes Chancellor of the American University.

The Trustees of the American University at their semi-annual meeting May 15, after mature deliberation, elected to the Chancellorship of the institution Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D., of Boston, Mass. To take up the mantle dropped by the scholarly Hurst and the beloved McCabe might well cause any man to hesitate and consider, so it was not until June first that Doctor Hamilton sent his acceptance to the Board of Trustees. He comes to the work in the strength of his manhood and with the assurance of hearty cooperation on the part of many influential friends with whom he consulted. His task is a large one, but that he will win is the firm conviction of those who know his capacity for work and his ability to bring to a successful conclusion any task to which he fully consecrates his splendid talents. As soon as he can make suitable close of his important pastorate in Boston he will remove his residence to Washington and enter actively upon the duties of his new office, devoting to it his entire time and energies.

Doctor Hamilton is the youngest son of the Rev. W. C. P. Hamilton, of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Pleasant Valley, Ohio. He is the brother of Bishop John W. Hamilton, of California, and of the Rev. Dr. Jay Benson Hamilton, of Walden University.

He graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1883, where he took the Old South Prize as essayist. He graduated from Harvard University in 1887. During his course at Harvard he won both the Bowdoin and Boylston Prizes; was president of the Harvard Daily Crimson; and became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. At the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard he delivered the oration for the undergraduates, the alumni address being given on the same occasion by James Russell Lowell. He was elected as class orator and selected as one of the commencement speakers. He served for a time as one of the professors of Greek and Latin in



FRANKLIN HAMILTON, PH. D.,
CHANCELLOR OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Grant University. He graduated from the Boston University School of Theology in 1892, where he was also one of the commencement speakers. He spent nearly three years in postgraduate study at Paris

and Berlin. At the latter place he was a favorite pupil of the celebrated Ferdinand Piper, with whom he engaged in special researches in early Christian archaeology. He has traveled extensively in Europe and speaks several modern languages. He received his doctorate in philosophy at Boston University in 1899, in the field of Speculative Philosophy. On joining the New England Conference he was appointed to his first pastorate at East Boston. He then served for five years at Newtonville, Mass. Since 1899 he has been pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Boston. He has acted as University preacher at Harvard University twice, and has written extensively for magazines and journals. In 1901 he was granted leave of absence from his church, and with his family made a tour of the world. On this journey he was away nearly a year and a half, much of this time being spent in the Far East. While he was in the Orient he made a special study of Native Religions and Christian Missions. Mrs. Hamilton is the daughter of the Honorable Edward L. Pierce, the biographer of Charles Sumner. They have two sons. Among Doctor Hamilton's library treasures is one of the best private collections of *Wesleyana* in America.

A Voice from the Pilot House.

Ringing Bugle Call from the New Chancellor.
Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D.

Nearly a score of years ago the founders of the American University set themselves to realize a dream. This dream was the establishment at the nation's capital of a national university, a school which should be in keeping with that destiny of the land to which the Father of his Country already had heard divine voices calling. From that hour to this the work has gone on. Two immortal men we lament, who gave themselves to the task of realizing this ideal. These "died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them"—John Fletcher Hurst, Charles Cardwell McCabe—the tireless scholar and the sweet singer who hath not left his peer. First unto them be salutations and congratulations. Choice and master spirits, *animi fortunati et illuminati et beati!* They wrought well. We have entered into their labors. The Divine eye seeth where and what seed they sowed and when it shall spring unto harvest.

Let none repine at the seemingly laggard footsteps of Progress. What school, save such as have risen from specific magnificent endowments; what school, without teachers and without students, within so short a time has achieved such material advancement? "God buries His workers, but carries on His work." Mark here how true this apothegm. The grounds of the American University, with the buildings already erected thereon, give promise of the noblest university site on the continent.

When this spot was selected, who foresaw that straight toward it would trend the future expansion of the city of Washington at its best? Soon the mere money valuation of the University grounds will be almost incredible. When Washington shall have become the capital of humanity, what world-strategic importance will attach to this site!

When first it was determined to fulfill the dream of the great President by building the university which in vision he had seen, who could have forecast that this act would so appeal to the imagination that others would catch it up in emulation? When not a few at first questioned and hesitated because of the bigness of the project, who could have imagined that they, inspired by their own response to a supreme opportunity, would become the firmest friends of the enterprise? Surely one greater and wiser than man was here, and we know it not!

No, let none repine. We are building for the centuries. Foundation work here needs to be broad and deep. The builders must be canny and wide-visioned. It took nearly seven hundred years to build the Cathedral of Cologne. In less than a hundred years, says the director of the census, the estimated population of the present United States exclusive of all insular possessions, will be nearly three hundred and twelve million. The school which has that day in mind must be born great, both in ideas and in ideals. A university which then shall open wide its hospitable gates, and to those vexed and wandering generations shall offer fitting lessons of inspiration and toleration, must spring from a liberal comprehension. It must have its roots by the great waters. Its tents must be the stars.

"Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." Sounding promises shrink often to empty achievements. No place or time is this in which to set forth policy or

plans. Suffice it to say that the new campaign in behalf of the American University will be irenic. We only pray that the eyes of the blind may be opened and that the ears of the deaf may be unstopped. Divine voices still are calling. We know nothing of the past save what has been wrought through great tribulation. We are of the future. We believe that this University has the gift of the stars. The responsibilities which now are upon us shall serve only to steady us and to hold us to duty. "Blessed is the man who has found his work."

Let the patrons and friends of this school of the future; let builders of hope who crave a part in lasting achievements; let all who would help to lift America to that high place where her very name shall be synonymous with intelligent liberty and unfettered truth, let these rally to the standard uplifted, let these be patient, let these be courageous, and lend a hand. And at the heart of this nation we will build a university which shall include all that is highest in patriotism, all that is best in genuine philanthropy, all that is noblest and most Christlike in Christianity." Loyalty, sympathy and prayers can make the American University "the foremost institution of its kind in all Christendom."

On his grassy sunlit slope beside the Potomac sleeps the great Virginian. Forever by sweeps, tawny and silent, the river, moving with eager face set toward the sea. Thus, without haste, and without rest, shall press onward into the wideness and gladness of its heritage the bark to which has been committed an immortal cause, and which is freighted with the hopes and faith of increasing multitudes. He who has been summoned to put his hand to the task only can make his own the vow of the pilot Palinurus—"O Neptune, you can save me, you can sink me if you will, but whatever comes I will keep my rudder true."

If you have money to give outright which will pay large dividends for all time to come in aspiring lives lifted into highest usefulness, write The American University and we will put you on the track of such an investment. If you have money, the income from which you need during your lifetime but which you would like to have used after you are gone in as worthy a work as any to which money was ever given, write for our safe and generous plan.

Benefactor and College.

A great deal has been heard from various sources of the responsiveness of American educational institutions to their material prosperity. Baldly put, it is suspected that such a university as that of Chicago cannot teach economics without sniffing the air for the scent of Standard oil. This charge—it is more than a suspicion—coupled with the supposition that honorary degrees are bought with the coin of benefactions from the rich, has done much to destroy a faith which was once unquestioning in the disinterestedness and full sincerity of our extra-public schools.

The result is probably good for the colleges. The more the body of parents insist upon knowing of their operation the more rigorously will the management be held to the highest standards. But it is unfortunate if that result is to be obtained through an unfounded suspicion, and the testimony borne by Prof. John J. Stevenson, of the University of New York, would indicate that such was the case. In the *Popular Science Monthly* he writes:

"Some newspapers have much to say respecting subordination of professors to millionaires who have given large sums to colleges. The writer has found none of this among professors and he has yet to find the giver who has shown desire to meddle with 'professorial freedom.'"

The failure of the donors to "show desire to meddle" with the teaching of professors is not so important as Prof. Stevenson's statement that he has not found among his colleagues any subordination to millionaires. Few men with sense enough to amass great fortunes would have so little judgment as to interfere openly in the teaching of a school to which they gave liberally. There would be a thousand times more force in suggestion or in the mere expectation of favors to come than could ever lie in expressed desire. Many who cannot be driven are easily led. But if one who has been in close touch with American universities all his life, who has known intimately scores of professors, who has been and is now a factor in a great college, can bear testimony that he has seen no undue regard for the sensibilities of benefactors, as does Prof. Stevenson, he can be assured he has done much to dissipate the suspicion which called his testimony forth.

The University Courier.

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Washington, D. C.

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Editorials.

THE new crop of D. D.'s is fast ripening in these June days. The harvest promises to be abundant.

We have mailed to every subscriber to The American University a notification of the amount still due. This is the case especially with those who are behind in the payments on their subscription to the new building, the Ohio College of Government. Many of these were due July 1. Together with the notification an earnest letter was sent, begging for prompt payment in view of the large amounts due the contractors. Some subscribers are four or more years in arrears. Some have what they feel are good excuses, others are without excuse. A very few are repudiating their subscription. The number is very small. A few others are protesting that their subscriptions have been fully paid—when our books show otherwise. These are kept with great care and a receipt is always sent for every dollar paid us; if receipts can be produced we are glad and are ready to apologize. The trouble lies in the fact that with subscriptions of small amount which are allowed to run on from year to year without attention, one payment of three having been paid a half dozen years ago, the memory can hardly be trusted in the matter. One payment is easily magnified into three, and the subscriber is grieved at the

annual coming of the notification. We are sorry to have to send it, but this is our only method of keeping in touch with our many subscribers who are in arrears, and while our books show an amount due and no receipts are returned to show us in error, the notification will have to be sent. All could easily settle *now* if they would. This would mean great relief at both ends of the line. Will you now heed our earnest appeal made in this time of need and settle in full?

A Tribute to Chancellor McCabe.

This appreciation was passed by rising vote at the Trustees' meeting of the American University, May 15, 1907, and ordered spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to Mrs. McCabe:

The fear under which we assembled at our last meeting, five months ago, that we might not again look upon the benign countenance or hear the soulful tones of our beloved Chancellor, Bishop Charles Cardwell McCabe, was a week later deepened into a great sorrow by his death. Our present meeting offers the first opportunity since his decease to voice the feelings of our hearts and to record the esteem in which we hold him and his work.

A member of the Board of Trustees from the beginning, he has shown a growing and intelligent interest in all phases of the progress of the University for fifteen years. His service as Vice-Chancellor for three and as Chancellor for four years has been a hearty and faithful devotion to the cause of higher education. Performing to the full his high and onerous duties as Bishop and putting himself readily and constantly into responsive and responsible relation to a multitude of local and individual causes which appealed to his judgment and sympathy, he also took resolutely and enthusiastically the burdens of the chancellorship. His personal liberality and efforts for the University have been productive of much benefit, and the seed he has sown will yet show many fold in the harvest. His plans were large, and he longed for a few years beyond his three score and ten in which to bring them with their ripe results to the feet of the Master. Yet to the final call, which summoned him from the lower to the higher planes of active service for his Lord, he made quick and glad answer.

His great faith, based always on carefully gleaned information; his great heart, a refuge and a full flowing fountain of help for a host of needy ones; his open mind, fertile in expedients and gifted with practical sagacity; his ready discernment of men, coupled with a charity that never failed; his royal power as a master of assemblies in the interest of every good object; his winning personality and pure character, embodying all that was lovely and of good report; these all knit our hearts to him as a brother and friend. His departure leaves us with an unusual sense of loneliness.

To his surviving wife and son in an affliction and bereavement greater and keener than our own, we tender our prayerful sympathy; yet feel assured that the record of his noble life and inspiring example, the consolations of the gospel which he preached and illustrated, with its sure hopes of posthumous fruitfulness in this world and a lasting reunion in the next, and the presence and solace of the divine Comforter, will cheer and strengthen both them and ourselves for such living as will be in accord with his own sweet and heroic spirit and help toward the consummation of a pure and righteous peace on earth.

SEMI-ANNUAL TRUSTEES' MEETING.

On May 15th the mid-year gathering of the Trustees of the American University was held in Washington City.

Those present at the session were Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. David H. Carroll of Baltimore, President of the Board; Rev. Dr. Charles W. Baldwin of Baltimore, Md., Secretary of the Board; Rev. Dr. Wilbur L. Davidson, Secretary of the University; Rev. Dr. Franklin Hamilton of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Hill of New York; Rev. Dr. J. G. Bickerton of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Drs. Thomas N. Boyle and W. R. Wedderspoon of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. E. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill.; Mr. George F. Washburn of Boston, Mass.; Mr. Charles C. Glover, Treasurer of the University and also of the Board of Trustees; Justice Thomas H. Anderson of the District Supreme Court, Mr. Aldis B. Browne, Mr. Benjamin F. Leighton, Mr. G. W. F. Swartzell, Mr. Brainard H. Warner,

Mr. John E. Herrell, Rev. Dr. John A. Gutteridge, Financial Secretary of the University; Rev. Dr. J. B. Polsgrove of Carlisle, Pa.; Rev. Albert Osborn, Registrar.

The following sent regrets on account of necessary absence: Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa; Senator Charles Dick of Ohio; Bishop Charles H. Fowler of New York; Bishop Luther B. Wilson of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson of Baltimore, Md.; Bishop John H. Vincent of Indianapolis; Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer of New York; Representative George C. Sturgiss of West Virginia; Mr. Levi Smith of Clarendon, Pa.; Mr. C. Price Speer of Chambersburg, Pa.; Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson of New York City; Justice Louis E. McComas of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C.

Encouraging reports were presented by the Secretary, Dr. W. L. Davidson, and the Financial Secretary, Dr. J. A. Gutteridge. A paper in memory of Bishop McCabe was adopted by a rising vote. It appears in full in another part of the issue. The building committee reported the new building—"The College of Government"—rapidly approaching completion under the present contract, which encloses the handsome structure. The roof is now on and the massive dome over the great front portico is being finished with elaborate copper ornaments. There is no finer building in the city of Washington. It is greatly admired and praised by all who see it. The chief business of the day was the election of Dr. Franklin Hamilton of Boston, Mass., as the Chancellor of the University. His portrait and a brief sketch of his life appear in another column. Much time was given to the consideration of a plan to establish a medical department and hospital in connection with the University. Final action was deferred. Announcement was made by the Secretary of several legacies recently reported. Luncheon was served at noon in the University offices, and at the close of the afternoon session a large number of the Trustees in automobiles visited the site of the University and inspected the new building.

The attendance at this meeting was unusually large, and much business of far-reaching importance was transacted.

The American University.

A legal opinion handed down by one of Washington's best known attorneys.

Knowledge is Power. The spirit of research and investigation, the increasing desire for higher intellectual development grows with the development of civilization. The spirit of the age is not altogether absorbed in commercial conquest, for in the Providence of God men are developing in increasing numbers to whom the call for highest usefulness to their fellowmen in the open arena of life far outweighs their thirst for gold. Colleges and universities wherein the broad foundations of knowledge are laid abound throughout the land. Their work and achievement are beyond praise. They meet the educational demand and in a very practical way. The college-bred man enters the competition of life from such institutions equipped far beyond his fellows whose educational opportunities have by forbidding circumstances been more limited. Such men make in increasing numbers the captains of an ever industrial age, and their brain development finds practical application in a thousand fields. But there are others to whom the call for deeper research and the desire for higher scholastic attainment comes with irresistible force. These men seek and must find the opportunity for more advanced study. The American University will supply that need. The essential condition for matriculation therein will be the possession of the college degree; its curriculum will embrace only post-graduate study. In that restricted and higher work it competes with no other institution granting less than post graduate degrees. Its full ambition can be satisfied of course only when ripened age ranks it with the old world universities of like character, but nothing mundane becomes old which does not have beginning. Its beginning may consume even three score years and ten, but those who lay its foundation are building for the centuries.

Its location at the Nation's Capital is most appropriate in every way. Our national life is yet young, measured by the standard of mere political age, but at the Nation's Capital centres more and more with each passing decade these radiating influences which mould and develop the intellectual, social and civil life of a people whose virility is still unabated; for we have not yet reached the conservative age of

statehood when our people live, move and have their being in other than a consuming nervous haste. Here, however, is found a wealth of basic opportunity for higher research. Our Government has for many years been wise enough to provide in increasing volume the treasures of literature and research from all lands and in manifold ways. The Congressional Library is the most complete of any within our borders. The whole field of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms has been exploited and the tangible results are here in prodigal variety. There is no capital of Europe more abundantly supplied with greater treasures of brain, or greater variety of specimen and development in earth and air and sky. Congress has by special act opened all this storehouse to the free use of students. Such an endowment, measured by money alone, represents an expenditure of many millions and the work still goes on. Whatever special field of investigation the post-graduate student may wish to explore, Washington, through its public treasures, affords in literature and in material exhibit a primary workshop of inestimable value.

The University is not and will not be sectarian in any narrow sense, nor will it be non-sectarian in any mere material sense. The founder—the great-brained Bishop Hurst—and his successors in control, believe in reverent and fullest measure in God as creator of all things, and in His providence over all things, in His presence in all things, both of matter and of mind. They do not fear the results of scientific research in the deepest study of nature and of man, nor will they inculcate a theology narrower than the simple Gospel of the divine Master applied to all human need. Its Board of Trustees represent all denominations of Protestant faith. They admire the growth of the great Catholic University upon the eastern hills overlooking this great Capital city, and pay deserved tribute to the faithful men who there pursue the higher study of mind, men, and matter, and indulge only the largest faith and highest hope that the American University may engage with it in friendly rivalry for the necessary development of the intellectual life of Washington, and the benefit which will follow therefrom, both to us as a nation and to all men everywhere.

The conception of the American University, its foundation and its success, are but the successive and necessary steps in a faith which holds fast to

the great things it has already accomplished, and moves forward to the certain consummation of the greater things which are yet to be.

ALDIS B. BROWNE.

The New Building.

The College of Government, as to its exterior, is about completed and will within the next few days be passed by the contractors over to the Trustees. The massive marble building is being pointed and cleaned. A few finishing touches on the rich ornamentation of the huge copper dome is all that remained to be done. Save for a strike which was recently ordered among the copper workers of the district the work under the present contract would have been completed before the issue of this paper. The contract price for the enclosing of the building was \$145,000. This amount is close to the cost in view of the increase in the price of labor and materials since the contract was let. At least \$100,000 will be needed to complete the interior. As this noble building is to be a memorial to President McKinley who had everybody for his friend, it would not seem difficult to secure the needed amount. The pedestal on which the statue of the martyred President is to stand is now in place. This will be his most significant monument. The completion of this building is one of the needful things to be accomplished before the University can open for work.

The College of History now fully completed hardly offers the accommodations needed for a creditable opening of the institution, but with the completed College of Government about eighty commodious class rooms would be available for use—quite enough for the beginning. The new building is architecturally perfect. Its lines are most pleasing to the eye. Those who see it have nothing but words of admiration. The marble of which it is entirely built is from the famous quarries at Rutland, Vermont, and is without flaw. Every block which did not measure up to the specifications was rejected. The corner portico with its immense marble pillars over-capped by the graceful dome gives a finish to the building which completely satisfies. There are larger and more expensive buildings in Washington, but even now, without the landscape gardening about it to give it the proper setting, every visitor

is heard to exclaim, "that is the handsomest building in Washington." When completed it will house the College of Law, and among the departments will be Constitutional Law, Science of Government, Diplomatics and Civics. We appeal to all friends of Christian education, under whatever denominational banner, and to all lovers of Protestant America, for co-operation in the great work of establishing The American University, which shall conserve and promote all the interests of our country and our common Christianity. The influence of its work will not be limited but will be world-wide. Thousands of aspiring students from all lands will come for study to the greatest capital of the world, which Washington is certain to be. It should be a real joy for one of means to have some share in a work so important and far-reaching. How could any one better perpetuate beneficence and name than by a princely gift, to build a college, or endow a chair in an institution at the Nation's Capital of such order as The American University?

A University of Universities.

The Rev. Alexander Hill, of Rotterdam, N. Y., in a letter published in the *New York Tribune* May 6th, voiced in admirable fashion the thought which from the very beginning has been uppermost with the founders of the American University. He says:

"The sentiment of a grateful patriotism would prompt true Americans to bring to pass Washington's dream of a national university. But a more practical reason than sentiment is the fact that Washington is incomparable as the ideal location for such an institution. The rich scientific and literary collections of the Government, and even more, the departments of the actual Government—House of Representatives, Senate and Supreme Court—render the city a unique place for the highest education. But the effort should be not to establish 'another' university on lines similar to those of existing ones and thus a rival to them, but to gain the cooperation of such universities as Harvard, Yale, Princeton and others, to make a University of Universities."

"May George Washington's dream be realized, not in the erection of an imposing group of architectural monuments on the banks of the Potomac, but by the founding of a center of the highest education manned by men whose very names shall make it not only the final goal of every American student's ambition, but the Mecca toward which the scholars of the world shall wend in constant pilgrimage."

FORM OF WILL FOR
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

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The Power of Small Gifts.

All have heard the story of the great monastery which held concealed in one of the stones of its walls a list of the benefactors whose gifts had made possible the erection of the sacred retreat. In the

long centuries, the monastery falling into ruin, this stone was found and opened. There on a parchment was found written in long columns the names of those who had given of their affluence,—the lords and squires and merchants and dames,—that the building might be completed. And at the end of all were found these words, "Let also Hilda, the begging woman, be not forgotten, for she brought thread wherewith to sew the sanctuary curtains."

This sense of immortality of a small gift to a great cause comes home to us as we note the record in the list of the first endowment gifts to Harvard

University. After John Harvard had made his immortal benefaction of half his small patrimony and two hundred and sixty books, the record reads as follows: "The colony caught his spirit. Among the magistrates themselves two hundred pounds was

subscribed, a part in books. All did something, even the indigent. One subscribed a number of sheep; another, nine shillings worth of cloth; one, a ten-shilling pewter flagon; others, a fruit dish, a sugar spoon, a silver-tipped jug, one great salt, one small trencher salt, &c.



MCKINLEY MEMORIAL—OHIO COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT

Contract to put under roof just completed at cost of \$155,000. \$10,000 needed to finish the building. This photograph taken September 27, 1907. See article on page 6.

From such small beginnings did the institution take its start. No rank, no class of men, is unrepresented. The school was of the people."

Let no one hesitate to be written down as a benefactor of the American University through fear that small gifts may not be appreciated. It is the spirit itself of the gift which will win immortality.

What We Now Plan To Do.

In answer to many inquiries which are being made concerning the University we take this opportunity of stating what we now plan to do. We have before us as the clear line of immediate duty two definite things:

First. Every effort will be concentrated to completing the McKinley College of Government building. This will require about \$140,000. Who will give it? Who will be one of two, or five, or ten, to give it? The amount soon will be covered. We only need some one to set the example and to give inspiration by a gift which will be worthy of the enterprise and the opportunity.

Second. Determined and continuous effort will be made to gather an endowment. To this end we are forming a national partnership, offering shares in a co-operative Endowment Alliance at \$5 a share. One or more shares can be taken each year for one, three or five years. A certificate will be issued to each share-holder. Every friend of Christian Education, every lover of our country's welfare, is besought to become a share-holder in this co-operative Endowment Alliance. This gives opportunity for even the poor among us to help a little, making it the People's School. Write at once to the office for information or to enroll yourself as a share-holder. This Endowment Alliance will be carried to the end, without haste but also without rest, until success crowns our labor and the American University is opened.

These things can be done. They will be done! To repeat again the memorable words of Bishop McCabe,—“The Church can do it! We are being educated to attempt great things for God!”

What Our Workers Are Doing.

The plan of visitation for the Fall Conferences has called on the concerted activity of three of our workers simultaneously in different fields. Conferences are being visited in the interests of the University over a wide area.

Dr. Davidson, who will also carry on a special work in the middle west, visits the following conferences: Erie, Cincinnati, Northwest Indiana, Northern Ohio, East Ohio and Indiana.

Dr. Gutteridge presents the cause to conferences farther west as follows: Iowa, Norwegian-Danish,

Des Moines, West Wisconsin, Northwest Iowa, Chicago German, Minnesota, Wisconsin, St. Louis German, Nebraska, Northern Minnesota, North Nebraska, Upper Iowa.

Dr. Hamilton attends the following conferences: Detroit, Michigan, Central Illinois, Illinois, Southern Illinois, Ohio, Central German, Central Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pittsburgh, Rock River, Central New York, Genesee.

Registrar Osborn is in charge of the office during the absence of Dr. Davidson and Dr. Hamilton. All correspondence with the office will receive prompt attention at Mr. Osborn's hands.

Feathers for Flight.

“I could build a better University with one million dollars in Washington than with ten millions in any other city.”—President Harper.

“In no city as in Washington can so large an audience of learned men be secured on so short a notice.”—*Professor Tyndall.*

“There is no city in the world where scientific study can be pursued to so great advantage as in Washington.”—*Professor Balfour of Oxford University.*

“The importance of the object at which you aim cannot be too forcibly stated, and I hope that the result may be a University equal to any in the world.”—*George Bancroft.*

“The movement should receive and I hope will receive the effective support and sympathy not only of all the members of your great Church but of all patriotic people.”—*President Harrison.*

“Washington is to be to the New West what Paris has been to Europe and the past. Washington is becoming the intellectual center of the whole Western Hemisphere.”—*U. S. Minister Dawson.*

“It is because we believe that America will give a Christian Protestant civilization to the world, and because we believe the American University will help to carry out God's providential plan, that we pledge it our earnest prayers and our heartiest support.”—*Bishop Bashford.*

“I see on the summits overlooking the Capital of this greatest of nations an opulent group of stately buildings—forming a suitable city of letters, while over the dome of her great science hall the outstretched arms of the cross and the waving folds of

the stars and stripes catch the first beams of the Atlantic sun."—*Bishop Fowler.*

Not a few who at first hesitated at the building of a great National University in Washington now are coming enthusiastically to our support. From all over the country from far-seeing and influential men and women we are receiving letters pledging the American University their ardent backing.

"If a man were to visit this earth in the year 4000 he would find a trust placed in the charge of a school or university more carefully conserved than any other interest committed to mankind. He who helps to found a school opens a fountain of perennial flow and blessing. He secures for himself a commemoration more honorable and more enduring than is found in an Egyptian Pyramid."

Library and Museum.

The necessity will never be upon the American University to provide museums, libraries and such other helps to advanced education as is upon other institutions of like character elsewhere. The vast accumulations of the Government in every line of possible research, housed in the fourteen distinct departments of Washington, and in which the Government has invested more than \$60,000,000, are at our doors and are to all intents and purposes part of our actual assets. No other city in the world furnishes such helps to higher education. This is the unique distinction Washington possesses as the seat for such an institution as is contemplated in the American University. What other universities put into accessories we can put into professors. That is what that sane educator, President Harper, meant when he said that with \$1,000,000 he could build in Washington a better university than could be established in any other city for \$10,000,000.

It goes without saying, however, that there must be working libraries in various departments, well selected and easy for ready reference. Museums under our own roofs, with unique objects of interest from the entire world, will give dignity to the work and zest to the toil of the student. These have grown rapidly in the past years through the gifts of generous friends. The General John A. Logan Memorial Library (3,500), the Judge William M. Springer Memorial Library (5,000), and other book

gifts from many quarters bring the total number up to nearly 15,000. A recent addition is a rare Macklin Bible, illustrated, in seven volumes, printed in 1800. In the museum the cabinets are being filled with rare minerals and curios, which have come from various sources. Standing about are objects of fascinating interest and almost priceless worth—the desk used by Edwin M. Stanton during his term as Secretary of War; the dining table and chairs of Senator Sumner; the wardrobe and manuscript file of the historian, Bancroft; an heroic bust of General John A. Logan; a handsomely carved historic chair made from the beams of City Road Chapel, London, where John Wesley preached, brought over by the British delegates to the Ecumenical Conference of 1891, used by the presiding officer, and afterwards presented to the American University; an authentic portrait of Bishop Asbury, painted on wood, an unusual treasure; and last, but not least, the desk used by Bishop McCabe during his term as missionary secretary. The recent gifts from Chancellor Hamilton and Mr. Boogher, mentioned elsewhere in these columns, will add great interest to the collection we now have.

Bear in mind that any really rare thing you can send us for library or museum will be gladly accepted, and acknowledgment will be made in the columns of THE COURIER. Write a line concerning it before you send it.

Strong Letter from the President of Drew.

August 27, 1907.

MY DEAR CHANCELLOR HAMILTON :

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the high value of the American University as a part of the great educational system of our country. It is connected with our common Methodism, comprehensive in its plans, and proposes the highest educational advantages. Its nearness to the great libraries and museums of Washington affords special opportunities for scientific research, and the ample grounds and fine buildings already secured are a pledge that will meet the wants of our people and contribute to personal as well as to national progress. I wish you eminent success in this great work committed to your charge.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY A. BUTTZ.

The University Courier.

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Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorials.

An admirer of Bishop McCabe has offered to give the University a bronze bust of the Bishop on marble base. It will indeed be a treasure.

Mrs. Russell Sage, whose lavish but discriminate giving has pleased both earth and heaven, has recently given \$100,000 for the new Teachers' College of Syracuse University.

If you think of some of your friends whom you feel would be interested in reading this suggestive issue of THE COURIER, send their names to us and we shall gladly mail them copies.

At the recent session of the Erie Conference, after Secretary Davidson had presented the cause of the University, President W. H. Crawford, of Allegheny College, offered a strong resolution approving the University and pledging the Conference to its loyal support, which was unanimously adopted.

Attention is called once more to a suggestive little booklet on Annuities, which has been prepared by the University officers. It is worth your reading, if you have money which you desire to leave working to some good purpose after you are gone, but the income from which you must have during your lifetime. Write to the office for the booklet; it outlines a safe investment which should appeal to you.

John Fritz, famous for his perfection of armor-plate processes, recently celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth at his home in Bethlehem, Pa. He began life as a blacksmith in 1838, and in his long career has been identified with almost every important step in the process of making iron and steel, which has resulted in an increase of the American product of a million tons in 1838 to upward of 25,000,000 in 1906. Mr. Fritz has for many years been a Trustee of the American University. He has contributed generously to it and has promised still larger things.

Those who have not settled in full their generous subscriptions to the American University should take up the matter at once. The delay is annoying at both ends of the line. The office force is under the necessity and expense of sending annual statements which oftentimes must be followed by letters of explanation. The subscribers are annoyed by what they look upon as "duns" and sometimes resent it by replies which would not look well in print. Some have permitted so many years to elapse since paying anything on their subscription that receipts have been destroyed and memory has dimmed. They think some things which are not so, as our books which are carefully kept reveal. The situations are sometimes painfully embarrassing and of course we usually get the worst of it. We cannot force and can only plead with subscribers to keep their sacred pledges. It is quite another matter when financial disaster, sickness or other calamity intervenes to prevent payment, as is frequently the case. Here we gladly exercise all needed patience. Why Christian men and women, when things are going well, will not promptly keep their financial pledges to such a worthy enterprise is hard to understand.

Comments of Press.

The Church is abundantly able to carry forward the American University.

Dr. Hamilton bears with him the good will of the entire Methodist Church and of all the Protestant denominations. The Washington Roman Catholic University has immensely increased the power and prestige of that denomination in educational matters. The successful establishment and operation of the American University means much to the nation at large.—*California Christian Advocate.*

A Sure Basis for Methodist Union.

The union of the two great Methodisms, north and south, would be the most significant event which could happen in the religious world. It would silence the cavil of the skeptic and hasten the millennium by a thousand years. It would be the most striking answer to our Lord's prayer "that they may be one" which Christendom has ever heard. It would be an object lesson to the world which would make for righteousness. The causes which led to division lie buried in the grave of the past. Old hatreds and bitternesses have been forgotten and forgiven. For a score of years good men and women in both camps have been praying for a reunion of the two great bodies. Some substantial progress has been made, and the next generation will witness the glad consummation. We now have the common hymnal and catechism. Is there not some other common ground on which we could stand—engaging in some heroic task for the uplift of humanity which would call forth the holy impulses of every heart, and thus bind us more closely together? If the two Methodisms would join in the establishment of the American University at the Capital of the nation no more certain basis of union could be found.

There is a strange new educational awakening in the South. It is a significant fact that there are less southern students at Yale and Harvard, in proportion to the student body, than there were before the civil war. Chicago University has the largest southern patronage, where the city itself and the University have grown up since the dark days of '61. Washington is the gateway to the South; it is practically a southern city; it is the heart of the nation. Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, one of the most honored men of the Methodist Church South, is the beloved Vice-Chancellor of the American University. The press of that great church and her leading men have again and again declared in favor of the University and the pressing need of its establishment. Dr. W. W. Martin, formerly of that body, for some time held official position with the University. Thus already the interest of both branches of the Methodist Church has met in this great enterprise with happy results.

Both have commanding schools of which they are justly proud. Vanderbilt and Syracuse, Emory and

Northwestern, and many others which could be named, have written splendid histories, but Methodism is entitled to something bigger and better than any thing she now has; something which will not diminish the luster of the institutions of learning she already fosters, nor interfere one iota with their success, but will be the crown to her educational system, and place the Church in that position in the educational world where she rightfully belongs.

A magnificent beginning has been made, but the hearty and united efforts of Methodism, which up to the present time has had the leadership in the movement must in the name of Protestantism complete the work, if it is ever accomplished.

It would give us as a denomination a standing in the religious world which nothing else could give and furnish an additional and convincing proof of our right to existence.

Engaged in this common task—our love and sympathy, prayers and means flowing towards it, there would be born a basis of union more substantial than any yet existing, and the reunited church would through *its* University march out hand in hand—one church to accomplish still greater things for the Master.

Museum of Religions.

Objects of Religious Interest Presented by Franklin Hamilton.

1. Stone from *Solomon's Quarries*.
2. Fragment of early Canaanitish Pottery from ancient city of *Gazr*.
3. Stone from *Pool of Siloam*.
4. Fragment of brick foundation of William Butler's first house at *Bareilly, India*.
5. Clay offering at a Tibetan Buddhist Shrine.
6. Votive Lamp from Tibetan Buddhist Shrine.
7. Stone showing rock formation from *Mount of Olives*.
8. Fragment of rock from *Mount of Beatitudes*.
9. A "smooth stone out of the brook" of David.
10. Betel nut used for chewing by *Hindus*.
11. Rosary made by the pearl shell-workers of the village of *Bethlehem*.
12. Cross of olive wood from *Jerusalem*.
13. Stone from Mars Hill.
14. Fragment of rock from Gordon's Calvary.
15. Leaves from olive trees in *Garden of Gethsemane*.
16. Leaves of sacred laurel of Apollo from the shrine of Delphi, Greece.
17. Prayer Banner from Buddhist Dagoba at *Anuradhapura*, the sacred city of Ceylon.

Progress on New Building and Its Present Needs.

On another page we present a fine picture of the McKinley Memorial—Ohio College of Government, showing the building as it is at present. It is nearly under roof, at a cost of \$155,000. But for a strike among the copper-workers, which has greatly hindered the contractors, Richardson & Burgess, and annoyed our faithful superintendent, J. B. Hammond, all would by this time have been completed. As it is, only a little work remains to be done on the dome, and the picture shows it nearly perfect. It is greatly admired by all who see it. There is no handsomer school building anywhere, and nothing more attractive architecturally will be seen in the Capital City, where so many handsome structures have been built. Something over \$140,000 will be needed to complete the building, and that the real work of the University may begin it is desirable that this work should be pushed at once. If Ohio is to carry the name and have the honor of this building her citizens of wealth should bestir themselves and make larger contributions to this special object than have yet been received. This memorial to the honored son of Ohio, the martyred McKinley—the most worthy and significant which will anywhere be raised to his memory—should appeal to Ohioans both in and out of the State.

Every effort will now be exerted by all representatives of the University to secure funds to complete this building. This is the one thing which must be accomplished at once. Ohio will be visited; public meetings will be held; men and women of wealth will be appealed to for help; the Press will be interested, and nothing omitted which promises success. Gifts large and small for this memorial building should come rapidly. Who will send? Make checks payable to the order of The American University.

Gifts from William F. and Eliza A. Boogher.

The University Museum of Methodism has been recently enriched by the gift of a silver hunting-case watch, once owned and used by Bishop Thomas A. Morris, twelfth bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, until his election in 1836 to the episcopacy, when he was presented with a new gold watch and soon thereafter gave the silver one to his son, the

Rev. Francis Ashbury Morris, of St. Louis, Mo., a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. William F. Boogher, of Washington, obtained the watch from the latter in 1881, and presented it to the American University on July 30, 1907. He has also recently given to the University library ninety-one engravings, including some valuable portraits, the subscription paper and plans for a Methodist Episcopal Church at Buckeystown, Md. (1828), the manuscript letters of Jonathan Willson, of Montgomery, Md., to Ignatius Davis, of Mt. Hope, Frederick County, Md., from 1795 to 1804, more than one hundred foolscap pages on slavery and other topics; five manuscript pages on a Brief History of the Wesley Family, by the Rev. George John Stevenson, the well-known Methodist historian and antiquarian, of London, and eleven letters and six post-cards from Dr. Stevenson to Mr. Boogher (1881-1885) relating to the celebrated Stevenson collection of manuscripts of Adam Clarke, Henry Moore, John Fletcher, John and Charles Wesley, and others; a letter each from Dr. Benjamin St. James Fry and Bishop H. N. McTyeire; thirty-five educational, twenty-eight; religious, twenty-four Methodist, and thirteen historical pamphlets; also full sets of the official reports of the Expositions at Vienna (1873, 4 vols.), Philadelphia (1876, 11 vols.), and Paris (1878, 5 vols.). To his sister, Miss Eliza A. Boogher, of Mt. Pleasant, Frederick County, Md., we are indebted for three engravings, one being that of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1873, and for twenty-one copies of the minutes of the Baltimore Conference of various dates.

A Sane Editorial.

The following is taken from a just and discriminating editorial by Dr. J. M. Buckley in *The Christian Advocate* of August first. After paying a fitting and deserved tribute to Chancellor Hamilton, some things are said strongly and forcefully to which the Church should listen. No editorial pen has of late more accurately and convincingly outlined the true situation. It is now up to the Church to save its honor and increase its prestige in the religious world. Of Chancellor Hamilton he says:

“We know of no one better qualified as an individual or by his studies and travels for this most

important post, and congratulate the trustees and friends of the University and the Church on his election.

Being neither in the inexperienced period of youth, nor in that of lessened capacity in which minutiae and routine absorb declining strength to the exclusion of originality, he should be able to energize, to encourage and, after a little specific experience, both to guide and lead. His achievements in school and the University will be a powerful stimulus to students. His success in the pastorate will aid him in diffusing a religious spirit throughout the institution in every stage of its development; and his powers as a speaker will gain him a hearing.

The American University has an inclusive name. By implication it indicates the spirit of Methodism as connected with the great country which has monopolized the title—America. Its establishment was talked of before the new Chancellor was born, but the ever-increasing enterprises, to serve the ever-expanding nation, which were starting, made it impossible for the time.

When Bishop HURST became resident Bishop at Washington he gave to the project of the University his whole heart and so much of his strength as to wear him down, and to abstract an undue proportion from the time and energy ever greedily demanded of the Episcopal office. Midway in his career there it became obvious that he was unable to maintain popular enthusiasm at the height which it had reached. While his personal enthusiasm diminished not but became almost all inclusive—so that he looked at the Church and the nation through the University—his plans became numerous, his suggestions something derived from ratiocination rather than intense concentration upon things as they were, until under the pressure he literally broke down. This and his death produced a period not of entire cessation, but of hesitation and uncertainty.

The election of Bishop McCABE as Chancellor was based upon the fact that his persuasive powers and his apparently unlimited elasticity would grapple the situation and draw, drive or hurl the cause upon the conscience and heart of American Methodism. But his own warm heart was heavy with bearing scores of suffering people, an indefinite number of struggling schools, a still larger and ever-increasing number of necessary churches, and the continent of South America, of which he carried in his mind every station, every preacher and every enterprise. Under such a multitude of drawings, hither and yon, his work for the University was frequently interrupted. Often he debated whether to resign his place in the episcopacy, but something pulled his heartstrings, saying, 'It was the CHURCH that placed you here.' He was exhausting himself without knowing it, and his death was like a great

tree, full of ripening fruit, falling before a lightning stroke.

The American University was not started in haste. It had the full recognition of the General Conference.

The bishops unanimously appealed to the Church in its behalf.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stretched forth a cordial hand, and its bishops gave it their support and counsel.

It is located in the Capital of the United States. Other denominations have seen and are utilizing the facilities of Washington as the seat of a university, especially that ever wise body, the Roman Catholic Church.

The American University has an unsurpassed property.

Many gifts, bequests and pledges have been made, all based on the fact that Methodism is committed to the completion.

Should it fail, the prestige of the Church will be diminished and—what is more important—its honor tarnished.

Tell it not in Washington, publish it not in the streets of the hundred cities of the land, that Methodism, after laying so substantial a foundation, is not able to finish, and all who behold it begin to mock, saying, 'This great body of Christians and progressive educators began to build and are not able to finish.'

We bespeak for Chancellor Hamilton an open door into the hearts and churches of those who claim to have united 'the pair so long disjointed, KNOWLEDGE and VITAL PIETY.'

Making Haste Slowly.

All great undertakings necessarily move slowly. The mushroom grows up in a single night, to be trampled to death in a moment by a thoughtless child. The great oak requires a hundred years to so spread its branches that it can give adequate shelter to lowing herds and heated husbandmen. The Cathedral at Milan was commenced in 1380, and has never since been without scaffolding and the noise of workmen. It has niches for ten thousand statues. Four thousand of them still are empty.

Give great things a chance to grow. Do not despair. Do not find fault and criticize. The American University will be in its infancy a thousand years from now, and its growth up to the present, in view of all the circumstances, is one of the marvels in the educational world.

A Remarkable Coincident.

Editor University Courier :

The fine face of the new Chancellor of the American University, as it looks forth from the page of the July issue, recalls what now seems very significant and almost prophetic.

In the winter of 1889-90 something like a score of Methodists were in Berlin, Germany, pursuing courses of study, mostly at the University. As a rule they were loyal to our chief church in Junkerstrasse, the pastor of which took the kindest of interest in them. He was wont to invite them occasionally for the cheer and home-news-telling of an evening at his parsonage.

Such took place some night in January. Before going thero to the writer had received and devoured his *Christian Advocate*, and had read the announcement of Bishop Hurst's purchase of ninety acres of land in the suburbs of Washington, and the launching of the project for the American University.

Naturally during the evening the writer retold

the story, with varying wonderment and response on the part of the company. The undertaking seemed to strike most deeply the thought and emotions of a tall, fine-faced, broad-shouldered young Harvard Methodist, whose geniality and open-mindedness always made him the focus in any company. Again and again during the evening did he revert to the subject of the project, until at length it was proposed by him that we should send to Bishop Hurst an address of congratulation. He was asked to prepare such, and it was signed by those present, and by others found afterward. Being a voice from Methodists across the water and so situated, Bishop Hurst acknowledged the receipt of the same with peculiar pleasure.

That event was nearly a score of years ago. That writer and prosperer was Franklin Hamilton, now the successor of Bishops Hurst and McCabe, the third Chancellor of the American University.

Yours truly,

WILBUR F. STEELE.

University of Denver.

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THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

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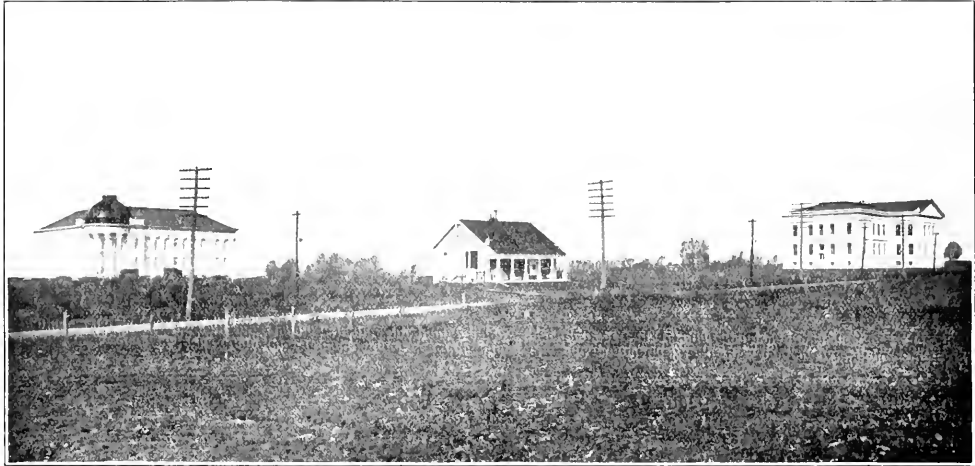
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McKENLEY MEMORIAL COL-
LEGE OF GOVERNMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE.

HISTORIC FARM HOUSE—FORT
WIERRE WASHINGTON
WAS ENTRENCHED.

FORT
GAINES.

COLLEGE OF
HISTORY.

Picture of Site and Present Buildings of the American University.

The above picture, just taken, gives a bird's-eye view of at least ten acres of the University grounds and shows the relative position of the two buildings—the College of History and College of Government. It also shows beautiful Nebraska avenue, graded and macadamized, along our entire eastern frontage which improvement has brought us both electricity and water. Our grounds have been graded, in the main, as the picture shows, to the avenue, and have been fenced. \$11,000 has been expended in this work.

The remaining eighty odd acres of the campus are beautifully related to the plot shown above. Hill-lock and dale are mingled in just proportion. The slopes bend gracefully eastward toward the city and westward toward the Potomac and the far-off mountain peaks. Commanding knolls stand waiting for buildings. If it were possible to have the camera catch in its sweep, for a single picture, every inch of the campus, all would exclaim, as those who have seen it have done, "there is no such site for a university in all the world."

The above picture will give some slight idea of the contour of the grounds and the advancing buildings and their relation to each other. It shows that something is being done. Under the picture we indicate several objects of peculiar interest. Fort Gaines, the first fortification thrown up about Washington for its protection during the civil war. It was garrisoned by Pennsylvania reserves. The University grounds are in the form of a keystone. These facts should give Pennsylvanians great interest in this work. We treasure, and should like to preserve, the old farm-house, where it is certain, from reliable testimony secured, George Washington has stopped on more than one occasion.

Come to Washington and investigate for yourself that which cannot adequately be described, and realize that "the half has never been told," concerning the rare beauty of these grounds and buildings.

"Torch-Bearers Whose Light Will Never Die."

Harvard University recently celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Harvard. The climax of the celebration was reached in a Grand Night Carnival of Lights. A report of this carnival says: "In the dark Stadium, with only Harvard men and a few invited friends as witnesses, the celebrators, bearing torches, marched this way and that in strange figures, sang old songs, and then, forming a great shining H that covered the whole field, watched and cheered the fireworks. Then the whole company filed out on the marshes behind the Stadium, and, making a big circle around a bonfire, sang again until the logs sank in a shower of sparks, and 'Fair Harvard' ended the spectacle. The whole affair was of a barbaric splendor, unique among anniversary celebrations."

Before setting out for the Stadium all had assembled in the college yard. There President Eliot standing with bared head on the steps of Holyworthy Hall, with the light of hundreds of torches in his face, delivered a short eulogy on the young founder of the university. "John Harvard," he said, "originated a great and enduring movement among his people, and this stream of education started with that young, sick, dying minister. It is absolutely characteristic of the American people that this stream of education has continued to grow and spread." Then, appealing more directly to the company before him, President Eliot continued: "Young men, some of you to-night are bearing torches. John Harvard was a torch-bearer, and his light never will go out. I hope every one of you will be light-givers of freedom and education. Now we are going over to the Stadium to light another light in honor of John Harvard. The light he lit is immortal."

Where in all our history could be found a better illustration of the immortality that is assured to one who helps to found a school of learning? In commenting upon this John Harvard Anniversary, the "Boston Herald" says that the generous young divine unconsciously reared for himself a prodigious memorial. Compared with such a university as Harvard, the editor adds: "What is a shaft of stone even though it tower as high as Washington's in the national capital, or a work of art like the Taj Mahal in India?"

The name and example of the founder of a school gleams like a rainbow above life's rushing tide. Unerringly it arches the obliterating flood of the years. Other names pass away. Other memories fade. But the name and memory of such a benefactor will offer a world of promise, so long as the sun shines and the waters fall.

Such a life is indeed a torch-bearer whose light never will die. The light which it lights is immortal. More is known to-day about John Harvard than is known of almost any other early settler in America. And that kindred spirit, who sang at the great banquet held in the memory of John Harvard, voiced the feelings of all his hearers when he said of the young torch bearer who lighted the light of Harvard University:

"Yes, thou art known; we feel, we see thee near us,
Though Art be blind, though History be dumb,
Down through the centuries thou com'st to cheer us,
Even as of old the saints of God have come.
* * * * *

"Seer of visions, breaking through the ages,
Dreamer of dreams that wake the living soul,
Preacher of love, whose bounties are thy pages,
Prophet of God, whose nation is thy scroll—

Thou who mad'st glad the solitary places,
Thou who hast set the generations free,
Look on thy struggling children's lighted faces,
Teach us to love, to triumph and to see."

Practical Stewardship.

During his recent visit to this country, in the most pregnant sermon, perhaps, that he preached, the Lord Bishop of London uttered a note of warning to people of means in this land, which it would behoove us all to heed. The Bishop was laying stress on the principle that "all wealth is a stewardship, for the use of which the possessor eventually must give account."

We quote his own words. They are of infinite suggestion. "You are not your own. Nothing that you have is your own. We have not learned the Christian religion if we have not learned the lesson of stewardship. My home has been the home of the Bishops of London for thirteen hundred years. Suppose I should say that it was my own, and that the Bishop's income of fifty thousand dollars a year was my own. I would be called a madman. The man who thinks he owns what he has in his keeping is no less a madman. This applies

alike to the boy and his pocket money and to the millionaire and his millions. Disregard of this trust is the cause of all the social evils of London and New York. If every man considered himself as a steward, there would be no object in dishonesty. Stewardship would do away with the tyranny of capital. * * * The rise of bitter socialism, the new terror of Europe, is due to the neglect of the elementary principles of the Christian social religion. * * * And the same great message must be applied to all the other gifts and possessions which a man has, his influence in the world, his natural gifts, his talents."

Tide Marks of Progress.

Rev. J. W. McNeil, D. D., Presiding Elder of Mt. Vernon District of the Southern Illinois Conference, has adopted for his district the plan to ask every member on his district to give a penny a day during this coming year to help in building the American University. Dr. McNeil's name deserves to be written down in gold. Would that every Presiding Elder in the church might take upon his heart this privilege of bringing to his people an open door for beneficence to the American University. A penny a day from each member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a single year would build all the proposed buildings for our institution and leave six million dollars for an endowment fund.

Miss Elizabeth Pierce of Boston and Washington has offered to loan and later bequeath to our University the family hall clock of Senator Charles Sumner. She has proposed to do this beautiful thing in order that there may be kept together so far as possible the belongings of the great statesman. The University already possesses the dining room-table and chairs of Mr. Sumner.

Rev. Lewis E. Luzzell, of Baroda, India, has promised to aid in collecting for our proposed College of Missions objects and symbols illustrating India's ethnic religions.

Mrs. Elizabeth St. John Matthews has renewed her promise to make for the University a life size bronze bust on a marble pedestal of Bishop McCabe. Mrs. Matthews took the death mask of Bishop McCabe. She soon will begin the preliminary modelling for the bust.

Every gift made to the University will have prompt acknowledgment in the COURIER.

The Call for a National University.

A joint committee of the National Association of State Universities and of the National Educational Association recently adopted a recommendation to Congress, calling for the establishment in Washington of a National University, to be supported by the Federal Government.

Is this not simply another illustration of the far-seeing wisdom shown in the foundation of the American University? Is it not an acknowledgment by the highest educational authorities of the country that the American University was called into being by a need for just such an institution? One of the public prints, in criticising this action, rather jeeringly suggests that "the great National University founded and administered by the Federal Government never is but always is about to be." And the suggestion is added that possibly the explanation for the non-appearance of such a university is that there is no guarantee that it would do any work which existing institutions are unable to perform.

We take issue with this sapient editor. All educators are aware that never was there such need as today for a properly constructed university which shall be able to utilize aright the unparalleled resources at our national capital. With unlimited funds it would require one hundred years to bring together the collections now existing at Washington which are the treasures of the nation. No such scientific and literary collections are massed in any single city on earth. Even in a century, with money untold, those treasures could not be duplicated. They are unique. The opportunity for their gathering is past. All the collections of all the other universities in this land combined in time will be surpassed by the equipment of this one city of Washington. And this matchless and ever-growing wealth of educational resource now is open to the will of every properly accredited student at the capital.

The method by which the future National University is to be constituted is a mere secondary question of detail, which in time will take care of itself. We who are advocating the National University idea all stand shoulder to shoulder in the one firm belief in its need and in unconquerable faith in its final accomplishment.

The University Courier.

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The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

— THE colors of The American University are red, white and blue.

— A NEW high-water mark has been made in gifts to benevolences in the year just closed. The grand total reaches the magnificent sum of \$125,356,973. This is at the rate of about \$15,000 for every hour. The world certainly grows better.

— THERE is being organized a Hurst-McCabe Memorial to commemorate the two bishops who have served as Chancellors of the American University. A professorship will be endowed in the name of each. A full statement and plan of this Memorial will be published in our next CORNER.

— A GENEROUS friend has notified us of her willingness to donate to the University various interesting mementos of Bishop Newman and of others who have been makers of Methodism. Such gifts are appreciated peculiarly by us. They will be preserved in our fireproof College of History building.

— PHILANTHROPISTS like Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, who just has established at Yale University a Professorship of Forestry, are far-seeing. They realize that Christian education is the agent which is to be the true transmuter of values. Whatever may be the field in which the university is to work, whether with chemist's crucible or in the attempt to make the material wealth of the earth an unfailling min-

ister to man's well being, still it is the university which is to prove itself the great magician. For the university can take men's work and men's gold and can transmute them into learning and culture and piety and all else that make for social altruism and a higher conception of civic duty.

— ONE of the Fall Conferences has set a good example for all others in passing the following resolution:

"Recognizing the opportunity that now is open to the American University to serve as a bulwark of Protestantism and Americanism, and to set before the whole nation a high ideal of true Christian University training, we extend to this enterprise our heartiest commendation and endorsement. We hope for the immediate completion of the McKinley College of Government building, and pray that the hearts of our people may be opened to the need of such an endowment for this central school that it may begin that distinctive graduate work for which its founders have been planning and building."

— THE visitor to Washington in these days is struck by the numerous noble buildings of national interest and character which now are being erected. One of the Caesars found Rome built of brick and left it built of marble. Washington is rivalling the city of the Caesars. It is becoming an imperial metropolis built of white marble. Some of these buildings, such as the National Museum, will be a part of the equipment of the American University. How fitting that the structures rising on our University Hill are of snowy marble! None ever shall say of us that we have not builded well, or that we have been unmindful of our high destiny.

— WE now are beginning an extended campaign to raise an endowment, by means of which actual work of instruction may be begun. We are seeking for those who are willing to endow professorships bearing their own names, and others who will endow scholarships, and still others who will establish fellowships. How better could you identify your name for all time with things which are to endure, than by linking it to this national school of Christian learning through a gift which shall help to open the University and set in motion its tide of influence which only the ages can measure?

— THE part which the Roman Catholic Church will play in the educational domain of the National Capital may be imagined from the fact that already there are ten great buildings connected with the Catholic University. They are the institutions of the Paulists, the Marists, Holy Cross College, Caldwell Hall of Theology, the university building for Arts and Sciences, the Apostolic Mission, the Lay Dormitory, Trinity College for Women, the Dominicans and the Monastery of the Friars Minor of St. Francis. And another building is about to be erected. Are not the Protestants of this land ready to awake and emulate the zeal of these Catholic churchmen?

— THAT Prince of Philanthropists, Andrew Carnegie, has added \$2,000,000 to the ten million dollars endowment fund of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In a letter which Mr. Carnegie wrote to the president of the Carnegie Institution announcing this gift he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied that the institution is going to realize not only his expectations but his fondest hopes. The trustees replied to Mr. Carnegie thanking him for the broader opportunity which his philanthropy was giving them for investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind. The Carnegie Institution is about to erect a new office building in the city.

This new gift of Mr. Carnegie is only one more illustration of the increasing richness in educational advantages of the city of Washington. For, under the Carnegie charter, all the institution's liberal provisions for original work and research are a component part of the assets and life of every other educational foundation at Washington. The American University, therefore, is to share the advantages created by this new Carnegie benefaction.

What Our Workers Are Doing.

Since our last report the work has been carried on under a systematic plan of apportionment. Dr. Gutteridge has made two trips through Pennsylvania and West Virginia securing aid for our cause. He has interviewed many people who expressed interest in the work and promises have been made of gifts in the near future.

Dr. Davidson has made two trips through Ohio and West Virginia. He has addressed several

Preachers' Meetings and preached in various churches presenting the cause both publicly and in private.

Dr. Hamilton has worked mainly in New England and New York, and is endeavoring now to perfect a financial policy which will prove an uninterrupted source of supply for the Current Fund of the University.

Mr. Osborn has remained in charge of the office during the absence of the others. He has cared for the correspondence and has revised the records and working details of the office. He also has carried on the Publicity Campaign, setting forth the purpose and claims of our enterprise.

Installation of President Thirkield.

The fifteenth day of November, 1907, was a real letter day in the annals of Howard University. The formal installation of Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield as President brought a rare assemblage of distinguished persons and a program of addresses exceedingly rich and high in quality. President Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie (who happened in), the British Ambassador, James Bryce; Secretary of the Interior, James R. Garfield; United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Elmer E. Brown, and Dr. J. E. W. Bowen, President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, were the speakers. Dr. Thirkield also gave an eloquent and effective address on the Meaning of Education. We extend our cordial congratulations to him upon the new life apparent in Howard University, and particularly upon the recent gift of \$50,000 by Mr. Carnegie for a new library. Dr. Thirkield has made a fine impression upon the people of Washington during his first year's actual service as president of Howard.

Gift of Mr. Frank X. Kreidler.

Real estate gifts have been many and valuable to the American University. The latest comes from Mr. Frank X. Kreidler, of Nebraska, Pa., who sends a deed for five valuable lots well located in University Heights, a sub-division not far removed from the grounds of the University. Mr. Kreidler paid in the neighborhood of \$5,000 for these lots some years since, and as improvements are rapidly being made in that section of the District, the lots will surely increase in value. The gift is greatly appre-

ented and Mr. Kreidler has added another golden link to his long chain of benefactions. The gift is to be applied to the McCabe Memorial Endowment. Would not the opening of the New Year be a good time for many to remember this great work by sending deeds for lots, house or farm? Some who have no ready money might help the work in this way. We should turn the gift to noble uses.

Strong Approval by Senator Dolliver.

At the session of the Northwest Iowa Conference recently held, Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver took occasion, after the presentation of the work of the University by Dr. John A. Gutteridge, to say some strong things regarding the work which greatly impressed the conference. Coming from such a source the words have great weight. He said: "For many years I have been a Trustee of the American University, and at the beginning I must admit that I had a prejudice against a Central University. My association with Bishop McCabe changed my mind and convinced me of the wonderful possibilities and the great future of the institution at Washington. The great libraries are there, and it is well that the Methodists of the country should have their great University there. It has a magnificent tract of land which in the lifetime of many who hear me will be worth from five to ten millions of dollars. There is, however, no hurry about its growth. Foster all smaller institutions and they in time will feed the big University with students. It is my prediction that the institution at Washington will in time prove the greatest triumph of Methodism. The people have more money than ever before, and are going to put a lot of it in such institutions."

Death of Judge McComas.

The sudden death of Justice Louis E. McComas, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, on November 10, 1907, removes an honored member from the Board of Trustees of the American University. For nearly fourteen years his name has stood with others in that relation. He has well and faithfully served this District twice in periods of judicial office, the first time as Justice of the Supreme Court, and his native State, Maryland, thrice as one of her Representatives in the National Congress and once as one of her United States Senators. He

was a graduate of Dickinson College, and a professor of international law in Georgetown University, and received the doctorate of laws from both institutions. He was a man of marked intellectual qualities, and of unimpeachable character. He is greatly missed in the many circles where he was a welcome and active member. He won many firm friends. His dust rests at Hagerstown, near his native town, Williamsport, Maryland. His memory is a pleasant one and his record good.

To his surviving wife and daughter we extend our sympathy in their great sorrow. His noble spirit and lofty aims will be a heritage of comfort to them as they are a stimulus to us.

"Concerning the Collection."

In accordance with the encyclical of the Pope ordering it, the annual collection for the Catholic University at Washington was made not long ago in all the Roman Catholic churches in the United States.

Concerning this collection Cardinal Gibbons, who is chancellor of the Catholic University, sent a letter to the bishops throughout the land. In this letter he said: "To become in reality what its name implies the university needs a fund of at least two million dollars. At present we have only \$550,000. The remaining \$1,450,000 should soon be raised. We have in prospect, on a reasonable expectation, \$150,000, thus leaving \$1,000,000, which I sincerely trust will be obtained by earnest efforts in the near future. The proposed endowment of \$2,000,000 would mean an annual income of \$80,000. In comparison with the revenues of the older universities in our country this is not a large amount."

Have we not here an example and a far-reaching suggestion concerning the needed endowment for the American University? Had we been in Washington first, and had our efforts been crowned with such opportunities for help as are evidenced in this letter of Cardinal Gibbons, would not the Roman Catholics have said of us "They have done wisely and well. They are far-seeing! They have known their day of visitation?"

The Expanding Museum.

One of the large central rooms of the College of History has been fitted with handsome cabinets, where at least for the time being, until a special build-

ing shall be erected, all objects belonging to the museum in any department can be displayed.

In our last issue mention was made of the valuable gifts received from two sources. Some time has recently been given to filling the cabinets and the results are surprising. The collection is more varied and interesting than was anticipated. Unique things have come from many thoughtful friends, and their massing and cataloguing has revealed their rare worth. We beg friends who read this item to remember us with such gifts in this line as would be valuable in our contemplated work. One cabinet has just been set aside for the loan collection made by the courtesy of Mr. J. B. Hammond. It includes a brick from the foundation of the house in which George Washington was born; revolutionary musket and other weapons of defense used both in the war of the Revolution and the civil war; spear used in John Brown's Raid; large collection of money in circulation during the civil war, and many other articles of interest and of various historical connections.

Concentrating All Gifts to Buildings in College of Government.

A letter has recently been sent to every one who has subscribed to any contemplated building in the plans of the University asking them to make payment of their subscription at once, and permit the use of the money for the time being in the completion of the College of Government. The letter embodies these important facts: Upon the completion of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government we shall have facilities sufficient for the opening of the American University for actual work. All other building plans ought to be held in abeyance until this structure is completed. It will require about \$140,000 to do this.

In pledges to the McKinley building and other proposed buildings we have subscriptions amounting to \$121,300. If all these outstanding pledges could be utilized on the building now being erected it could be pushed to speedy completion. To compass this end it is asked that those who have subscribed to other buildings shall temporarily, not permanently, transfer their subscriptions to the College of Government building, that we at once may be enabled to finish it, and thus make ready for the opening of work. A sacred pledge is given to return the money

thus diverted for the time being to the channel for which it originally was intended. An early payment of every subscription is imperative. Upon you it now depends whether the McKinley College of Government building shall be pushed to immediate completion and the way made for the opening of the University. A new era for the American University is dawning. For nearly a score of years there has been struggle unceasing. But faith is about to be justified and heroic toil rewarded. We are preparing to open for work. The church and the country demand this. Students are waiting. The vast and unlimited opportunities of this great capital are beckoning us. Every subscriber to any building fund will be glad to assist in this happy consummation under the plan proposed. We must unite in one thing and do it, and not dissipate both our energies and funds, and at no distant day there shall be seen completed on its ridge beside the Potomac the second noble and classic white marble building of the American University.

Books Received.

Miss Abbie Mills, of Los Angeles, formerly of Iowa, known as a writer and helper of the churches for many years, has sent us a copy of her new book "Grace and Glory," a neat duodecimo containing 361 pages of mingled prose and verse. To Professor George B. Merriman, late of Rutgers College, and once a school friend of "Chaplain" McCabe, we are indebted for six volumes of scientific interest: Thomas Young's Natural Philosophy and Mechanic Arts, London, 1807 (2 vols.); A. Privat Deschanel's National Philosophy, Translated by J. D. Everett (in four parts), N. Y., 1872; I. Todhunter's The Conflict of Studies and other Essays, London, 1873; Thomas Henry Huxley's Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews (3d edition), London and N. Y., 1871; and De Volson Wood's Luminiferous Ether, 1885, pamphlet.

Asbury Memorial Hall.

The following payments have been received since the publication of the last list:

\$100—Jesse L. Hurlbut, George Gaul and estate of P. R. Hawxburst; \$50—John H. Miller; \$30—J. R. T. Lathrop; \$25—W. M. Nelson, W. J. Thompson, Gladstone Hohn and N. L. Bray; \$5—A. H. Thompson, George S. Spencer and Eugene Weaver, Jr.; \$2—J. E. Rudisill.

Form of Will for The American University, Washington, D. C.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

ANNUITY PLAN OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

We offer a plain business proposition which provides for a life support for self, wife, children or dependents giving a steady and certain income, and at the same time performing a service of transcendent importance to humanity. Any person desiring to give money, notes, stocks, bonds or other property to the American University, reserving to himself the income, may do so, and receive in return an annuity bond legally executed and yielding a life long income at fair per cent., payable semi-annually. The advantages of this annuity plan are manifold. The interest is sure and larger than the banks pay. It gives freedom from business complications and exemption from taxes. It relieves from care and anxiety as to fluctuation in values and uncertainty as to securities. It gives to one who has created an estate the opportunity to administer it himself. It brings the consciousness that you are helping a worthy cause and that at last your money will be put to noble uses. We shall be glad to take up the matter of annuities with any who are interested.

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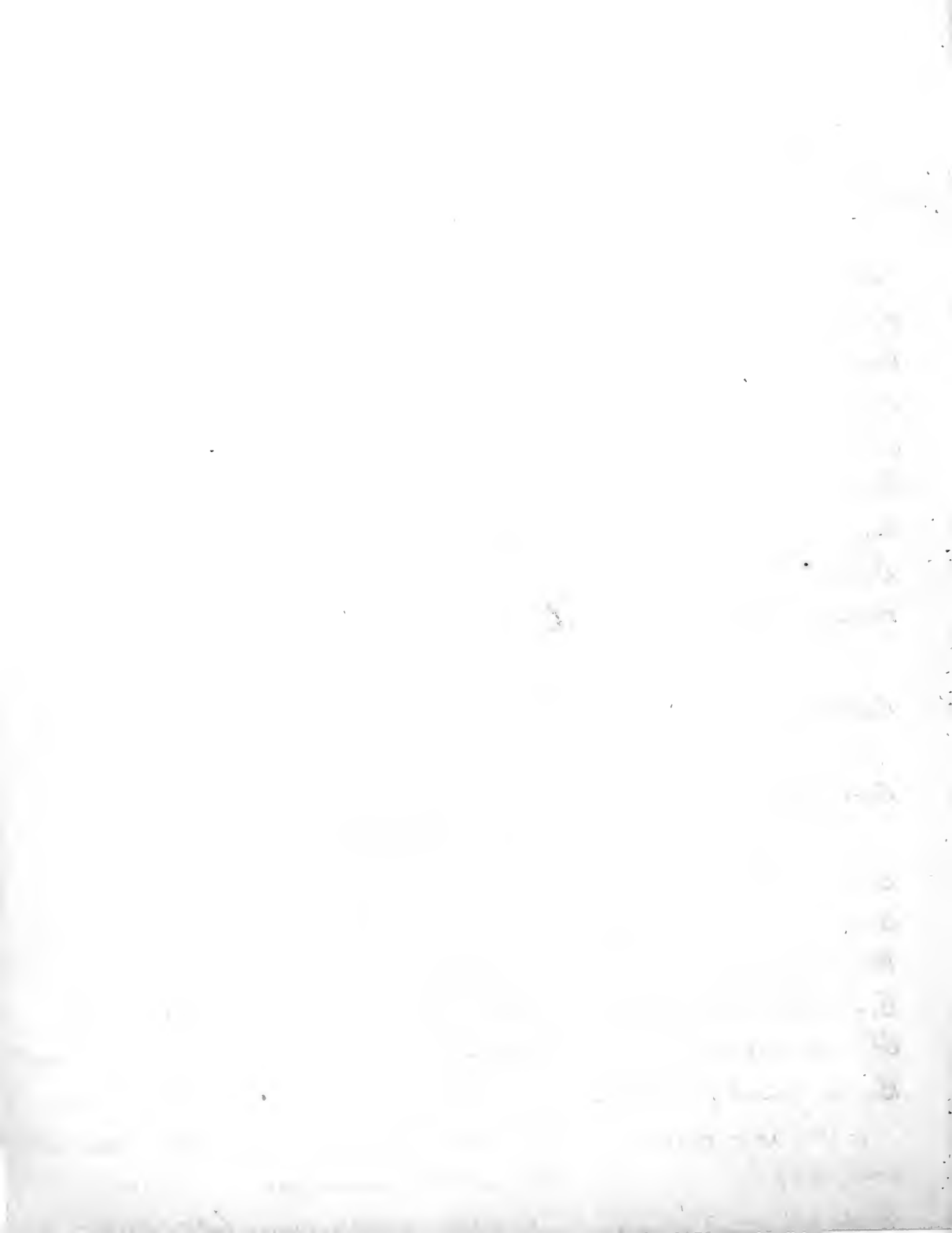
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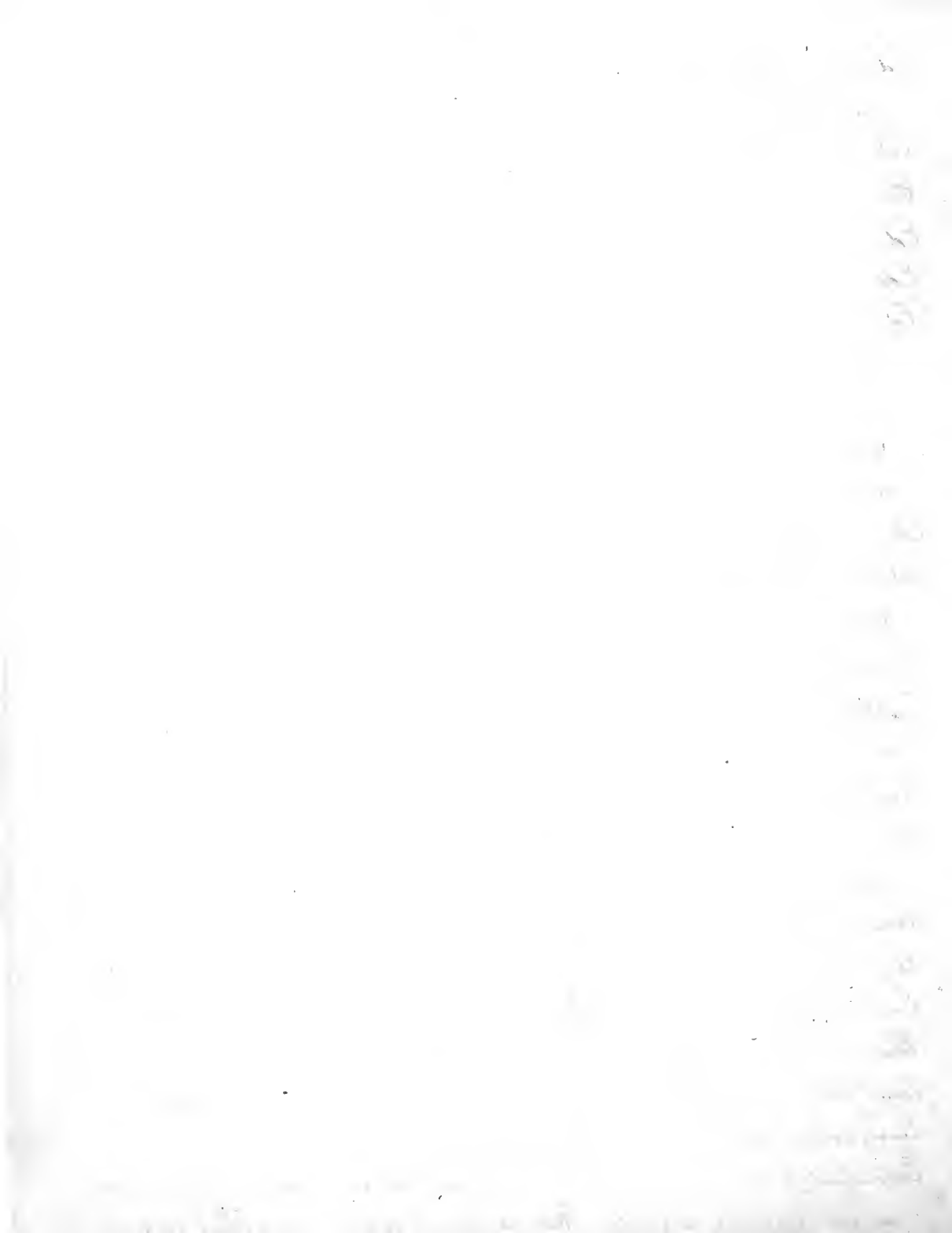
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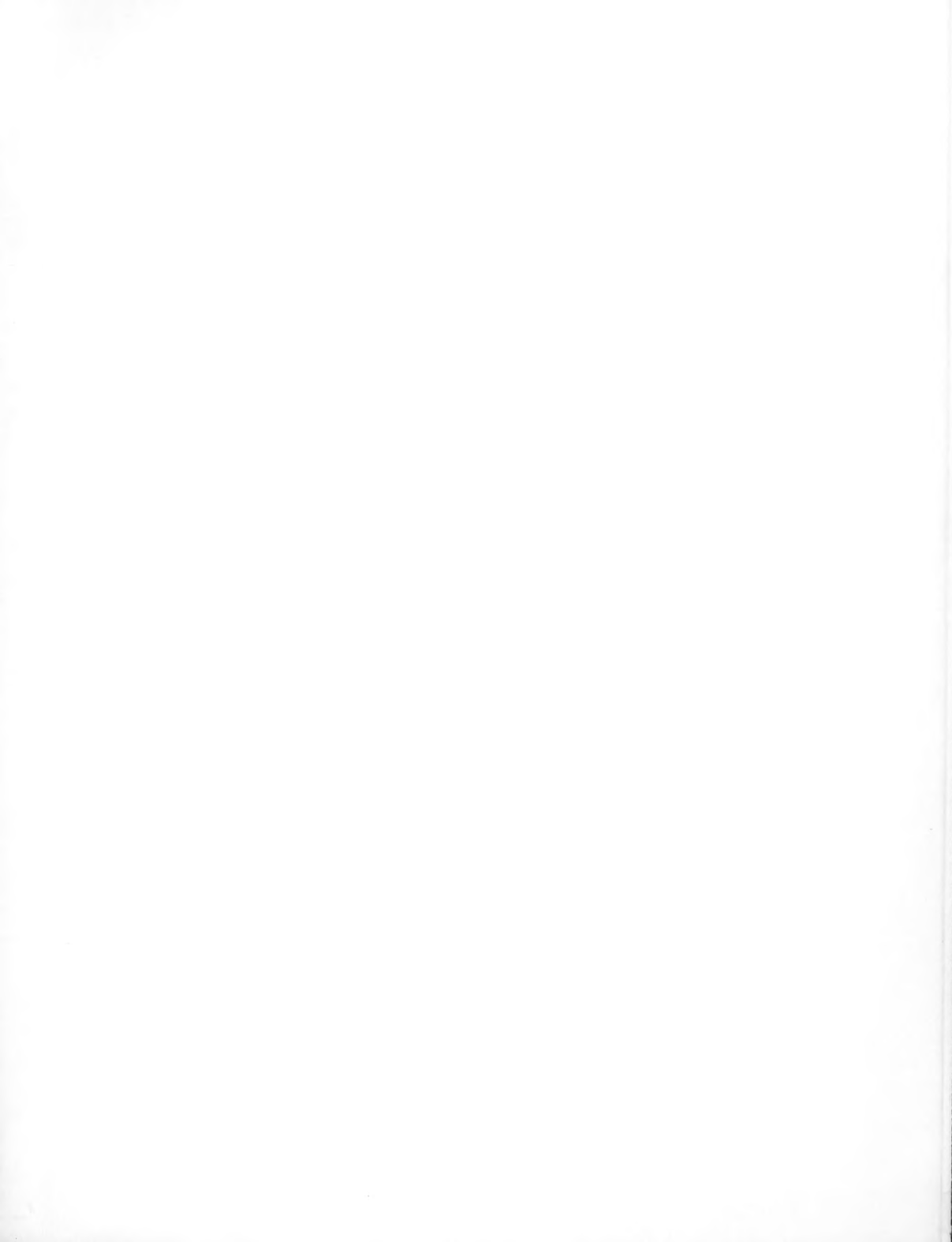
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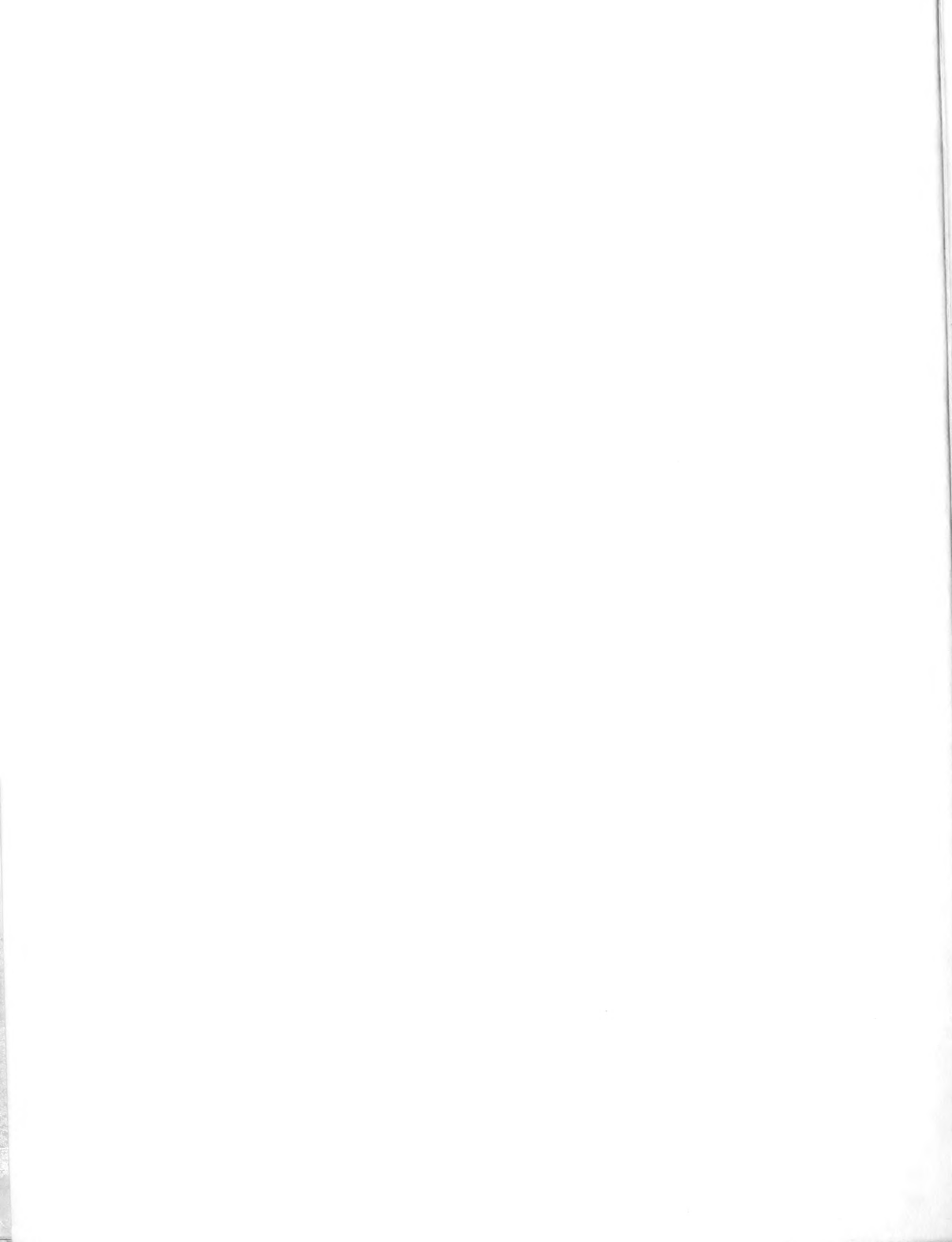
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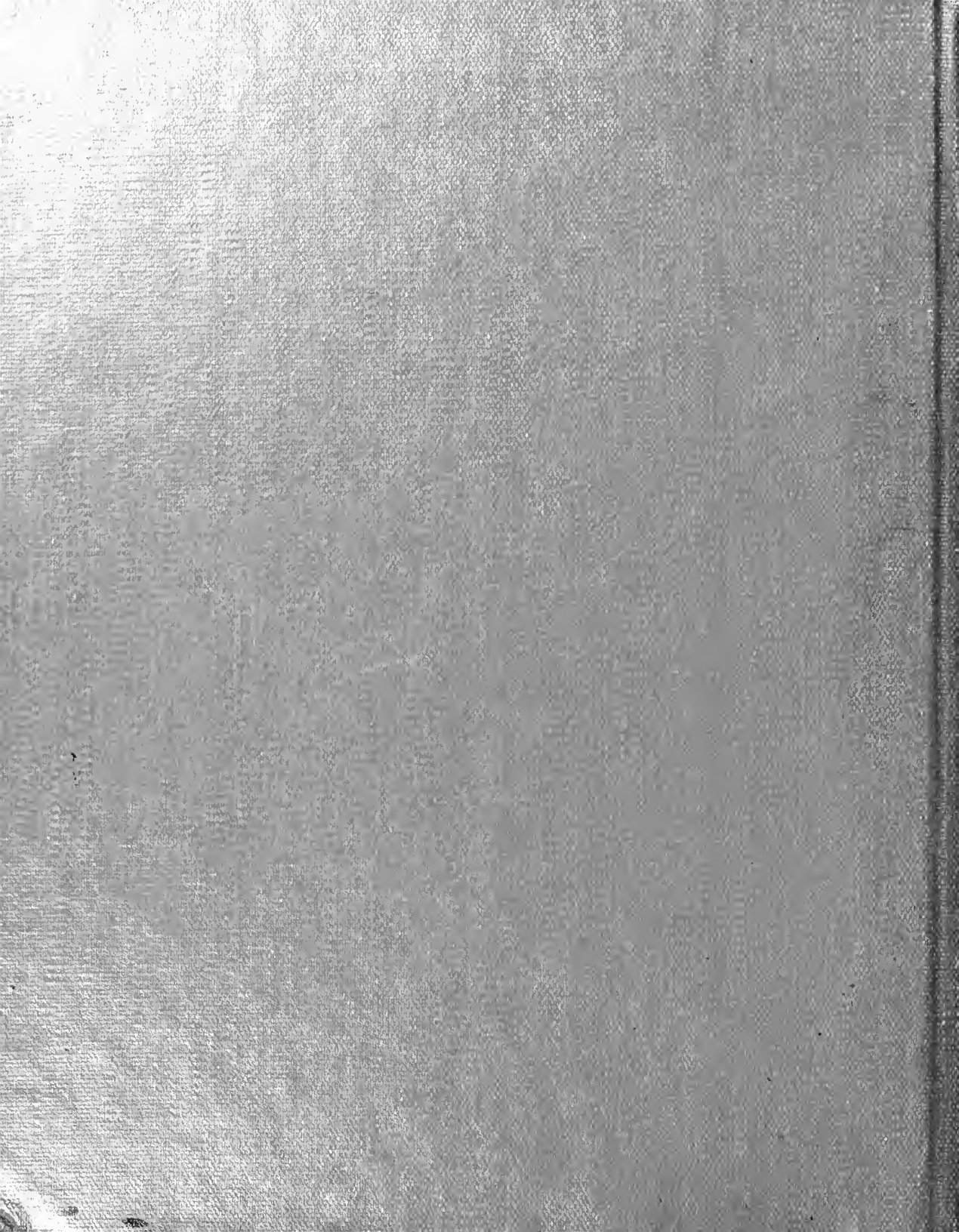


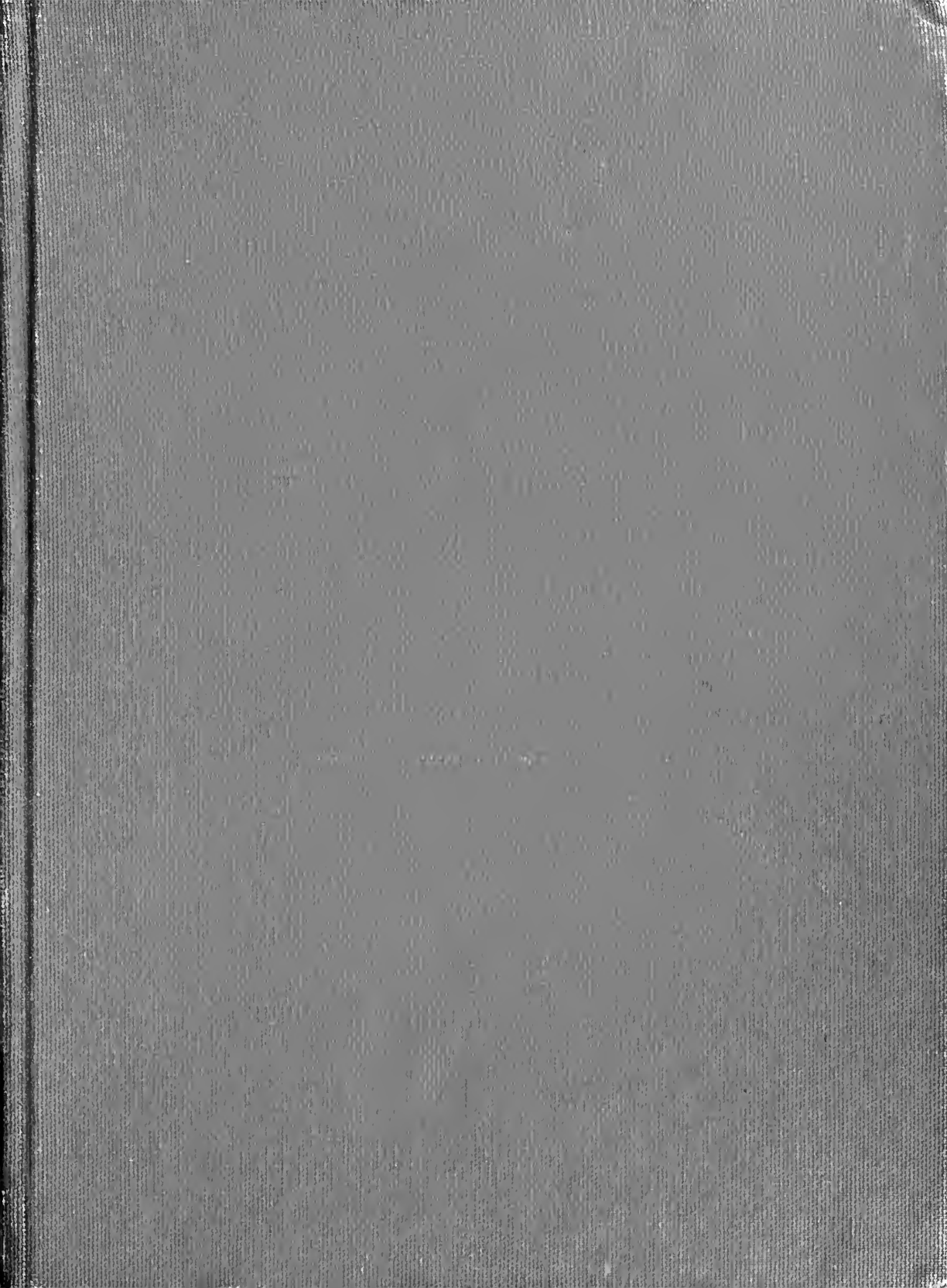
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Entered December 24, 1902, at Washington, D. C., as second
class mail matter under act of Congress of July 16, 1894

The Old Historic Farmhouse.

Here is presented an interesting picture of an historic old house standing on one of the commanding knolls of the University campus. It is but a stone's throw away from the site of old Fort Gaines,

also on our grounds, the first fortification thrown up for the protection of the Capital City during the civil war. These reminders of the struggles and glory of the past we desire to preserve.

The old farmhouse has weathered the storms of possibly a century and a quarter, and is a relic of the old colonial

days. The date of its erection cannot be definitely settled. It stood there when the Murdocks owned the property in the late days of 1700, then passed to the Davis's and through them to Bishop Hurst, and then to the Trustees of the American University. Some of the Murdock heirs still live, and insist that there is more than tradition to attest the fact that George Washington was an occasional guest in this house, and at least on one occasion spent the night in its "prophet's chamber." While there is no written evidence to substantiate this, the carefully preserved traditions which have come down from generation to generation, in direct family line, give

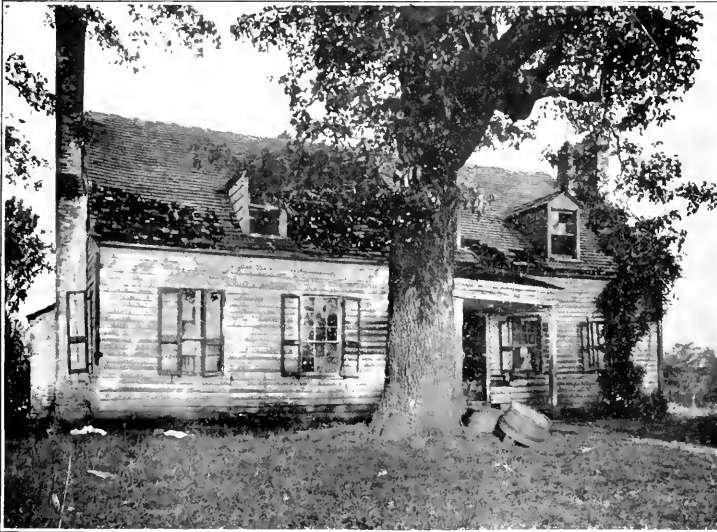
a real historical setting and interest to the incident.

The old house is weather-beaten, and is slowly crumbling into ruins. Unless speedily restored its decaying timbers will give way and nothing will be left but a heap of rubbish ready for the torch.

One of the chief glories of the Capital City is its

historic houses, recalling the splendid achievements of the past, restored and preserved with loving care.

We covet the keeping of this historic house on our grounds, which would become one of the meccas for every tourist and a shrine for every lover of liberty. Such a building, with such



OLD FARMHOUSE IN WHICH WASHINGTON LODGED ON AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

associations, on the grounds of the American University, recalling to memory the man who by his words gave largest inspiration to the building of the University, should not be allowed to pass away.

Our architect has drawn plans by which the building could be beautifully restored at a cost of \$2,000, and turned into a dormitory accommodating twenty students, or could be used as a hall or museum. It could thus, at small expense, be made to serve a double purpose for all the years to come.

Whose name shall be linked with this restoration in behalf of the University? The one who repairs it may have the privilege of naming the building,

New Gifts by Will.

In the will of the late J. C. Brader, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, the American University is remembered with a bequest of \$500, which, by the kindness of the executor, Mr. George C. Brader, will be paid very soon. For such practical and wise beneficence we are grateful, and commend Mr. Brader's example to others who desire to place a part of their fortunes where it will be doing good when they have ceased their personal activities.

We are glad to learn that in the same State a noble friend of our enterprise has incorporated in a will a new provision of \$5,000 for our work. Thus our assets slowly but surely are growing. These evidences of cooperation are most encouraging. We are confident that many others will thus likewise multiply the good deeds of their lives in an unending series of helpful influences on high and broad lines through the generations to come.

Gifts from Our Trustees.

Dr. David H. Carroll, Chairman of the Board, has recently given \$1,500 toward the McKinley Memorial College of Government, completing his subscription of \$5,000. The Hon. George C. Sturgiss, Representative from West Virginia, has also given for the same building \$1,000. For special purposes we have received \$5 from Bishop J. H. Vincent, Indianapolis; \$25 from Dr. T. N. Boyle, Crafton, Pa.; and \$50 from Dr. J. G. Bickerton, of Philadelphia. Our trustees are men of action as well as of counsel.

Other Gifts for the McKinley Memorial.

\$30, Harley Barnes; \$10, F. Edith Wyatt, Robert George; \$5, George S. Gymn, W. J. Springborn, O. M. Stafford, Jr., W. T. McNutt, Ella L. Robbins; \$3.85, W. C. Ambrose; \$2.25, H. A. Adams and wife; \$2, cash, Winifred Stafford; \$1, Mrs. L. Allen, Ella Krueger, K. F. Stafford, Olive M. Stafford.

Receipts for Asbury Memorial.

Since our last issue the following have been received:

\$50, Henry Bridge; \$25, F. G. Mitchell; \$10, J. F. H. Harrison; \$6, W. F. Cotton; \$3.33, J. H. Nutter; \$2, C. S. Sprigg, J. A. Blake; \$1.35, John Thompson; \$1, George W. Coon, J. W. Jefferson.

The Call to Generosity.

In a recent meeting of the London Congregational Union, Montagu Holmes appealed to his hearers for a nobler standard of liberality. He said: "In the Apocalyptic Vision we read that the Lamb who was slain is acclaimed by the hosts of heaven as 'worthy to receive riches.' From whom? Surely from the men and women for whose salvation the Lamb was slain. For our encouragement to give He, the slain One, now graciously condescends to receive our riches, and as He stands waiting for them—think of that—He declares it is more blessed to give than to receive. I am convinced that we want a radical change in our conceptions of Christian giving. I am glad to say that owing to the example and teaching of a saintly father, I resolved at the beginning of my business life to consecrate one-tenth of all I earned, which at the time was ten shillings a week. In the Apostolic Church, I believe, the gift of a tenth was a condition of membership. And one sometimes is tempted to wish it were so with us. The question is not 'what can we spare?' but 'what does God expect from us?' If we will give what God expects from us He, in return, will give all that we expect from Him, and infinitely more; yes, more than we ask or think. But it is for us to take the next step. The true spirit of liberality frees Christian people from the tyranny of the love of money which is one of the cruelest and most hardening tyrannies under which men groan."

If this spirit could spread throughout the Christian Church in America, how easy it would be to build the American University!

Contributions to Our General Fund.

The following generous contributions have recently been made to our General Fund: John S. Huyler, New York, \$350; A. B. F. Kinney, Worcester, Mass., \$50; B. F. De Klyn, New York, \$25; Hon. W. Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass., \$25; Laurus Loomis, New York, \$25; F. M. Strout, Portland, Me., \$20; Horace Benton, Cleveland, \$10; Mrs. Isabella W. March, Los Angeles, \$5.

Mrs. H. F. Kendall, of Painesville, Ohio, has contributed \$10 toward Endowment, and Charles Connell, of Sharon, Pa., has given \$15 for the Hall of Administration.



ROBERT BOYD WARD.

A Newly Elected Trustee.

Robert Boyd Ward is about fifty-five years of age, was born in the city of New York, and has resided in Pittsburg for the past fifty years. Before reaching his majority he was engaged with his father in the manufacture of bread. About thirty years ago he entered into business for himself and has established a large business in the city of Pittsburg. He is President of Ward-Mackey Co., manufacturers of bread and crackers.

Mr. Ward joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, and has been a member of Emory Church for thirty years, about half of which time he has been President of the Board of Trustees. He is also President of the Methodist Episcopal Church Union, and was recently elected delegate to the General Conference which meets in Baltimore.

Mr. Ward is now on a brief trip to Europe.

The Hurst-McCabe Joint Memorial.

One professorship in the College of History is more than amply provided for by the gift of upwards of \$100,000 by a Christian woman who

wishes the chair to be named in honor of her grandfather. The trustees have heartily approved the plan to raise \$200,000 as an endowment for two more professorships in the same department, in memory of our first two Chancellors, Bishops Hurst and McCabe. A fine beginning has already been made in the gift by Mr. Frank X. Kreidler, of Nebraska, Pa., of five lots of land in the District of Columbia, valued at \$1,800. Each of these great leaders deserves the honor proposed, and the long and sympathetic union in love and labor that signalized their lives will be appropriately prolonged in this worthy and perpetual linking of their names. Many friends will rejoice to take a hand in making this proposition a beautiful reality. Every reader is asked to think, speak and act in the interest of this consummation.

President McKinley's Psalter and Hymnal.

The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington has presented to the American University the Book of Psalms and the Hymnal which President McKinley used at that church up to the time of his death. Each book bears on a fly-leaf this inscription signed by the treasurer of the church, Mr. James M. Holmes:

"Immediately upon learning that President McKinley was worse from his wound, I went to the church and removed this book from his pew, and after his death, at a meeting of the official board, was directed to make this endorsement, and present it to the American University."

These books will bear a sacred interest through all the years, and constitute an attractive feature in our museum of Methodism.

Proposed Improvements in the District.

Three local improvements in the great northwest section of the city, helpful to our cause, are probable in the near future. One is the expansion of the National Rock Creek Park on its westerly boundary to the grounds of the Cathedral foundation, not far from our site. Another is the extension by loop or branch of one of the electric car systems to the vicinity of the University. The last, but by no means the least, is the early resumption of the work on the opening of Massachusetts avenue, between Wisconsin and Nebraska avenues, beginning at the University site and working eastward.

The University Courier.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

The American University and Higher Education.
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

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Address all communications to the Editor, Rev. W. L. Davidson, D.D.,
University Secretary, 1419 F Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Notes.

— MAY 16th will be a red-letter day for the University. Thousands will be on the ground to greet President Roosevelt and enjoy the uplift of the occasion. Make your plans to be present.

— MRS. MATHIAS SAXMAN, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania (formerly Mrs. Robert Wilson of this city), has recently donated to the American University photographs of a ladder of flowers and some of the other decorations used in Metropolitan Church at the reception tendered to Bishop Newman on his election to the Episcopacy, together with a few interesting pictures of prominent preachers.

— THE assets of the American University as just computed show a sum total of \$2,651,695.80. If we now could add to our endowment a sufficient amount to assure us against debt in current expenses the day of academical work would not be far distant. Let every friend rally to our help for a speedy *endowment*.

— A NEW pamphlet entitled "The American University and the National Capital" has just been issued. It contains statements of approval from presidents, senators, bishops, educators, lawyers, historians and other eminent persons. It is printed in colors and makes an attractive appearance.

Those interested can secure a copy by writing Rev. Albert Osborn, 1419 F St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

— SELDOM has the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church offered a wiser suggestion than the following:

"Is it not time, and is it not imperative, that we shall have in the Methodist Episcopal Church a board so constructed and intended as to be the almoner, not only of students for the university in petty loans—a most benign purpose and to be forever perpetuated and honored—but the almoner also of the colleges themselves? A distributor not only of petty loans, but a distributor also of large sums in endowments, buildings, etc., etc., to the entire educational system of the Church?"

If we are to believe Mr. Owen Wister, Europe still outstrips America in the realm of higher education. Mr. Wister tells us that of the greatest living scholars only three are Americans. He adds, "No American university possesses one single teacher of undisputed preeminence." Whether or no this be true, have we not here only another argument in behalf of establishing the American University at the one strategic point in all this western world where American scholars can enjoy better opportunities for research than are possessed by any scholar in Europe?

A Roosevelt Rumor.

From a remark of Mr. Carnegie on the subject of a third term that "The President has other plans," the public press recently gave currency to the rumor that Mr. Carnegie is planning some new and large educational scheme in which Mr. Roosevelt is to take an active and prominent part. Whatever foundation of fact there may or may not be for this report, it is morally certain that all connected with it recognize that the proper location for such an institute would be in Washington. The two new bills introduced into Congress at this session for a National University, though differing from each other considerably in important particulars, and neither being likely to pass both Houses, agree in naming Washington as the fitting place. These currents of opinion and of public interest in education put new emphasis on the wisdom of locating the American University at this growing center of the national life.



REV. FRED M. STONE.

Our Endowment Secretary.

The American University has secured the services of Rev. Fred M. Stone as Endowment Secretary. His duty, in connection with publicly and privately bringing the purpose and interests of the University before the people, will be to raise a large permanent endowment fund. For a number of years he was a well known and popular minister in the North Indiana Conference. As Endowment Secretary of the Woman's College, Baltimore, for the past three years, he made a very favorable impression and became an important factor in the \$500,000 debt raising campaign conducted by that splendid institution. In public speech he is fortunate in possessing a pleasing platform personality, and commands attention from start to finish. In the active pastorate he has been very successful as an organizer and financier; his ministry has always been marked by extensive revivals and he is regarded as one of the best preachers in his Conference. He comes to the University in the prime of life to give the best that is in him to this monumental work of raising a great endowment fund.

The President's Reception of the General Conference.

Unusual interest attends the announcement through Bishop Cranston that President Roosevelt, in naming the day when he will receive the delegates to the approaching General Conference, readily accepts the joint suggestion of the Baltimore Committee and the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the American University that the reception take place at the site of the University. The afternoon of Saturday, May 16, is the time selected. The Marine Band will furnish music suited to the significance and character of the occasion. Transportation will be arranged for by steam and electric cars, and by a shuttle service of carryalls. The delegates number about 800. Brief addresses will be made by the President, Senator Dolliver, and Bishop Cranston. A buffet luncheon will be served to the delegates in the College of History. This midway outing will put expectation on tiptoe. Fair skies and balmy air are hoped for. Should other weather conditions prevail, everybody should bear in mind that President Roosevelt's out-of-doors programs do not fail of execution.

To the delegates free tickets will be issued.

Visitors to the General Conference and members of the families of the delegates will be furnished with tickets for this excursion at actual cost.

What Our Workers Are Doing.

A large part of the work of the officers of the University at this season of the year has been the visitation of the spring Conferences, where there is opportunity, by public address and private interviews, to represent the cause to thousands of our preachers and leading laymen. Chancellor Hamilton's itinerary carries him to Philadelphia, New England Southern, Wyoming, New England, New Hampshire, Vermont, Northern New York, East Maine, Troy and Maine. Dr. Davidson has visited the Wilmington, Central Pennsylvania, Washington, Baltimore, New York and New York East. Dr. Gutteridge's list is the Delaware, New Jersey, East German, Newark and East Swedish. Mr. Osborn has been engaged in furnishing matter for the church papers in the Publicity Campaign, in correspondence and in literary and clerical work at the office.

Charles Henry Fowler.

Great in intellect, great in affection, great in will, was Bishop Charles Henry Fowler. His decease makes a great vacancy. Broad in outlook, devoted to the highest welfare of the church, the country and the race, and strong in administration, his life has counted largely on two generations, and will long continue its fruitful energy. Bishop Fowler combined in himself native ruggedness of character with high culture. He was a mighty preacher and an eloquent lecturer. He was a tender and true friend.

In the higher education he was deeply interested from his young manhood to his last breath. He served as president of the Northwestern University for four years, took special and prominent part in the formation of the Peking and Nanking Universities in China, and the Maclay School of Theology in California, and in the merging of three Methodist colleges in Nebraska into the Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln. He was a trustee of Syracuse University and of Drew Theological Seminary, and an active manager of the Board of Education. He has served as a trustee of the American University for sixteen years. He was particularly interested in the new charter of 1893, and brought his wide experience into use in the transfer of the University from the earlier corporation under the District charter to the present basis of the charter from the National Congress.

At the mass meeting in Exposition Hall in Omaha, at the General Conference of 1892, in the interest of the American University, he spoke on "The University the Defender of the Faith." This characteristically able and eloquent address abounds in strong passages and climaxes of power. Again, at the laying of the corner-stone of the College of History in 1896 he spoke with remarkable vigor of thought and beauty of language on the University as the developer of spiritual forces. He knew Bishop Hurst well and intimately, and greatly admired and loved him. They understood each other as by intuition. It is difficult to think of him as resting in any other way than in the unceasing output of his titanic strength for good ends. Thus we conceive of him in the new-found home on high.

Newly Awakened Interest Manifested.

Nearly all the spring Conferences have passed ringing resolutions in approval of the American University. Wise men realize it would be an everlasting disgrace to the church to lose its present leadership in this movement. Let the General Conference now heartily approve and besides provide some practical method of assistance.

Strong Words from Well Known Men.

Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse University: "I would not have started the American University under the conditions at that time in our college work. But I would not give it up now that it has been started. That would be a misfortune that would reflect upon all of our colleges.

My thought is that such buildings as are necessary to the most important departments should be secured and that the endowment ought to be pushed vigorously without limit, and the full and complete policy of the University should wait for the light of developments.

I have the largest confidence in your success."

Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War:

"I have your letter of February 6th. I sincerely hope that the American University will have a long life, and that the beautiful buildings and site assigned to it may be properly availed of to make it useful to the country at large as it ought to be. The beauty of the surroundings is great and the architecture and solidity of the buildings are such as to indicate that it is being built for a long life of usefulness."

Endorsement by Philadelphia Conference.

A good example has been set other Conferences in the action of the Philadelphia Conference at its recent session in passing the following resolutions:

Whereas, in collegiate and higher education a growing interest is possessing our people, and a new era is at hand; and

Whereas, we are pleased to note that the American University of Washington, D. C., is growing in favor and that its prospects are brightening; and

Whereas, all of our existing educational institutions will be benefited by the speedy opening of this institution:

Be it resolved, That we have heard with pleasure Dr. Franklin Hamilton, the Chancellor, who concretes in himself the cultural and educational ideas of New England with the warmth and brotherliness of the sunny south land; that we congratulate the church at large upon the approaching realization of the vision of Bishops Hurst and McCabe. We extend to him the heartiest welcome to our pulpits, and commend him and his great cause to the benevolence of our people.

That we commend this enterprise to the loyalty and sympathy of our people everywhere, praying for the speedy realization of the noble efforts which it proposes in behalf of Protestantism, Americanism and the interests of the Kingdom.



REV. DAVID B. JOHNSON.

Our New Field Secretary.

The Reverend David B. Johnson, a member of the Central Illinois Conference, has just taken the field in the interest of the American University. He is a brother of the Rev. Dr. A. A. Johnson, of Denver, and of the Rev. J. A. Johnson, of Los Angeles. His lineage has given him a blending of the English-German and Scotch-Irish elements of our American composite, and through his veins runs the blood of Robert Bruce. The militant spirit of patriotism is traceable through his ancestry, among whom are found soldiers of the Revolutionary, the Mexican and the Civil wars. He is a graduate of De Pauw University. He has had wide experience in the pastoral field in Texas, in Michigan and in Illinois. He organized the Illinois branch of the Christian Temperance Alliance, the forerunner of the present vigorous and effective Anti-Saloon League, which he has successfully served as field secretary. He is also the Superintendent of the American Christian Federation and Civic Union—now in process of formation—an organization closely

allied in its spirit and purpose with the American University as the exponent of a united Protestantism in the field of the higher education. We bespeak a fair hearing for Mr. Johnson. He is an earnest and intelligent advocate of the high and noble causes of Christian union and Christian culture.

Battle-ships versus Christian Education.

Every month this people is paying \$8,000,000 and more for the possession and use of some twenty floating fortresses. Before any more of these leviathans are built let everybody learn what such luxuries cost.

The price of one battle-ship could plant a Tuskegee Institute in every southern State. It could put up two hundred fine new buildings on as many college campuses. With two battle-ships we could more than double the endowments of the fifty-three chief colleges of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One battle-ship costs "more than the most generously endowed hospitals and laboratories for the study of disease and the relief of suffering; it takes more money than a hundred public libraries;" into the making of one such death-dealing machine goes "all the wealth produced by the skill and labor on 500,000 acres of fertile land."

But now listen! To our astonishment note this! Pile together all the land, buildings, equipment and furnishings, the accumulated plants of the seven oldest and most historic colleges and universities in New England, exclusive of their endowments. Pile together the accumulated plants of Harvard University, Yale University, Williams College, Brown University, Amherst College, Bowdoin College, Dartmouth College—and they, all together, would cost less by two million dollars than the price of one battle-ship.

The estimated life of a battle-ship is ten years. Every ten years one of these monsters of destruction is obliterated. That is as if every ten years there were an earthquake or cataclysm swallowing up the land and buildings of the seven oldest and most historic universities and colleges of New England, and two million dollars more!

Give us here in Washington the price of one battle-ship and we will build the American University and set in operation forces for enlightenment and righteousness which only the ages can measure.

Form of Will for The American University, Washington, D. C.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names, their places of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses."

ANNUITY PLAN OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

We offer a plain business proposition which provides for a life support for self, wife, children or dependents giving a steady and certain income, and at the same time performing a service of transcendent importance to humanity. Any person desiring to give money, notes, stocks, bonds or other property to the American University, reserving to himself the income, may do so, and receive in return an annuity bond legally executed and yielding a life long income at fair per cent., payable semi-annually. The advantages of this annuity plan are manifold. The interest is sure and larger than the banks pay. It gives freedom from business complications and exemption from taxes. It relieves from care and anxiety as to fluctuation in values and uncertainty as to securities. It gives to one who has created an estate the opportunity to administer it himself. It brings the consciousness that you are helping a worthy cause and that at last your money will be put to noble uses. We shall be glad to take up the matter of annuities with any who are interested.

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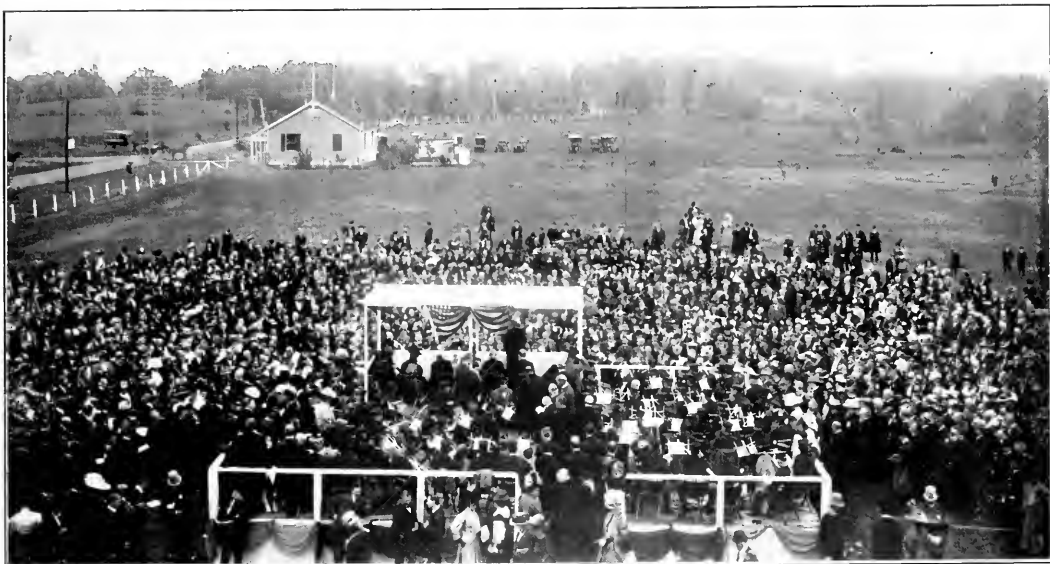
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GENERAL CONFERENCE EXCURSION TO THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

General Conference Excursion to the American University.

The day was Saturday, May 16th. Leaden skies and a chill in the air made the day all the more enjoyable for such an outing. Nine hundred and three free tickets were given to delegates, bishops, the press, missionaries and fraternal delegates. Six hundred and eight tickets were sold to visitors at actual cost. Splendidly equipped special trains on both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads brought the excursionists to Washington. Contrary to arrangements, both trains reached the city at exactly the same moment. It had been planned to have them arrive ten minutes apart. This made a little unlooked for congestion.

Fifteen mammoth open street cars, specially chartered, were in waiting to carry excursionists to Loughborough road. From this point a carry-all

shuttle service of twenty wagons was in commission during the entire afternoon, carrying free the excursionists to and from the grounds. As the day was pleasant many preferred to walk the short half mile—which will be provided with electric service the moment the University is open for students.

In the short space of one hour and a half fifteen hundred and seventeen persons partook of the elegant buffet luncheon served in the main hall of the College of History by one of Washington's most famous caterers. All speak of it in highest praise. To serve so many in so short a time was little less than a miracle. The crowd was larger than was anticipated, as there was no such shrinkage as was expected in the free tickets given to the delegates. The desire to be on hand when the President arrived made the last half hour of the luncheon a little uncomfortable.

A speakers' stand, handsomely decorated, had been erected. Around it in a semi-circle thirteen hundred chairs had been placed for the delegates. Through the kindness of the Navy Department the full United States Marine Band played as they only can play, during the entire afternoon. Fully four thousand people surrounded the stand when promptly at 3 p. m. the President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived. The Marine Band, standing, played the Presidential salute and the great audience broke into wildest cheering. The scene will never be forgotten by those who were present. It was the proudest day Methodism ever saw in Washington, and the most memorable day in the history of the American University. World-wide Methodism looked upon the noble site and the advancing buildings of the University, and if in the days to come they shall show enlarged interest in the work the generosity of the noble friends who made this excursion possible will be justified. We are glad to present to our readers in this memorial issue a full account of the services of the day, which now follows:

Chancellor Hamilton's Introductory Remarks.

In behalf of the Trustees of the American University, I welcome you to this place—a place consecrated by tender and holy memories, for during our civil war the first fortification built in defence of the national capital was erected upon the very spot where to-day you are gathered. Yonder you can mark the grassy ramparts' slippery swell, and the rifle-pits, where beside their campfires lay upon their arms the Pennsylvania Reserves. Shall we not, therefore, thank Almighty God that, as a symbol of the widening empire of the Prince of Peace, it now is in the hearts of God's people that upon this self-same sacred height shall rise a mighty fortress of national defence, an impregnable entrenchment of righteousness?

But it is not my privilege to-day to address you. I merely may introduce to you him who is to serve as the chairman of this occasion. And yet I know that you will bear with me if, out of a full heart, I venture to say a word concerning him. Let it be said, therefore, that he is worthy of the men who have gone before—John P. Newman, whose classic mind took fire at the thought of this enterprise; John Fletcher Hurst, who set his unconquerable will to its accomplishment; Charles Caldwell McCabe, that Adonais of immortal song, whose blithe spirit set all our souls to singing. Yes, he is worthy of them all. His vast business experience, his sagacity, his passion for accomplishment, his vision, his hope, his consecration, are and have been a bulwark of inestimable value to this cause.

Your Excellency, President Roosevelt (applause), for whom my own personal welcome must thrill a

little more warmly because of our common annamater, dear fathers and brethren, sisters, friends, I have the high privilege of introducing to you, as the chairman of this occasion, our resident Bishop at Washington, Bishop Earl Cranston.

Bishop Warren's Prayer.

God of our fathers, maker of heaven and earth, thou hast made us for thyself. All our springs are in thee; and we never reach to the height of grandeur in our lives until we are lost in God. We thank thee that thou hast given us a marvellous school-house—every piece of earth ready to burst into flower, every scraggy tree ready to bear fruit, all the heavens above us ready to bloom and sing with stars. God in heaven, we thank thee for the place of our dwelling. And we thank thee that we were made in thine image, and dowered with thy power that we might have dominion over the works of thy hands. And thou hast never put thy hand upon aught, or spoken to anything, without leaving in it more of wisdom and power than our minds can dream of. So we ask that thou wilt lighten the eyes of our understanding. Do thou intensify and enlarge our faculties, that we may know the hope of our calling and what is the exceeding greatness of the glory of God's inheritance in his saints. May we bring glory to God. We ask that this institution, planted in prayer, matured in faith, may speedily realize the object of its founders. We ask, O God, that we may be able here to read the secret things of God, written in the earth, written in the hearts of men, written in the skies. Enlarge our thoughts, increase our faculties to know God by the works of his hands. We ask thy blessing, O God, upon this nation, blessed of heaven more than any other in all history. Raise it up, not to be a mere city set on a hill, but a nation on ranges of rocky mountains on all sides of the continent, that it may lighten the world, and show the glory of liberty, of independence, of free thought, of glorious manhood. May all that toil share richly in the proceeds thereof. All whose hands are hard, may their hearts be tender and open toward God. Bless, we beseech thee, the President of the United States. May he be really God's vicegerent, ruling in his name and according to his ideas—righteousness exalted and established here and in the ends of the earth. The Lord lead us all into the greatness of his glory so that we may live worthy of God, and finally may we be taken up into the heavenly, sit down at the throne of the universe with Christ Jesus our Lord, and be at home—not ashamed, but fitted for the place by the infinite help of this earth, God's footstool, and of God's spirit in our hearts. We ask it in the name of him who loved us enough to die for us—Christ our Lord. Amen.

The vast audience joined in singing "Faith of Our Fathers," led in the singing by Mr. Percy S. Foster.

Bishop Cranston: That is our hymn. The next will be the President's hymn, sung by a number of our German preachers, not professional singers, who carry still the heart of the fatherland—Martin Luther's hymn by the German members of the General Conference.

Bishop Cranston's Address, and his introduction of President Roosevelt.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

For years the American University had no other grant of being than the purpose and plan of its founder, Bishop John F. Hurst. Time will allow but the briefest summary of its history to date.

This site was purchased in 1890. Congress granted the charter in 1893. The College of History building was completed at a cost of \$176,000 in 1898, and the corner-stone of the College of Government laid by President Roosevelt in 1902. That building now stands before us, its noble proportions appealing for the funds needed for its completion. Ill health compelled the resignation, in 1902, of Bishop Hurst as Chancellor; and when Bishop McCabe, his successor, was removed by death, the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, D. D., was chosen to that responsible office. He is in fact the first Chancellor to devote all his time and energies to this great work, and he has entered upon his duties with all the zeal and courage characteristic of the distinguished family to which he belongs. Under his leadership new hopes have already been inspired for the early opening of class work.

The bold plans of Bishop Hurst were a daring challenge to the benevolence and enterprise of a great Church which was already engaged in building and endowing numerous schools of high grade. Many leaders were as doubtful as he was confident of the expediency of the movement. But before us is the proof that he did not believe and plan in vain. Two millions of dollars are no mean sum for a beginning.

To-day, for the first time, the Church looks upon what has been accomplished. This great gathering of representative men and women must be impressed by what they see, and will tell even to our remotest bounds beyond the oceans that the American University is already more than the dream of a devout scholar. Local ambitions have sometimes led the Church into educational ventures that time has proved to have been premature and disastrous, but it is simply inconceivable that this great enterprise at the Capital of the nation, commanded into being by both need and opportunity, with many millions' worth of equipment at hand, and indorsed by successive General Conferences, shall fail of ultimate triumph.

Every consideration that should appeal to a

wealthy and progressive body of Protestant Christians demands the earliest possible opening of these marble buildings for the highest learning under the sadest auspices. Scholars the world must have. Let Christ be Headmaster over the schools in which they are trained. It is the confident hope of the Trustees that what you see here to-day will reinforce your interest in this, our most conspicuous and comprehensive undertaking. Ours, yet not ours. The very name American forbids the word sectarian. Broad as the universe must be the plan of a modern university; free as the essential spirit of Protestantism and no less reverent, its search for truth.

Delegates, friends and Christian educators, we covet your closer affiliation with us in the inspiring purpose to create here an institution that shall keep every avenue of the most advanced learning open all the way and all the time to God and his Christ.

And now a happy privilege is mine. I am honored by the Trustees of the American University with the duty of presenting to you the President of the United States—a ruler for whom you are taught to pray and do pray with fervent spirit; the ruler who represents the sovereignty of the American people, but whose hand I have seen heartily offered to an American workman; a ruler who is in cordial sympathy with the missionary movements of all the churches; a ruler who has lifted politics to the plane of statesmanship and forced diplomacy into the open; a ruler who takes the people into his confidence because he has nothing to conceal; a ruler who is none the less a man because a ruler, and who as a man, in the intensity of his convictions and feelings, in his zeal for righteousness, social, commercial, political, ethical; in his fearless rebuking of iniquity and his belief in a judgment day for evildoers, as well as in his readiness to bear witness to the faith that is in him—is a born Methodist, but ecclesiastically misplaced in early life. He is not now out of place, but at home with the family here to-day.

Methodists of all the Americas and Mexico; Methodists of Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Italy; Methodists of Japan, Korea, China, India, Malaysia and Africa; Methodists of all the world—your salutations to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, friend of higher learning and of every good cause.

President Roosevelt's Address.

Bishop Cranston, I want to thank you personally for that introduction. I value it more than I can express. I do. I feel akin to you. I would be glad to address you at any time, in any place. But I am doubly glad to address you here; and I most earnestly wish you well in your purpose to plant here a great American University—a university that shall fulfill the dream of the greatest and first American President, George Washington.

And let me say a special word of thanks to those brethren who sang that hymn that I happen to be fondest of. I sing very badly, but I joined with you in all three verses—

“Ein feste burg ist unser Gott.”

And now, friends, it is indeed a pleasure to be with you to-day and to bid you welcome on behalf of the nation, here in the Capital of the nation. I am glad to meet here good Methodists from so many lands. The Methodist Church plays a great part in many lands; and yet I think I can say that in none other has it played so great and peculiar a part as here in the United States. Its history is indissolubly interwoven with the history of our country for the six score years since the constitutional convention made us really a nation. Methodism in America entered on its period of rapid growth just about the time of Washington's first presidency. Its essential democracy, its fiery and restless energy of spirit, and the wide play that it gave to individual initiative, all tended to make it peculiarly congenial to a hardy and virile folk, democratic to the core, prizing individual independence above all earthly possessions, and engaged in the rough and stern work of conquering a continent. Methodism spread even among the old communities and the long-settled districts of the Atlantic tide water; but its phenomenal growth was from these regions westward. The whole country is under a debt of gratitude to the Methodist circuit riders, the Methodist pioneer preachers, whose movement westward kept pace with the movement of the frontier, who shared all the hardships in the life of the frontiersman, while at the same time ministering to that frontiersman's spiritual needs, and seeing that his pressing material cares and the hard and grinding poverty of his life did not wholly extinguish the divine fire within his soul. Such was your work in the past; and your work in the present is as great, and even greater; for the need and opportunity for service widen as the field of national interest widens. It is not true in this country that the poor have grown poorer. It is not true. (Cries, “No! No!”) And the judgment that we speak of will come on those who tell too much untruth. Sometimes I feel a little like a Methodist lay preacher myself. But it is true that in many sections, and particularly in our large cities, the rich have grown so very much richer as to widen the gulf between the man of very large means and the man who makes each day's livelihood by that day's work; and those who with sincerity, and efficiency, and deep conviction, band together for mutual help, as you are banded—not only for one to reach down and help another, but for each to extend his hand in help to, and to take the hand extended to him in help by

his brother. Those of you who do that are those who can keep the gulf from becoming too wide. Join with a man in doing something of common interest to both of you, and you find there's not going to be, even, any very great gulf between him and you. Is not that common sense? Exactly! Exactly!

True religion, through church organizations, through philanthropic organizations, in all the field of kindred endeavor, can manifest itself as effectively in the crowded and complex life of to-day as ever it did in the pioneer yesterdays; and the souls of men need the light now, and strive blindly toward it, as they needed it and strove toward it in the vanished past. Glory in the past! But treat it as an incentive to do well in the present. Do not confine yourselves to being so proud of it that you forget to do similar work to-day. It is your task to do the work of the Lord on the farm and in the mine, in the counting-room and the factory, in the carshops and beside the blasting furnaces, just as it was the task of your spiritual forebears to wrestle for the souls of the men and women who dwelt on the stump-dotted clearings in the wilderness.

No nation in the world has more right than ours to look with proud confidence toward the future. Nowhere else has the experiment of democratic government, of government by the people and for the people, of government based on the principle of treating each man on his innate worth as a man, been tried on so vast a scale as with us; and on the whole the experiment has been more successful than anywhere else. Moreover, on the whole (when I say this I think you will acquit me of having made any attempt to minimize the evils of the present day. But, on the whole) I think it can be said we have grown better and not worse; for if there is much evil, good also greatly abounds, and if wrong grows, so in even greater measure grows the stern sense of right before which wrong must eventually yield. It would be both unmanly and unwarranted to become faint-hearted or despairing about the nation's future. And the Methodist Church would not be the Methodist Church if it either were unmanly or grew faint-hearted! Clear-eyed and far-sighted men who are both brave of heart and cool of head, while not for a moment refusing to see and acknowledge the many evils around us, must yet also feel a confident assurance that in the struggle we shall win and not lose, that the century that has just opened will see great triumph for our people.

But the surest way to achieve this triumph is, while never losing hope and belief in our progress, yet at the same time to refuse to blind ourselves to what is evil in the complex play of the many forces, working through, and with, and against one another, in the upbuilding of our social structure. There is more of good than evil, but there is plenty of evil,

and it behooves us to war against it. There is much that tends toward evil as well as much that tends toward good; and the true patriot is that man who, without losing faith in the good, does his best to combat the evil, to stamp it out where that is possible, and if that is not possible at least to minimize the harm it does. Prosperity such as ours, necessary though it be as the material basis of national greatness, inevitably tends to undue exaltation of the merely material side of the national character; and we must largely rely on the efforts of such men and women as those I am addressing to build up the spiritual life without which the material life amounts in the end to nothing.

I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not want to seem to be guilty of cant. The material success is a good thing. Don't ever let me be misunderstood as saying to a man or the nation to disregard material success. You want your son to be able to pull his own weight—not to have to be helped by somebody else to keep himself and his wife and his children, and I hope he will have plenty of them. (Laughter and applause.)

You want him to be able to care for himself and for those close to him and dependent upon him. But you do not want him to be content with only taking care of his body. Let him take care of his body; but remember that it amounts to nothing if he does not take care of his soul. And as it is with the man, so it is with the nation.

As generation succeeds generation the problems change in their external shape; old needs vanish, and new needs arise; but it remains as true as ever that in the last analysis national greatness, national happiness, national success, depend upon the character of the individual man and individual woman. Nothing can supply the place of that individual character. We need good laws; we need to have these laws honestly and fearlessly administered; we need wealth; we need science and art and all the kindred activities that spring from the clever brain and the deft hand. But most of all we need the essential qualities that in their sum make up the good man and the good woman; most of all we need that fine and healthy family life the lack of which makes any seeming material prosperity but a glittering sham.

If the average man is brave and hard-working and clean-living—he has got to be that; he has got to be brave; the timid good man is not worth much. He has got to have common sense. He has got to be willing to work hard, and to be clean of life and thought. If he is that type of man; if the average woman has the qualities which make a good wife and good mother, if each of them alike has self-respect, and if each realizes that the greatest thing in life is the chance to do service; if that

is true of the average man and woman, we need not bother about the future of the nation. It is secure. But, men and women, we can not stand up for what is good in manhood and womanhood without condemning what is evil.

We do not want to be too hard upon the sinner. But we do not want to spare the sin; and sometimes, as an incident to that, you must condemn the one guilty of the sin. We must condemn the man who is either brutal and vicious or weak and cowardly; the man who fails to do his duty by the public, who is a bad neighbor, an idler—let not the idler lay the onction to his soul that he has not harmed anybody. If he does not benefit anybody he cumberes the ground. We must condemn the man who fails to do his duty by the public, who is a bad neighbor, an idler, an inconsiderate and selfish husband, a neglectful father.

Just one word to the man whose goodness is confined to affairs outside his own house. Let him remember that by being selfish, inconsiderate, exacting in his own home, he may be able to inflict considerably more misery than he can ever offset outside. So much for the man. I am better fitted to preach to him than to the woman. But the woman likewise is to be condemned who, whether from cowardice or coldness, from selfish love of ease or from lack of all true womanly quality, refuses to do aright her great and all-essential duties of wifehood and motherhood. We admire a good man, but we admire a good woman still more.

I believe in the future of this nation, because I think the average man is a pretty good fellow. But I think his wife is a still better fellow. But in the case of war she is not; I am not going to say that she is. All honor to the man who does his full duty in peace; and honor evermore to the man who does his full duty in war—as the Methodists did in the civil war. (Applause.) But there is one person whom I put above the soldier and that is the mother who has done her full duty. For every man worthy the name must recognize that the birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. No human being has quite the title to respect that the mother has who does her full duty. It is owing to her that the nation can go on—that it grows and not decays; so that in quality and in quantity the citizenship of the nation shall increase and not decrease. The measure of our belief in and respect for the good man and the good woman must be the measure of our condemnation of the man and the woman—of either man or woman—who, whether from viciousness or selfishness or from vapid folly, fails to do each his or her duty in his or her special sphere. Courage, unselfishness, common sense, devotion to high ideals, a proper care for the things of the spirit—which does not in the least mean that there shall not also be a proper care for

the things of the body—these are what we most need to see in our people.

It is not genius, brilliancy, keenness of intellect, that we most need in our people. We most need the common, everyday, humdrum qualities which make up the ordinary good man and good woman. These are the qualities that make up the right type of family life; and these are the qualities that by precept and by example you here—you Methodist men and women whom I am addressing—are bound to do all in your power to make the typical qualities of American citizenship. (Great applause.)

The President: I just wish I could stay longer with you, but I have another engagement—I have been leading a quite busy life recently—and I am a little late for it now. It has been a very real pleasure to meet you here to-day. I am not at all sure that I have helped you, but you have helped me. (Great applause.)

In response to the expressed desire of the gathering, Mrs. Roosevelt came forward and graciously acknowledged the greetings of the assembly.

Bishop Cranston: The service that the President has rendered us to-day is of exceptional character. The President regrets almost as much as we do that his time does not admit of a reception to the delegates in person. And yet I would like to know how many of you would care to stand and shake hands with all this company?

The Temple Quartette sang, much to the pleasure of the audience.

Bishop Cranston: I was just trying to find out on what day it was that the voice of a man child was heard in a parsonage somewhere in the West, in West Virginia; a voice that has never since been stilled. Whatever it may have learned in childhood else, it learned in due time the language of Zion; and wherever this voice is heard there is no uncertain note as to the significance of life, as to the grandeur of destiny. And I shall have now the pleasure of introducing to you this child of a Methodist parsonage, this boy of a Methodist preacher's home, one more to give the lie to the charge that Methodist preachers' boys are invariably unworthy, a man whose eloquence has charmed even the saints in Boston; and, let me say it further, whose life in Washington city is the same in quality and vitality as his life in the great Methodist State of Iowa—Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver.

Address of Senator Dolliver.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure to participate with you in the exercises of this hour. On behalf of the Trustees of the University I desire to express their grateful ap-

preciation that the General Conference has thought it fitting, in the midst of its deliberations, to visit this spot and see the foundations of the institution which the Church is laying here.

The Board of Trustees desires, also, to thank the President and Mrs. Roosevelt that, notwithstanding the unnumbered cares and responsibilities which press upon them, they have found the time to meet with us, and by their presence to make this occasion one of far-reaching national interest and historic importance. The inspiring words which the President has spoken here will be treasured for a long time by those who have had the fortune to hear them, and in other generations will become a part of the traditions which surround this institution. The President's words come to us not only with the weight which belongs to the greatest office of the people but also with the influence which arises from the best type of popular leadership any generation of Americans has ever known—a leadership which has had a care not for the material development of the nation alone, but for the higher life of the community, without which the triumphs of industry and commerce are all alike in vain. We are glad to think that the courtesy which he has extended to us by his presence here contains within it not only an evidence of his good will towards the church of which you are representatives, but also a recognition of the work which you are doing in the world, and especially of the vast project which lies in outline and in promise yet unfulfilled on these broad acres, which are to be the home of the American University.

A week ago to-morrow I was wandering in one of the beautiful cemeteries near the Soldiers' Home, under the guidance of an artist, who desired to show me one of the famous works of Saint Gaudens, hidden away there among the trees. In a quiet spot near at hand I found, by accident, the simple monument which marks the grave of John Fletcher Hurst, the founder of the American University; and as I looked upon the base inscription of his name upon it I forgot all about the beauty and mystery of our greatest sculptor's masterpiece, and found myself thinking of that quiet, unostentatious, American scholar, in whose mind and heart this institution took form before ever yet one stone was laid upon another even in the buildings which he lived to see complete. What, after all, is the genius of the artist who paints a great picture, or the sculptor, who embodies in bronze or marble a great thought, compared to that which holds in its grasp the outlines of a great enterprise, to be filled in by the living zeal of generations yet unborn? I have heard Bishop Hurst described as a dreamer. So he was. In these days of practical affairs such a description of a man sometimes carries with it the suggestion

of a sneer. It all depends upon what you mean by the epithet. If a man, like the fascinating youth of Dothan, is all the time dreaming about himself, or what is going to happen to him, or what offices he is to hold, and how sheaves and stars are to wait upon him like servants, it requires at least an admixture of grace, to avoid joining in the railing salutation of his brethren: "Behold, this dreamer cometh!" Or, if a man spends his time looking forward to the day when incredible fictions shall be invited to take the place of the realities of human life, he must not complain if men dismiss his calculations with scant respect. Bishop Hurst was not such as these. He never took thought for himself; he never left the earth upon which we all must walk. If he had a communion with the skies it was not for the purpose of locating a comfortable residence for himself or anybody else. He belonged utterly to the world and to the age. In what respect, then, did he differ from us of little faith? In this respect, at least; he had, in an extraordinary measure, that loftiest faculty of the human mind, the constructive imagination operating in the realms of high spiritual ideals. He was perhaps the most profound scholar our world-wide Methodism has produced. He had lived the life of the great universities of Germany and England. He had followed these ancient centers of culture back to their sources, from the pious zeal which laid their foundations down to our own times. He belonged to a church which began in the oldest university in England. He comprehended the importance of preserving the blessings of learning and at the same time keeping alive the spiritual life of man. He saw the danger which has overtaken the older nations through the sacrifice of civilization to mere progress, even the progress of knowledge. He forecast, with true prophetic insight, the influence upon society, and especially upon popular systems of government, of the modern revivals of ancient paganism, which give man free access to all the treasures of learning only to dismiss him without God and without hope in the world.

And so the vision slowly took shape that united Methodism should begin the building at the Capital of the nation of a university to which the youth of America might repair to complete their education and qualify themselves for leadership in the national life. He chose this spot, not only on account of its natural beauty, but because it lies near the center of our greatest affairs. He was wise enough to know that within a few years a million people will live here, and other millions make pilgrimages hither, and that not many generations will pass away before this Capital will become not only the seat of the greatest government of the world, but a factor of undisputed preeminence in the whole life of the republic. Here are to grow

the richest libraries in the world—not one, but many. Here are to be in constant use the most efficient laboratories for the study of all the problems of natural science. Here is the clearing house of the opinions of men of learning from all sections of the country. Here are the monuments of our national history, and about the capital have already the legends of patriotism and liberty. This city is a university in itself, and every resident who has the preparation and the time may pursue post-graduate studies as long as he lives.

Some of us have been discouraged on account of the slow movement of this educational project. I am no longer one of these. In the first place we are not building to meet a sudden emergency, and in the next place we can easily afford to leave to other generations a part in the completion of so vast a scheme. It is not possible to build a university in a hurry. All institutions among men are a growth, not a creation. If you had all the money in the world, and nothing else, you could not build a university with it. For that reason I have been anxious to see this institution founded upon the common interest of millions of people rather than upon the beneficence and generosity of a few men. I like the spirit of American philanthropy, especially in its dealings with our colleges, because instead of doing things for people it aims to help people to do things for themselves. Such institutions, to be valuable, must be founded upon the sacrifices and sympathetic interest of the whole community. That has always been the history of our great philanthropies, including those world-wide efforts to lift up the barbarians of the earth; but I do not doubt that the American University, as soon as men begin to see the strategic importance of the work it is to do, will attract the attention of men everywhere who understand the meaning of that high and inexorable law of human life, which ordains as a part of the structure and framework of society that where much is given much also shall be required.

There are some who think that an institution such as this will be hampered and limited in its usefulness by the fact that it comes into existence under the auspices of a particular church. I do not share that view, nor is it verified by the experience of our institutions of learning in America. The bitterness of sectarian strife in the United States is passed. The fraternity of religious faiths among the people is one of the finest evidences of the progress of our democracy. Even the fury of controversies which in other ages sundered the Church into contending factions and colored the political as well as the religious life of great nations, has passed away, and so far as American Methodism is concerned it takes the hand of every creed which preserves the fundamental truth of the gospel with a sincerity which has forgotten the little things about which men de-

bate in the presence of the larger things in which they are as one.

There is not a denominational college in America which asks a student what church he belongs to, and seeks to take away from him the faith which he inherited from his father and his mother; so that this institution loses nothing by the fact that a religious denomination with a membership of millions of people has put its resources to its support, but its enthusiasm and its devotion and sympathy for its guidance and development.

I have been proud of the honor of being numbered among the members of its Board of Trustees. It was a luxury which I shall never forget to sit down in the meetings presided over by that stalwart old soldier, whose heart was so big that there was room in it for all the struggling undertakings of his church and of his country, Chancellor McCabe, so lately admitted to his exceeding great reward; and I cannot conclude without congratulating the friends of the University upon the election as his successor of Dr. Hamilton, a courageous leader in everything which concerns the welfare of the Church or State. He has a great burden of responsibility, and I would encourage his heart to-day by saying that he has a great constituency—great in resources, greater still in the solemn conviction of its duty—and with that behind him he must succeed.

The Bishops' Estimate of Our Future.

In their last quadrennial address the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church say:

"As successive General Conferences have approved the plan of this institution, reported upon its progress and commended it to the liberality of the Church, we are glad to report that the last quadrennium has furthered its advance toward the point where endowment will permit its being opened to students. Its site of ninety-three acres is now worth \$800,000. It has two buildings, costing \$332,219, and a library and apparatus worth \$21,600. These assets, with other property, bonds, mortgages and subscriptions for endowment make a total of \$2,051,695, as the value of the University to date. It is thus placed, before it is opened, in the first class as to property of our institutions. We see no reason to change our estimate of the future of this University. Though sadly bereaved by the deaths of Bishops Hurst and McCabe, its new Chancellor, the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, D. D., is taking up his work with vigor and success."

Commendation by the General Conference, 1908.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its recent session in Baltimore, adopted the following resolutions, presented by the Rev. Dr. William D. Parr, on Tuesday, May 26th:

Whereas, with great care and no little expense, the authorities of the American University conducted a unique and successful excursion to their grounds, May 16, 1908; and

Whereas, the authorities of the University gave thereby to the delegates of this General Conference and their friends not only pleasure and recreation but valuable information concerning this great educational movement, at the Nation's Capital;

Resolved, 1. We appreciate the presence of his Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, on that occasion—his spiritual and patriotic address, so lofty and inspiring, making the hour ever memorable in the history of the institution and the Church.

Resolved, 2. We congratulate the Chancellor, the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, Doctor of Philosophy, his associates, the Board of Trustees, and the Church on the possession of a campus so large and of such natural beauty. We congratulate them also on the work so well done, and commend this enterprise to people everywhere, who believe that patriotism and sound learning are the safe guaranties of the republic.

Recent Contributions to the University.

ASBURY MEMORIAL.

L. C. Floyd, \$37.50; G. W. Smith, \$33.33; J. H. Dewart, \$20; Thomas Harwood, \$1.

GENERAL FUND.

Bequest of J. C. Brader, Nanticoke, Pa., \$175; T. C. Hunter, \$300; Hon. James A. Gary, \$250; Francis Magee, \$200; W. H. Shelmerdine, \$100; Robert Carson, \$100; Zenas Crane, \$100; A. B. Browne, \$100; D. H. Carroll, \$100; W. F. Robertson, \$100; Thomas W. Smith, \$75; W. H. Meredith, \$30; Judge H. C. McWhorter, \$50; Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., \$50; W. L. Turner, \$50; John Gribbel, \$25.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

George Coon, \$50.

McCABE PROFESSORSHIP ENDOWMENT.

W. W. Van Dusen, \$5; B. F. Fickett, \$5.

STATE BUILDING AND STATE ENDOWMENT FUND.

S. K. Felton, \$200; E. G. Eberhart, \$300; B. F. Leighton, \$100; H. P. Sullivan, \$100; Charles Gibson, \$ 00; W. L. Sykes \$50; George P. Washburn, \$50; Levi Smith, \$50; Mrs. M. B. Dunham, \$25; James Fenton \$25; R. M. Round, \$25; R. S. Donaldson, \$25; William Hardwick, \$25; Byron Walker, \$25; H. S. Kennedy, \$25; S. L. Bowser, \$25; James P. Mann, \$10; Mr. Colvin, \$5; Mr. Roper, \$5; Richard Stephens, \$5; Thomas Stephens, \$5.

Work has already commenced on Massachusetts avenue between Wisconsin avenue and the grounds of the American University. The appropriation made by Congress is being expended, and culverts are being built preparatory to the grading of this finest avenue in Washington, which will bring the University into easy and direct touch with the heart of the city.

James Oliver Wilson.

It becomes our sad duty to record the death of the Rev. James Oliver Wilson, D. D., a member of our Board of Trustees, which occurred suddenly on Saturday, June 13, 1908. Dr. Wilson was serving a very useful pastorate in the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the same capacity he had given many successful years to leading churches in Philadelphia and New York, achieving a most remarkable deliverance from the bondage of debt at Saint Andrews in the last-named city. He was deeply interested in the American University and was a Trustee for the last ten years. He was a man of broad culture, deep faith and spiritual fervor. His touch was upon thousands for their good.

THE UNIVERSITY COURIER

Published by and Devoted to the Interests of The American University.

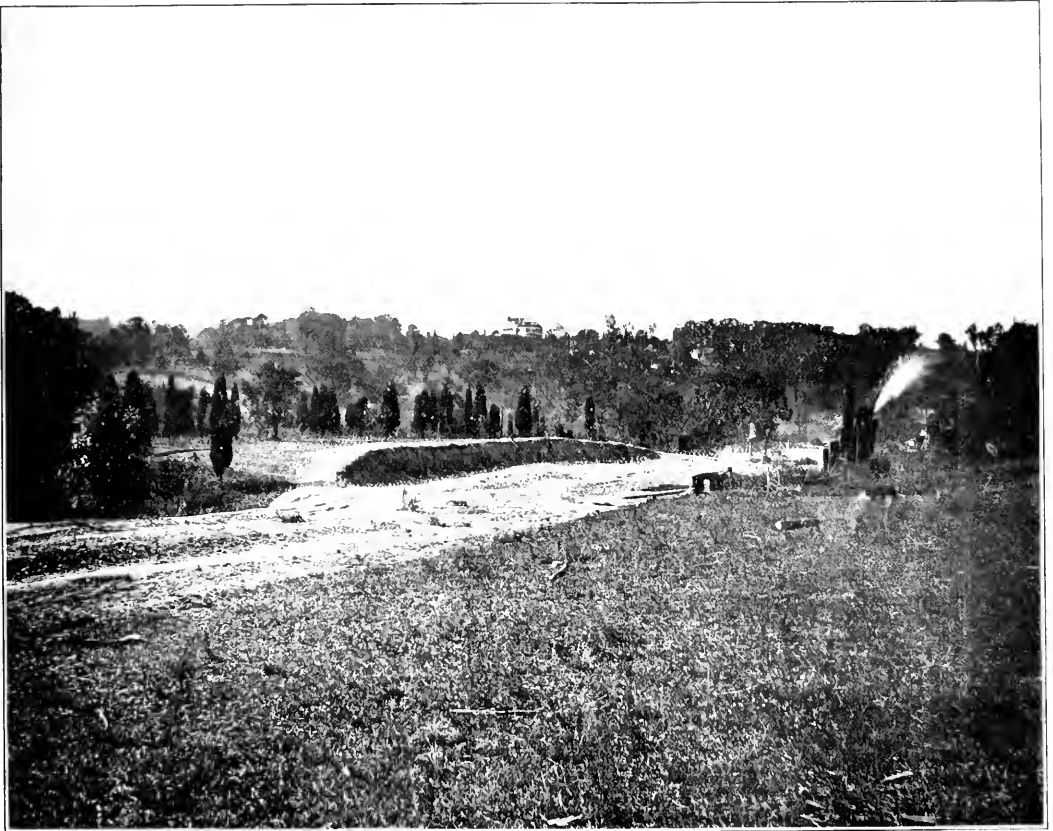
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The Opening of Massachusetts Avenue.

"The dirt is flying" on Massachusetts Avenue. The cut above is from a photograph taken October 15, and shows in part what is now being done. The view is from a point on the north edge of the avenue, looking northwest. The trend of the avenue is shown by the opening in the woodland to the right where the greatest altitude, about four hundred feet above tide water, will be reached. The residence and tower, near the center, are "Westover," the villa of Mr. Charles C. Glover, president of the

Riggs National Bank and treasurer of the American University. Between these two and against the sky-line appear the dome and roof of one wing of the McKinley Memorial College of Government. A little to the right of this structure stands the College of History hidden by the thick foliage. The giant steam shovel and construction trains are a part of the equipment of the McDermott Company, contractors, of Philadelphia, who are doing the work.

The second picture (on page 3) looks to the southeast from a point in near proximity to the University site and central in the line and at the grade of the avenue, on the northwest side of the Foundry branch where the present fill is being made. The depth of the fill here is forty two feet. The great sewer of Arizona Avenue is seen in the white line at the bottom of the ravine crossing Massachusetts Avenue and providing for both the future surface and service drainage of all this region. The cut to the northwest of the ravine will be, at its greatest depth, about thirty five feet. From the crest of the hill where the avenue enters and crosses the site of the University, the twin domes of the National Capitol and the Library of Congress and the upper portion of the Washington Monument are in plain view.

The significance of this new approach to the American University cannot be put into words. It means not merely the saving of the roundabout travel on Loughboro Road and Nebraska Avenue. It amounts to a breaking out of seclusion into publicity. Massachusetts Avenue is the great residential thoroughfare of Washington and one of the most imposing boulevards in the world. The growth of the city, for the past thirty years has been almost wholly in the northwest section until the geographical center of the city has shifted from the White House to a point north of Dupont Circle, the intersection of Massachusetts and Connecticut Avenues. The site of the University is destined to be in the heart of the most beautiful portion of the Capital of the American nation.

Gifts.

Seventy thousand dollars for the University has been secured in wills which recently have been made by two consecrated, far-seeing members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This enterprise is winning its way. In the present crisis in education it is being recognized that at our national capital there are unique opportunities for an enlightened Protestantism and a distinctively Christian educational training.

Recent contributions in cash have been as follows :

GENERAL FUND.

John Fritz, \$200; Mrs. Wm. McEckron, \$150; D. H. Carroll, \$125; Miss Simpson and Mrs. Buoy (jointly), John Gribbel, W. M. Crane, James W. Jackson, Harry A. Houseman, T. D. Collins, C. E. Welch, F. W. Tunnell, W. S. Pilling, Wm. Gisriel, J. E. Fricke, Frank A. Freeman, Mrs. Rosa A. Harvey, each \$100; C. H. Harding, \$50; Isaac S. Smyth, Jr., Calvin M. Smyth, George J. LaBar, J. W. Bowman, A. B. Browne, T. H. Anderson, G. W. F. Swartzell, Summerfield Baldwin, each \$25; H. S. Dulaney, \$10; J. E. Ingram, \$10; A friend, \$5.

MCCABE ENDOWMENT FUND.

D. O. Skillen, \$25; A. B. Moon, \$25; Charles W. Higgins, \$20; O. O. Hall, \$5; I. L. Shanton, \$2.

ASBURY MEMORIAL FUND.

P. J. Maveety, \$66.50; E. R. Willis, W. B. Collins, C. O. Mead, each \$25.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

A. A. Hall, \$2.

Current Notes on Education.

Harvard has recognized that the office of the university includes more and more the training of business men, and has started a post-graduate School of Business on line parallel to its professional schools. It will have a two years' course and be open only to those who have attained the B. A. degree. The dean of the school is to be Professor William E. Gay.

An interesting discovery is the fact that the attendance of American students at European universities is rapidly falling off. At the same time it is interesting to note that in the post-graduate departments of our universities students from all civilized countries in the world are being enrolled, which we cannot but believe means that the real universities of this country can take rank in equipment and scholarship with the best and oldest in the world.—*Nashville Christian Advocate*.

The Methodist colleges that have endeavored to be less denominational in order to be listed as one of the beneficiaries of the Carnegie pension fund are now paying the price of their course at the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The elders want to know how a college can be non-sectarian and still be Methodist, and some of the old-fashioned ones are able to give the college presidents a bad half hour.—*Springfield Republican*.



The Opening of Massachusetts Avenue—The Fill at Foundry Branch, Looking Southeast.

The *Christian Herald*, in its issue of June 3d, has a generous and appreciative article describing the American University and speaking encouragingly of the enterprise. It says, "A newer and deeper interest in the American University at Washington has been recently awakened, and is manifest especially in the great cities of the East." The article is illustrated.

Efforts are being made to establish a new University at Buffalo, N. Y., and a College at Scranton, Penn. Concerning the latter enterprise a Scranton daily journal comments as follows:

"It is impossible to measure the benefits to a city of an institution which year after year devotes itself to the manufacture of character, of personality, of manhood, just as a factory is devoted to producing goods. A college turns the creative energy of a city to new and higher forms of achieve-

ment, and in turn the result is writ large all over the business and the society and the industry of that city." But what if that city be the national capital of the foremost country in the world?

Chancellor MacCracken declares that his university (New York) is suffering from the fact that its older and richer neighbors in the university business have adopted and promulgated "the monopolistic heresy that no room exists in the metropolis for a second university. They have been so enveloped by business corporations that they have unwittingly classified themselves with owners of railways or of producers of steel and iron, sugar and lead, oil and tobacco, instead of classifying themselves with charitable and religious bodies where they really belong. The result is the existence in this region of America of a virtual university trust."

Fret not thyself, brave Chancellor. 'Tis a heresy gray and far-wandered. As Ibsen puts it, "The old do ever fear the young."

The University Courier.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

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The American University Courier is sent to subscribers to the University Funds. Many others have copies furnished them because of special request. Others desiring the paper will please write the Courier, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

Resignation of Dr. Davidson.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, held on October 16th, the resignation of the Rev. Wilbur L. Davidson, D. D., Secretary of the University, was presented by the chairman, Dr. D. H. Carroll, and accepted "with deep regret and high appreciation of his long and valuable services." Dr. Davidson served as Field Secretary of the University for Ohio for a year, and was then, in 1899, elected Secretary of the University. His period of office has covered ten years. The sickness and death of Bishop Hurst and the death of Bishop McCabe, the first two Chancellors, rendered his duties at those times peculiarly heavy. He was especially useful in the initiatory canvass for the Ohio College of Government, and has been an able public representative of the institution in many places. Dr. Davidson will devote his attention to the development and extension of the Chautauqua work, with which he has been so long and so successfully identified, and in which he is the acknowledged leader in America. At the same meeting the Executive Committee voted that the Rev. Albert Osborn, Assistant Secretary of the University, should perform the duties of the Secretary *ad interim*, among which is the editorship of the UNIVERSITY COURIER. Dr. Davidson bears with him the good will and love of all connected with the institution.

A Sacred Spot.

The soil of Virginia is enriched with the blood and sacred with the dust of many of the good and great of earth. A spot peculiarly dear to Methodists is the grave of William Watters, the first native American preacher. From the hallowed ground where he sleeps his last sleep, near El Nido, the country home of Mr. Isaac R. Hitt, Jr., of this city, the buildings of the American University are plainly visible.

Echoes of two Great Speeches.

The two illustrious addresses at the late General Conference were, first, that of Dr. Lewis, the fraternal delegate from the Methodist Protestant church, and second, that of Bishop Cranston when he introduced President Roosevelt to the General Conference audience on the grounds of the American University at Washington. Ah! that was a masterpiece of eloquence and power and must be ranked as one of the notable addresses that shall find a place in the history of that General Conference.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

It is stated that:

"The address delivered by President Roosevelt to the delegates of the General Conference of our Church, delivered at the American University, has attracted more attention in Great Britain than it did in this country. Nearly every leading paper devoted considerable attention to it. The *Spectator*, after declaring that the address is specially important as exhibiting one of the strongest characteristics alike of the President and his countrymen—optimism—comments upon these words as follows: 'Many as are the speeches from the President which his fellowcountrymen have warmly applauded, we believe that none will bring him closer to their hearts than the one from which we have just quoted, for it is a short and strong embodiment of their innermost feeling.'"

"Sectarian Colleges" and Dr. Henry S. Pritchett.

Dr. Pritchett objects to Sectarian Colleges. He wants the colleges "de-sected." Non-sectarian education, he thinks, would prevent the use of the schools to propagate denominational tenets. But Dr. Pritchett forgets that non-sectarian education is a figment. In a recent issue of the *Belfast Witness*, Rev. W. T. Latimer pointedly queries, "What do you mean by non-sectarian education? It is secular education? 'Certainly not,' would probably be the reply. If not, then what is it? To this question I have failed to get an answer."

But let the emphasis fall where it belongs. Why divorce the school and the church? Education never can be complete without Christianity as the religion of humanity. Why? Because not a scientist, not a philosopher, but Jesus of Nazareth redeemed humanity from bondage to the Dark.

Standing Against the Drifts.

In education today there are two drifts. The first is toward mere practical training, disparaging the study of theoretical science. The second is a growing tendency toward secularism in education itself.

From its inception the American University has been planned to stand as a rock against both these drifts; against the first, because, in the words of James Bryce, the British Ambassador, a university exists for the sake of training men to observe and to reason, and therefore it must provide training for them in all branches of thought.

The American University is to stand against the drift toward secularism in education, for the reason that, to borrow the phrase of an eminent divine, secularism in education, "in reality, is only another clever ruse to substitute a pagan philosophy for Christianity."

Our Roman Catholic Neighbors.

The interest and activity of our Roman Catholic friends in educational and other forms of propaganda are manifest in the dispatches noted below:

Rome, July 30—The Pope yesterday received in private audience Very Rev. Charles P. Grannan, of Washington, D. C., with whom he conversed on the subject of the Catholic University in that city, and the Biblical Commission, of which Dr. Grannan is consultant. Later the pope received Very Rev. A. P. Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission House, Washington.

Rome, July 31—The Rev. A. P. Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission House at Washington, D. C., has informed the Vatican of the progress made by the mission in America. The object of the mission is to convert Americans to the Catholic faith, and Fr. Doyle says it will not take long to realize this object; indeed, the hope is entertained that the entire English-speaking people will be converted to Catholicism.

Rome, Aug. 15—Cardinal Gibbons had his final farewell audience with the Pope. The Cardinal thanked the Pontiff for having granted him all that he had asked for, both from the Propaganda and the Vatican, and the Pope replied that where the interest of the Church in America was concerned, nothing ever would be denied.

The Pope again expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the Catholic church in America. He praised the way in which the gospel is preached there, and said he was preparing a strong letter recommending the Apostolic Mission House in Washington, which he would send to the Cardinal later.

New York, April 29—Many distinguished persons attended the children's day observance of the centenary of the Catholic Church this morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. There

were 6,000 boys and girls gathered at the Cathedral for the services. Cardinal Logue, following the services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, was entertained at dinner at the cathedral college. Cardinal Logue in his address said:

"I express it mildly when I say that I am astonished and pleased to see with my own eyes the progress Catholicity has made here, both in America and in the city of New York. I had, of course, heard of it in a sort of theoretical fashion before. Now I know of it as an eye witness knows. Now, seriously, I think the future of the Church of Christ is in America. Rome will be the center, there the holy father will have his seat, but the energy, the strength, the moving life, will be here in America. The Church owes and will owe a great deal to this free country of America. I cannot but admire the progress the Church is making here. All this has been accomplished without the Church relinquishing one jot or tittle in that which she holds dear, and to which she clings. She has shown herself capable of a wonderful adjustment to the conditions of life in America."

In closing, his Grace (Archbishop O'Connell, at Boston, August 9) spoke with special earnestness regarding education. He told how the poorest Catholics have attested their fidelity to their church by erecting, at the cost of millions and millions of dollars, schools and institutions wherein their children may be taught that there is a God to whom all men must be responsible, that the moral law emanating from that God binds them during all their lives.

The Thomas Coke College of Missions.

One of the earliest announced purposes of the American University was the establishment of a College of Christian Missions. Toward the fulfillment of this purpose a Christian woman of Pennsylvania has given real estate, worth at present about one hundred thousand dollars and steadily increasing in value. The language used in conveying this gift is: "To found a College of Missions to be named and known as the Thomas Coke College of Missions, to be devoted to the training of students in the languages, customs, laws and religious faiths of the people of foreign countries, for the purpose of most effective usefulness in the spread * * * of the Christian religion."

Thomas Coke by his studious interest in foreign peoples, by his early and ardent advocacy of foreign missions, and by his liberal contributions of money, his personal example in labors for their planting and his death while on his way to India, deserves this perpetual remembrance. If John Wesley justly earned the title of the Father of Methodism and exercised the patriarchal right of government until he was styled the Methodist King, to Thomas

Coke might rightfully be given the name of Methodism's Spiritual Premier.

Coke's personal co-operation with Asbury in the first attempt at education under Methodist auspices in America is signalized in the name of that first but fated institution at Abingdon, Maryland, Cokesbury College. One of the foundation stones of old Cokesbury, weighing about three-hundred pounds, is now in the Museum of Methodism, in the College of History of the American University, awaiting the time when it can be placed in the building which is to house the Thomas Coke College of Missions. This will probably be Asbury Memorial Hall, which might, by virtue of this historical linking of associations in educational lines, well be called the New Cokesbury. In this structure the College of Comparative Religion also will doubtless find its proper home.

The vital relation of successful missions to the higher education has become one of the most patent facts in the great modern expansion of the Christian Church. Next, in importance and value for permanent fruits, to the spirit of consecration in the individual planter and organizer of mission work, is the intelligent training of the missionary leaders. Through the study of missions and their far-reaching results, their reflex influence upon the great body of the church goes to establish this same important relation. That is a beautiful reciprocity by which the sympathy and gifts of the home churches to the foreign work are exchanged for an increased intelligence and a higher and more distinctively altruistic type of civilization. Thus the people of distant continents and islands of the sea act and interact upon one another for good, as the tides of the great seas meet and blend in the tides of the greater ocean.

The University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its last meeting held at Evanston, was earnestly requested by the noble women of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to require the introduction of courses in the study of missions into the curricula of the colleges and universities of the church. To this appeal the Senate's reply was: "While we feel that many of our colleges would be embarrassed by a definite requirement at this time that such courses should be given, we still recognize the relation of missions to history and sociology, as well as to the religious life, and we recommend that,

wherever our institutions are able to do so, they offer well-ordered and well-taught courses in missions, so thoroughly organized as to have an educational value on a par with that of other parts of the curriculum."

The embarrassment of the ordinary college and university in attempting to introduce such courses into their already overcrowded curricula amounts practically to an impossible task. Every consideration of efficiency and economy, both of labor and money, points to the wisdom of concentration in missionary training and equipment.

The gift announced above of one hundred thousand dollars, soon to become productive, is a most encouraging beginning. To this foundation we ask and confidently believe that thousands will add their gifts until there shall be in Washington the the best equipped College of Missions in the world, to do for our workers in foreign fields a service for missionaries of both sexes, similar in character to that which is already being done for the women in the home-field by the Lucy Webb Hayes Bible and Training School. Washington is cosmopolitan in its life. It lies in the pathway of all the nations. Here are resident representatives from every civilized country. Hither come in endless procession visitors from every shore. Here should and may be planted the strongest and most effective College of Missions on the planet, a memorial to Thomas Coke, a pioneer leader in the modern evangelization of the world.

Enriching Our Library.

Seventeen thousand bound volumes, about the same number of pamphlets, and a goodly collection of manuscripts, have already been given to the American University. Chief among the givers have been Mrs. Henry M. Harman, of Baltimore, who gave the valuable linguistic collection of the late Professor Harman; Professor Alfred Higbie, of the University of the Pacific, who donated about 450 volumes largely of Oriental literature, with many on mathematics, surveying, astronomy and mineralogy; the Rev. Dr. Lewis R. Dunn, who presented about 1,000 well-selected volumes; Mrs. John A. Logan, who has given the magnificent collection of legal and military material left by her husband, General John A. Logan, more than 3,000 volumes; Mrs. Wm. M. Springer, and Chaplain R. W. Springer, who united

in the gift of about 3,000 volumes in the library of the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois, a rich mass of books on finance, tariff, banking, to which topics he devoted his special attention; Miss Mary H. Wright, of Philadelphia, a part of the fine library left by her father, Colonel John A. Wright; Rev. William Fotsch, who presented some valuable specimens of early printing, among them a few veritable incunabula; the estate of Mr. Stephen L. Parrish, of Washington; and many others.

The original letter of George Washington to Governor Brooke, of Virginia, on the subject of a National University, an interesting letter of Thomas Jefferson, a letter of John Wesley, and many other manuscript writings of distinguished men are already garnered in the library. All persons owning pamphlets, books, manuscripts, or other valuable historical materials, are earnestly invited to contribute such to the American University. Washington leads the whole country in the number of its books accessible to private citizens and students, and these immense public libraries growing rapidly every year are among the great working assets of the American University. But the University should have also housed under its own roof and constantly available for use a very large general library, besides its special departmental collections. Will our friends bear us in mind and send us more treasures for permanent usefulness?

Books Received.

We thankfully acknowledge the following donations to our growing library since our last issue:

Proceedings of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, New York, April 14th to 17th, 1907. Edited by the Secretary (Robert Erskine Ely). New York, 1907. (Through kindness of Mr. Henry Clay Weeks, of New York.)

Individual Training in Our Colleges. By Clarence F. Birdseye. New York, Macmillan, 1907.

The Raid on Prosperity. By James Roscoe Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University. New York, Appleton, 1908.

John Paul Jones. Commemoration at Annapolis, April 24, 1906. Compiled under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing by Charles W. Stewart, Superintendent Library and Navy War Records, Washington, 1907. (Through kindness of Senator J. P. Dolliver.)

Rochambeau. A Commemoration of the Congress of the United States of America of the Services of the French Auxiliary Forces in the War of Independence. Prepared by De B. Randolph Keim, Washington, 1907. (Through courtesy of Senator J. P. Dolliver.)

Memorial of the Celebration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, Pa., April 11, 12, 13, 1907. Comprising a complete description of the exercises connected with the eleventh celebration of Founder's Day of the Carnegie Institute and opening of the enlarged Carnegie Library Building, containing the library, museum, music hall, and art galleries, founded by Andrew Carnegie. (New York) 1907. De Vinne Press. Large octavo, pages xii, 465, with illustrations. From the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.

Strong Words from Well Known Men.

President Edmund J. James, LL.D., University of Illinois:

"I have been greatly interested in the development of the American University in the city of Washington, D. C., ever since I talked over in detail some twenty-five years ago with Bishop Hurst, the subject of a national university in the Federal Capital.

It was always a matter of great regret to me that the Bishop did not see his way clear to devote his entire time and strength during the latter years of his life to this great enterprise. I believe it would have been launched long ago if he had done so. Indeed I think he would have seen great progress made in the actual work of instruction before he passed away. The Bishop knew that I had always believed in the establishment of a Federal university in the capital of the country under the control of and at the expense of the Federal Government, but he also knew that I fully sympathized with his endeavor to develop this great institution which he had in mind along the liberal lines which he laid down. It is my opinion that the city of Washington is destined to contain the greatest group of institutions of higher learning which was ever gathered in any one spot since the history of the world began. In this group, doing a specific and special work of high quality, and unique in character, I expect to see the American University taking a prominent part, with banners full high advanced. It will do a work, in my opinion, which no other institution will or can do in this great group, and in my opinion it ought to have the warm support of friends of education everywhere. This country is so great, its future is so full of infinite possibilities, that in my opinion no single institution, whether founded on the basis of governmental grants or of private beneficence, can do this needed work. I have never doubted myself, for a single moment, since the project was first outlined to me by Bishop Hurst, that here was an undertaking which in the long run would be successful, and which in combination with the other educa-

tional forces about Washington would be an indispensable element in helping the people of this country to accomplish in the educational and scientific field achievements fully parallel to their marvelous work in developing agriculture, industry, and commerce. In the latter lines the leadership of the world is plainly assured to us. It will be a shame to us and our posterity if we do not assure for ourselves quite as distinctly the leadership of the world in the former."

Bishop John W. Hamilton:

"Washington, henceforth will be the most important city of the world. The English Language and the Christian Church, both by their influence, will have their capitals there. The city, by Federal endowments, already dominates original research, and will therefore be the nation's educational center. The Methodists by their evident destiny could build the American University nowhere else.

It will be the pleasure, as it is the duty of every Wesleyan the country over, to put a little something into this great school. I gave the first gift and expect to add to it every year while I live."

Senator Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska:

"It was a magnificent idea to build a great central university at the National Capital. It means much to Methodism and to the country and to the young people that shall be able to avail themselves of the opportunities which it presents. Here is the seat of Government where are located the departments, the libraries and the collections of art and industry as nowhere else. It competes with none, but supplements all. It has my sincere wishes for success."

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell:

"I commend the American University to the liberality of all who wish to see a great Protestant University at the Nation's Capital. So much has been done that neither the Church nor the general public can afford failure. Noble grounds and some equally noble buildings are already secure. The plan of the Institution is wise, and its curriculum adapted to modern conditions. Delayed by the untimely deaths of Bishop Hurst, its founder, and Bishop McCabe, its second Chancellor, the burden of leadership has fallen upon the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, D. D., whom I commend to all he may approach as in every way qualified for the position he holds. I trust his ability, his courage and his devotion may be rewarded by easy access to those he wishes to see and by great success in raising the sum necessary to secure the opening of the Institution."

Words from Public Prints.

The following items culled from the public press show how the cause of education at our National Capital is followed with keenest interest by our most alert journals:

"Dr. Franklin Hamilton, Chancellor of the American University at Washington, spoke yesterday morning at Trinity Church on 'The Imperialism of Christian Education.' Dr. Hamilton is President of the University which, although

its doors have not yet been opened, has several fine buildings which will be occupied when the provisions under which it is founded are met. The University will be for postgraduate work only. * * * Dr. Hamilton is speaking in different places, keeping the University before the people."—*Springfield Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

"With such a favorable site, at the Capital of earth's greatest nation, backed by a Methodism, both north and south, which is destined to be united into the mightiest of all Protestant bodies, with a rapidly increasing demand for trained scholars in every field of research, with a growing army of graduates, who will want postgraduate courses, there ought to be no misgivings as to the ultimate triumph of this magnificent move in the right direction."—*Dr. Matthias Kaufman, Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.*

"On a Monday morning, some few weeks ago, in our Preachers' Meeting, the Rev. George C. Wilding, pastor of Market St. Church, Paterson, N. J., read a paper on 'A United Methodism, North and South.' The speaker dwelt upon the great loss of power and influence consequent upon the separate existence of the two great wings of American Methodism. He emphasized the points of similarity which still exist between these two churches, after a separate history of more than sixty years; then he touched briefly the items of difference which have grown up in these years. Then he noted the favorable signs which make for a possible union in some day not a great way off. The great American University at Washington was specially mentioned as a possible and reasonable meeting-point. A discussion followed which was quite animated and interesting."—*The Christian Advocate, New York.*

"The only thing that the proposed Pan-American University lacks is the requisite tin."—*Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.*

The Jewish University of America.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, in an address not long ago in New York, advocated the establishment of an American University to include the leading Hebrew institutions of learning now existing. He said "We would call this the Jewish University of America. In the method of instruction, I would like to see the German University plan adopted. The good such an institution would do for a large number of Jews would be great. But the good it would do for the scholar and the investigator would be infinitely greater. * * * We have been amateurs and dilettantes long enough. It is time for us to be professional. The Jewish people, through their literature, have contributed more to modern civilization than any other single force. The Jewish people should promote this knowledge * * * It is time to make this boastful western world understand that the Orient, not the Occident, is synonymous with learning."

Could there be any stronger argument found for the upbuilding at our National Capital of such an institution as is proposed in the American University? All hearts from all quarters thus are acknowledging this need of fostering the national spirit in matters of learning.

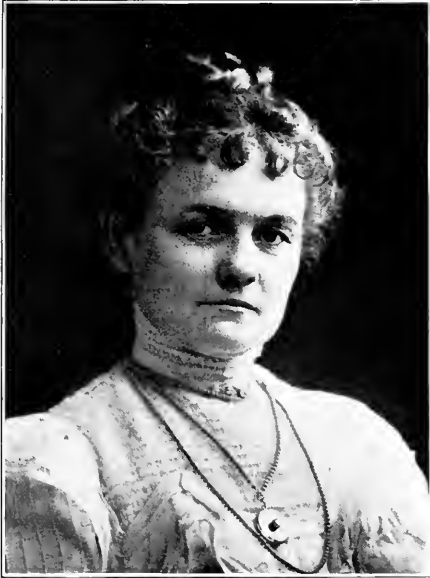
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Volume XV

Washington, D. C., March, 1909

No. 4



MRS. J. FRANK ROBINSON



MR. J. FRANK ROBINSON

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars To Open The American University.

CHANCELLOR FRANKLIN HAMILTON.

Five hundred thousand dollars to open the American University! I have been thinking that of late. Somehow it has been running through my heart. As I have been thinking, I have been doing a little sum in arithmetic. Five hundred thousand dollars for the American University—what would that mean?

Well, first of all, it would mean that every dollar of indebtedness on the university property would be paid off. Not a penny would remain. Then we would finish the McKinley College of Government. In pure, white marble, that monument would stand complete, telling the deathless story of one who did nothing base, one of whom all was well and fair.

Then we would furnish the McKinley College of Government and the College of History for immediate use. We would connect the buildings with the water, gas, electric light and sewer systems of Washington. We would macadamize all the roads around the buildings and we would make the roads twenty feet wide. Then, following the plan of that genius of landscape architecture, Frederick Law Olmsted, we would mold over and level another road, a beautiful, winding, old country pike, down into a natural hollow beyond the marble buildings. There, five hundred and fifty feet away, we would erect a modern heating plant. It would be equipped with the latest scientific appliances.

having a stack a hundred feet high. For the moment, utilizing only one-half of this building, we would install three one-hundred horse-power boilers. By means of pipes and conduits, we would connect these boilers with every one of the eighty-odd rooms, lecture halls and auditoriums of the university.

Then we would grade and beautify the grounds, conserving the trees, shrubbery and grassy slopes. Little else would be required for that sweet and simple hillside. All its own is that vast, majestic outlook which led Mr. Olmsted to pronounce the spot one of the noblest university sites in the world.

By the time all this is completed, the United States Government will have brought up to our doors that Appian Way of the capital, Massachusetts Avenue. The electric cars will have followed.

But now let us examine our resources. All this will have cost \$307,104. Let us find what we have left. We still have left \$628,830—as the beginning of an endowment for actual academic work. And much of this resource immediately would be productive. Beyond this there is secured to us several hundred thousand dollars in wills which already have been probated.

"Impossible," you say. "All this is some Baron Munchausen dream." Nothing of the kind. The estimates of experts covering all these things of which we have been speaking lie before me as I write. The figures are conservative. They cannot be challenged. The truth is, that while men have been sleeping, God has been doing a little sum in arithmetic. And His figuring always is more wonderful than ours. He simply is waiting here again to prove that if His children only will put down for Him a few ciphers, He will help. He will do the multiplying and carry to the higher column.

Friend, patriot, lover of learning or of humanity, follower of the Lord Christ, are you willing, just a little, to help in this new arithmetic? Will you strike hands to help raise this money which, for the American University, shall claim the promise of the Open Door? Do you wish to know how this can be done? If you do, then send your name and address to me at 1410 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the story shall be continued. You shall help to throw open broad gates through which, like serried armies, shall march shining captains of human hope, of enlightenment and redemption.

Eleven Thousand Dollars from "A Friend."

Another notable gift has been made to the American University. Eleven thousand dollars has been devoted to the use of the University through the generous gift of a noble "Friend" from Ohio. This friend already has turned over to the University trustees this amount in securities and cash. This gift is to serve as the means of creating a fund which steadily will increase. For \$10,000 of the principal is to be swelled by the accrued interest on a part of the investment now made. The fund will bear the name of the benefactor. Through modesty, the name for the present is withheld.

We take this occasion, however, to thank most gratefully this far-sighted and benevolent giver. This is an example worthy of all gratitude and praise. This touches the center of being for the University. For this is just the one thing needful. It is endowment. The supreme need is permanent endowment. Whatever is devoted to this purpose of endowment will be safe-guarded sacredly. It will be cared for and invested by men who are among the foremost in the national capital for probity, experience and conservative business sagacity. Who will follow the lead thus so worthily set?

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Robinson.

We propose to publish at intervals the photographs of benefactors of the American University. These men and women of God who have consecrated their means to the service of Christian education deserve fitting recognition while their presence is with us. They shall not have wrought in silence or in darkness so far as we may record our appreciation and gratitude.

How better can we inaugurate this series of the Christian altruists, whose services should be writ down in the Book of Golden Deeds, than by presenting to our readers the portraits of the one noble woman who serves as a trustee of the American University, Mrs. J. Frank Robinson of Rock Island, Illinois, and of her sainted husband, Mr. J. Frank Robinson? Mr. Robinson made a princely bequest to the American University. Mrs. Robinson, his devoted wife, counts it her holy privilege to make his wish her desire and, living, to carry on the work of her dear one departed in the Lord.

Gifts of Money.

Our record of recent gifts of money includes the following:

SPECIAL FUND

\$11,000 (name withheld.)

GENERAL FUND.

\$2,000, T. D. Collins; \$500 (each), W. H. Sweet, R. B. Ward; \$100 (each), David H. Carroll, John H. Dearnley, Mrs. Anna W. S. Keator, John Kenworthy, Miss Ida Simpson, John A. Wallace, J. Atwood White; \$50 (each), Wm. C. Arrison, J. W. Bowman, Alcaeus Hooper, George J. LaBar, Wm. B. Matthews, W. J. Montgomery, Alexander Simpson; \$25 (each), Walter F. Ballinger, George I. Bodine, Mrs. Amanda L. Coulston, E. Eichelberger, J. W. Ellenberger, Mrs. Hannah Fox, J. McGregor Gibb, Jefferson Justice, John Walton; \$20, Cornelius Bodine; \$10 (each), S. L. Bowser, Stanley S. Cline, Lidie J. Davis, Vivian F. Gable, Mrs. James Hooper, Charles O. Kruger, John W. McPherson, Thomas A. Redding, E. G. Taulane, Henry M. Wilson; \$5 (each), Joseph H. Piester, Henry Shirk.

ASBURY MEMORIAL FUND.

\$16, G. G. Vallentyne; \$10, Frank G. Mitchell.

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

\$10, W. H. H. Smith; \$5, N. K. Hubbard.

MCCABE ENDOWMENT FUND.

\$100, W. J. Armstrong; \$5, Richard Newbold; \$1, Mrs. S. Nilson.

ENDOWMENT (GENERAL)

\$250, John T. Bryant.

Gifts to our Library.

Among some valuable gifts to our library of late are the following:

The Cary Family in England, and The Cary Family in America. By Henry Grosvenor Cary. Published by Rev. Seth Cooley Cary, Dorchester Center, Boston, 1906 and 1907. Two beautiful illustrated volumes of valuable genealogies. Quarto, pp. 105, 106. Cloth. Presented by Rev. Seth C. Cary.

The Later Cary Poems. By Rev. Otis Cary, D.D., Kyoto, Japan. Third edition. Published by Rev. Seth C. Cary, Boston, 1908. Pamphlet, 8vo. Presented by Seth C. Cary.

Annual Report of the United States Life-Saving Service. Washington, 1908. 8vo, pp. 505.

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission. Washington, 1908. 8vo, pp. 287.

Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, 1907-1908. New York, 1908. 8vo, pp. 319.

What is Man? or Creationism vs. Evolutionism. By Judson D. Burns, M.D. New York, 1908. From the publishers, Cochrane Publishing Co. 12mo, pp. 334.

From the Rev. Job A. Price, of this city, we have received the valued gift of eleven volumes of the Daily Christian Advocate, extending from 1868 to 1908, inclusive. The series covers 288 numbers of the General Conference daily and lacks of completeness only two numbers—No. 6, of 1868, and No. 1, of 1888. Duplicate copies of seven numbers, 7-13, accompany volume of 1892.

The University of the White Deer Grotto and the University of the White Marble Halls.

In China, in the Valley of the Poyang Lake, says Bishop J. W. Bashford, in an interesting and informing travel letter published in the "Epworth Herald," there is an ancient school called "The University of the White Deer Grotto." This university was founded by a celebrated sage, Choo He, in about the year 1200 A. D. During seven centuries there have gone forth from the walls of this place of traditional learning men who have helped to mold the life of the great Chinese Empire.

But the halls of this University of the White Deer Grotto today are deserted. Its student cells are vacant. In some of the buildings the furniture still is in the rooms, the curtains are hanging in front of the images, but everywhere silence! Not a teacher, not a student!

An explanation of the absence of students from this famous university and of the closing of many another school of the ancient learning is found, says the Bishop, in the thousands of students in Japan, the United States, and Europe, in the modern schools springing up in various parts of the Chinese Empire, and in the new government rule that future candidates for government positions must be versed in modern as well as in classical learning. The University of the White Deer Grotto is a silent monument of a dying philosophy.

On the University heights of Washington, at the noblest site of our National Capital, there is another university empty. Two of the most commanding educational buildings in the land, standing in close proximity to the national observatory, within easy reach of the noblest library and governmental collections and bureaus in the world, overlooking the spot, where shall rise the National Cathedral of America, there is this university, but its halls are silent! Not a teacher, not a student!

But between these two, the oriental place of traditional wisdom and the Occidental University—what a difference! The Chinese school is forsaken because humanity has outgrown it. The world has swept by and forgotten it. Its books are closed because its work is done.

The very contrary is true of the school on the heights at Washington. Over fifteen hundred students have knocked for entrance at the door of this university of the White Marble Halls. Over fifteen hundred, and every day others are asking "Why do you not open your doors?" And some of those who have knocked and called to enter, have come from the very land where the light of the Grotto school flickered and went out.

"Why do you not open?" Yes, why do we not open? Harken, you who read. Has it entered into your heart to conceive what it means to have over fifteen hundred brave, open-eyed souls coming from all over the world, seek entrance to a place of light and be denied admission?

With the very buildings not yet completed, and over fifteen hundred men and women, future seers and prophets and captains of the spirit already seeking to find in those halls their girding for life—has that to you no significance of vaster future meaning?

Yes, why do we not open? Ask that, you who could help us and will not. Ask that, you who call yourself a steward of your Lord, or even a lover of your brethren and a patriotic citizen. Ask that, let it burn into your heart.

Another Legacy for the American University.

Through Mr. Peter H. Pleune, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the executor of the estate of the late Rev. Samuel B. Smith, of the Cincinnati Conference, the University has just received a legacy of five hundred dollars. Mr. Smith retired from the active ministry several years ago and spent the last years of a useful and honored life in Grand Rapids.

Professor Borden Parker Bowne, of Boston University:

No other city in America can offer so many advantages for a great university as Washington; and nowhere else would a great university be so effective.

Mr. Charles C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank:

Here in the Capital City where our laws are made and where the national character is molded, all the forces of Protestantism ought to combine to build, in the American University, an impregnable stronghold of liberty and disinterested patriotism, of enlightenment and the open Bible.

Bishop William F. Anderson, of Chattanooga:

The need of Methodism and of the country for such an institution as is proposed by the American University must be apparent to every man who is aware of the educational situation. The strategic point for its location is in the Nation's Capital. The splendid foundation already secured and in process of development leaves no further question as to the duty of the denomination and all true patriots toward this great enterprise.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

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BY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor.

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March, 1909.

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Annual Meeting of the Trustees.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University held on December 9, 1908, there were present: Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator Charles Dick, Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, Dr. David H. Carroll, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Mr. Charles C. Glover, Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, Dr. Thomas N. Boyle, Dr. J. G. Bickerton, Dr. W. L. Davidson, Mr. B. F. Leighton, Mr. R. B. Ward, Mr. Thomas W. Smith and Mr. John E. Herrell.

The officers of the board and the standing committees were elected as follows: President, David H. Carroll; Vice-President, Aldis B. Browne; Secretary, Charles W. Baldwin; Treasurer, Charles C. Glover; Executive Committee: Franklin Hamilton, T. H. Anderson, B. F. Leighton, A. B. Browne, J. E. Herrell, T. W. Smith, Earl Cranston, D. H. Carroll, B. H.

Warner, C. W. Baldwin, G. W. F. Swartzell; Finance Committee: A. B. Browne, C. C. Glover, J. E. Herrell; Auditing Committee: B. F. Leighton, T. W. Smith, G. W. F. Swartzell.

The general sentiment of the meeting was reflected in the statement by several of the older members of the board that the university enterprise was never before on so solid and hopeful a business basis as at present. Tributes to the memory of Bishop Charles H. Fowler and Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson were adopted and spread upon the journal.

\$35,000 More for Massachusetts Avenue.

The present District of Columbia Bill, which we have every reason to believe, finally will pass Congress, provides an added appropriation of \$35,000 for the continuance of the work on Massachusetts avenue between Wisconsin avenue and Nebraska avenue.

Laudable progress already has been made in bringing up Massachusetts avenue toward Nebraska avenue. Like a vista in the gardens of Versailles appears the noble stretch of outlined road. The new appropriation ought to complete the grading to our doors.

What does this signify? Take notice! Historic already is the spot beside old Fort Gaines, where the great boulevard, traversing the metropolis from the Potomac past the Capitol and the Union Station and through the most exclusive residential quarters of Washington, comes at last to the roof of the District. A far vision is not needed to behold in this spot where the Appian Way of the capital reaches the lookout toward the blue Virginian Mountains and the sunset, the glory spot of Washington.

Above the Capitol dome and the slender, silvery shaft of Washington's Monument, above the Naval Observatory and the proposed romantic new park, above Cathedral Heights and the rising University Heights—above them all towers this one supreme place of honor in the national city, and on it stands the American University, *with the way open to her doors!*

Extension of Rock Creek Park.

The proposed extension of Rock Creek Park by the purchase of about 4,000 feet frontage on Massachusetts avenue, for which the bill before Congress appropriates \$420,000, is a measure which has the sanction of the friends of future Washington. Before division into building lots and the erection of residences shall have removed the possibility of its acquisition for public use, this choice piece of woodland should be secured as the natural beauty spot and breathing place for the millions of population who will visit and enjoy its charms. Once in the possession of the Capital, what a perfect home it would be for the National Gallery of Art, which must ere long be built to give proper setting and shelter to the famous Freer Collection and to other similar treasures of painting and sculpture! Our Solons at the Capitol will show farsighted wisdom by putting into actual effect this splendid suggestion

which has the endorsement of Commissioner Macfarland and many other of our first citizens. The proposed extension is in the vicinity of the American University. It is needless to say that such a park, with the possibility that later it may be the site of the great National Art Gallery, would be an added asset of almost incalculable value to our enterprise.

Strong Words from Well Known Men.

Ex-Governor S. R. Van Sant, of Minnesota:

The American University is advantageously located. What better place than our National Capital city for a great institution of learning? It will not only give its students a most excellent opportunity for study and research, but the young men educated in Washington would have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with public questions and the science of government, and at the same time better prepare themselves to battle for the perpetuity of the Republic. The need of the hour is not only for educated men, but educated patriots.

Ex-Governor John L. Bates, of Massachusetts:

The American University deserves the encouragement of all interested in the cause of education or in the cause of the nation. The breadth of its conception may cause the less forceful to hesitate but stimulates the admiration and spirit of men of action who can see both clearly and far and recognize that the plan is not more broadly conceived that the outlook warrants or than its future relation to the country justifies.

There is not only room, there is positive need for such an institution at the Nation's Capital, and I tender you and your co-workers my heartiest best wishes that the men of faith and of means may co-operate with you to the complete realization of this great undertaking.

Justice William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court:

It affords me pleasure to express my appreciation of the importance and value of establishing the American University at Washington. At the Capital of the Nation the students will not only learn from books and instructors, but will find available the finest and most complete library in the country, as well as museums of art and science and other facilities not elsewhere obtainable.

As a primary object of education to promote good citizenship, the knowledge which the student may acquire in Washington of the practical working of government and administration of the law will be of the greatest advantage.

I well recall the deep interest which President McKinley took in the welfare of the University and his confident belief in its usefulness as a great central institution of learning.

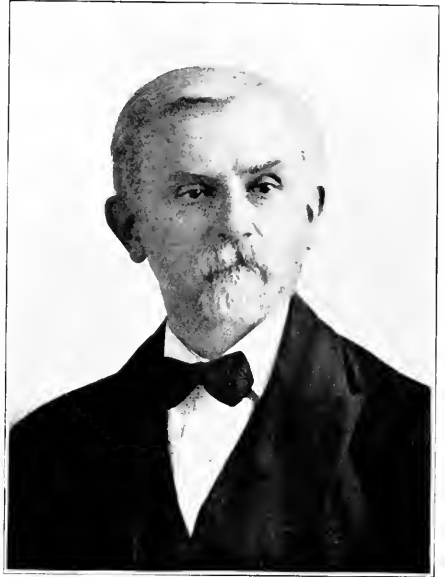
A Caution: To Whom It May Concern.

It has been brought to the attention of the trustees of the American University that two other enterprises at present are using this same name. The representatives of said university consider it their duty to advise the public of this fact. "The American University Popular Course of Home Reading," having offices in New York City and various other places, and "The American University," claiming a headquarters in Boston, are not connected in any way with the American University at Washington, District of Columbia.

This public announcement is due to the University, as well as to the community at large.

FRANKLIN HAMILTON, Chancellor.

Washington, D. C., February 8, 1909.



Albert Osborn, Editor.

"Ye Editor," in fact and in type, made his initial bow in the last number of the COURIER. In the present issue, through the pleasantly compelling suggestion of the Chancellor, he makes the same pictorially—a sort of pre-face. In lieu of the actual and voluntary bending of the neck, impossible through a halftone, he begs his readers to accept any involuntary nods of which the signs may at any time appear. He will welcome suggestions from friends and especially from the members of the editorial fraternity.

Influence of the Catholic University on the National Capital.

The extraordinary activity and success attending the work of the Roman Catholic Church in our national Capital may be imagined from the three following reports which are taken simply as samples of the record for one Sunday. All three meetings were held on one Sunday, that of December 13, 1908.

The influence which the Catholic University of America is exercising upon Washington will be appreciated when it is understood that both the "Apostolic Mission House" and "Trinity College, Brookland," here referred to, are affiliated institutions of the Catholic University. Thus may be seen into what varied fields of effort the members of this University are carrying their enthusiastic labors.

A Collection for the Catholic University of America.

In St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary of that parish and the St. Vincent de Paul Societies of the District attended the early mass and received Holy communion in a body.

The sermon at the solemn high mass by Rev. Father James A. Smyth, was of the "Peace of Christ."

Rev. Dr. Russell read the announcements and took that occasion to thank the congregation for its liberal response last Sunday to the collection for the Catholic University of America, which realized a total commensurate with the amount furnished heretofore for this purpose.

In this annual collection, St. Patrick's congregation has for five or more years furnished a larger sum than has been collected from any other church in the United States.

A League of Men under Jesuit Leadership.

At St. Aloysius' Church it was announced yesterday that the 7 o'clock mass in the upper church next Sunday and the service at 7.30 o'clock that evening will be exclusively for men. The Third Sunday League, composed of 1,508 men, will gather at the mass to receive holy communion in a body, offering their communion for the intentions of the Pope.

Immediately after the mass a flashlight picture will be taken of the whole congregation of men, copies of which will be sent to Pope Pius X, and to Very Rev. Father Francis Xavier Wernz, S. J., father-general of the Jesuit order at Rome.

In exhorting each member of the league to be present the director, Rev. Father Eugene DeL. McDonnell, S. J., said that he "wished the sovereign pontiff and Father Wernz to see what sort of men we have in Washington. Let every man of the league be in the picture; let us prove what Catholic men of America can do and are doing. The sight of the 1,500 men assembled at mass to receive holy communion for the Pope will bring joy to the 'Prisoner of the Vatican.'"

The magnificent memorial, signed by 1,508 members of the Third Sunday League, in attestation of their love and devotion to the holy father, will be unveiled next Sunday evening.

This memorial is the work of Sister Florence Louise, of Trinity College, Brookland.

Winning Non-Catholics to the Roman Church.

A congregation of men that overtaxed the capacity of the church gathered last evening in St. Martin's, North Capitol and T streets, for the closing service of the mission for men and the opening of the mission discourses for non-Catholics.

Sermons every evening this week at 7.30 o'clock by missionary preachers associated with the Apostolic Mission House will be given for the purpose of explaining to non-Catholics the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church.

Non-Catholics are cordially asked to attend, and Catholics will only be welcome when accompanied by non-Catholic friends.

Very Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, C. S. P., rector of the Apostolic Mission House, inaugurated the course last evening with a sermon on "The Christian Man."

Rev. Alvah Doran, of Philadelphia, a convert to the Catholic faith and former minister of the Episcopal Church, will preach this evening on "The needs of a creed." Father Doran is at present pursuing a course of missionary study at the Apostolic Mission House, Brookland.

But It Will Remain.

One of the public prints in commenting on the various national Capitals of the world, says:

St. Petersburg, Berlin to some extent, Ottawa and Washington are national capitals that have been made to order, as it were. In their earlier stages, at least, these latter derived their importance from the fact that governmental power centered there. In theory a national capital should be centrally located geographically, and thus equally accessible to residents of all sections of the country. But how seldom is this the case, either in national or state capital sites! A national capital, viewed from one standpoint, should be where

the best intellectual and moral life of the country centres, where legislators and administrators are subjected to the environment that both stimulates thought and action and informs and refines the mind. Viewed from another standpoint, a national capital may well be placed somewhat apart from those enervating, demoralizing, cynic-producing aspects of life which come to be so prominent in ancient and vast centers of population like London and Paris. Nor is it well for public officials to be too near the great centers of commerce and industry, lest they take on the 'commercial' point of view.

The choice of sites for national capitals, theory and doctrine seldom control. Washington on the Potomac is not the ideal site for the American capital, whether viewed from the standpoint of geography or climate. But it will remain the national capital as surely as London will the British.

Yes, it will remain. And just because Washington for centuries to come will be the dominant, vitalizing center of our American civilization, ought we not to equip this center with that which will fit it for its high destiny?

A great Christian University, reaching out into every corner of the land for resources of brains and men and money, sending back through every channel of life, back into the uttermost corners of our national realm and of the world, the sweetening, idealizing, strengthening, ennobling influences that make for well-being and righteousness. That is our dream! And slowly, but surely, that dream is coming to reality in the foundation of The American University.

The American University—A Sky Line View.

As a companion picture to the two which appeared in the COURIER of October, 1908, we now present another sky line view of the first two buildings of the American University. This impressive view is reproduced from a photograph taken December 12, 1908, from the open field lying in the angle formed by Massachusetts avenue, now being extended, and Jewett (formerly Joliet) street. The line of vision is to the northwest, up the beautiful slopes of "Westover," the villa of Mr. Charles C. Glover, our University Treasurer, and parallel to Massachusetts avenue, which is to strike the University site just beyond the notch in the woodland at the extreme right. The McKinley Memorial College of Government at the left shows its northern wing with its marble front to the east and its copper dome crowning its pillared entrance. Its western wing of equal dimensions is not here visible. The strong, chaste structure at the right is the College of History, a rear view, the proper architectural front being on the opposite or western side, facing the campus.

A glance at this picture suffices to reveal a part of the natural beauty of landscape that surrounds the University. It also shows the attractive environments of the main approach from the heart of the city by Massachusetts avenue. The completion of this popular thoroughfare and most striking residential boulevard of Washington to the grounds of the University is a question only of a short time. The next appropriation



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY—A SKY LINE VIEW

from Congress for this great improvement doubtless will open the avenue for public use, as a driveway straight to our grounds. This will obviate the tedious route of Nebraska or New Mexico avenue (formerly Tunlaw Road). The opening of this highway of the National Capital will put a totally new aspect on the fitness of the site of the American University as the permanent habitat of an institution of higher learning.

The White "City set upon a hill cannot be hid." Already it shines the argent crown of a metropolis turning to silvery marble. Washington has been growing whiter for twenty years. Within this period many of the principal buildings of the capital have been constructed of marble, or blanchèd granite, or other material of the lighter shade. Among these buildings may be named the Library of Congress, the Naval Observatory, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the Post Office, the Public (Carnegie) Library, the Riggs National Bank, the American Security and Trust Company,

the Union Trust Company, the Hibbs Building, the Evening Star, the New Willard and the Raleigh Hotels, Stoneleigh Court, the Cairo, New Foundry Church, Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Union Station, the Municipal Building, the Senate Office Building, the Representatives' Office Building, Masonic Temple, the Carnegie Institution, the National Museum, and the Agricultural Building. Other edifices of similar beauty are soon to follow—the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the new home for the Department of State, of Justice and of Commerce and Labor. The White House, the Capitol, the Treasury and the Monument have been the inspiring examples in this glorious train of architectural lustre.

Shall this outward whitening, a spreading splendor in our Capital City, prove to be, in the years to follow, only the material sign of moral leprosy, or, shall it become the effective symbol of a growing purity in

private life and in public affairs? With the Christian people of America lies the answer to these questions. The increasing strength of the civic conscience has received great impetus from the personal worth and virile characters of the men who in the White House have lived the white life. Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt have become talismanic watchwords in the exalting of this nation through righteousness.

A timely reinforcement to this uplift of national honesty and honor will come with the opening of the departments of history and government in the American University. The selection, for academic work in the institution, of Christian men who know how the summits of human achievement have been reached and who to the problems of the present age are able to apply the lessons of the past, and to teach the fundamentals of human government, now awaits simply the needed endowment. We have faith that men and women glad to consecrate their money to such an end soon will be found.

Is it too high a vision to dream of this University on its hill as now soon to be "A city that is compact together; whether the tribes go up, even the tribes of the Lord." "Who shall ascend unto the hill of the Lord, or who shall stand in His holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation. Lord, who shall abide in Thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in Thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness and speaketh the truth in his heart."

The Pope and His University Workers.

His Holiness, Pope Pius X, is following with keenest interest every phase of religious and educational life in America. At the recent epoch-making Chicago Council held for the purpose of furthering the missionary movement in the Catholic Church in America there was exhibited a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons. This letter had been brought from Rome by Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, Rector of the Apostolic Mission House, Washington, D. C. (This Mission House is connected with the Catholic University at Washington.)

The first portion of this letter from His Holiness reads as follows:

"Pope Pius X.

"To our beloved son, James Cardinal Gibbons, cardinal priest of the title of 'Sancta Maria trans Tiberim,' Archbishop of Baltimore.

"Beloved son—health and apostolic benediction.

"Truly solicitous as we are concerning all measures which may contribute to the progress of the church among the nations, we have received with joy the information that in the United States of America there are many who are every day more powerfully drawn to the study of the doctrines of the Catholic Church by the labors of zealous missionaries, especially of those who have been trained at the apostolic mission house at the University in Washington.

"In the fruitful work of these missionaries, two things are particularly approved by us. First, that apostolate bands of these missionaries, established in the different dioceses, are subject immediately to their own bishops, and by their direction and under their auspices the missionaries teach the doctrines of the faith not only to Catholics but to non-Catholics.

"Accordingly, let these devoted missionaries know that their work and method correspond entirely to the desire and the hope of the apostolic see, and strengthened by the testimony of our approbation let them continue their labors, always remembering that their zeal is approved by us and by the church, to the end that the work of the missionary bands may be extended to each and every diocese and be multiplied therein."

Who Will Stop Our Taxes?

"DEAR SIR:—I write to ask whether you are contemplating offering instruction in the American University next year. I did not know but you might be about ready to begin in a modest way, as I understand that the amount saved in taxes would be nearly sufficient to provide the salary of a subordinate officer, if not quite sufficient for this purpose * * * *"

All of which is a text. The above quotation from a letter which has just come to the office is a sample of many such inquiries. From every quarter they come. We select this particular communication for the reason that it specifically raises the question of a fixed charge against the present resources of the University enterprise which we cannot escape. Until actual academic instruction is in progress we must pay each year a large sum as taxes on the property which we are holding in trust for the future. We hesitate to state how many thousands of dollars this has aggregated.

If we only could put in operation one department, or if we only could feel able to put into permanent being one professional chair of research from which as a nucleus other work speedily would grow, the burden of taxation would roll from us like the burden of Christian at the Cross.

Bishop Hamilton, one of our trustees, urges the immediate foundation of at least one permanent professorship or lectureship on Christian Evidences. With his characteristic vision and courage he already is busied with bringing this about.

Is it any wonder that, as we view the constant outgo for taxes of money that ought to be used for purposes of instruction, we are tempted more than once to exclaim, "How long?"

Is there no one who will take to heart this opportunity? Is there not some one who will endow a memorial professorship bearing the name of the giver, and thus set in operation forces that only the ages shall measure?

Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Treasury:

I am glad of this opportunity to express my hearty commendation of the project to establish at the seat of government such an institution as the American University. The substantial progress already made gives every assurance of ultimate success. Naturally, I am especially pleased with the plan to erect as one of the colleges a national memorial to the late President McKinley. Such a memorial will be a fitting tribute to the great President whose interest in the new University was well known.

The American University Courier

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Volume XVI

Washington, D. C., June, 1909

No. 1



MADAME MOUNTFORD.

Important Announcement.

It has been deemed wise to raise the amount asked for as an Opening Fund for the American University from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000. All subscription envelopes, cards, circulars, etc., used for the fund will bear this changed amount. Of this larger sum \$500,000 will be used to open the doors of the University to students the present year.

The September issue of the UNIVERSITY COURIER will contain an important and interesting communication in this connection to which all are referred for full information. In the meantime we call upon our friends everywhere to assist us in raising the Opening Fund. We are calling for subscriptions divided into annual payments running from two to five years. Will you not make such a subscription to this fund now?

\$60,000 for the American University Opening Fund.

Sixty thousand dollars has been subscribed toward the opening fund of the American University by two friends of the institution. A gentleman in one of the



PETER VON FINKELSTEIN MAMREOV.

middle states, a life long and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has pledged \$40,000 to endow a lectureship which is to bear the name of the donor. \$20,000 has been subscribed by a resident of the city of Washington. This ready and heartening response to the appeal for a sum of money which shall justify the trustees in opening the University to students is a source of real encouragement. Let every friend of this enterprise now rally to our help. Let each do what each is able to do. The time has come to make the supreme effort to open the University. Every subscription now makes that event more assured.

Madame Mountford's (Lydia Mamreoff Von Finkelstein) \$50,000 Oriental Collection for the American University.

Another benefactor to the American University has been found. This benefactor is a lady. She has our gratitude and sincere appreciation. On the front page of this issue of the COURIER we present the portrait of Lydia Mamreoff Von Finkelstein Mountford. This

elect woman is known in three continents as a singularly gifted and inspiring lecturer on Bible traditions and symbolism. She is just completing a series of fifty lectures to crowded audiences in the city of Washington.

Madame Mountford long has been interested in the American University. Her study of the strategic situation at Washington has crystallized her interest into action. She very kindly has consented to deposit in the University her rich and extensive museum of objects gathered in Palestine to illustrate her teachings on the Bible during the past twenty-five years.

This museum comprehends also the collection of Madame Mountford's brother, the late Peter Von Finkelstein Mamreov. Experts have pronounced this doubly variegated assemblage of Oriental objects unique. There is none other like it in the world. It represents the loving industry and intelligent gathering of two lives. It is valued at fully \$50,000.

The intention of Madame Mountford is to place the objects in the University as a loan collection during her lifetime. Upon her death Madame Mountford intends the museum to become the property of the American University as a memorial of herself and her brother Peter. The title of the museum will be "The Lydia M. Von Finkelstein Mountford and Peter Von Finkelstein Mamreov Museum Illustrating Bible Life and Customs."

This generous benefactor of our enterprise already has begun to install her treasures in the College of History building. The collection will be increased with time. It will form a new attraction to our national capital and will draw many visitors to the University. Madame Mountford personally will give all care to the proper arranging, labeling and explanation of the various curios, utensils, garments and emblems. Visitors to Washington hereafter in their itineraries will need to include this matchless Palestinian folk museum on the grounds of the American University.

Peter Von Finkelstein Mamreov.

The second picture on the first page of the COURIER is that of the late Peter Von Finkelstein Mamreov, a brother of Madame Mountford, who assisted her in a joint lecture tour through the United States and England. He died in January, 1902. He was a well-known lecturer at the various Chautauquas and contributed many articles on Oriental subjects to various religious magazines. In the picture he appears in the costume of a gentleman of Bethlehem, such as Boaz, of old, wore.

Bishop Hamilton Endowing a Professorship.

We previously announced the intention of Bishop Hamilton to endow in the American University a professorship on Christian evidences. We take great pleasure now in stating that the bishop is actively engaged in this effort. Some money already has been raised, and wherever the subject is broached it meets with instant favor.

About \$60,000 ought to endow such a chair as is contemplated. Certainly it is fitting that one of the first chairs of teaching put in operation in this University should be one devoted to the subject of the evidences of the Christian faith.

The bishop has had printed a large number of envelopes, explaining his plan and suggesting the way in which those who are interested can help him. The effort is ingenious and cannot fail of success. Send to Bishop Hamilton for an envelope. There is to be no limitation, large or small, applied to the help for which he is asking. Even those of slender means can help a little. Send for an envelope. The bishop's address is 30 Bromfield street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Gifts of Money.

Receipts of money for the University since our last published statement include the following:

\$1,000, Mrs. Helen Hendrix; \$500, Samuel B. Smith estate; \$250 (each), T. C. Hunter, John Fritz; \$100 (each), S. W. Bowne, M. G. Norton, F. W. Tunnell, Mrs. J. L. Norton, C. H. Smith, Miss O. N. Chamberlain, A. A. Chapin, John T. Stone, Mrs. A. W. S. Keator, J. W. Jackson, Zenas Crane, James A. Gary; 50 (each), L. E. Breuninger, I. O. Ball, John Grubbel; \$30, Charles A. Woodworth; \$26, collection, Hutchinson, Kansas; \$25 (each), B. F. De Klyn, A. H. Bailey, S. H. Walker, J. C. Yost, W. A. Rankin, I. H. Good, Ward Platt; \$18, collection, Sedalia, Missouri; \$15, T. H. Hagerty; \$10 (each), D. H. Carroll, T. C. Smith, A. W. Chapin, H. N. Taplin, Miss E. F. Pierce, Wm. Cunningham, W. S. Wood; \$9, collection, Kingman, Kansas; \$5 (each), T. W. Gallaher, Summerfield Baldwin, J. S. Rawlings, J. B. Landis, collection, Tarkio, Missouri; \$1 (each) J. Howard Sutton, W. A. Gault, A. G. Miller, J. J. Ware, A. S. Taylor, Mrs. Mary P. G. Jackson; 50 cents, Daniel Bailey.

Portrait of Bishop McCabe.

Some time ago announcement was made of an oil painting from life of Bishop McCabe by Mr. Templeman, a Philadelphia artist. The intention of the plan concerning the purchase of this portrait has been that the painting is to be given to the American University.

We invite all to come and see the portrait as soon as it shall be hung. Mrs. McCabe and friends of the bishop pronounce the picture an excellent likeness.

Later.—The picture has been received and for a time will be at the University office, 1419 F street northwest.

How to Build a National University.

Many opinions for years have been expressed as to the best method of building a National University at the Federal capital. The most feasible plan, perhaps, after all, may be found to be that suggested by the Washington correspondent of the New York "Christian Advocate." He says:

Methodism will do its part in making this idea possible, if it will munificently endow the American University. Congress has frequently refused to do this as a national affair, and the only way at present worthy of consideration is for our great Church, in conjunction with all evangelical churches, to build up and complete the work so auspiciously begun by Bishop Hurst.

President Taft and the American University.

I sincerely hope that the American University will have a long life, and that the beautiful buildings and site assigned to it may be properly availed of to make it useful to the country at large as it ought to be. The beauty of the surroundings is great, and the architecture and solidity of the buildings are such as to indicate that it is being built for a long life of usefulness.

The next issue of the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURIER will contain an announcement in this connection that will interest every one. Look for that issue and see what it says: In the meantime will not you lend a hand to help realize what is contained in President Taft's first sentence above? We are in the midst of a great battle for this enterprise and the President realizes this and is giving us his sympathy and deepest interest. Long live President Taft!

Cordial Greetings in the West.

FRED M. STONE, ENDOWMENT SECRETARY.

The American University is winning its way in the West. The writer's last trip has brought increasing evidence of this fact.

The spring annual conferences of Missouri and Kansas were assigned to the writer for visitation. The key to the region is that coming metropolis of the south-west, Kansas City, Mo. Here the people gather from all parts of the Union to go into the regions west, south and south-west. One hardly realizes the large number and energetic character of the throngs of settlers going out into the vast empire of opportunities lying out beyond. A reliable informant assured me over one million two hundred thousand homeseekers passed through this gateway last year. The great West! The writer traveled hundreds of miles but barely touched its eastern edge.

Clay Center, Kansas, was the first destination. The Kansas Conference was in session, with Bishop Quayle, alert, genial, sympathetic and humorous, in the chair. Our University was given the entire evening hour on the educational anniversary program. The cause was received with a cordial spirit and the speaker accorded an attentive audience. From this conference the writer turned back to Sedalia, Mo., the seat of the St. Louis Conference. Bishop Anderson was in the chair and presided with dignity and dispatch. He gave the American University representative an excellent opportunity to speak to the conference. Rev. Dr. Thomas Nicholson, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, and the writer divided the time of the educational anniversary hour and each was given an excellent hearing. A night trip from Sedalia to Coffeyville, Kansas, a day representation at the Southwest Kansas Conference, and a night ride back to Sedalia, Mo., give a glimpse of the way the various secretaries toil and travel. After the adjournment of the St. Louis Conference Bishop Anderson, Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, the writer, Rev. Dr. J. G. Vaughan, Rev. Dr. J. W. Van Cleve, and Rev. Dr. W. D. Agnew, President of Missouri Wesleyan College, by invitation, attended a ban-

quet at Kansas City given by the Methodist Laymen's Union and spoke in the order named. My next visit was to the Southwest Kansas Conference in session at Kingman, Bishop Nuelsen presiding. The Bishop was the personification of graciousness and brotherliness. This truly great conference gave our cause a royal welcome. Again Dr. Nicholson courteously divided the time with the writer and we were given an attentive hearing.

Kansas Methodism is a vigorous vine. All the conferences are doing grandly for God. What a company of Methodists! 350,000 strong! And just getting well under way. It was a delight, indeed, to find so many old friends and to make so many new ones for the University. District superintendents, pastors and members pledged their support to the work. The last Sunday in Kansas was spent in Hutchinson and again the American University was received with a cordial greeting that was encouraging indeed, thanks to the pastor, Rev. H. E. Wolfe. Turning eastward the writer journeyed to Greenfield, Indiana, where his own conference, the North Indiana, convened. There the story of interested and cordial greetings was repeated. Much praise is due the pastor, Rev. W. W. Martin, for the courteous attention given our cause. The writer returned to the seat of our University grateful and encouraged by the multiplied evidence of interest and goodwill.

Roman Catholics to Raise \$500,000 for the Catholic University at Washington.

Formal approval of the plan suggested by the special committee of the Knights of Columbus to raise \$500,000 for an endowment fund for the Catholic University of America, at Washington, has been given by Cardinal Gibbons in a letter to that body.

In his letter the Cardinal says that the plan also has the sanction of Pope Pius X.

The Knights of Columbus undertook the task of raising the \$500,000 endowment fund at the annual meeting at Jamestown, Va., in 1907, and at the convention at St. Louis last year. The plan adopted is to assess each member of the organization the annual amount of \$1.

As the total membership is approximately 225,000 it is expected that the complete amount will be raised within two years.

Cardinal Gibbons in his letter of approval says:

Your order has already manifested your friendship for the university in an unmistakable way, and the accomplishment on your part of this magnificent endowment will forever redound to the glory of your organization, and in the name of the church (which will be benefited so much by it) and with the sanction and approval of His Holiness Pope Pius X, who has taken the university under his special patronage, I exhort all good and faithful Knights of Columbus to contribute cheerfully the small amount required for the purpose of raising this fund, and extend to all the Knights the benediction of the church for this good work to be done by them.

Faithfully yours in Christ,

J. CARD. GIBBONS.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

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BY
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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor.

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Who Will Give or Help to Give \$10,000?

We desire to put the College of History building into condition for immediate use. To cover all expenses involved we ought to have ten thousand dollars. We cannot do what is needed with less. We can not wait long for this. Our plans call for it now. We must have it now. Are you willing to help by a contribution? To lend a hand now will multiply the effectiveness of all future giving.

Some one, perhaps, is willing to assume the cost of a particular part of the work required. That would be indeed a gracious act. The tax bill on the University site, amounting to \$2,037, is due. It ought to be paid. That, therefore, we include in our estimates.

Think on these things. Remember how we have struggled for years. Now is the hour for every friend to rally to our assistance. Now is the moment when a

little money wisely utilized can be made to accomplish vast results. Who will write down his or her name as first in the list of those who opened the American University?

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Trustees.

The trustees of the American University met in semi-annual session on Wednesday, May 5, at the University office. There were present Bishop W. F. Mallalien and Bishop J. W. Hamilton of Boston; Chancellor Franklin Hamilton; Dr. D. H. Carroll, president; Dr. C. W. Baldwin, secretary; Dr. T. N. Boyle, Dr. J. G. Bickerton, Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, Dr. W. L. Davidson, Mr. R. B. Ward, Mr. A. B. Browne, Mr. B. H. Warner, Justice T. H. Anderson, Mr. T. W. Smith, and Mr. G. W. F. Swartzell. Reports were received from Chancellor Hamilton, Assistant Secretary Albert Osborn, Financial Secretary John A. Gutteridge, Treasurer Charles C. Glover, and Endowment Secretary Fred M. Stone. Bishop Hamilton stated that he was at work to raise money for a lectureship and expected to secure from \$50,000 to \$60,000 for the purpose. The Chancellor reported the prospective early payment of the bequest of \$50,000 from the estate of Mr. Hart A. Massey as soon as the details for the use of the money could be arranged. Important measures bearing on the policy of the University and especially on the opening of the University to students were discussed and good progress was made toward that result. Luncheon was served during the hour between the forenoon and afternoon sessions.

William Connell.

The death of William Connell, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, on March 21, removed a venerable figure from public life and a member from the Board of Trustees of the American University. His term of service extended from 1895 to the time of his decease. He presided, in the absence of the chairman, at the December meeting of 1898. He contributed to the funds of the University \$5,000 for the College of History and \$5,000 toward the grading of the site. He was a large giver to the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, and a liberal supporter of many benevolent causes through his life. He served in the House of Representatives for his district for eight years, with efficiency and credit to himself and his constituency. In early life he battled successfully against great difficulties of environment. He wore his trophies with lowliness of mind and rejoiced to be a helper in the spread of Christianity throughout the world. His years were more than fourscore and the friends who mourn his departure are legion.

John E. Herrell.

The Board of Trustees of the American University has lost another of its members in the death of Mr. John E. Herrell, which occurred after several weeks of illness on March 29, 1909. He was in his sixty-

ninth year. He had been president of the National Capital Bank for many years and a director of the American Security and Trust Company and other leading financial corporations of Washington. He became a trustee of the American University in May, 1895, and was appointed a member of the Building Committee in June the same year. He rendered active and efficient service in the general work of the Board and was particularly helpful on the Building Committee. One of his special services was a trip of several days to Rutland, Vermont, and a personal inspection of the quarries there as to the quality of the marble which was used in the College of History. From these quarries later came also the marble for the McKinley Memorial College of Government. His manner of life was one of simple frugality. To the end he practised the lessons of his early discipline. He surrendered his active labors only as compelled by physical decay. All friends of the University must be grateful for the profound interest and helpful attitude which he took toward the enterprise from its inception.

Dr. Claudius Spencer's Noble Words on the American University.

The American University is in our hands. There is a moral debt due those who have put multiplied thousands of dollars into it, to use these benefactions in something more than annuities, office rent, and salaries. Moreover, the life blood of at least two bishops calls for action. And action is the word. It is high time to put some steam on the wheels as well as on the whistle—or hank the fires.

The story of this Catholic educational enterprise (at Washington) should rise as a spectre to trouble the conscience of the Methodist Episcopal Church, if we do intend to do anything in Washington, because that university immediately began to teach; it began to put its steam on the wheels, and to-day, twenty years later, it has a family of colleges in law, philosophy, science, languages, sacred science, all going, a faculty of eminent professors, 55,305 volumes in the library, \$627,627 in productive funds, and a total income last year from endowment, tuition, and incidental fees of \$188,069. Moreover in Washington is also the Roman Catholic Georgetown University having 149 instructors, 855 students and a library of a hundred thousand volumes. There are also no less than six minor theological colleges in Washington affiliated with the Catholic University of America. And we? What have we?

The American University was chartered. It was not to be sectarian nor narrow. It was to be simply Christian, with Methodists at the helm.

The American University is building not for a generation, but for the lifetime of the Nation: it is building for five hundred, for a thousand years. Oxford has already seen more than a thousand years.

The American University had to build well. No one can possibly criticize that. Nor can anyone criticize the policy of erecting the noble buildings now on the great campus. They fit their ideal. They are as creditable as they are substantial.

It has all the room it needs to begin business. And now Congress has ordered Massachusetts avenue, a veritable boulevard, opened out to the campus, the University is certain to be immediately the objective of countless automobiles, carriages and sight-seers: it brings Methodism into the very eye of the capital—and of the world. There is no site anywhere better. It is near Mount St. Albans, the little knoll where the Episcopalians are to develop their great cathedral system; it commands a historic and inspiring prospect; it has every potency of situation and destiny to make it the flower, the dome, of the Methodist system of education in all the world.

All that John Fletcher Hurst saw is there. A hundred, a thousand years hence it may be to American Methodism what Washington will be to the American Republic, and to world-wide Methodism what Washington is to the civilization of the world.

The American University will go. The American University will go.

The above stirring words are from an editorial by Dr. Spencer in the "Central Christian Advocate" of March 31, 1909.

All who are interested in Christian education are urged to send for a copy of that number of the "Advocate" and to read the thrilling utterance from beginning to end.

Personal.

Senator Dolliver's recent speeches on tariff revision are another vindication of his powerful leadership and courageous statesmanship. His thorough grasp of the subject and of the bearings of the proposed legislation upon the interests of the common people was keenly felt and freely recognized by those who take a different position. The wisdom as well as the justice of the measure he advocates will, we believe, be amply vindicated in the sequel of the action of the Senate. The senator is one of our most earnest and active trustees.

The illness of Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson, of Baltimore, for several weeks past has kept him from his official and public duties and prevented his attendance at the May meeting of our trustees. More recent reports give assurances of improving conditions of health. Bishop Wilson is our vice-chancellor. He is one of the strongest minds and most powerful preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. We hope and pray for his thorough restoration to his wonted activity.

Mr. Brainard H. Warner, a member of our Board of Trustees, has recently added to his distinction as a citizen of Washington by being designated to present to the city and the nation the striking statue of Alexander R. Shepherd, once Governor of the District of Columbia, and also that heroic figure of Henry W. Longfellow. Mr. Warner is equally at home in functions relating either to civic or literary life.

Our financial secretary, Rev. Dr. John A. Gutteridge, with Mrs. Gutteridge, left New York on May 8 for a few weeks' vacation in England among the scenes and associations of his early life. While renewing the vivid memories of boyhood and young manhood, Dr. Gutteridge will keep his eyes open to the future and to any opportunity to further the interests of the University.

President Taft on the City of Washington.

The coming grandeur of the city of which the American University already is a part inspired President Taft to a great utterance at the banquet of the business men of Washington on Saturday evening, May 8th. We quote a few paragraphs. They picture better than anything we yet have seen the strategic location and the even more beautiful environment of the American University.

I take the utmost personal pride in the city of Washington. It thrills my heart every day to look out of the back windows of the White House—for the short time I have been there—and whenever I get the opportunity to see this beautiful city in which we are permitted to live—these avenues and streets constructed on a magnificent plan, looking forward for centuries; these trees planted with great foresight to make every part of Washington a park; these vistas into which always creeps unbidden that beautiful shaft that marks the memory of the founder of this city.

Washington intended this to be a Federal city, and it is a Federal city, and it tangles down to the feet of every man, whether he comes from Washington city or Los Angeles, or Texas, when he comes and walks these city streets and starts to feel that this is "my city; I own a part of this Capital, and I envy for the time being those who are able to spend their time here."

Now I want to talk about the future. And the future of Washington! What an enormous development is before us! Why, I am not an imaginative man, but I would like to come back here a hundred years hence and see the beauties of which this city is capable. Right here, under our noses for a time, under our very eyes, are those beautiful Potomac flats that are going to make as fine parks and parkways as there are in the world. Those parks ought to be connected with the Rock Creek Park by means of the mouth of Rock Creek, or otherwise; and then through them all there ought to be carried a park clear around, including the Soldiers' Home, and completing the circuit with Rock Creek at the other end.

And to think—to think that we had a genius a hundred years ago, almost, in his way, as matchless as Washington, to make the plan for a great Capital, like the Frenchman whose remains were buried here the other day and whose plans were hardly changed in the new plan made by Burnham and his associates.

We ought to thank God that we have got a plan like that to build to, so that when we go on with the improvement every dollar that we put in goes to make Washington beautiful a hundred years hence.

The Baltimore Conference and the American University.

At its recent session in Broadway Church, Baltimore, the Baltimore Conference gave special and cordial attention to the claims of the American University on the sympathy and co-operation of the people. In his report District Superintendent Sumwalt said:

The American University has had a good year. The stimulus of the visit of the General Conference and addresses of President Roosevelt and other speakers on that memorable occasion has been felt throughout the church, and the year's work has greatly cheered and encouraged those who bear the heaviest part of the burden.

He also introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the educational apportionment shall be increased from ten cents per member to fifteen cents per member, and that the additional sum thus raised be paid to the American University: *Provided*, That an amount equal to the largest sum raised and paid over, namely, \$1,600, be paid each year to the Woman's College before any amount shall be set aside for the American University, and the said University shall not receive its full one-third of the said educational collection until \$2,400, or a larger sum, shall be raised.

In its comprehensive report the Committee on Education was pleased to say:

The American University continues to make progress in securing money for the completion of its buildings and adding to the endowment. Chancellor Franklin Hamilton has

proven to be the right man for this difficult work. He is not only a well trained scholar, but a successful administrator whose plans have put new life into this great educational institution. Special efforts are now being made to raise \$500,000 as an endowment fund. When this is accomplished the doors will be open and teaching will begin. It is a matter of congratulation that this Conference passed a resolution raising the educational assessment five cents per member, which assessment is to be applied to the American University. This decision will mean much for the success of such a movement, because the impetus given by the Baltimore Conference will not allow this enterprise to fail. The General Conference has endorsed this institution and multitudes of people are praying for its success.

Washington Already the Rome of the Western World.

In the olden days newly appointed bishops of the Roman Church went to Rome to make their profession of faith. Now, if they are Americans, they go to Washington. The action concerning the new auxiliary Bishop of Boston illustrates this interesting and suggestive custom.

Washington, April 20.—The Rev. J. G. Anderson this morning at the papal legation made the profession of faith, as required by the new regulations, as auxiliary bishop of Boston. The papal delegate, Mgr. Falconio, administered the oath in presence of the legation staff. The bull from Rome will be sent to him later.

Washington, May 19.—Should the efforts of prominent Catholic laymen prove successful, the Order of the Sacred Heart will shortly establish a convent and school in this city. According to information obtained by the *Post*, it is expected that the order will have established itself in the national capital before fall.

Cardinal Gibbons was visited, it is said, by a leading layman here in the interest of the new order and granted permission for the latter to locate in Washington or the District of Columbia.

The Order of the Sacred Heart was founded in France in 1800. Its first house was shortly afterward opened at Paris, and for more than a century its members have taught the children of Europe's crowned heads and of the nobility.

Mark the wisdom of making Washington the center of Roman influence for America. Only those upon the spot can realize how certainly this is being done.

Then make the national capital the burning hearth of American Protestantism and of modern enlightenment. Build the American University!

Progress on Massachusetts Avenue Extension.

The extension of Massachusetts avenue between Wisconsin and Nebraska avenues moves steadily on. As we go to press the trestle work across the Foundry Branch ravine stands complete. The contract for the cut and fill and grading has been let. We are assured that before snow flies the driveway will be ready for use to the site of the University.

Later.—The tracks are laid and the work of grading has begun at Nebraska avenue. Few people of Washington realize the vast changes this extension will bring to the entire region about the University. Our friends are urged to visit the spot and see with their own eyes.



SECRETARY STANTON'S WAR DESK.

Secretary Stanton's War Desk.

By FRANKLIN HAMILTON.

The editor of the "Central Christian Advocate" recently published a stirring and noble editorial on the American University. I desire to thank him. That was a shot heard around the world. From every quarter commendations upon those words have been arriving at the University office. The priest of the tripod where ascends the sacred influence of the Central Christian Advocate is not only helpful but also far-visionsed.

It will interest the readers of that editorial to learn an added fact of historical interest concerning the American University

First let me say that since the call for \$500,000 for the University went out there has been a meeting of the University trustees. After consideration we deem it wise to increase the amount asked for from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000. If we Americans can consider spending \$10,000,000 in flashing a message to Mars, and actually

in a single year can expend \$42,000,000 for importing diamonds, we doubtless ought not to quail at our adding a single million to our first estimation of what is needed to open a university at our national capital.

Now, as to the campaign itself in raising this money. That raises the question of the War Desk of Secretary Stanton.

That sounds like a queer collocation of ideas, but it is not. For, listen to my tale.

Unless someone else will volunteer for the task, the raising of the Opening Fund of the American University will have to be directed by the Chancellor of the institution. All the plans of battle, all the racking experiences of temporary defeats in widely scattered fields of effort, all the hopes and fears of the war for the American University which now must be pushed to the end will centre around the desk of the Chancellor.

But that desk is the War Desk of Secretary Edwin M. Stanton. It is the very same old-fashioned piece of department office furniture at which sat the doughty

and sometimes testy War Secretary of Abraham Lincoln.

As is the custom often at the close of one administration, when at the termination of Mr. Stanton's labors the furniture of the War Department at Washington was changed to make ready for the new Secretary of War the desk of Secretary Stanton was sold to a resident of Washington. This gentleman, realizing the interest attaching to the desk from which had been directed the struggle to put down the Southern Confederacy, carefully preserved the relic. With his accustomed zest for such souvenirs of history, Bishop Hurst learned of the existence of this desk. In the latter part of 1897 the Bishop bought the historic piece of furniture for the American University. The desk now is installed in the Chancellor's room in the Washington office. Again it has become the storm centre of a war for redemption.

It well may be believed that he who now sits at the old war desk dreams dreams and sees visions. The desk never has been repaired. It is just as Secretary Stanton left it. There, on the left side, is the bell push button, now a little rusted. The green baize covering the writing board is splashed with faded ink. Yonder are the same pigeon holes where rested officers' commissions and orders for executions and resignations of defeated generals. Above is the broad shelf upon which stood the reports and files telling of dreadful battles. Oh! the desk is full of memories. It seems ghost-haunted.

Secretary Stanton must have smoked a great deal. For on both sides of the writing board are deep holes worn by a penknife used in cutting off the ends of cigars. Underneath the writing board was found a hidden compartment with some old papers in it. There, too, was a place evidently set apart for maps—fitting abode of secret drawings and sketches of future campaigns.

As a young soldier of the North, my father-in-law, the late Hon. Edward Lillie Pierce, of Milton, Massachusetts, came to this same desk bearing a card of introduction from Abraham Lincoln. On this card was written, in the writing immortal: "I shall be pleased if the Secretary of War, in his discretion, will give to Mr. Pierce such directions as he may deem wise concerning the freedmen of South Carolina."—A. LINCOLN. And that card led to the appointment of Mr. Pierce as the first Superintendent of Freedmen's Aid Work in our country.

To this desk also came the great liberator himself. There in a chair at his side he sat listening, with what eagerness, as his secretary read aloud the reports from the battlefields. And as, leaning eagerly over the desk, covered with maps and papers, the gaunt, haggard captain followed the changing story of his people in its Gethsemane, how often he must have found the dark events outrun his fears, how often he must have felt need of some arm stronger than mortal flesh to uphold that dying nation.

Yes, disaster, despair, tears, this old desk has known

in full measure. But it also has known victory. The whisper of her wings it never can forget. And victory shall come again, sweet daughter of the sky. As the Greeks dreamed, victory shall come again to visit what once she made her own. "The American University will go!" Help us to make it go.

Widening Influence of the Catholic University at Washington.

The increasing influence of the Catholic University at the national capital is seen in the steady widening of its labors. This is illustrated by the recent lectures of one of the University professors explaining to non-Catholics in Boston the primacy of the Pope and by the Missionary Convention held at the University in Washington on June 9 and 10 of this summer.

Boston, March 30, 1909.—The Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, professor at the Catholic University, Washington, before a large congregation in the Cathedral last night, gave the second sermon in the week's mission for non-Catholics. His subject was "The Primacy of the Pope."

In his address Sunday night Dr. Fitzgerald dealt with the establishment by God of one true church. His sermon last evening was a series of arguments from nature and from the Scriptures to prove that to one member of that church, the Pope, has been committed a jurisdiction over the whole body.

Washington, May 17, 1909.—The congress of missionaries, to be held at the Apostolic Mission House June 9 and 10, will be attended by diocesan missionaries and numerous representatives of religious orders from every section of the United States.

The Rev. Dr. A. P. Doyle (of the Catholic University) has been advised that there will be present at Brookland (Catholic University) missionaries representing the following bodies: the Apostolate of Cleveland, the Josephites, missionaries from Florida, the Norbertines, the Vincentian Fathers, the Sulpitians, the Benedictines and the Jesuits.

Gathering Money to Open the University.

To those who have subscribed to any of the various funds of the University and whose subscriptions are either in whole or in part unpaid we are sending a reminder as follows:

DEAR FRIEND: To open the American University every effort is now being made. Your subscription has been a great encouragement. With other help now at hand your money can make possible a speedy opening. But we can do nothing unless your subscription is paid. \$..... is due on your promise toward the fund. Gladden every heart by paying now. Write your name down as first in the list of those who open the American University.

FRANKLIN HAMILTON, Chancellor.

ALDIS B. BROWNE, Chairman Financial Committee.

ALBERT OSBORN, Assistant Secretary.

In asking for money and new subscriptions from our friends we are using an envelope which bears the following pledge:

In consideration that the American University, Washington, D. C., is to raise \$1,500,000, whereof \$500,000 shall be used to open the doors of the University to students the present year, I promise to pay annually to the trustees of the University, or order, for two, three, four, or five years, the sum of dollars, the first payment due and payable on or before 1st, 19.....

The American University Courier

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Volume XVI

Washington, D. C., September, 1909

No. 2



MRS. JANE A. GIBSON.



MRS. REBECCA GRAZIER.

Opening the American University.

CHANCELLOR FRANKLIN HAMILTON.

Every effort is being made for a speedy opening of the American University. Our workers are in the field busily engaged in seeking the funds now needed for preparing and supporting the plant while in operation. The trustees at their last meeting voted to be bound no longer in their actions by a policy calling for a vast endowment before utilizing the university plant for actual scholastic ends. They directed the officers of the institution to begin academic work at the earliest possible moment. It was hoped even that some preliminary endeavor might be inaugurated this autumn. The President of the United States and other eminent men have consented to officiate in the formal opening of the enterprise.

We cannot state at this moment the exact date upon which we shall begin work. It is enough to say, for the moment, that a new policy has begun and that this policy

carries with it the proposed actual use for educational work of the plant as we now have it. This policy also includes open and frank information to all concerning our plans. We feel it our duty to give to all interested perfectly clear data concerning the facts as they exist.

It is self evident that we must have a certain amount of ready money with which to fit up the College of History building for use by students. It is equally clear that we must have a certain amount of money either in hand or safely guaranteed for insuring the continuance of the work when once begun. This is the immediate work which now is engaging our every effort. When the money is in hand or provided for there need be no fear but that work will be begun. There is too much involved to cause any doubt on that point. If our friends only will come to our aid and help us push through our present endeavor it will be but a question of a brief period when the American University will be numbered in the ranks of working educational institutions.

Of the larger sum which we had planned to raise for endowment we had set aside in mind as an actual working basis \$500,000. Of that amount we now have in sight about \$100,000. Bishop Hamilton is hard at work raising the amount needed to endow his Professorship of Christian Evidences. Coincident with this is the energetic effort to gather in hand at least \$10,000 in cash for installing furnaces, sanitary appliances, furniture, electric fixtures, etc. We have been disappointed a little in securing certain gifts which we had hoped to have in hand at this moment. This is what is causing our delay. Some of our noblest and most self-sacrificing friends have been unable, on account of the monetary market and their own business conditions to turn over to the University money which they fully are determined to devote to this end. To give some idea of the difficulties at this point under which we labor we need only say that we have due us now on old back subscriptions, to say nothing of the new subscriptions, over \$140,000. We feel that until a good part at least of these old subscriptions are paid blame for delay must not be put upon us alone.

As to the question whether we can man our school when once we have opened it, the friends need have no fear. In our office files we have applications from over 1,500 young men and women asking for the privilege of admission to our institution. This certainly is a clear and convincing demonstration that the institution will command a clientele when once it is put into operation. The fact is that our national capital is coming to be appreciated more and more as an imperial place for research and study. The years only will add to this as an asset peculiar to Washington. Are we to allow this matchless storehouse of material for human knowledge and intellectual achievement to go on increasing in richness every year and yet make no effort to appropriate such resources for useful ends? Think of what our national capital is to be only a hundred years from now. The educational institution that bravely and boldly casts in its lot with that growing fortune need have no fear as to the outcome. What, in any event, is a generation or two in the life of a university?

Others see the opportunity and fear not. With two great Roman Catholic universities, in addition to numerous similarly manned Roman schools and colleges already reaping the benefits and prestige of Washington, are we to hesitate or falter? Where others prosper shall we hesitate even to attempt? Our history forbids! Never! The die is cast. With the first money in hand for the work we will adventure our fate. We will nail to the mast our holy flag, and this Old Ironsides of the future, this precious barque freighted with the hopes and prayers of millions, we confidently will commit to the God of storms, the lightning and the gale.

Mrs. Rebecca Grazier.

On the first page of the COURIER appears the face of Mrs. Rebecca Grazier, of Pennsylvania,

one of the active benefactors of the American University. She has already given to the institution in fee simple real estate whose value at present is one hundred thousand dollars, and steadily increasing. The terms of the gift state the purpose for which the money shall be used, namely: "To found a College of Missions to be named and known as the Thomas Coke College of Missions, to be devoted to the training of students in the languages, customs, laws and religious faiths of the people of foreign countries for the purpose of most effective usefulness in the spread * * * of the Christian religion." With this magnificent foundation as a nucleus the Coke College of Missions well may be expected to become, through the co-operation and gifts of other wide-visited friends of humanity, a mighty agency of the Christian Church in its world-wide work of light, peace and goodwill. Mrs. Grazier long has been a vigorous worker in the church and a liberal giver to all its charities. She has special interest in Christian missions. By this noble benefaction she will project her lifelong work into the coming centuries.

Mrs. Jane A. Gibson.

We are glad to give our readers the opportunity of seeing a representation of the face of Mrs. Jane A. Gibson, of Indiana, one of the numerous benefactors of the American University. Several years ago she devoted by direct gift in fee simple a well equipped farm of nearly seven hundred acres to the University. This benefaction has been, and continues to be, one of the most useful and acceptable, inasmuch as it permits the use of its product for the most pressing needs of the institution. The wisdom and helpfulness of such unconditional donations are commended to others who contemplate aiding any benevolent enterprise. The farm is under cultivation and valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, and is located on the north bank of the Ohio river.

A Noble Bequest from Miss Mary J. Robbins.

Our treasurer has just received, through Mr. J. M. Scott, of Cumberland, Ohio, executor of the will of Miss Mary J. Robbins, his check for \$1,256.37, the distributive share of the American University. Miss Robbins left also a bequest to the Missionary Society, to the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and to Mount Union College. Miss Robbins has long been interested in education and was in deep sympathy with the enterprise at Washington. A lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church herself, she came of well-known and honored Methodist ancestry. Her girlhood home was long the meeting place of Methodist itinerants. Her sister, Mrs. J. M. Scott, and Mr. Scott, the executor, are among the strong and leading members of the Church in Cumberland. Truly this is an instance where one rests from her labors, but her works do follow her. How wise and fruitful thus to put one's life into the lives of a multitude for their good and the world's benefit.

Gifts of Money.

\$1,250.37, estate of Mary J. Robbins, Cumberland, O., per J. M. Scott, executor. \$500, T. C. Hunter. \$250, David H. Carroll. \$200 (each), Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, S. K. Felton. \$100 (each), Thomas W. Smith, Mary K. Calder, Francis Magee, W. A. Rankin, Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, W. M. Crane, Rev. George H. Dart, John Thwaites (for Rev. E. G. Lewis), Rev. J. H. Macomber. \$50 (each), W. H. Heisler, W. J. Montgomery. \$35, Frank A. Freeman. \$25 (each), W. C. Arrison, C. H. Harding. \$15 (each), A. L. Wiley, Rev. S. H. C. Smith. \$10 (each), Calvin M. Smyth, Rev. Frank Leever, Rev. T. H. Sheckler, W. T. Cheney. \$5 (each), Rev. J. F. H. Harrison, Sara E. Doebler, Miss C. E. Jackson (for Rev. L. L. Stewart), Rev. S. A. Morse. \$4, Rev. G. W. Mann. \$1 (each), Rev. A. F. Poore, Abbie Mills.

Detroit Conference Aids in Endowing Bishop Hamilton's Professorship.

At the session of the Detroit Conference which has just closed Chancellor Hamilton presented the cause of the University and urged the Conference to assist in making possible the opening of the institution. Bishop Hamilton followed this address with a strong and stirring appeal to the Conference to do something definite at once. He stated that a friend had promised him that there should be given dollar for dollar for all money that could be raised at the Conference. The great audience present caught the inspiration of such practical interest in the enterprise. Envelopes were distributed and everybody lent a hand to assist the Bishop in raising the endowment for his proposed Professorship of Christian Evidences. At the first counting of the envelopes and pledges it was seen that a goodly sum had been raised. But that was only the beginning. The Bishop was assured by kind friends that the matter should be carried into the city and that the gifts should be increased by contributions from generous-hearted laymen. The fact that every dollar given meant another dollar for the University from Bishop Hamilton's munificent friend gave a thrill of interest and enthusiasm to the movement which augurs well for the American University. God bless the noble Detroit Conference.

Bishop McCabe's Portrait.

The oil painting of Bishop McCabe, by Templeman, of Philadelphia, from sittings during his lifetime, is now the property of the American University. Several friends of the Bishop and of the University united in its purchase and have presented it, with Mrs. McCabe's full consent, to the institution so much in his thought and affection during the last years of his life. The portrait is a three-quarters figure, life size, and presents a striking likeness to the living man. Some of the softer and lifelike effects which show in the painting are lost in the photographic reproduction and in the cut herewith published. Yet his strong character and true nobility of soul find a partial expression in this, the third reflection of his open countenance. A fitting place for this portrait in the



BISHOP CHARLES C. MCCABE.

halls of the American University would be the department dedicated to the study and development of that great cause which claimed the energies of "Chaplain" McCabe for many years—Christian Missions and Civilization. Partial provision for such a department is already made in the Coke College of Missions. Some one should complete it by endowing a McCabe professorship for the same object.

North Ohio Conference Endorses the American University.

At the recent session of the North Ohio Conference the Conference unanimously passed the following resolution:

We desire to express our joy in having the opportunity to greet and hear Dr. Franklin Hamilton, Chancellor of the American University. We recognize in the Chancellor's personality and very able message the elements which must count much for the highest ideals in behalf of the sanest and broadest culture the Church can offer our ambitious youth. We felicitate the regents of the University upon the splendid work accomplished and upon the optimistic outlook for the future, and we pledge this great enterprise our enthusiastic co-operation.

H. S. POWELL,
H. V. GIVLER,
W. B. SLUTZ.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

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BY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor.

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SEPTEMBER, 1909.

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Form of Will for the American University, Washington, D. C.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names their place of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have herewith subscribed our names as witnesses."

Annuity Plan of the American University.

We offer a plain business proposition which provides for a life support for self, wife, children or dependents, giving a steady and certain income, and at the same time performing a service of transcendent importance to humanity. Any person desiring to give money, notes, stocks, bonds or other property to the American University, reserving to himself the income, may do so, and receive in return an annuity bond legally executed and yielding a lifelong income at fair per cent., payable semi-annually. The advantages of this annuity plan are manifold. The interest is sure and larger than the banks pay. It gives freedom from business complications and exemption from taxes. It relieves from care and anxiety as to fluctuation in values and uncertainty as to securities. It gives to one who has created an estate the opportunity to administer it himself. It brings the consciousness that you are helping a worthy cause and that at last your money will be put to noble uses. We shall be glad to take up the matter of annuities with any who are interested.

Another Echo from That Day.

President Roosevelt is of the Methodist spirit if not of the Methodist name. Upon the occasion of the visit of the General Conference to the seat of the American University, Washington city, through the invitation of Chancellor Hamilton and his Board of Trustees, the President was the guest of honor. While Bishop Cranston was making the introductory address, the President found himself in complete sympathy with the enthusiasm of the hour. He remarked to Chancellor Hamilton frequently: "By Jove, this is fine! Say, I like this immensely! Isn't it great? This is the best time I've had for a long time!" The bishop gave out a choice bit of humor when he said, "The President was born a Methodist, but unfortunately was ecclesiastically misplaced early in life." This observation brought forth great applause from the sixteen

It is our conviction that the extraordinary courtesy extended by Chancellor Hamilton and the Board of Trustees of the American University to the General Conference and press representatives made for this splendid institution a host of enthusiastic friends.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

From the New York "Christian Advocate" Concerning Our Campaign.

Chancellor Hamilton and his coadjutors are making strenuous efforts to raise an adequate endowment fund. They are working for a definite amount, namely, a half million dollars. If this is secured within the next few months the doors of the University will be opened for students. Shall Methodism, rich and generous, aid in this appeal, or allow it to be defeated? Congress has done its part by appropriating enough money to complete Massachusetts avenue, thereby making the University easily accessible from the city. Many would-be helpers are saying: "We will give you financial help when the American University begins actual work." This is a good motive, but not good enough. The initial step in a great enterprise is often the most important. When once started this great educational enterprise will gather a momentum that cannot fail in achievement. President Harper said he could do more with a million dollars in Washington, D. C., in the equipment of a university than with ten millions elsewhere. This was no impulsive utterance, but one which can be easily sustained by facts. The govern-

ment places at the disposal of the students, especially those in post-graduate work, facilities that no private university could possibly possess. With the completion of the McKinley building, there would be two magnificent halls of learning capable of accommodating thousands of students. The person who can and will give liberally now starts a multiplication table which will eventually greatly increase his contribution. The seed will become a harvest, and such an intellectual gathering as will place Methodism in the front ranks of education at the nation's capital. Chancellor Hamilton's address is 1419 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Spicy Note from Harper's Weekly.

"Five hundred delegates are expected to attend the Congress of Catholic Missionaries, to meet in Washington in June. It is the purpose of the Congress, according to some Catholic leaders, to discover the best means of making America dominantly Catholic."—*Daily Paper*.

"Don't make it so, gentlemen. It would not be good for your Church, which has done best when it was not dominant. The best possible thing for the Roman Catholic Church anywhere is a strong (but not bitter) Protestant opposition." That sharpens zeal and restrains despotism on both sides.

An Example for the Friends of the American University.

It is proposed to convert the famous institution at Serampore, known as Carey's College, into a Christian university for India. Such a transformation would fulfill one of Carey's highest ambitions, for it is well known that he always intended that the establishment which he originated should ultimately appeal to the whole of India and be something much more than a Baptist training college. All the best friends of India must wish success to the scheme. Its magnitude is proved by the cost which would be incurred, which would amount to fully a quarter of a million pounds.

If friends of Christian enlightenment feel moved to such efforts in behalf of Christian education in a pagan land, is not our duty clear in a nation which already is the vanguard of Christian civilization? One of the greatest opportunities for elevating the life of this land is now opened through the proposal to build a Christian University at the capital of the American nation. Endow the American University.

Catholic University to Have Fifty New Scholarships.

It was announced not long ago that the Catholic Order of the Knights of Columbus has undertaken to provide for the Catholic University at Washington a fund of half a million dollars. The income of this fund is to care for fifty scholarships. Word now comes that this undertaking is progressing. The following statement is made concerning the fund:

The Knights of Columbus, in their scheme to raise half a million for the endowment fund of the Catholic University at Washington, have arranged with the trustees of the University for the proper protection and investment of the funds. The committee has made an agreement with the trustees to allow a perpetual scholarship for each \$10,000 of the fund subscribed, thus insuring, by the raising of the endowment fund, fifty perpetual scholarships. Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, and Walter George Smith, of Philadelphia, have been appointed a special committee of the trustees to consider the proposals made by the Ancient Order of Hibernians to endow a number of scholarships.

More Diamonds, Less Benevolence.

In a leading British journal, a writer, commenting upon a notable speech made by Lord Rosebery on a certain public occasion, said that he wished that the nobleman had inculcated better the lesson of a noble liberality. "There are," he said, "many very wealthy men who appear to give away almost nothing. In 1896 America imported seven millions' worth of diamonds and ten years after forty-two millions' worth. In these years the charities and benevolences of the American people shrank from 103 millions to 83 millions."

If this is true, and we have no reason to question the authority of the eminent writer, the fact certainly presents a most interesting problem. However great are our benefactions, they are not keeping pace with our ability. And possibly still for the great work of sweet charity we must look, as of old, to that spirit of which the immortal epitaph is: "Out of my poverty have I done this."

The American University and Our English Friends.

JOHN A. GUTTERIDGE, FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

The visit of myself and wife to England this summer was primarily on private business connected with family affairs. Nevertheless, I availed myself of favorable opportunities to call attention to the American University. I was pleased to discover that many of the leaders in Church and State were quite well informed concerning the plan and scope of this important educational interest. They freely expressed their confidence in the enterprise and are looking forward with supreme interest to its opening and the relation it will sustain to the other educational institutions of Europe and America.

It would be quite easy to fill every column of the present issue of the COURIER with complimentary remarks concerning the University, its founder, its chancellor and its trustees, with whom a surprising number of the leaders of British Methodism have sustained the most cordial relations. Truly, the American University has many staunch friends on the other side of the ocean. They will have more opportunity of proving their friendship when the University is ready to receive students and to take its place among the great educational institutions of the world.

I am not so sure that we can expect much financial aid toward the erection of our buildings, for they have just now many costly enterprises of their own on hand. They have, somehow, come to believe, and, perhaps, with good reason, that we have more rich men in the Methodist Church and more wealth at our command than they have. But to have their hearty goodwill is worth much; without it little can be expected of them; with it much can be hoped for.

It was usually in some social gathering or public assembly that I got the opportunity of meeting our friends and hearing what they had to say. These gatherings were of frequent occurrence and often far-reaching in their influence.

A rare opportunity to call attention to our interests

was afforded me through an invitation to meet with over 400 representative citizens of the United States, then in London, at a banquet given in the Hotel Cecil under the auspices of the United States Embassy Association. There were many assembled who knew Bishop Hurst very well, and who spoke affectionately of him and the University he has founded in Washington.

Through the courtesy of Dr. William Perkins, the president of the British Wesleyan Conference, whom I met in London, I was invited to be present at his installation. A seat on the platform throughout my stay at the conference gave me opportunities to meet their representative men and hear them express their kind feelings in regard to our Methodist interests in general and the American University in particular. I refer now to such well-known leaders as J. Scott Lidgett, last year's president of the conference; Dr. W. L. Watkinson, Dr. Thomas Allen, both ex-presidents, who have represented British Methodism as fraternal delegates to our General Conference.

The British Conference was held this year in the city of Lincoln, where I was born, and in the very church I attended when I was a boy. This added much to my interest. The Hon. W. S. White, mayor of the city of Lincoln, a staunch Methodist, who knew my father, was there to address the conference and to extend to the members an invitation to a collation and reception in the Arboretum Gardens. He also invited 500 of the citizens of Lincoln to meet the members of the conference. Here again I met and heard Dr. Watkinson and Dr. Allen. Both talked with me about their American experiences and their interest in our University, and Dr. Watkinson grew so enthusiastic over America as to say, "I love America dearly, and if I was only twenty years younger I would return and end my days there."

At his London residence, in Kensington Palace Gardens, I had the honor of an interview with Sir Robert Perks, M. P., the acknowledged leading layman in British Methodism. In an interesting conversation with him about the educational and ecclesiastical affairs of the two countries, Sir Robert said "he kept himself fully informed about the American University, knew many of the gentlemen interested in it, and read all that was published about it in the 'Christian Advocate' and other papers." He wished us well in every way.

An Educational Editorial With a Timely Warning.

In the "Boston Herald" not long ago began a ringing editorial with the following comment:

The privately endowed and supported American University is facing competition from the State University which bids fair to become serious, unless those who believe in the non-State type arouse themselves and meet the competition where it is keenest, namely, in income.

The writer then went on to cite a gleaming illustration of what one State is doing toward the systematic endowment of its State university. This enrichment by a particular State of a State university ought not

to dull our hearts toward the higher duty which is incumbent on those who have distinctively Christian ideals of education. For, side by side with this enrichment of our great seats of learning there has existed a condition causing no little alarm. The "British Weekly" has called this tendency "the materialization of the American University." The writer quotes various authorities who deplore the sordid note in American universities. He declares that the very fatness of our civilization is dwarfing the intellectual side of our present day life and of our universities. He calls for a return to the simplicity of earlier days when distinction was earned by the conquests of the mind. "We could," he says, "were this the place, print a list of the very men who at certain great universities run big elective courses crowded with loafers from the 'Gold Coast'—courses that are a disgrace to any institution that professes to stand for the higher learning."

The writer in the "British Weekly" goes on to quote a leading university paper as making this confession:

"Probably only a handful of the undergraduates of any one class could name their chief scholarship or prize-winner, or half the philosophical oration men." What is still more serious is the alleged fact that many of the professors encourage this contempt for learning. Wealthy men send their sons to college. Their interests are chiefly centered on the social and athletic victories of the lads. "Indeed, it is almost inconceivable that a man or woman in the so-called 'smart set' of New York should even comprehend the ambition of a son who, by some accident, might wish to gain intellectual distinction at college."

There is danger in the secularizing of education, even when that process is accompanied by a Midas-touch able to evoke limitless stores of gold.

The Scattering That Enricheth.

We are asking friends who are endowed with this world's goods to devote some of their money to the building of the American University. We look to the rich for help because we do not believe that wealth inevitably hardens the heart of man. During the past dozen years a billion dollars has been given for charitable and philanthropic purposes. In a recent issue of "Leslie's Weekly" appeared a most sensible article commenting upon what great good rich men's money has done for the development of education. We commend the reading of the entire article. One paragraph presents food for much thought:

We believe in encouraging the growing conviction on the part of the most of our best citizens that these gifts were not bestowed to soothe troubled consciences or in any Robin Hood sort of fashion, because of the way the money was made, but purely from a desire wisely to administer wealth possessed by them as stewards. We call them not rich malefactors, but rich benefactors, and commend their wisdom in fostering education as the safest and best means for solving the problems, social and economic, of our age. The "spirit of the times" ought at least to give them a "square deal," in view of what they are doing for the youth of to-day, and through them for the citizenship of to-morrow.



MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE EXTENSION—THE FILL AT NEBRASKA AVENUE.

Massachusetts Avenue Extension.

We present in the accompanying picture a view of the fill or embankment on Massachusetts avenue at its meeting with Nebraska avenue at the eastern boundary of the site of the American University. The photograph from which this cut was made was taken August 26, at a point about one hundred yards north of Massachusetts avenue and somewhat lower than the level of the fill. The central point of the picture, looking southwest, gives us a fine view of the north end and of the rear of the College of History from the water table to the roof, and also the upper part of the massive corner of the McKinley Memorial College of Government. The telegraph lines shown are on Nebraska avenue. At the left may be seen the gable peak and ridge of the frame building known as the superintendent's office. The fill at the point where a gentleman is standing on the track near the platform car is about twenty feet high. About twenty rods to the east (left) the cut through the west bluff of the Foundry Branch is nearly forty feet deep, and the fill a little farther east (shown in the COURIER of October, 1908) is about forty-five feet deep. Most picturesque is the approach of this majestic thoroughfare toward our magnificent site. Its present rate of progress warrants the expectation that it may become available for driving by December of this year. The opening of this latest stretch of the Capital's most noted avenue brings the American University directly into the eye of the public and prefigures the opening of the doors of the University for genuine progressive work by faculty and students. The opening of a few loyal

hearts, liberal purses and helping hands will bring this joyful result.

The American University is on Massachusetts Avenue.

The immense significance that attaches to the fact that the American University is located on Massachusetts avenue may be gathered from an article published not long ago in the Boston "Transcript," entitled "Massachusetts Avenue's Fame." Note the following excerpt from the article:

Other States have long been envious of the prominence on the map of the National Capital accorded to Pennsylvania. The avenue named in its honor, 180 feet wide, links the White House and the Capitol, making it supposedly the great thoroughfare of the nation for all the triumphal parades of future centuries. Other States have there been granted far less distinction. Until comparatively recent years Massachusetts avenue, for example, was an out-in-the-country thoroughfare. But time brings its changes. Pennsylvania avenue now maintains its place against the northward migration of business only by the government's exercise of sovereignty expressed in the erection of a series of public buildings on what would otherwise have been that thoroughfare's deserted side; it would there fall into about the relative position that Hanover street occupies in this city but for Uncle Sam's benevolent oversight. Meanwhile Massachusetts avenue has come squarely to the front.

Of the thirteen senators who, in the latest Washington residence directory, have homes in any of the many avenues of that city, ten give Massachusetts avenue as their address. One senator lives in Oregon avenue, another in Maryland avenue, and a third in Wyoming avenue. But the one named in honor of Massachusetts thus has the appearance of a senatorial colony with the ten senators, and the Vice-President besides, living not only in it, but with slight exceptions in that part of it between Thomas circle on Fourteenth street and

Dupont circle, on Eighteenth street. The Massachusetts avenue senators are Aldrich, Burrows, Crane, Cullom, Cummings, Dooliver, du Pont, Flint, Lodge, and Oliver. The only "poor man" in the list is Cummings, of Iowa, and he lives in that part of the avenue which lies against the meridian of Georgetown.

In the early days of the republic the ownership of a private house in Washington was most unusual for a senator or representative, probably because the city was so undesirable that they all tried to get out of it as soon as possible. But as it gradually grew to be an attractive place of residence for a more generous share of the year the practice of acquiring homes there gained headway. This tendency has been somewhat checked of late years by the increasing cost of keeping up private establishments. No one can tell what will be the next turn of the tide, but of one thing all may be sure—Massachusetts avenue is having its day in court!

The Growth of Roman Catholicism in America.

ROME, June 13.—The Pope gave an audience in the Consistorial Hall at noon to-day to the bishops, alumni and students of the American College. His holiness, accompanied by Bishop Kennedy, rector of the college, and followed by the other bishops, went round the hall and gave his hand to be kissed by everybody. Then, when he was enthroned, Bishop Kennedy presented Fr. Wall, president of the association of the alumni, who read an address of homage, devotion and gratitude to the Pope for his interest in the welfare of the college.

The Pope replied that the presence of so many members of the American episcopate and clergy afforded him great consolation. He praised the live faith of American Catholics. They had, he said, shown piety, attachment and generosity to the Holy See, which on the occasion of the recent earthquake had enabled him to aid their suffering brethren. He added that he rejoiced at the great development of Catholicism in America. He said he prayed always for America and the Americans.

More than once on official occasions has the Pope declared that not a little of the present prosperity of his church in America is due to the energetic and far-seeing labors of the men and women connected with the Roman Catholic University at Washington. His holiness seldom loses an opportunity to commend this institution for its vital assistance in aiding the propaganda of his church.

Let the friends of a true spiritual America strike hands to build and endow the American University.

Are Not We Wise?

A well known journalist, commenting upon the present trend of education, reverts for his unqualified commendation to the very plan and principle of the American University. He says:

Many of the larger universities have minorities, if not majorities, favorable to establishing the strictly universal type of institution, and then relegating the work now done in them to an institution, affiliated or unaffiliated, of the collegiate type, wherein work now done in the freshmen and sophomore classes can be carried on, the university only admitting the man who has accomplished work which would now admit him to the junior class. Wisconsin University, for instance, would be tempted to do this were the small colleges of the State equal to the task.

President Jordan, of Stanford University, California, sets May, 1914, as a date at which that University possibly may make such a change, providing agencies then exist in the State for carrying on the requisite collegiate work. This action of the richest and largest university on the Pacific coast should prove a great stimulus to the growth and equipment of the

colleges like Pomona and Whitman. It also has its larger interest to educators everywhere who are alive to the significance of the step proposed.

Each year only gives increasing evidence of the wisdom of the founders of the American University and of the far-reaching influence of the plans of the institution. For to these plans, as the above article indicates, are tending some of the wisest educators in the land.

The Rich and the Poor Labor Together.

Two announcements by two widely known men have been made almost at the same time. One is the declaration of Mr. John D. Rockefeller that he is increasing his donations to the General Education Board at New York by a gift of ten million dollars. He also releases the Board from the obligation to hold in perpetuity the funds contributed by him. The members of the Education Board, in accepting this gift, commend Mr. Rockefeller for his generosity and for his "zeal for an educated citizenship in this democracy." They will endeavor, they declare, to use the gift with large-mindedness and good sense, to the end that the interests of society in the republic may be increasingly benefited by this great foundation.

The other announcement is made on behalf of General William Booth, of the Salvation Army. Commander Evangeline Booth declares that, in honor of the eightieth birthday of the general, it is planned to raise five million dollars for the founding of a World University of Humanity. The aim of the university is to train workers for the army's social operations.

These two purposes, coming from such divergent sources, the one aiming at an educated citizenship and the other at an enlargement of social redemption, are both in a measure repetitions of what is involved in the proposed organization of the American University. Through the "McKinley College of Government" we aim at founding a school for the upbuilding of American citizenship in its highest sense. Through the Thomas Coke College of Missions we strive after the same ideal of the world's redemption that now fills the mind of General Booth. You who read, will you not help us? When influences as wide as the world contribute to illustrate the sanity and practical character of our plan, can you not lend a hand to put that plan into operation? Build and endow the American University!

A Boston Architect on Washington City.

"There is no doubt that Washington has more beautiful statues, in proportion to its size, than any other city in the world, not excepting Berlin, a city of statues," said John T. Henderson, an architect, of Boston.

"This is as it should be. The Capital should be beautified in every possible way, and there is nothing which will conduce to that end more than monuments. The parks here, too, are beautiful. I never saw a more attractive place, with its wild and rugged beauty, than Rock Creek Park.

"Yes, I am charmed with this city, and am going to come here to live when I retire. It is a surprise to me that more persons of independent means, who have no special ties in any of the big commercial cities or smaller places, do not settle here. Washington is certainly the Hub of the United States."

The American University Courier

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Volume XVI

Washington, D. C., December, 1909

No. 3



BISHOP JOHN W. HAMILTON.



MADAME MOUNTFORD IN THE MUSEUM.

A Munificent Gift from a Noble Benefactor.

A new gift of \$5,000 in cash to the American University which has just been made is full of interest. For the present the benefactor desires his name not be made public. The money is the first payment toward an endowment for teaching, which is to bear the names of the donor and his wife, serving as a joint memorial of both. The giver and his noble wife are well-known doers of good deeds in one of the Middle States. Having the means and the will to do largely for the enterprise at Washington, this man of action and vision is determined by his giving to stir up others toward a speedy opening of the American University.

This munificence by this generous leader will bring encouragement to every friend of our undertaking as well as to every true lover of an enlightened America. In a recent conversation the giver expressed his firm determination to impress his action upon the hearts of others who have means. He believes that if others can be led to see what is involved for our whole land in the undertaking at Washington they will forget the limitations of their own local environments and think and act as true Americans and lovers of our whole country.

The heart of this man is very tender as he thinks of the great leaders of other days who were his personal friends

and who wrought their highest endeavors into making America what she is. In some subsequent COURIER of the near future we hope to publish the portraits of this benefactor and his wife and tell the story of their lives. Many will be interested to know who they are.

Bishop John W. Hamilton's Lectureship on Christian Evidences.

Bishop Hamilton has begun his campaign to endow the lectureship on Christian Evidences with which the American University may begin its scholastic work. The Bishop everywhere has received encouragement and met with practical response. Many who have made modest subscriptions or have given small sums, as initial assistance, have promised larger help as soon as they have been relieved from previous obligations. Not a few who as yet have been able to do nothing, have assured the Bishop that they are heartily in sympathy with him and will give assistance in the noble and interesting labor to which he now has pledged strength, mind and heart.

Bishop Hamilton never yet has failed to raise money in a large way for Christ and the Church. This "most conspicuous and comprehensive undertaking" now is to profit from his magic and restless leadership.

In a separate column of the Courier, under its own caption, from time to time, will appear the current accounting of the Lectureship Fund. In this issue, for the first recapitulation, appear the figures to date. All persons contributing to this Fund one dollar or upwards will receive the Courier free, the length of time of such receipt depending upon the amount of the gift and the exigencies of the office. In the Lectureship column will be found formal acknowledgement of each specific gift. All cash is deposited in the American Security and Trust Co. of Washington, D. C., to the credit of the Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund and is subject only to the check of Charles C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank and treasurer of the American University. There at 2 per cent. accumulating to \$7,000, the money, through the Riggs bank, will be invested more permanently by the Finance Committee of the University, of which committee the Chairman is Hon. Aldis B. Browne, of Washington, D. C. The address of Bishop Hamilton is 30 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

Rally to the help of this new leader in the cause of the American University, Christian Education, and patriotic Protestantism. Hold up his rod of victory. According to your ability, we beseech you, give, and give, knowing that your beneficence will set in motion larger influences for good that never will die. Those who join this Diamond Circle shall win the aureole which History paints around the heads of humanity's helpers—*fortunati, illuminati, beati!*

The Mountford-Mamreov Museum.

In the COURIER for June, 1909, announcement was made of the loan collection made to the American University by Madame Lydia M. von Finkelstein Mountford. A part of the collection was installed in the College of History during the past summer and early fall as Madame Mountford found time in the intervals of her frequent and popular lecture tours. The spacious show cases in the museum room have been filled with the various costumes illustrating the leading forms of apparel in Palestine.

We present on the first and seventh pages of this issue of the COURIER two views of the northeast angle of the museum, taken from photographs by the National Press Association. The smaller picture on the first page shows us Madame Mountford dressed in her messenger garb of white and equipped with the shepherd's outfit of staff and crook, rod, short sword, scrip and sling, with a lamb folded in her left arm.

The larger picture on page seven gives us a more extended view of the same corner. The seven compartments are occupied with the costumes of men. Beginning at the left, the first is a robe such as Jethro, priest of Midian, Moses' father-in-law, would have worn; the second the dress of such a chieftain as Abraham; the third is the seamless robe woven throughout with hem, such as Jesus wore; the fourth is the garb of a gentleman of Bethlehem, such as Boaz would have used; the fifth is a ploughman's dress; the sixth the covering of a hireling; and the seventh the dress of a shepherd and of a shepherd boy. The richness of color produced by the brilliant Oriental dyes and the fineness of the needle work on these garments can be appreciated only through actual sight of these wonderful fabrics and designs in the clear light of a bright day.

Only about one-fifth of the present installment of the museum is seen in this picture. Three adjoining rooms have been reserved for the remainder of the collection which, when fully placed, will give a total of four rooms. The entire assemblage will challenge the world for its equal in rarity and completeness. Its chief function is well described in its full name and title, now mounted on a handsome sign over the central doors in gilt letters on a blue background, "The Lydia M. von Finkelstein Mountford and Peter von Finkelstein Mamreov Museum, Illustrating Bible Life and Customs."

The left hand of Madame Mountford is everywhere in evidence in the artistic taste with which the costumes and accompanying ornaments and utensils have been arranged and displayed. Exclamations of wonder and delight come from all who visit this unique collection.

\$50,000 More for The American University.

Fifty thousand dollars additional for the funds of the American University is the latest good news. Still rising is the tide of giving to this enterprise. Another philanthropist from the central section of the Union has recorded his faith in the undertaking which, at the national capital, is to be the bulwark of Protestantism and Christian Americanism. With keenest interest for years this friend has watched the progress and development of this institution. Now is announced this happy outcome of his sympathy, and \$50,000 more can be set down in the assets of the American University. As time goes on there is a steady revealing of unflinching believers in this cause. A further announcement will be made concerning this munificent benefaction and the purpose of the giver.

Asbury Fund Being Carefully Safeguarded.

\$1,000 for the American University at Washington, D. C., was the result of the recent appeal to the subscribers to the Asbury Memorial Fund for another payment on outstanding subscriptions. Through the Riggs National Bank this money has been invested in a safe five per cent. security, to the credit of the Francis Asbury Memorial Fund. Some members of the Annual Conferences paid their share of this money under circumstances and at personal sacrifices that excite profound appreciation and gratitude. To such loyalty and devotion the Asbury College of Religion yet shall stand as a fitting monument in the eyes of the whole nation.

Gifts of Money.

Since our last issue we gratefully acknowledge the following cash gifts:

Asbury Fund.

\$100, William Burt. \$66.66, P. S. Merrill. \$50, E. M. Kelley. \$5, G. O. Moore.

Memorial Fund.

\$5,000 for a man and his wife—names for the present withheld.

General Fund.

\$1,000, Mrs. G. F. Swift. \$500, R. B. Ward. \$200 (each), Summerfield Baldwin, James Gains, T. C. Hunter. \$100 (each), M. B. Ayars, Margaret A. Mann, John Watts, J. W. Jackson, Mrs. S. E. McEchorn, Samuel Musser, J. B. Wamsley, John S. Huyler. \$51.75, H. C. McWhorter. \$50 (each), A. C. Folsom, Wm. Pilling, D. H. Carroll, A. L. Maris. \$25 (each), J. A. Rankin, W. A. Payton, B. F. DeKlyn, Mrs. Jas. Hooper. \$24.75, A. L. Wiley. \$20 (each), Epworth League, Maryville, Mo., Joseph Jackson. \$18, Collection at Centralia, Ill. \$15, Mrs. C. Jensen. \$12.50, S. H. Kemp. \$10 (each), C. E. Legg, W. G. Cathcart, Mrs. Mattie Fiske, Mrs. S. R. Caraway, G. A. Laur, John Mitchell, James Meeks, G. L. England. \$7.00, G. B. Baker. \$6.45, Collection, Rossville, Ill. \$5.00 (each), D. S. Hanson, O. F. Hypes, J. S. Murphy, Etta Faugnar, C. R. Tombaugh, Wm. Cunningham, M. G. Coleman, W. W. Reeves. \$3.62, Collection, Pontiac, Ill. \$3.00, James Harris. \$2.46, Collection, Muncie, Indiana. \$2.35, Collection, Maryville, Mo. \$2.00 (each), W. C. Adams, H. A. Walker, N. R. Carter, W. C. Graves, Mrs. C. E. Legg, A. M. Legg, M. K. Cummins, J. C. Curfman, D. R. Ebersole, Miss Ruth Martin, Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson. \$1.00 (each), E. M. Anthony, Mrs. F. J. Saleno, Miss Myrta Fairchild, Marion Gallup, Kenneth Murphy, H. S. Allen, Jessi Green, Charles McNeel, Miss Mary Q. Evans, W. M. Oakson, G. Heck, J. A. Wray, Lester Bennett, J. A. Alderman, Mrs. W. J. Carter, A. D. Dutton, G. W. H. Kemper, J. A. Monroe, W. T. Janwy, Florence Smith, Flora McDowell, Mrs. S. Nilson, Miss May Bowers, G. P. Green.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.

\$100 (each), F. D. Leete, J. L. Hindson. \$34.12, Collections at Detroit, Central New York and Genesee Conferences. \$5.00

(each), Miss Jennie C. Decker, Mrs. Joseph H. Pierce, S. G. Grove, Mrs. Anna N. Gibson, George Ellkott, S. F. Sanford, B. J. Tracy, Ward Mosher, Maria F. Rathburn, J. G. Hann, Mrs. L. Jennie Laycock. \$2.84, Miscellaneous at Plymouth, Mass. \$2.00, E. A. Healy and wife, W. W. Washburn, George Fosbinder, D. B. Shantz. \$1.90, Miscellaneous at Ithaca, New York. \$1.75, Miscellaneous at Detroit, Mich. \$1.40, Miscellaneous at Kingston, Pa. \$1.00 (each), Francis E. Bacon, John Hinchcliffe, Percy W. Carr, Richard Schlack, Mrs. Richard Schlack, G. E. Benson, E. Sedweek, L. F. Rayfield, E. D. Dimond, E. A. Cross, B. Scott, C. R. Kidd, Charles Simpson, A. T. Camburn, G. E. Tripp, B. A. Cramton, J. L. Nickerson, W. H. Rule, E. W. Ryan, Mrs. Abbie F. Taber, S. M. Gilchriese, J. M. Gordon, F. N. Miner, Mrs. E. Bigelow, Mrs. E. L. Lockwood, A. R. Johns, M. C. Piper, J. E. McDowell, O. C. Miller, W. T. Curtis, E. W. Williams, S. W. Eaton, L. S. Boyd, B. E. Pierce, M. J. Owen, W. C. B. Turner, E. A. Peck, O. J. Purington, C. D. Smith, C. M. Eddy, Horatio Yates, J. N. Sackett, T. I. B. Walker, C. E. Ferguson, Frank Hamilton, J. J. Peritz, J. Mullett, Arthur Copeland, J. L. Transue, G. A. Stott, W. T. Fitzgerald, H. F. Hill, Mrs. S. A. Morse, Mrs. Lucy Burley, Mrs. Harriet Hurley, Mrs. Helen Tennant, T. F. Parker, C. E. Lane, Philip Haendiges, H. H. Downey, G. S. Eldridge, Walter Hawthorne, Loren Stiles, S. L. Littlefield, C. M. Hall, Miscellaneous at Buffalo, N. Y., P. R. Giltott, Anna C. Cleg, Mother Stafford. Total to date, \$374.01.

Central New York Conference Enthusiastically Pledges Help.

At the recent session of the Central New York Conference the cause of the American University received heartiest endorsement. After Chancellor Hamilton had addressed the Conference setting forth the purposes of the new campaign for opening the University, Dr. William V. Kelley, editor of the Methodist Review, who happened to be present, asked for the privilege of speaking. Dr. Kelley already had addressed the Conference in the interests of the Review. Not a little interest, therefore, was excited by his request. Having gained the attention of the Conference, Dr. Kelley in a noble and most eloquent speech, which received the enthusiastic applause of the Conference, delivered a statesman's plea for the American University at Washington. He told of a conversation with Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale University, in which the Professor urged upon Dr. Kelley and his church just such activity as now is being shown at Washington. Dr. Kelley endorsed the work now being done and solemnly warned the church of the growing need of greater efforts. He called upon all true American patriots to know the hour of their visitation and to lend a hand in this enterprise at our national capital. It was a most moving and far-visited address and the Conference responded unanimously to every sentiment expressed.

When Bishop Hamilton followed up this address by a direct appeal to the Conference to help him in founding his University Lectureship on Christian Evidences, everything was swept away in a whole-hearted, generous response to the request. The Conference made a large subscription and offering to the cause and individual preachers and laymen came forward with promises of yet more substantial help in the future. Friends of the University are under deepest obligation to Dr. William V. Kelley and to the noble and self-sacrificing Conference. Their action was big with history and eternal influence.

What They Did at the Genesee Conference.

Genesee Conference has large resources of courtesy and Christian charity. Few Conferences could have stood the strain under which this body was laboring and yet have been willing to give much heed to philanthropic or educational causes knocking at the door. The Genesee Conference did this; to this Conference, therefore, be the greater honor.

Chancellor Hamilton, who presented the cause of the University, did not feel like trespassing upon the patience or endurance of the ministers before him. He made, therefore, only the briefest, bare statement of the case. He hesitated even to ask for help. But the men who listened surprised him by their attention. When Bishop Hamilton stated his purpose of founding a lectureship with which to open the University for academic work, the response was swift and cordial. A goodly sum was pledged and given and the leaders of the Conference all expressed a profound faith in the enterprise and promised assistance in days to come.

On Sunday in the Delaware Avenue Church to a great congregation, Chancellor Hamilton preached and presented the cause of the University. Here again although two other collections already had been taken that morning the response was ready and generous. Dr. Hurlburt, the pastor of the church, contributed greatly to this happy outcome by his brotherly and splendidly commendatory words. Highest success to Dr. Hurlburt wherever he may be. He is a brother and a prince in Israel. And our deepest gratitude to Delaware Avenue Church and to the noble Genesee Conference.

A Word from the Middle West.

FRED M. STONE, ENDOWMENT SECRETARY.

"We are glad to assist the University in its development." This is the encouraging note in the Middle West. Ministers and laymen are becoming deeply interested in our cause. My chief duty lately has been to inform the people in regard to this institution and its needs. To this end I am toiling and in city and rural sections cordial sympathy and financial support are being given. It is a pleasure to report that a loyal company of givers, increasing in numbers each month, is rallying to our standard. The ministers are opening their pulpits in a truly fraternal way and the laymen are beginning to discuss this great educational project with a zest that warms the secretary's heart. As I move about among the people a satisfying sense of security for our nation grows within me. Intelligence, patriotism, Christian character and a spirit of liberality in giving are increasing in this part of the Union. I find the best literature in the homes of the people in city and country alike. The reading matter is bearing fruit. My work is becoming more satisfactory because of it. More than \$90,000 has been added to the assets of the University from this region in the last year. Educational interests have a large place in the sympathies of the people of this section and our University will receive its share as the information concerning it is more widely diffused.

I want to thank in an especial manner the ministers and generous friends who have contributed toward the development and support of this important enterprise.

Rapid Transit to Our Site.

The near approach of the day when Massachusetts Avenue can be used for public travel to the site of the American University arouses peculiar interest in the question, "What about rapid transit to the whole region lying west of Wisconsin Avenue to the District line?" The direction of the city's growth and the building of trolley lines and branches usually have a mutual relation of cause and effect. The time is now here when the two great railway corporations are studying the situation. It does not yet appear which one of the two systems will extend an arm or a loop from its present operating lines, and give service of the kind needed by people living in Wesley Heights, along Nebraska Avenue, and in and about the American University Park nearer the Maryland line. May it not be that the solution of the question will be not only the building of such a line as is demanded, but also a step toward the unifying of the railroad systems of the District in one operative whole? So mote it be!

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor.

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DECEMBER, 1909.

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| Bishop Thomas Bowman, N. J. | Mr. Levi Smith, Pa. |
| Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Pa. | Bishop Earl Cranston, D. C. |
| Hon. Julian S. Carr, N. C. | Franklin Hamilton, Mass. |
| W. L. Davidson, D. D. C. | J. G. Bickerton, D. D. Pa. |
| Mr. B. P. Leighton, D. C. | Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, Ind. |
| Bishop W. F. Mallalen, Mass. | Mr. John S. Huyler, N. Y. |
| Mr. A. B. Browne, D. C. | Mr. E. H. Warner, D. C. |
| D. H. Carroll, D. D., Md. | Mr. T. D. Collins, Pa. |
| Hon. Geo. C. Sturgiss, W. Va. | Hon. J. P. Dolliver, Iowa. |
| Hon. John Fritz, Pa. | Thos. N. Boyte, D. D., Pa. |
| Mr. C. C. Glover, D. C. | Judge Thos. H. Anderson, D. C. |
| Hon. John E. Andrus, N. Y. | Hon. W. L. Woodcock, Pa. |
| Bishop A. W. Wilson, Md. | Hon. Willis G. Emerson, Calif. |
| C. W. Baldwin, D. D., Md. | Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Ill. |
| W. R. Wedderspoon, D. D., Pa. | Mr. George F. Washburn, Mass. |
| Mr. Thomas W. Smith, D. C. | Mr. Geo. W. F. Swartzell, D. C. |
| Bishop J. H. Vincent, Ill. | Hon. S. R. Van Sant, Minn. |
| A. J. Palmer, D. D., N. Y. | Mr. R. B. Ward, Pa. |
| Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Mass. | Hon. Arthur Dixon, Ill. |

Annual Meeting of the Trustees.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the American University was held at the office of the University on December 15, 1909. The president, Dr. David H. Carroll, was in the chair. Others in attendance were Senator J. P. Dolliver, Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, Dr. W. L. Davidson, Dr. J. G. Bickerton, Justice Thomas H. Anderson, Mr. Robert B. Ward, Mr. Charles C. Glover, Mr. Aldis B. Browne, Mr. Benjamin F. Leighton, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, and Mr. George W. F. Swartzell.

The officers of the Board and standing committees for the ensuing year are: President, David H. Carroll; Vice-President, Aldis B. Browne; Secretary, Charles W. Baldwin; Treasurer, Charles C. Glover; Executive Committee: Franklin Hamilton, T. H. Anderson, B. F. Leighton, A. B. Browne, T. W. Smith, Earl Cranston, D. H. Carroll, B. H. Warner, C. W. Baldwin, G. W. F. Swartzell; Finance Committee: A. B. Browne, C. C. Glover; Auditing Committee: B. F. Leighton, T. W. Smith, G. W. F. Swartzell.

The reports of the Chancellor and other officers showed a good increase in the amount of invested funds and a decrease in the stated expenses. Several new promises of generous gifts in the near future were reported. Concerning the election of new members of the Board action was taken of which announcement will be made later.

Rev. D. B. Johnson No Longer Our Representative.

The relation of Rev. D. B. Johnson of the Central Illinois Conference, as representative of the American University, terminated Dec. 27, 1909. For some time ill health has prevented the presentation of the comprehensive plans of this enthusiastic Superintendent of Federated Alliances. May restored strength and vigor soon permit the full fruition of earnest hopes for his larger activity. Brother Johnson has our good will and regard. May he be prospered in his unselfish ambition for service to Christ and men.

The American University and the Great Northwest.

During the past summer Chancellor Hamilton made a tour through the great Northwest and along the Pacific coast from Seattle to Southern California. He preached and lectured as he went. Everywhere he found a deep-seated faith in the American University and a growing eagerness for its speedy opening.

In Montana it was touching to see how men and women who were pioneers in the dauntless struggle of building the Kingdom had always a friendly thought and a helping hand in the common cause back in the old national capital. Among so many there must be no distinction of kindly remembrance. But the pen itself would refuse to write on unless there flowed from it the names and joyous memories of District Superintendent and Editor Mills, of Helena, "Brother Van of Montana," District Superintendent Charles D. Crouch, and President C. W. Tenney, of brave Montana Wesleyan. Who could fail to chronicle that famous picnic in the unfinished chapel hurd by the classic shades of Two Dot, Round Up, and Dad's Home? Never was there such flow of eloquence on such thin lemonade. The American University, cheese sandwiches, Montana Wesleyan University, suspicious loving references to friendly young couples and long bearded embalmers jokes, all were intermingled inextricably that day. Cowboy experiences on the neighboring plains lent added need for the cause of higher education.

The beautiful thing about it all was that there never were gathered together any brighter young folk than the fine sympathetic and cultured company of young men and maidens who made up the Montana State Convention of Epworth Leagues at Lewistown. While loyal all to their own University, they believed, one and all, in the American University. Dear friends, this heart softens at the remembrance of those halcyon days. I was a stranger and ye took me in; I was homesick and lo! ye taught me to love your Montana homes and mountain heights. Thankfulness and gratitude are in my heart. To you all, glad hail! Only, when we meet again, may the lemonade be not quite so reminiscent of your overflowing crystal fountains, your bounteous cascades and tumbling cataracts, your royal rivers hurrying on with eager face set toward the sea!

The Pacific Coast Interested in the American University.

In continuation of his visit to the Northwest, Chancellor Hamilton made a pilgrimage along the Pacific coast. Here, too, whenever opportunity was afforded, the cause of the University was brought to the attention and hearts of all. Here, also, as in the Northwest, there was found an abiding faith in the need for the American University and a willingness to help. Calls for money are naturally provocative of a poignant realization of home conditions. But better days are close at hand for California.

Like Junipero Serra of old Mission fame, this visitor to California was a wanderer, and as he went was filled with admiring wonder. He, too, saw the big trees, "the large vines of grapes and the roses that were like the roses of Castile." As he made his pilgrimage, this latter day Franciscan tried to win friends for the great undertaking and to plant the thought and the hope of it at least as a foundation for a greater mission in days to come.

Among the many friends unforgetting memory will record the kind and helpful offices of Dr. Freeman D. Bovard, of San Francisco; Dr. Charles Edward Locke, of Los Angeles; Dr. Dille, of the California Conference; Dr. Peck, of Southern California Conference; Dr. Charles Coke Woods, President of the Yosemite Chautauqua, and Hon. A. M. Drew, of Everywhere.

The Yosemite Chautauqua, where Chancellor Hamilton preached and lectured, is an undertaking of abounding promise and usefulness. If possible to do so, the visitor from the East is determined to accept the kind invitation to take part in that same picturesque Chautauqua next year. If he does, the story of the American University told in that hallowed and historic place will find a widening hearing like the notes of that fabled horn on Fontarabian echoes borne. That energetic statesman, Hon. A. M. Drew, who has made this Chautauqua possible, is opening a gate through which there shall come much to California. Let us hope that among the many causes, plans and enterprises, propagandas and appeals that come begging a hearing and an interest, the American University may be held in remembrance. Let it be for the cause itself, and, shall we say it, let it be also a little for the sake of one who learned to love the people dwelling in that land whose roses are like the roses of Castile.

Our Cause at the New York Preachers' Meeting.

At the invitation of the Executive Committee, on Nov. 22, the New York Preachers' Meeting was addressed by Chancellor Hamilton. There was present a large attendance of the ministers, with many visitors from a distance. For an hour Dr. Hamilton spoke on the work of the American University at Washington, D. C. The most cordial and earnest hearing was given his message. That his hearers were in sympathy with the cause was attested by their frequent manifestations of approval. The simple story of what is being done and what is planned seemed to bring home to all the vast significance of this undertaking at the national capital.

The remarks of the Chancellor evoked discussion. Among others who spoke were Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, Bishop Neely, and an ex-President of Canadian Methodism, all of whom urged an instant and hearty response to the needs of the enterprise.

At the close of the meeting many assured Dr. Hamilton of their earnest faith in the work and their determination to help push it to triumph. Who says that the American University is not winning its way in the citadels of power and influence in this land? Let other preachers' meetings extend like invitations to hear this story of a surely coming triumph for Protestantism and Americanism, and Chancellor Hamilton will be glad to respond with an address telling of the present outlook and promise.

The American University and the Southland.

The recent decision to make the city of Washington the headquarters of the Southern Commercial Congress and to erect there a building to cost \$1,850,000 is a very wise move on the part of the South and goes to show how the commercial mind is running in regard to the advantages that section of the country is to derive by so associating its interests with the heart of the nation.

This movement brings the South into close touch



REV. JOHN A. GUTTERIDGE, D. D., FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

with all the great centers of trade and commerce. Where is there a city of any pretension that does not have its representative in Washington? And this applies not only to the United States but to every circle of the globe where our commerce is extending in ever widening proportions.

In the selection of Washington as the site for The American University the founders displayed their wisdom. This will be more and more apparent as time goes on. The faculties and students of The American University will be ever grateful to their benefactors for the immense advantages they derive from their close alliance with the world's diplomats, with the statesmen of our own land, and with the delegates to the commercial congresses from all the countries of the world who will from time to time wend their way to Washington.

From the beginning The American University has sustained the most cordial relations with all parts of the world, and with no section of the United States has it shown more friendly relations than with the Southland. Well does the writer remember the pleasure our late Chancellor, Bishop Charles C. McCabe, had in nominating Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, to fill the office of Vice-Chancellor of The American University, and the delight he manifested, as indeed, did all the trustees who were present, when Bishop Wilson accepted the honor and the responsibility. More than once it has been said to the writer by men of distinction in church

and state that "The American University is going to do more to unite the two Methodisms, North and South, than any other one thing that has happened since the separation." Be that as it may, it will not be for any lack of interest in that direction on the part of the officers and trustees of the University. Let any one study the names of these, past and present, for evidence of that—such names as John F. Hurst, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles C. McCabe, David H. Carroll, John W. Hamilton, Jonathan P. Dolliver, Alpheus W. Wilson, Julian S. Carr, John S. Huyler, F. D. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, and many others I might mention among our resident Washington trustees, who, by their words, works, and benefactions have shown themselves to be among the staunchest friends the South has ever had.

It is the purpose of Chancellor Hamilton and his coadjutors to continue these cordial relations, and as an earnest of their intentions they have commissioned one of their representatives, the Rev. Dr. John A. Gutteridge, to make an extended trip through the South, visiting the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. He will leave in January in time to address the Florida Conferences and to be at other conventions and preach in some of the leading city churches in the various Southern states. He will also look in upon some of the Southern schools. The purpose of this visit is that the people of the South may be the better informed concerning the plan and scope of The American University and the privileges that are to be offered to the young people of our land in the way of high grade scholarships in addition to the many other advantages such as the city of Washington alone can give.

We insert a portrait of Dr. Gutteridge, who may not be as well known in some parts of the South as he is in the North. We bespeak for him a cordial welcome and a patient hearing as well for the University he represents as for those who may be privileged to hear him and to meet him.

\$10,000 More to Grade Massachusetts Avenue.

The present appropriation bill before Congress carries \$10,000 more to continue work on Massachusetts avenue. During the past summer and fall the great steam shovel, with two construction trains, has been almost constantly at work cutting through the bluffs west of Foundry Branch and filling the ravine of that stream to a depth of nearly 50 feet. The majestic proportions of this great thoroughfare never appeared in a more impressive form than is now presented to the eye of the beholder standing either near Woodley Inn, near Wisconsin avenue, and looking westward toward the American University, or standing at the intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska avenue and looking eastward toward the National Cathedral schools. The new appropriation is considered sufficient to macadamize the new portion to the site of the American University. The grades secured over this picturesque

region will be found to be comparatively easy for travel either by horse or motor power. By a little anticipation one may readily imagine the broad stretches of this unrivaled highway traversed by a multitude of vehicles of every description filled with people bent on business and pleasure.

Among the thousands who in days to come will move to and fro along its roomy slopes we fancy that we see hundreds of students on their daily journey to the American University and to the treasures of the nation stored in its scores of libraries and museums.

The Catholic University of America Takes Its Collection.

Bishop McFaul, of the Catholic diocese of New Jersey, on October 5 sent out an episcopal letter which began:

In announcing the annual collection for the benefit of the Catholic University of America, let me draw the attention of the clergy and laity to the danger of patronizing non-Catholic institutions of learning. Every one knows that it has been repeatedly stated on the best authority that certain professors in our great secular universities deliver lectures calculated to subvert Christian faith and Christian morality. They assert that there is no God, at least as men heretofore conceived of Him; no divinely given ten commandments; no church; and as for the Bible, one must be freed from all slavery to the sacred myths which it contains.

The letter concludes with the words,

There has been founded at Washington a splendid Catholic University. Even at its inception it has proved itself an honor to America. Be convinced that a large, powerful, energetic, and progressive Catholic University is an absolute necessity for the welfare of American Catholics.

We have been informed that this University collection when taken in Chicago realized from that city alone \$93,000.

The Papal Propaganda from Washington.

Facing nearly 200 Catholic missionaries in the great hall of the Catholic University of America, President Taft delivered a speech last night in which he decried "invidious distinctions in elections on account of religion," and declared that if his visit to the Pope at Rome had occurred forty or fifty years before "it would have sunk any administration responsible for it."

The address was made to the Congress of Missionaries to Non-Catholics, which has been in session under the auspices of the Apostolic Mission House. Frequent applause interrupted the words of the Chief Executive.

The occasion was also unusually apropos for the reason that the priests represented a progressive movement of conversion by the Catholic Church which has extended the length and breadth of the land, and has become of national significance as one of the distinctive religious movements of the day. It has the highest ap-



NORTHEAST SECTION OF THE MOUNTFORD-MAMREOW MUSEUM.

proval and liveliest interest of the Pope at Rome, who has kept in constant touch with its progress through the papal delegate and through Father Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission House. For these reasons every man in the room leaned forward in his seat eager to catch every word and every inflection of the President of the country directly affected by the movement. —*Washington Herald, June 11, 1909.*

Our only comment on the above is *Build and Endow the American University.*

One of Bishop Goodsell's Golden Words.

Our dear departed leader, Bishop Daniel Ayres Goodsell, in his own person and work, strongly and beautifully united evangelical fire and cultural finish. His article in the *Methodist Review* for January, 1893, entitled "Whither? A Study of Tendency," contains this pointed passage on the Church he loved and served:

She has never had to learn to give room in God's kingdom, nor sulkily to yield place to others as if unwarranted intruders. She has always had her hand

of welcome out to all who love Christ. Her whole governmental fabric, though of the ancient church in terms and authority, rests upon Christian expediency, and could be dropped at the Master's bidding if his day could be hastened thereby. Always below her ideals in practice and in learning, she has held the banner of holiness high because the Lord commanded, and beginning her work in a university has passed her people, converted at her altars, on to her schools, her colleges and universities, and dares to plan to-day at the capital of the nation the most modern and the greatest of American schools of learning.

Around the Circle of the Spring Conferences.

The Spring Conferences, so far as possible, will be visited in the interest of the American University. For the first time, in behalf of our cause, the Southland will be cultivated systematically. Dr. J. A. Gutteridge is planning a most interesting itinerary along the Atlantic coast and through the Southern States. As the official representative of the American University he will visit the following Conferences: St. John's River, Southern Florida Mission, and the Florida Conference, all in

Florida. He also will appear for us before the Philadelphia, Delaware, and Wyoming Conferences.

Dr. J. B. Polsgrove will have charge of our presentation of plans and progress before the Central Pennsylvania Conference, which this year convenes in York, Pa. We bespeak for Dr. Polsgrove a cordial reception and hearing. Recently he has been bringing things to pass in Pennsylvania.

Rev. Fred M. Stone will tell the story and picture the outlook of our work to conferences in the Middle West. He will visit the conferences in Kansas, the St. Louis Conference, the North Indiana Conference, and possibly the Central Missouri Conference.

Chancellor Hamilton plans to visit the Conferences in the East as follows: New Jersey, Wilmington, New York, Baltimore, New York East, New England Southern, Newark, New Hampshire, New England, Troy, Northern New York, Vermont, Maine, East Maine.

Form of Will for the American University, Washington, D. C.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names their place of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses."

President Roosevelt Commends the American University as Fulfilling Dream of Washington.

At the historic meeting on the grounds of the American University, May 16, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt made a memorable address. That speech never will be forgotten. The President said:

I feel akin to you. I would be glad to address you at any time, in any place. But I am doubly glad to address you here; and I most earnestly wish you well in your purpose to plant here a great American University—a University that shall fulfill the dream of the greatest and first American President, George Washington.

In these words President Roosevelt was referring to the well-known desire of President Washington that there should be at the National Capital a great and true school of learning "adequate to our necessity."

To a select committee, January 10, 1803, Congress referred an outline of the National University thus earnestly desired by Washington. The proposition was "for a free college, adopting and combining therewith the interests of the existing seminaries throughout the Union." * * * "The memorial was accompanied by

a plan of the Equestrian Statue of Washington, surrounded by halls and colleges regularly arranged, the whole to be styled the Monument to Washington." This plan was destroyed when the city of Washington was captured and the Capitol burned by the British in 1814.

Tradition says that the house in which Washington lodged while laying out the plans for the future city of Washington is the old farmhouse still standing on the grounds of the American University.

Gifts to Our Library.

Among other substantial donations to our growing library we note the following recent gifts:

El Rodeo of the University of Southern California, Volume IV. Published for the Junior Class. Los Angeles, California, 1909. Cloth, red and gold, pp. 400.

Official Record of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion. Series I, volume 22, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, January 1, 1865-January 31, 1866. Naval Forces on Western Waters, May 8, 1861-April 11, 1862. Washington, 1908. pp. xviii, 965.

Official Journal of the West Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900-1903. Morocco, gilt. From Rev. R. B. Ward.

The Japanese School Incident at San Francisco from the Point of View of International and Constitutional Law. By Theodore P. Ion. Pamphlet, pp. 18. Reprint from Michigan Law Review.

Roman Law and Mohammedan Jurisprudence. By Theodore P. Ion. Pamphlet, pp. 53. Reprint from Michigan Law Review.

Reports of the President's Homes Commission: (1) Committee on Building of Model Houses, by General George M. Sternberg; (2) Industrial and Personal Hygiene, by George M. Kober; (3) Committee on Social Betterment, by George M. Kober; (4) Committee on Improvement of Existing Houses and Elimination of Insanitary and Alley Houses, by William H. Baldwin. Pamphlets, pp. 111, 175, 281, 23.

United States of America versus Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) et al. Six volumes. Vols. I, II, III, Briefs for Defendants on the Facts; Vol. IV, Defendants' Brief on the Facts; Vol. V, Defendants' Brief on the Law; Vol. VI, Brief of the Law on Behalf of Defendants. Pamphlets.

Contributions from the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard University for the year 1908. Vol. VI. Cambridge. Twelve valuable documents by John Trowbridge, Theodore Lyman, B. O. Pierce, P. W. Bridgman, G. W. Pierce, H. W. Morse, C. L. B. Shuddmagen, and H. N. Davis.

Genealogy of Dr. Francis Joseph Pfeiffer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his Descendants, 1734-1809. By Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Philadelphia, 1899, pp. 67. From the Author.

The American University Courier

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Volume XVI

Washington, D. C., March, 1910

No. 4



MR. WILLARD IVES.



MRS. LUCINA M. IVES.

\$30,000 More.

Thirty thousand dollars more has been given to the American University. This is the second payment of the great-hearted friends who, a short time ago, gave \$5,000 toward a fund to be established as their joint memorial at the National Capital. This now makes \$35,000. Let the splendid gift be heralded—\$35,000! Modesty almost unexampled is being shown by this noble Christian man and woman. They give as a prince and princess might give. But to all requests that we may be permitted to announce their names and reproduce their portraits in order that the world may learn to know and honor such conscientious and consecrated Christian philanthropists, the reply is "Not yet, but before long."

There is, therefore, but one thing that we can say. And that is this: The good fairy prince and princess of the American University have been found. Soon every one will know who they are and will be able to look upon their faces. Patriotic interest will be quickened by their giving.

Already we have the material for the story. And

what a story it will be! What a noble history of a poor boy's struggle in the poor boy's country! What a vision of the Lord and of His call! Two hearts have been flooded with sympathy, love, generosity, and determination to help Christ's kingdom come on this earth. In the next issue of the Courier we hope to be able to publish all the facts and to show the pictures of these two far-visioned and other-loving benefactors.

The Opening Fund Still Grows.

Five thousand dollars in cash toward the opening fund of the American University has recently been given by Mrs. Sarah M. Billings, of Wellsboro, Pa. Having a heart of love for all wise Christian beneficence, this elect lady is interested profoundly in the educational enterprise at the National Capital. In making this gift Mrs. Billings urges the speedy completion of the work needed for opening the institution. Increasing numbers of friends now are expressing this same desire and prayer. This new gift, so generously and disinterestedly made, will inspire many, we feel sure, to crystallize their wishes into offerings.

Recent Gifts of Money.

MEMORIAL FUND NAMES WITHFIELD.

\$30,000.

GENERAL FUND.

\$5,000, Mrs. Sarah M. Billings; \$500, Miss Orra N. Chamberlain; \$100 (each), Thomas Bennett, John Moore; \$50 (each), Mrs. Carlisa F. Rowan, C. L. English, John E. Pricke; \$25 (each), J. F. Prather, H. M. Johnson, A. H. Bailey; \$10, A. E. Wiley; \$10 (each), George C. Coon, John M. Glasco, W. E. Eppert, C. E. Adamson; \$5 (each), Mrs. N. De Lani, E. C. Curfman; \$2 (each), S. M. Simpson, Mrs. K. R. and Miss Ethel Embree; \$1.75, Mrs. Lydia Harris; \$1 (each), T. L. Graves, Mrs. George Null.

ASHBURY FUND.

\$50, C. A. Hill; \$20, F. G. Mitchell.

MCABE ENDOWMENT.

\$100, W. J. Armstrong; \$5, R. Newbold.

WEST VIRGINIA ENDOWMENT.

\$1, J. W. Mahood.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT.

\$10, O. F. Hypes.

ENDOWMENT GENERAL.

\$10, A. G. Reynolds.

BISHOP HAMILTON LECTURESHIP FUND.

\$8.62, miscellaneous at Wilmington Conference: \$5 (each), E. M. Cullinan, Mrs. M. C. Dean, Howard Davis, Samuel T. Smith, L. W. Layfield, John M. Kelso, W. R. Neshitt, S. M. Morgan; \$2, Miss Hattie L. Walters; \$1 (each), George Brüten, W. P. Taylor, E. H. Collins, James H. Gardner, George W. Stallings, Leonard White, H. D. Stewart, R. H. Adams, C. A. Hill, D. H. Willis, Thomas E. Terry, O. T. Baynard, J. W. Hardisty, L. I. McDougle. Total, \$65.62. Previously reported, \$374.01. Total to date, \$439.63.

A Rare Acquisition for Our Library.

Rev. E. L. Hoffecker, of Dover, Del., where he has done noble work in saving Wesley Church to Methodism, has presented to the American University three valuable volumes of great historic interest. One is the private Greek Testament of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, annotated in the poet's own handwriting. The book, worn and thumbed from constant use, shows that the Gospel of John was Coleridge's favorite Scripture. This explains the numerous quotations from St. John in the *Biographia Literaria*. Among the notations is one on Matthew 27, 16, concerning the release of Barabbas: "In remembrance of their delivery from Egyptian bondage." Another is on Luke 6, 1, "The first Sabbath after the second day of unleavened bread." As introductory to the Epistle to the Romans he notes "St. Paul writes more particularly for the dialectic understanding, and proves those doctrines which were capable of such proof by common logic." On the first page of the letter to the Hebrews he says: "I do not believe St. Paul to be the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews. It was probably written by Apollon, an Alexandrian Jew, and clearly during the yet existing glories of the temple. For 300 years the church did not prefix St. Paul's name to it." The second book is a copy of the Koran, in what is probably the earliest edition printed in English. The third volume is a treatise on the "Whole Duty of Man," and a manual of

private devotions of the type in use in the American Colonies in the Revolutionary period.

Mr. Willard Ives and Mrs. Lucina M. Ives.

We present on the first page of this number of the Courier, which, at least for a time, may be regarded as the portrait gallery of our benefactors, the faces of the late Mr. and Mrs. Willard Ives. The lives of this noble pair are treasured in the memories of thousands who remember with gratitude to God the associations which clustered about their strong and beautiful personalities. Deeply and actively interested in all forms of philanthropy, they both gave special attention and sympathy to the cause of Christian education. Large benefactions dropped from their hands into the treasuries of the institutions located near their home in the Empire State. Among the latest gifts of their helpful spirits were those to the American University, whose aims and plans strongly appealed to their high ideals of culture and character for the multitudes of American youth. The sum total of their donations to this institution was not less than \$36,000. The fragrance of their united lives and good deeds will ever mingle with the atmosphere of the churches and schools which profited by their love. The influence of their acts will be an ever moving force in the growth of this university, set for the promotion of truth and righteousness at the National Capital.

Bishop Cranston on the Fairbanks-Pope Incident at Rome.

Bishop Cranston is a statesman. His recent utterance upon the Fairbanks incident at Rome deserves the earnest study of every American. At the request of many an address made by Bishop Cranston in Washington at the time of the incident has been published in a brochure entitled "The Papacy Still Anti-American." We gladly would print the entire pamphlet had we space. We feel constrained to lay before our readers the following paragraphs which we quote from the pamphlet. In doing so we have only to add that again Bishop Cranston has justified his reputation as one of the foremost Americans in sagacity, wisdom, and true catholicity of Christian spirit.

1. The American form of government was from the outset a protest against the assumed divine right of Kings or Emperors to rule their fellow men. In that sense it is as against the ancient order a Protesting or Protestant form of government.
2. The Protestant Church stands for the same essential spirit in its protest against the assumed divine right of the Popes of Rome to rule over and direct the spiritual affairs of the world.
3. Papacy is religious monarchy claiming universal dominion and the power to dispose of the souls and bodies of men by its own standards. Protestantism is spiritual democracy declaring the right of every man to choose his own beliefs and such church order as suits him best.
4. The issue thus joined is not sectarian, unless the principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in our American Constitution are sectarian. We believe that the rights of the people are God-given, and that all subversive claims are

to be classed as sectarian and heretical because they are in violation of divine order.

Upon these propositions our discussion proceeds.

This is an ominous day for prohibitive tariffs and oppressive trusts, both in church and state. The greatest evangelist of his century, Dwight L. Moody, was not even ordained. The most successful preacher of England in his century, Charles Spurgeon, never felt the touch of a bishop's hand on his head. The most helpful religious book ever written, the Bible alone excepted, was by another Baptist, John Bunyan. Indeed, it would seem that the divine head of the church had never endorsed this trust in holy orders. Since the Declaration of Independence was made good by George Washington and his ragged army, the ecclesiastical trust of the ages yielding stubbornly to the spirit of the young republic has been giving way to the unsurpassed but ever aggressive "irregular," who is made a messenger of grace by his call and consecration, a minister of Christ by his certified character and attainments, and credentialed to Christendom by the signs and wonders of apostolic success in winning souls, not to a system of doctrine or polity primarily, but to Jesus, the Christ. At first this apostle of the Pauline succession, who waited not for Peter's touch, was scorned even in England and America; then, being found useful as a pioneer he was endured; later, it being discovered that he was the indispensable leader in every moral reform and grave spiritual crisis, he was contemned. At last, by dint of practical mental equipment, the poise of his moral character, the spiritual note in his testimony, his direct touch with God, and his pre-eminence in real service to the nation in times of peril, he is recognized as a something—minus holy orders. Out upon assumption so bigoted! He is the apostle of the new dispensation. He who has created republics and redeemed kingdoms, whose zeal and heroism have quenched martyr fires, arrested the inquisition, saved civilization through the open Bible given to the ends of the earth, who in our own land has incidentally protected and fed thousands of pulpit weaklings who would have starved on their liturgies—yes, this New Testament apostle of spiritual regeneration whose professional has led him not to the shrines of dead saints, but to the humble homes of the hungry-hearted poor, he is in the highest and holiest of orders. But he must not invade the parish of the Pope, and the Pope claims the world scorning even the "orders" of John Wesley and Phillips Brooks! Would that all Episcopalians cared as little for his scorn as do the followers of Wesley. But come, my Protestant brothers, fall in line. The Pontiff of Rome, if he be the Vicar of Christ, has the same scriptural right to order us out of America that he has to keep us out of Rome. That is the claim which is being endorsed now by every American prelate who has written in apology for the Vatican. Say farewell to your parishioners, turn over your church properties to the Cardinal and let us be going. That is the logic of it.

The King received him (Mr. Fairbanks) on Saturday without suspecting himself of extraordinary condescension. Possibly he told his distinguished caller of having decorated the American Methodist Bishop Bart in recognition of his services to Italy. But he all this as it may, certain it seems to be that before the fateful Sunday hour when Mr. Fairbanks was to appear among his own co-religionists he was plainly warned, with much waste of polite phrase, of course, that he must cancel his promise to speak to his Methodist brethren of his own country, or the Pope must cancel his engagement with Mr. Fairbanks. Being his own master, as every true American is, Mr. Fairbanks promptly chose to suffer affliction with his own people rather than to enjoy the countenance of the Vatican for a little season. Thus he won glory for his countrymen and escaped infamy for himself. So much for the admitted facts. Now for the issue presented.

It is greater than Mr. Fairbanks, larger than the Methodist Church. The Methodist Church can thrive on this kind of treatment, and Mr. Fairbanks has the open or secret admiration of his countrymen in larger measure today than ever before.



BISHOP EARL CRANSTON.

In the persons of Mr. Fairbanks and the Pope of Rome true and false Catholicity are face to face. The issue is between Americanism and Romanism—religious liberty and ecclesiastical absolutism.

Do Protestants in Italy owe their religious liberty to the Pope or to the success of the revolt against Papal authority? Has the Vatican ever anywhere abandoned its claim to control the thinking and reading and worship of the people? Can the Pontiff of Rome, who believes himself the vice-gerent of God and who dares not condemn his predecessors in this assumption without discrediting himself, who must therefore believe as they believed that the Papal power is divinely ordained to crown and dethrone kings, to set up and overturn governments, to write and rewrite history, can this man, or they who support him in this awful assumption, ever consistently concede or honestly support the principles upon which this Republic rests?

A Subscription Grows into a Noble Bequest.

Breathing such deep interest and noble loyalty to "this, our most conspicuous and comprehensive undertaking," the following letter from a widely known, revered and beloved minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, speaks for itself:

I am sorry my subscription to the University has not been paid as I expected when I made the pledge. For years I have been out of the active work and have had a struggle to get along. A sick wife and other misfortunes have overtaken me. I have some property, but cannot dispose of it while living. I propose to will \$500 to the University, and have intended writing you for the incorporate name for some time. Please send it to me, for I want this matter settled.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor.

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MARCH, 1910

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Annuity Plan of the American University.

We offer a plain business proposition which provides for a life support for self, wife, children or dependents, giving a steady and certain income, and at the same time performing a service of transcendent importance to humanity. Any person desiring to give money, notes, stocks, bonds or other property to the American University, reserving to himself the income, if you so, and receive in return an annuity bond legally executed and yielding a lifelong income at fair per cent. payable semi-annually. The advantages of this annuity plan are manifold. The interest is sure and larger than the banks pay. It gives freedom from business complications and exemption from taxes. It relieves from care and anxiety as to fluctuation in values and uncertainty as to securities. It gives to one who has created an estate the opportunity to administer it himself. It brings the consciousness that you are helping a worthy cause and that at last your money will be put to noble uses. We shall be glad to take up the matter of annuities with any who are interested.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.

Bishop Hamilton is engaged energetically in swelling the amount of money now on deposit to the credit of his Lectureship Fund. Notwithstanding the crushing burden which he himself assumed personally in behalf of the California churches, and which he still is struggling to discharge, he now has taken up this new load. Surely his friends will not fail him in their promises of help already made. In view of the peculiar needs, Bishop Hamilton has authorized sending to each subscriber to his Lectureship Fund, a letter, a copy of which we publish here. If any subscriber sees this before he receives the letter itself, may we not ask the kindness of a response? This will save the sending of the letter.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You were kind enough, in answer to my announcement at the session of the Conference, to make a subscription towards a lectureship in the American University at Washington, based on a proposition that if I raised \$1,000, \$1,000 more would be given. Mrs. Swift, of Chicago, has paid over the \$1,000 and I now feel under obligation to make good my promise to her to get an equal amount. The money goes on interest as soon as received until the whole sum is completed.

Will you please forward the amount of your subscription at your early convenience to the office of the American University, 1419 F St. N. W., Washington, District of Columbia, and greatly oblige,

Your brother,

JOHN W. HAMILTON.

Wilmington Conference Deeply Interested in the American University.

The Wilmington Conference, at its recent session at Salisbury, Md., exhibited the most earnest interest in the American University. The proximity of the territory of the Conference to the National Capital undoubtedly had something to do with this. The presence and presidency of Bishop Hamilton also were strong contributing influences. But seldom has any annual Conference shown such a keen, personal sympathy with the welfare of the enterprise at Washington as was shown by the Conference at Salisbury.

The visitation to the Conference in the interest of the university was made by Chancellor Hamilton. He was overwhelmed by kindnesses. He preached to the Conference, and made the educational address. His presentation of the university cause to the Conference in its business session was received with a sympathy and desire for helpfulness that argued a profound belief in the enterprise. Recent public events in connection with the Fairbanks-Pope episode at Rome had quickened the feeling concerning this work at Washington. Chancellor Hamilton, therefore, found a ready response to his story as he told it. The Conference, indeed, acted nobly when Bishop Hamilton followed with a statement of his plan for a lectureship with which to open the university. A most generous offering was made toward the fund for this lectureship. Several of the members of the Conference offered to open their churches to the Chancellor for a discussion of the university and its plans. Several laymen promised to help the enterprise more largely in the future.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—WEST AND SOUTH FRONTS.

The Bishop Hamilton Lectureship idea is proving contagious. Wherever the plan is broached it meets with instant approval. Wilmington Conference, true to her noble history, has wheeled into line for this new effort to advance the Kingdom. The Conference has our deepest gratitude.

America's Palace of Letters.

TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Palatial shrine of granite, steel and gold,
 For human letters, learning, art, the home,
 In quiet grandeur looks thy fretted dome
 On thousands seeking truth both new and old.
 Thy veined marbles brought from lands remote
 Shed mellow lustre on the nation's head.
 In bronze thy worthies, who the race have led,
 Still speak the deeds they wrought and words they wrote.
 With doors wide flung, kindly inviting all,
 Foursquare thy walls in strength and beauty stand,
 Ornate with varying types of human kind.
 Thy myriad chiseled forms the soul enthral,—
 Thy thousand faces limned by artist hand—
 Chaste symbol of Columbia's open mind.

—A. O.

On pages five and seven we are able to present, through the courtesy of the Western Christian Advocate, two pictures of the Library of Congress, a structure which vies with the Capitol itself in popular attractiveness. The first picture gives the west, or architectural front, with the main entrance, and the second an interior view, being a portion of the upper corridor of the grand vestibule, which bursts in splendor on the eye of the visitor after he has passed within the door.

The black and white of our press work give but faintly the impressive effect of the colors and carvings of this wonderful piece of architecture.

This library is the national home for the deposits of musical compositions, pictorial art, and general literature for a century to come. Here the facilities for study and research are of the best, combining rich and varied material with a corps of trained specialists and sympathetic assistants who count it their duty and pleasure to aid students in their work by suggestion and guidance to the sources. Both professors and students of the American University will find this unrivaled collection of inestimable value in their literary, artistic, scientific, and historical courses of investigation.

The New Jersey Conference and the American University.

The New Jersey Conference has set an example which in time will be followed by other conferences, we believe, all over the land. Chancellor Hamilton had been invited to give the educational anniversary address at the conference. In connection with his visit for this purpose, he attended a meeting of the Educational Committee of the Conference. That committee, after incorporating into their report a most kind and helpful reference to the enterprise at Washington, voted to recommend to the Conference that hereafter the Conference shall appoint annual visitors to the American University. Through these the Conference will keep in constant touch with the progress and plans of the undertaking at the National Capital.

This is only another of the multiplying evidences of a deepening and widening interest in the American University. We welcome the closest examination of all our work. We are honored by such spirit of sympathy and cooperation. Our grateful thanks to the New Jersey Conference.

From Snow Drifts to Orange Groves.

BY JOHN A. GUTTERIDGE.

From winter's cold to summer's heat is but a day's journey. Leaving New York on January 11th we had snow to Richmond. Through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia the weather was pleasant. We entered Florida and waving palms where the bluebirds, the thrushes and the mocking birds made the air vibrant with their songs.

We had journeyed South to represent The American University at the several conferences. Our good friend Bishop Berry was the presiding officer at all three of the Florida conferences, which met respectively in the beautiful cities of Eustis, Orlando and Ocala. The three weeks we spent together in these places were very enjoyable, as the bishop and myself each had our wives with us to help to make it so. In the brief intervals between the conferences we were the recipients of many courtesies on land and water. The steam launch of Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, of Brooklyn, was at our disposal for fishing parties and the fruitful orange grove of Mr. Amos Wakelin, of Philadelphia, gave us delightful shelter beneath its many and varied fruit trees while we ate our luncheon.

The St. John's River Conference met at Eustis. This is the only white conference our church has in Florida. It embraces all the territory from above Jacksonville to Key West, a distance of nearly 400 miles. The preachers impressed me as being fully abreast of the times and quite as able as a like number of the members in most of our Northern conferences.

From Eustis we went to Orlando, the seat of the South Florida Mission Conference. Here I addressed the conference on the first day. On Sunday morning we had a remarkable love-feast, which helped to inspire Bishop Berry to preach one of his masterly sermons. At the request of the conference the writer preached on Sunday evening, while the bishop accepted an invitation to preach in the Methodist Church South.

We next went to Daytona, one of the beauty spots of Florida. Here we left our wives and went to Ocala, the seat of the Florida Conference. Having discharged our mission there and the business of the conference being ended, we returned to Daytona. Our wives and other friends had planned several things for us. A trip up the Tomoko River, which proved very delightful, then a carriage ride to Ormond and Daytona Beach, then a dinner party at the home of Dr. Porter, the District Superintendent, and lastly a preaching service for me at the Methodist Church at Daytona, to which church the Rev. H. H. Mallinson has been recently transferred from the Pittsburg Conference.

From Daytona we took a three days' river trip to Palm Beach. The first day was along the Halifax River to Rock Ledge. Here we sorrowfully parted with Bishop and Mrs. Berry, this being the extent of their trip before returning North. In the early morning we saw them on the river bank waving to us their adieux. We continued our journey down the Indian River to Fort Pierce, Jupiter and Palm Beach. Space forbids my giving a description of the delightful feature of this charming river—myriads of wild ducks, geese, pelicans, and other birds innumerable. Great fish also abound! At Palm Beach we reached the climax of interests. All the glories of the tropics are there. I was privileged by appointment to spend a half hour with Mr. H. M. Flagler in his palatial home. From Palm Beach we started for Miami, but on arriving at Fort Lauderdale received invitation to go by steam launch up the New River some thirty miles, and from there into the Everglades. I gladly availed myself of that favor and was intensely interested to see the work that is being carried on by the government in the way of cutting canals and thereby draining thousands of acres of these everglades which are already being cultivated for fruit and vegetable farms.

From Fort Lauderdale we came northward to Tampa. They expect a great boom here when the Panama Canal is opened.

Next we went to St. Petersburg, and on the whole liked it here as well as any place we visited. Continuing northward we enjoyed a day or two with Dr. W. L. Davidson at his Chatauque Assembly at Gainesville and, besides assisting on the opening night of the assembly, preached on Sunday morning in the Methodist Church South. A day was spent at Clark University and another day in making calls in Atlanta. Then brief business stops at Charlotte and at Durham and a fast run home over the Southern Railway brought our journey to an end.

We greatly regret to state that since writing the above article Dr. Gutteridge, our Financial Secretary, was taken suddenly ill at his home in Ocean Grove, N. J., and is still unable to resume his important work. His legion of friends will join us in the hope that he will be restored soon and completely to his former health and vigorous manner of life.

More Millions for Washington the Beautiful.

Commenting on the money disbursements by the Congress now in session, one of the public prints says:

Appropriations aggregating a total that would fairly stun L'Enfant and make Alexander Shepherd gasp are embraced in the recommendations attached to the report of the District Commissioners to Congress. They were crowded out of the estimates by the law limiting the amount the Commissioners may ask Congress for, but will be advocated in a measure at a later day, together with a plan for raising the \$17,500,000 required to carry out the projects in the near future.

The larger amounts involved are for betterments designed for the beautification of Washington, and they have received the indorsement of trade bodies and citizens' associations, and are favored by all who take a deep interest in what makes for municipal growth and progress.

"Make your plans," says Senator Heyburn, a member of the Senate Committee on public buildings and grounds, "and we will see that you get the money to carry them out. It is our desire to see Washington become the most beautiful city in the world, and this can be accomplished in no better way than by the erection of great and beautiful buildings which will stand forever as a monument to the genius of the architects of the United States."

A New Reason for Locating the American University at Washington.

In speaking of the city of Washington as a great natural headquarters for the Nation, an influential daily journal says:

The selection of Washington as the commercial headquarters of the South has been ratified and supplemented by the action of the Southern Commercial Congress, in session here this week. Definite action was taken as to the erection of an adequate headquarters building, and the handsome sum of \$1,850,000 was fixed upon as the cost.

By having its headquarters in Washington, the gateway to the North, the Congress will be in easy reach of the territory embraced in the plan of exploitation.

Washington's superior advantage as a headquarters city has long been recognized, and has been availed of by so many different organizations and institutions that in this respect it is far in the lead of American cities. Some of the bodies thus established here and occupying buildings of their own are the Catholics, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Adventists, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Bureau of American Republics, the National Colonization Society the Scottish Rite Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and others.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—PORTION OF GRAND VESTIBULE.

Our Place for Study by Act of Congress, March 3, 1901.

Accessions of almost priceless value form a part of the 167,677 volumes which were added during the year to the Library of Congress, making the total number 1,702,685, according to the report of the librarian of Congress, recently made public.

The valuable additions include a set of the great Chinese Encyclopedia given by the Chinese Government. Valuable manuscripts transferred to the Library from various departments of the government include all the "applications for office" during Washington's administration, the original vouchers and accounts of Washington's expenses during the revolution, and historical documents regarding revolutionary pension claims. Other valuable manuscripts acquired include originals of speeches by Luther Martin and James McHenry to the Maryland Legislature relating to proceedings in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The McHenry document has special significance from the fact that it was hitherto unknown to historians.

Welcome to the World's Sunday School Convention.

To the delegates and visitors to the World's Sunday School Convention for 1910, the Courier gives salutation, and joins in the universal welcome extended by the Christian people of Washington. By reason of

your personal and united zeal for the spread of scriptural knowledge through the earth, we greet you warmly. By reason of the great and growing host of workers and students—a veritable army on the march for the occupation of the earth for the Christ—whom you represent, we greet you enthusiastically. The enthronement of Jesus Christ in the educational world as the Teacher of teachers, the preeminence of the Bible in the world of books, as the embodiment of divine truth, expressed in human speech, and the recognition of education as an integral part of the religious life constitute a common basis and a triple bond of union between the American University and the noble cause you represent.

We invite you, during your stay in Washington, to visit our site and our College of History, and particularly to inspect, with as much care as your limited time may permit, the Mountford-Mamreov Museum, illustrating life in Palestine. The first installments of this remarkable collection, consisting of costumes, pictures, utensils, weapons, and other curios, are varied and rich, and shed a realizing light on the dress and customs of Bible lands. Mme. Mountford has given personal attention to the artistic placing and grouping under glass of each article in this unique assemblage of oriental treasures. Decades of travel, large moneys, and painstaking selection have gone into the make-up of this Museum.

"Pushing the American University."

Under the above heading there appeared in a recent issue of *The Christian Herald*, an illustrated and appreciative article on "The American University." This article was a spontaneous effort upon the part of the management of the *Herald* to lay before their readers things big with present day interest; things of national import that cast their shadows before. For this article on the American University was published face to face with the full page illustrated discussion entitled "Mr. Fairbanks and the Pope." The writer of the article in question understood thoroughly that our name is significant. We are *American*. We quote from the writing but cannot publish the pictures.

There is a strong likelihood that the present year will witness the formal opening of the American University at Washington, D. C. This great seat of learning has been in the making for some years past. It now possesses two imposing marble buildings that are to serve as the nucleus of the splendid group of structures that will one day crown the heights overlooking the capital. The prime movers in the enterprise are impressed with the conviction that there should also be an inauguration of practical instruction—even though it be on a restricted scale.

Of the total endowment asked \$500,000, or one-third, is desired as an actual working basis, to enable the university to open its doors. Donations to this portion of the fund have been coming in at a gratifying rate, and at this writing total upward of \$250,000, or one-half the needed amount. There are already on file more than 1,500 applications for admission as students from young men and women.

The two buildings now in evidence at the ninety-three-acre site of the university (purchased at a cost of \$100,000) give a hint of the magnificence of the institution when all the projected buildings shall have been provided. One building—the College of History—has been completed at a cost of \$180,000. The second structure, the College of Government—a memorial to the late President McKinley—is now finished in so far as the exterior is concerned, about \$150,000 having been expended upon it, and nearly as much more will be needed to finish the interior. When the fund permits, teaching and lecturing will begin in the completed building. A Hall of Administration, to cost half a million, will perhaps be the next building to receive attention.

When the American University project had its inception the site chosen, though an admirable and commanding one, had the disadvantage of being in a somewhat inaccessible portion of the suburbs. Few tourists and sightseers who have visited Washington during the past ten years have had pointed out to them this enduring monument. Latterly, however, Congress has made liberal appropriations for the extension of Massachusetts Avenue, which will create a wide thoroughfare to the very gates of the university and will afford a direct and unbroken artery of communication between the new university and the United States Capitol. This, likewise, will become a reality during the present year.

WALDON FAWCETT.

Progress on Massachusetts Avenue Extension.

This magnificent approach to the Northwest Heights, the most sightly region of the District of Columbia, steadily moves on toward completion. The great fill over Foundry Branch, and the two great cuts on its eastern and western sides, were substantially accomplished last year. The settling of the fill is now sufficiently advanced for the surfacing processes of guttering and macadamizing. The unexpended por-

tion of the last appropriation is about \$10,000, which will go far towards putting the avenue in shape for public use. Much more than this will be needed to bring it to a condition comparable to that already accomplished on the part between Rock Creek and Wisconsin avenue. This doubtless will be forthcoming, we hope, during the present session of Congress. A bill is now before the Senate, already passed by the House, providing for the extension of the avenue to the District line, and for the acquisition of the land necessary by the usual condemnatory procedure.

This bill, which has the approval of our District Commissioners, commends itself to all public spirited citizens and will doubtless receive the attention and prompt action of the Senate. It vitally concerns the development of the most picturesque and commanding region of the District.

Thus is foretold the complete realization, at no distant day, of the plans for the most popular and most beautiful thoroughfare in the Capital city, which is now open to the site of the American University, and before long will pass through the northern part of its grounds.

Archbishop Quigley Pictures Catholics Controlling the Country's Life.

A vision of the United States controlled by the Catholic Church was given by Archbishop James E. Quigley yesterday afternoon at the dedication of Loyola Academy, the first completed building of the Jesuit University that is to be erected at Devon and Evanston avenues.

Archbishop Quigley declared that all modern universities outside the Catholic Church were teaching pagan principles that would destroy civilization unless checked. Then he pictured the Catholic Church triumphing over outside universities by the enlarging of the parochial school system and ultimately controlling the country in social, business, and political circles.—*Chicago Record-Herald*, November 15, 1909.

A Dash of Pepper.

The papers say the Methodists at Rome are trying to engage Colonel Roosevelt to lecture in their church, and that, if he does, the Pope will not receive him.

We bet they won't get him. Mr. Fairbanks seems to have stumbled without premeditation into an engagement that was incompatible with his seeing the Pope. Mr. Roosevelt, being forewarned, will probably do in Rome as the Romans do.

All the same, Italy needs more Methodists, and whether the Colonel preaches or not, his visit is not likely to discourage those that are there.—*Harper's Weekly*.

The sequel of Colonel Roosevelt's arrival in Rome proves the above prophecy to have been true—that he would "probably do in Rome as the Romans do;" that is, as some Romans do—those who prefer liberty of conscience, speech, and conduct to dictation from one claiming jurisdiction over these sacred rights of free men.

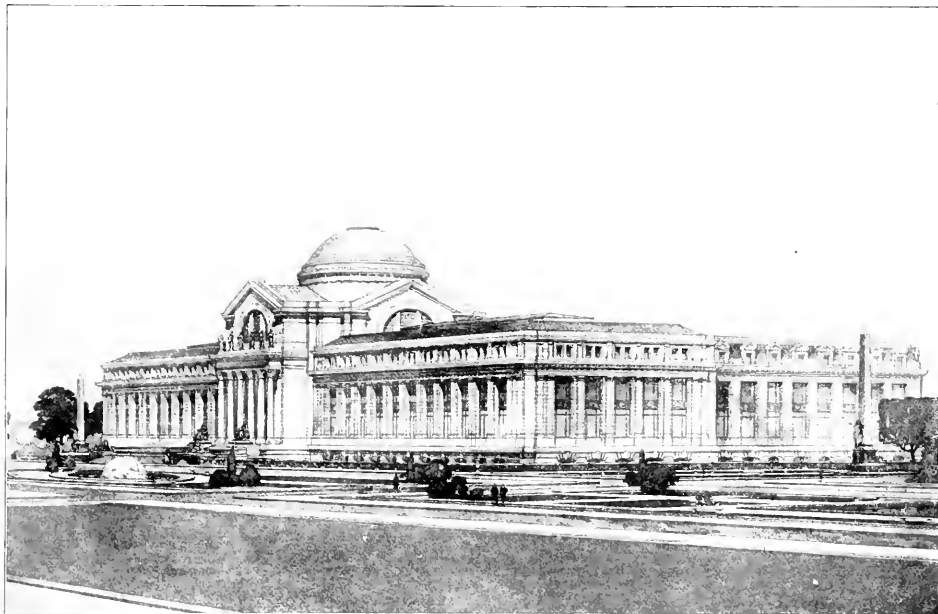
The American University Courier

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Volume XVII

Washington, D. C., June, 1910

No. 1



SOUTH FRONT—NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM—EAST END.

Action of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Chancellor Hamilton was called from Washington to Chicago, at the request of the Board of Bishops, who were in session there, to make a full statement of the affairs of the American University. After a careful and lengthy presentation of the financial conditions of the institution, and satisfactory replies to all the questions which were asked, a committee consisting of Bishops Cranston, Neely and Quayle presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted and officially signed.

Resolved, that we have been cheered by the report of Chancellor Hamilton showing an improved outlook for the affairs of the American University at Washington, District of Columbia.

Resolved, that we were never so clear in our conviction of the dignity and necessity of the American University as now.

Resolved, that we profoundly appreciate the importance of this great enterprise and the necessity of completing and putting into action the American University.

Resolved, that in the present hopeful outlook, we earnestly commend the cause of the American University

to the attention and support of the entire Methodist Episcopal Church, and to the Christian people generally throughout the United States of America.

Resolved, that the needed financial support should be given immediately to this Christian university at the capital of the country.

Resolved, that it is our judgment that the work of the American University should be started at an early date.

HENRY W. WARREN, Pres't.
L. B. WILSON, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., May 10th, 1910.

\$12,000 From the Kent Annuity.

On May 17, 1910, at New York, Miss Isabella E. Westlake died, following an operation. On the succeeding Sunday, May 22, her uncle, Thomas Kent, passed away in Chicago. Mrs. Kent, the bereaved aunt and widow, has our deepest sympathy and condolence. For years this noble family has followed the American University with profound interest and earnest prayers

for success. By the death of Miss Westlake our American University annuity of twelve thousand dollars, which the uncle, Thomas Kent, had created for the benefit of his niece, lapses. The good that men do is not interred with their bodies. It lives after them more often.

\$6,000 For Scholarships in The American University.

Six thousand dollars for two scholarships in The American University have been provided for as memorial endowments. One fund of five thousand dollars is to be known as the Ross Earl Maris scholarship. It is the offering, in memory of their deceased son, by A. L. Maris and Mary C. Maris, of Tuscola, Ill. A fund of one thousand dollars, the gift of Mary F. Dever, of Lacon, Ill., is to provide for the Nancy Barnes Dever scholarship.

Gifts of Money.

ROSS EARL MARIS SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

\$5,000, A. L. Maris and Mary C. Maris.

NANCY BARNES DEVER SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

\$1,000, Mary Dever.

GENERAL FUND.

\$12,000, Thomas Kent, annuity lapsed; \$250, T. C. Hunter; \$100 (each), S. K. Felton, Mrs. Anna W. S. Keator, Zenas Crane; \$75, W. S. Pilling; \$50 (each), R. S. Todd, John Gribbel, Mrs. Rebecca Grazier; \$20.75, A. L. Wiley; \$25 (each), J. L. Spaulding, Jr., G. E. Tarbox, Wm. S. Jones, W. H. Gilbert; \$20, Wm. C. Arrison; \$10 (each), Albert Cline, John Oenslager, Jr., Joseph Coombe, E. M. Enslinger, Frank Schoble; \$5 (each), Bostwick Hawley, Cornelius Bodine, Jacob Hilgenberg; \$4, Nathaniel Moore; \$2.50, Clark Crawford; \$1 (each), J. A. Neill, John L. Hurst.

BISHOP HAMILTON LECTURESHIP FUND.

\$7.60, J. B. White; \$5 (each), G. A. Bond, J. C. B. Moyer; \$1 (each), Mrs. A. H. Benzec, D. J. Ebert.

ASBURY FUND.

\$5, Daniel Haskell.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT.

\$75, Estate of B. D. Kauffman.

M'CABE MEMORIAL FUND.

\$50, Mrs. Matilda Van Rensselaer Yard.

Abraham Lincoln's Sofa.

Mr. John La Monte Hurst, of Denver, the eldest son of Bishop Hurst, has just presented to The American University a sofa once used by Abraham Lincoln in the White House. It has still the original green leather cover and makes a fine addition to our rich collection of historic pieces, which already include the table and chairs of Charles Sumner, the war desk of Edwin M. Stanton, the wardrobe and map case of George Bancroft, the standing work desk of John McClintock, later owned and used by John Fletcher Hurst, and the writing desk of Charles Cardwell McCabe, used during his marvelous campaign for missions. It can be seen in the College of History in the northeast room of the first floor. Mr. Hurst's kind thought and generous interest are deeply appreciated by the officers and trustees of the University, and should stimulate others to similar contributions.

Rare Books For Our Library.

Mr. Alexander H. Ege, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., has given to the library of The American University thirty-nine valuable volumes. Those of special interest are two copies of the Discipline of the Methodist Church, one for 1789 (printed by William Ross, New York), and the other for 1792 (printed by Parry Hall, Philadelphia). An old edition of the sermons of Robert South is doubly valuable by containing the autograph of Harry Dorsey Gough, of Perry Hall, in two of the volumes. A copy of Brookes' Universal Gazetteer, revised by John Marshall, Philadelphia, 1839, contains on title page the autograph of Ira Day, with whom John Fletcher Hurst boarded in Mechanicsburg when he first began preaching "under the elder" on the old Carlisle circuit. Martin Luther's German Bible, printed at Somersset in 1813 by Frederick Goeb, is another treasure in the original binding of wood and leather. A fine specimen from the press of the Orphan House at Halle, 1732, is John Porsts' Divine Guide for the Soul. This gift of Mr. Ege is in memory of his father, the Rev. Oliver Ege, of the Baltimore Conference. Several copies of a pamphlet containing a reprint of important portions of the two Disciplines accompany the collection.

We are also indebted to some unknown friend for the gift of a copy of a Mathew Carey Bible, Philadelphia, 1808; a Brown's Bible, Bungay, 1814, and Richard Baxter's "A Christian Directory: or, A Forum of Practical Theologie, and Cases of Conscience," London, 1673.

Other books recently received are as follows:

Justice to the Jew. By Madison C. Peters. New York, 1910.

Contributions from the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard University for 1909. Vol. VII. Cambridge, Mass.

Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Series D. Researches and Treatises. Edited by H. V. Hilprecht. Vol. V. Fasciculus I. The Earliest Version of the Babylonian Deluge Story and the Temple Library of Nipur. Philadelphia, 1810.

The Tanioid Cestodes of North American Birds. By Brayton Howard Ransom. Washington, 1909.

Annual Report of the United States Life-Saving Service for 1909. Washington, 1910.

\$60,000 More to Complete Massachusetts Avenue to Our Doors and Beyond.

Two weeks before adjournment Congress passed the bill entitled "An Act authorizing the extension of Massachusetts Avenue Northwest from Wisconsin Avenue to the District line," which had been pending for a long time. This legislation will remove the last obstacle to the continuous stretch of this great thoroughfare from the Eastern Branch to the District line—the said barrier having been the houses and land lying immediately west of Wisconsin Avenue. The cost of the new extension is estimated to be about \$60,000, which is to be assessed as benefits upon the properties which shall be adjudged to be thus benefited. The development of buildings and building sites along the avenue west of Rock Creek is one among the most important real estate movements now in progress in this city.

The Bishops on the Fairbanks-Roosevelt-Vatican Incidents.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have given out the following noble manifesto in defense of the mission at Rome:

Deploring and at all times seeking to avoid, interdenominational controversy, we are, nevertheless, compelled to recognize occasions when personal preference must yield to a higher sense of official duty. We cannot allow to pass unnoticed the recent unprovoked and unwarranted attempt to discredit one of our most useful missions by widely published accusations, which, if based upon truth, would bring dishonor upon the Church which supports that mission. We regret that, after repeated challenges for details of the specific acts supposed to justify these charges, they still remain in such general terms that their validity cannot be tested before the judgment of the world. We can only observe:

facts that support this inference are known to all who have followed the course of recent events in the city of Rome. Had there been any other way to avoid certain issues of etiquette and precedence created by coincident circumstances of a public nature, the Methodist Mission might have escaped calumny, and thus lost the valuable recognition of its success. Under such circumstances, we enter upon no defense of our work in Italy and make no plea for abatement in the judgment of the world. We decline at the present time to enter upon any counter attack upon the Roman Catholic Church. We ask only that all fair men interested in the situation, study for themselves its methods of propagandism and the traditional attitude of that Church toward other Christian faiths.

We believe there are standards of equity and moral rectitude by which, in the estimate of all progressive peoples, all religions and all methods must be rated by what they contribute to intelligence and moral character.

We now content ourselves with affirming our entire confidence in the moral integrity of our missionaries and methods



GROUP OF ZUNI INDIANS, IN NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM.

1. That ordinarily the use of opprobrious adjectives is suggestive of anger rather than of reason.

2. That the methods of our Mission in Italy, now for the first time thus publicly condemned, are the same that have been pursued from the beginning, almost forty years ago.

3. That the same methods, namely, preaching the Gospel in its simplicity and conducting schools where they are needed, schools which recognize the plain teachings of the New Testament as a supreme authority in religion and ethics, have long been followed by our missions in South America and Mexico, as well as in Rome, and no such indictment has been brought against those missions even to this day so far as we are informed.

From these facts the inference seems to be irresistible that other conditions than the methods of our Mission in Rome must have been the real cause of this sudden outcry. Possibly some exigency of diplomacy, local in its origin, but far reaching in its portent, required this attack, with all its hazard, as a diversion from the real issue involved. The

in Italy; and against the denunciations of their accusers we place the wide-open record of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both as to teaching and method in America and throughout the world.

Proposed New National Cathedral Near The American University.

The announcement that, by the will of the late John A. Kasson, of Washington, there has been left to the Protestant Cathedral enterprise in Washington a fund which, it is believed, will amount to about \$1,000,000, is of special interest to our work. The spacious and noble Cathedral site is near that of the American University. Needless to say, we hail with delight every step in the progress of The National Cathedral and University—what better or happier association?

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor.

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JUNE, 1910

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Dr. John A. Gutteridge.

We rejoice to be able to announce that Rev. John A. Gutteridge, D. D., the Financial Secretary of The American University, who for some time has been ill, is being restored to health. His recovery to his accustomed strength and activity now is assured. It is hoped that he may be able to attend the Fall Conferences and aid in advancing the University's interests.

We are thankful to the Heavenly Father for our brother's preservation and pray for him long years of usefulness and successful labor in the cause so close to his heart.

Rev. Fred M. Stone, D. D.

Word has just been sent us that Hedding College at its last commencement, on June 15, conferred upon Rev. Fred M. Stone, Endowment Secretary of The American University, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Stone richly deserves this recognition of his long and self-sacrificing labors in behalf of Christian education. His interest in all phases of Christian training, his own deep personal consecration to the educational cause, and his attainments in intelligent knowledge of theology all warrant this distinction. We thank the faculty of Hedding College for their kindly interest.

In West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

In company with Dr. Polsgrove, Chancellor Hamilton has just completed a tour in West Virginia and Pennsylvania in the interest of The American University. Wherever the two went they found much interest in the new activity in the University enterprise. Some subscriptions toward the opening fund were made by leading laymen, and co-operation was aroused in new quarters. One man, who is among the foremost citizens of Pennsylvania, both in wealth and social standing, after an afternoon's conversation concerning the project, promised soon to give substantial help to the cause. He said that such a work must be established at the Capital. Conditions there increasingly demand it.

There was not a town visited where the cause of the University was not thoroughly understood. There was not a man approached who was not well aware of the purpose and thought of the enterprise. Many confessed that they have been following with profound sympathy the work as it has progressed and have hoped for a speedy opening of academic instruction.

But many calls are pressing now on all who have a conscience about Christian giving and this, of course, must be realized in our estimates of present money returns from our efforts.

What The American University is Seeking.

Those who save their money lose it; it perishes with them. Their mansions become office buildings or Keeley cures, and their profligate sons waste their substance and their names die out, and their wealth is scattered to the four winds.

But those who build and endow colleges live age after age, down the centuries, doing good. The University of Copenhagen has an endowment 600 years old. Oxford, Leyden, Paris, Prague, have foundations due to the gifts of individuals who died hundreds of years ago. Such men still live on, still from their dust bless humanity, still make music in that choir invisible "whose music is the gladness of the world."—*Central Christian Advocate*.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Trustees.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of The American University was held at the University office on Thursday, May 19, 1910. The following were present: Bishop Earl Cranston, Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, Dr. Thomas N. Boyle, Dr. David H. Carroll, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Justice Thomas H. Anderson, Mrs. John F. Keator, Mr. Benjamin F. Leighton, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, Mr. Charles C. Glover, Mr. George W. F. Swartzell, Hon. William L. Woodcock, Mrs. Earl Cranston, Dr. J. B. Polsgrove, Dr. Fred M. Stone, and Rev. Albert Osborn.

The reports of the Chancellor and other officers were of a most encouraging character. The additions to the permanent assets and funds of the University during the preceding five months were larger than for several years for the same period. The recent favorable action of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church on The American University was officially reported and a hearty response thereto was made. The meeting was one of perfect harmony and great interest.

The New National Museum.

The recent opening of the New National Museum building in Washington recalls the Act of Congress by which this museum, together with other educational resources of the National Government, are open for purposes of research to properly accredited students. Thus a new asset of the American University may be said to have sprung into being. And what an asset it is!

A description of the new building with the plans for the enlarged museum has been published. This description is so interesting and inclusive that we quote from it as giving at first hand information which will be of widespread interest.

The new museum, which has been completed at a cost of \$3,500,000, is the most remarkable structure of its kind in the world. It covers more ground than any other building in Washington, except the Capitol, having an area of 400,000 square feet on its four floors—or approximately 10 acres.

Of white granite, and so substantial that it might well be expected to last for all time to come, it is almost literally walled with glass, so that every one of the rooms and exhibition halls is flooded with light.

The National Museum possesses exceptional interest for the American people at large, because it is the most attractive of all the "sights" inspected by visitors who come to Washington from all over the country.

The new building will be kept open at night, affording to the working people of all classes in Washington an opportunity not hitherto enjoyed of viewing the collections.

The massive white granite structure stands directly in front of the Smithsonian Institution, which it faces. Four stories in height, it has a frontage of 561 feet, and a depth of 305 feet.

As yet the collections are only partly installed. It is planned to separate them into two great divisions—one to comprise all kinds of natural objects and the other to embrace exhibits relating to the arts and industries. The latter are to be housed in the old museum building, and will include, among other things, ceramics, metal work, jewelry work, glass work, firearms, laces and other textiles, and a collection of objects illustrating the development of transportation by land and water. Also this division will embrace the government's collection of patent models, which for many years, housed elsewhere, has been a great attraction to people visiting Washington.

The new building will be devoted to natural history, in the broadest sense of the term, including zoology, geology, botany, ethnology, and archaeology. All the stuffed animals and birds will be there; likewise the groups illustrating the manners and customs of primitive peoples, and the marvelous assemblage of giant reptiles which lived in this country before the Rocky Mountains existed—when, in fact, that mighty backbone of the continent was represented only by scattered islands uplifted out of the sea.

For the sake of architectural effect, the new building has been provided with a dome, of no great height, which covers

a rotunda 84 feet in diameter. This enormous circular hall, rising through the middle of the structure, is surrounded by three galleries, each representing a story. Every imaginable improvement in construction for exhibition purposes has been introduced. The interior walls are white, so that the illumination, thanks to the huge windows on all sides, is most brilliant. On this account mainly the national collection of paintings is to be placed, at least temporarily, in the new building, which will also contain the great historical collection, including relics of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and other men who have contributed importantly to the development and progress of the United States.

For the people at large, the educational usefulness of the establishment is enormous. It stands today as one of the greatest monuments to American history and achievement. New objects and specimens flow into it from all parts of the world at the rate of something like 250,000 per annum, and thus the collections are steadily and rapidly increasing in interest and value. If in the past the museum has been instructive and a source of entertainment to the public, it will be vastly more so from this time on, now that it is provided with proper quarters for the expansion and exercise of its activities.



NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM—INTERIOR VIEW.

Is it True?

There is an interesting rumor to the effect that when Mr. Roosevelt returns to America it will be to found a great seat of learning or university at Washington, with almost unlimited capital. It is even said that this matter was planned and partly arranged before he left this country on his great hunting trip. It is said that Andrew Carnegie will head the subscribers to this institution of learning with a gift amounting to several millions and that other multimillionaires will put their names to the paper with donations involving seven figures. The ex-President has lived at Washington off and

on probably longer than in any other part of the country, and it is here that his influence would be greatest and most widely pervasive, for nowhere else in this part of the world would he come so closely in contact with public men, and nowhere else would his world-wide popularity be so effectively felt.—*Correspondent in St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

Whether or not the above report be true, the rumor itself is a straw showing a current. It is only another evidence that more and more is it felt that our capital city, Washington, is the natural location for a seat of learning which cherishes a world vision.

A Motto For Friends of The American University.

Pro Deo et Patria—"For God and Country"—is the official motto of The American University. As an added heraldic device on the shields of our helpers we are enblazoning as we go this word:

Things Move Along so Rapidly Now-a-days that People Who Say it Can't be Done! are Interrupted by Somebody DOING it.

Action of Board of Bishops—Christian Education.

We view with great interest the educational situation at the present time. The history of education in America will show that the church of Christ in its various branches has been easily the leading influence in the founding and maintaining of higher institutions of learning. It is our conviction that colleges and universities under the control of the state will do better work if stimulated by the high example and proper competition of our church schools. No greater disaster could happen to the educational system of the nation than the destruction of those colleges which, while avoiding sectarian narrowness and granting full religious freedom to their students, still maintain Christian ideals, and furnish an atmosphere wherein the spirit of real religion may flourish.

It is our opinion that our schools have now no more imperative and important duty than the generous care of our Christian colleges, in the giving of funds for current expenses and for permanent endowments. We can not possibly hope to raise up an adequate force of lay and ministerial leaders for our work unless these colleges are supported with enthusiasm and liberality. Within the next decade our people should pour millions of dollars into the treasuries of our higher institutions of learning. These institutions should remain absolutely loyal to the church which has given them founding and maintenance, while the church on its part should recognize the increasing obligations to support them, so that they may do honest work educationally, and may maintain the broadest and deepest spiritual life. We call upon our District superintendents, our pastors and members everywhere to take an eager part in every campaign to aid our splendid colleges in the sure conviction that without these training-places our church and the kingdom of God would suffer irreparable loss.

A Letter to Laymen.

To about a thousand laymen and friends of the American University has been sent the following letter:

DEAR FRIEND: We are making every effort to open The American University. We are attempting to secure \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000, when raised, will be used for the immediate opening of the University. Toward this goal we have made good headway, but we need help. Will you not read carefully the enclosed subscription envelope and subscribe some amount toward our work?

Recent events have demonstrated anew the vital need to America and to Protestantism for a Protestant university at the National Capital. We must make this institution the arsenal of defense against aggressions that threaten our civil and religious liberties. We are at a place in the development of this enterprise where one good determined effort by our friends from all over the land will bring victory. Strike hands now with us and be one of those who shall open the door of The American University.

To this appeal we pray that a ready and generous response may be made. All who have received this letter, and all who now read are urged to make a generous and early proffer of help. We shall be very glad to communicate with any one who especially is interested or to send literature to any one so desiring.

Sewer Connection For the Grounds of The American University.

Bids have been asked for by the District of Columbia authorities to complete the last section joining our grounds with the great metropolitan sewer system of Washington. Another step of progress thus is recorded in the ever-growing completion of our plant.

The late John E. Herrell, one of the leading bankers of Washington and one of the oldest trustees of The American University, shortly before his death made a proposition to contribute at least one hundred thousand dollars, and, if need be, more to insure the opening of the University. Had Mr. Herrell lived, such was his spirit of determination coupled with his financial ability, that undoubtedly The American Uni-

versity even now would be in process of opening for academic work. Chancellor Hamilton was directed to investigate as to the expense of completing everything needful for the immediate utilization of the University plant. Among other things he consulted the District authorities as to sewer connection for the grounds. He was informed that the cost would be four thousand dollars. Of this the District would pay one-half if the University would pay the other half. When Mr. Herrell unexpectedly died the plan for the movement lapsed.

Now comes the happy announcement that the District authorities, heeding the great need in the case, have undertaken themselves to run a sewer line out to Nebraska Avenue and the University grounds. Thus the University is saved two thousand dollars while a section of Washington is better served in sanitary facilities. While men sleep The American University progresses, for now we shall have installed at our grounds water, light, and sewers. We only wait for the electric car connection which will come soon.

The American University an Exponent of the American Passion For Culture.

A recent luminous paper by the Rev. R. J. Chrystie, Th. D., contains the following paragraph, which we commend to the earnest reading of all:

When a comparatively new state like California appropriates \$200,000 a year to the support of its university, and an old state like Massachusetts maintains ten normal schools at a cost of \$250,000 a year, it shows that intellectual culture has become an American passion.

In these movements the church stands at the front, and the clergy are the divinely and humanly-appointed leaders of the church. As such they have been uniformly men of culture, and have led in the great moral movements of the age; and no great movement in the church has ever been inaugurated by other than men of culture. In our own Methodism, from the days when Cokesbury College was founded, and Asbury studied Greek on horseback, to the days when the honored name "Wesleyan" is proudly borne by fourteen institutions of learning, and the buildings of the American University begin to rise in sight of the United States Capitol, the Methodist Episcopal Church and her ministers have always represented the ripest scholarship.

Dr. Spencer's Incisive Pen Helps The American University.

Think of the resources of that city (Washington), of what would be available in books, libraries, men, to be had for one street car fare, and without a copper of expense to the university. The Catholics have gone in there, and have two universities. They had come through a huge malappropriation of funds by the treasurer of one university. We passed through the principal university some months ago to make note of exactly what the institution and equipment are. They are doing business. They have gone to work. We started out to put up a veritable World's Fair series of small structures before we should pause to consider so superficial a matter as professors and curriculum.

We have one great marble palace of education already and another partly complete. But the bell in steeple striketh not. * * *

When are we going to open The American University? We want nothing, nothing whatever, now, but teachers, students, text books, dormitories, endowment.

The above graphic utterance is from an editorial in the *Central Christian Advocate* of June 15, 1910. Again Dr. Spencer has proved himself a helper to our cause. He attains to our Thirty Mighty Gibborim. With his help, yet greater things shall appear. May his tribe increase!

Wanted--One Thousand Pastors!

The range of the modern pastor's functions is very wide and diversified. Among them all is one delicate in its nature and far-reaching in its results. It is the duty of giving wise and discriminating counsel to those of his people who, knowing that in the near or more remote future they must leave their earthly riches, desire to know how they may project and direct the power of usefulness lodged in these possessions after their own hands have ceased to administer to others. A few words discreetly spoken, a thoughtful suggestion given in full view of the possibilities for largest and most enduring good, will bring genuine satisfaction to such minds and to the American University the pleasure and privilege of furnishing the channels for the distribution of such fructifying influences to the end of time. We need one thousand such pastors. Brother pastor, will you be one?

of its committee on the graduate college. To Princeton, but especially to the development of its graduate college, he gave much thought and care and interest. He was a firm believer in Princeton, and was convinced that her influence for good in the future lay not only in the undergraduate department, but especially in the opportunities given for graduate study and research. He once said to a Princeton graduate with whom he was talking, "You, who are a college man, cannot appreciate as much as I do, who am not, the benefits of a college education. I believe that post-graduate work is even, if possible, of greater importance. I pray that I may live to see our graduate college established on a firm foundation." That his hopes were almost realized is largely due to his painstaking care and hard work.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller and Higher Education.

In "The World's Work," Mr. John D. Rockefeller, in his last chapter of reminiscences, says that his interest in the University of Chicago has been due largely to the fact that in that university so much attention is given to research. That Mr. Rockefeller appreciates the call for that at which the American University aims is evidenced in the following paragraph:

Form of Will for the American University, Washington.

If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real

and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names their place of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses."

President Grover Cleveland and Post Graduate Study.

After President Cleveland had left the White House and had made his home in Princeton, New Jersey, he became deeply interested in Princeton University. In discussing this period in Mr. Cleveland's life, "The Outlook" says:

Soon afterwards he (Mr. Cleveland) was elected a life trustee of the University, and, in the course of time, chairman

So many people see the pressing needs of everyday life that possibly they fail to realize those which are, if less obvious, of an even larger significance -- for instance, the great claims of higher education. Ignorance is the source of a large part of the poverty and a vast amount of the crime in the world -- hence the need of education. If we assist the highest forms of education -- in whatever field -- we secure the influence in enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge; for all the new facts discovered or set in motion become the universal heritage. I think we cannot overestimate the importance of this matter. The mere fact that most of the great achievements in science, medicine, art and literature are the flower of the higher education is sufficient. Some great writer will some day show how these things have ministered to the wants of all the people, educated and uneducated, high and low, rich and poor, and made life more what we all wish it to be.

The best philanthropy is constantly in search of the finalities -- a search for cause, an attempt to cure evils at their source.

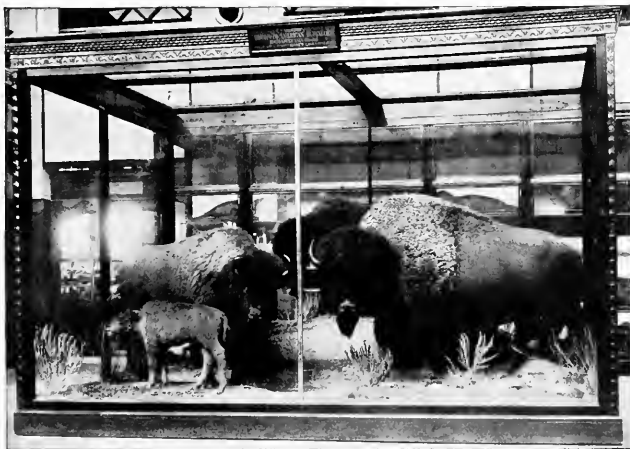
Wise Words From A Helper.

Why not take a special collection for the university in all the able churches of the connection and give us little fry a chance?

If the pastors of the churches would make a painstaking effort, we might give you a substantial surprise. Every Methodist ought to consider it a privileged duty and an honor to contribute at least one dollar toward your great and worthy enterprise.

Don't let all the honors of rearing and endowing this great Christian educational institution go to a few moneyed men, and two or three percent of the more humble laity.

Permit us all to give you a hand.



GROUP OF AMERICAN BISON. IN NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Accompanied by a check for ten dollars, the above letter came to the office in answer to our published appeal for money. The writer, a loyal and well-known Christian business man, speaks wisdom worthy of wide circulation.

Halley's Comet and Our Site.

The recent visit of this celestial wanderer to our morning and evening skies was the occasion of many "comet parties." One series of these assemblages which celebrated the post-sunset glories of our western heavens was of the automobile variety. Night after night groups of star-loving people sought the higher parts in the District of Columbia for an unobstructed view. The favorite place of a large number was on Nebraska Avenue, along the front of the site of The American University. Here scores of amateur astronomers gazed at the stranger until his retreat from our neighborhood took him out of sight. This spontaneous confirmation of the wisdom shown in the location of the University is significant in its astronomical bearings. To the south of the esplanade, on the site itself, is a knoll of symmetrical proportions which has been designated as the natural home for an observatory.

The American University Shares in the Superb Progress Along Massachusetts Avenue.

Epoch-making improvements have been in progress in the northwest section of the District of Columbia during most of the later years in which the capital has been experiencing its greatest ratio of growth, and certainly none of them has been of greater importance than the opening of Massachusetts avenue extended, which is now in progress, between Wisconsin and Nebraska avenues. In a sense this work is only a portion of a still greater project, which has as its ultimate goal the extension of a magnificent boulevard, which will intersect all of the avenues, streets, and roads which penetrate to the boundary of the District.

The new portion of Massachusetts avenue which is now in progress of construction begins just west of the junction of Wisconsin avenue and Jewett street, near Tenleytown, and extends to the northwest as far as the Nebraska avenue frontage of The American University grounds. Its length approximates three-quarters of a mile, and although the work of opening has been in progress only a few weeks, the contractors will have the hills cut down and the valleys filled and the whole thoroughfare completed with its top-dressing of limestone before the frosts of winter.

The largest single dedication of property for Massachusetts avenue was made by Charles C. Glover, who gave the right of way not only through his own beautiful estate, but through several blocks of property which he had been holding for varying periods of years, and Mr. Glover, as a member of the board of trustees of the Cathedral Foundation, and of The American University, was practically wholly responsible for the dedication of the rights of way for the avenue through both of these large properties.

In the opening and development of Massachusetts avenue, however, a still greater plan of municipal improvement is projected. It is intended by Mr. Glover and others behind the movement to make this thoroughfare the greatest of its kind in any capital in the world. No efforts will be spared to place the property abutting upon the avenue in the hands of wealthy men who will build mansions upon it and surround each home with its private park. The tendency already is in this direction, because Massachusetts avenue is lined with beautiful homes, and as the semi-urban stretches of the thoroughfare are reached it is hoped the same types of buildings will be constructed.—*Washington Evening Star*.

Great Gifts to the Catholic University at Washington.

More than a half million dollars in bequests have been made to the Catholic University of America, at Brookland, in the last six months.

The Catholic University in recent years has been supported mainly by small contributions from the various Catholic

organizations of the United States, but in the past year or so it has been the recipient of numerous bequests. The Knights of Columbus of America are now at work collecting a \$500,000 fund.

This money will place the university in a superior position in the educational world. From time to time new buildings have been added.

The largest bequest received this year was that by Mathew Core, of Philadelphia, who died in December last, leaving a fortune estimated between \$500,000 and \$600,000. After certain bequests are turned over to relatives, the residue, amounting to at least \$200,000, will go to the university. The bequest of Mrs. Emily Lisby, of Baltimore, amounts to \$100,000. Two weeks ago \$100,000 was given to the university by a well-known Catholic of Greater New York, his only provision being that his name be withheld.

Cardinal Gibbons has issued a further appeal for funds to enlarge certain departments of the University, and this sum will be collected as usual in all the churches of the United States on a selected date.

The Joy of Giving.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Hinsdale philanthropist, whose benefactions to struggling American colleges has made his name known throughout the country, has announced his intention of making a new series of gifts to education. In making known his purpose he expresses views on giving which deserve profound consideration. We quote his words:

The joy of giving! There is no joy in the world like it. I am now nearly 60 years of age, and I can tell you out of the wealth of experience that those years have given me that there is no earthly pleasure like that which comes from giving to others and seeing your gifts make them happy.

I ought to know what I am talking about, because I have been doing nothing else but give during the last twenty-one years. In all that time I have had no other business. I haven't stopped in my favorite diversion even to swap jack-knives. When you consider that during the thirty years that had preceded that I had worked like a slave at the task of accumulating my fortune you can imagine what a hold the joys of philanthropy have obtained on me.

Let other rich men go in for automobiles and steam yachts. I'll stick to my favorite fun. I intend to stick to it as long as the money lasts, and when I die I don't expect to have a single penny left. I don't intend to die for ten years yet, however. The joys of watching my money do good make life to me well worth living.

A good many have wondered why it was that I have always insisted that my gifts to colleges should remain as an endowment. Well, the chief reason is that I want to see my money continuing to do good. That foundation will last until the end of time. It will always be a fine thing for the school. But at the same time it affords me the pleasure of watching my money work long after the gift has been made.

I can see that school grow and become prosperous, and I enjoy the happiness of knowing that it is my money that is helping to bring all that prosperity about. And there is more to it even than that. As I sit here today I know that after I am gone my gifts will still be at work bringing happiness to and brightening the lives of thousands who will live after me. Perhaps there is something selfish in this. Perhaps—I don't pose as a saint—but it seems to me it's not a very discreditable kind of selfishness.

The Pope and His Franciscans at Washington.

ROME, Oct. 4, 1909.—This being the seventh centennial of the foundation of the Franciscan Order, the Pope addressed an apostolic letter to the Franciscans throughout the world. He recapitulated the great merits of the order, of which he was proud to be a member, and concluded by establishing new rules, especially with reference to privileges and indulgences.

At Brookland, in the city of Washington, in connection with the Catholic University, is the great Franciscan Monastery planned for five hundred monks. This Monastery has been made the headquarters for the propaganda of the Franciscan order in three continents.

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No. 2



HON. JOHN L. DONOVAN



MRS. ANNA H. B. DONOVAN

Hon. and Mrs. John L. Donovan of Watseka, Illinois, Have Given \$40,000 to the American University.

We publish the pictures and give all the privilege of knowing the two noble-hearted benefactors who recently gave the University \$40,000. These friends first gave \$5,000; then they added \$30,000. Now they have just given \$5,000 more. This makes a total to date of \$40,000. But they intend to continue their benefactions. Their purpose is to endow at the National Capital a fitting foundation for the teaching and dissemination of Protestantism, and no wiser plan could have been evolved or desired. For events each day only make more clear the providential opportunity for such work.

Hon. John Lyle Donovan has become a benefactor of his time with vision and far-reaching motive in his plans. His benefactions are the result of long meditation and experience through a life of extraordinary vigilance and activity. He was born in Mason County, Kentucky, August 27, 1824. He

comes of that same American environment and that noble, sturdy stock which gave us Henry Clay, Andrew Johnson and Abraham Lincoln. Like most of the boys of his neighborhood and time, John Donovan knew hard work, penury and restricted opportunity. But in his veins was the blood of a conqueror. Nothing could keep him down. He set his eyes and his heart toward the goal and he never wavered or faltered. With his own hands he made the first pair of shoes which he ever wore. But those same tireless capable hands were to establish banks and great mercantile enterprises. They were to found villages and build railroads. They were to clasp in deathless friendship the hands of great men like Gen. John Logan and Senator Palmer. They were to build a church, and through its dedicated chime of bells to ring out the story immortal. Oh, the hands of the patient, indomitable little boy must have been watched by other eyes as they wrought the first humble, lowly tasks in the beginning.

The life scenes shift to Illinois. In various coun-

ties the same hard struggle went on until finally a home was made in Iroquois County. We see the young man a mail carrier, a merchant, a farmer, county treasurer, a cattle trader, and finally a banker. Everything that the tireless toiler touched prospered. The people who knew him had faith in him. He was elected a supervisor of Belmont township. He served as trustee on important bodies and corporations. He became the owner of a railroad in Tennessee, and then became a great factor in the betterment of a large section of the State. When the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad was seeking to run its lines down the eastern line of the State of Illinois to whom should the directors more naturally turn than to this strong man of Iroquois County? This section of Illinois, which has profited so wonderfully through the use of this iron highway, never will know how much of the success of the enterprise is due to the contagious energy and forceful generalship of John L. Donovan. It is not extravagant to say that that railroad is one of his monuments.

But what man has rounded out his life in all fullness until he has joined his energy to the sweetness and purity awaiting him in the one God-given woman? Rare and memorable, indeed, for John Donovan was that day when, in Bunkum, Iroquois County, his was the felicity of becoming the husband of Anna H. Bradford, of New York.

Anna Bradford is a descendant of Governor Bradford, of the old Plymouth colony. She was the daughter of David and Nancy Bradford, and made her early home in her native State. She was educated at Millville Academy, Millville, N. Y. She early became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and always has taken a deep personal interest in religious and charitable enterprises.

To know Mrs. Donovan is to realize instantly that she is by nature and gifts the divinely intended companion of her husband. The gentle sweetness of her character and the refinement of manner that betrays the long line of eminent ancestors behind her is set like music to the rugged, masterful force of her husband. John Donovan never will know how much he owes to that devout souled, sincere and beautiful spirit who all these years has walked faithfully by his side.

In the later years these two began to feel that the wealth which their labor has brought ought to be a consecrated abundance. Although both all through life had been counted as identified with every good cause which their Christian faith supported, they began to search out unusual expressions to their Heavenly Father for His goodness and bounty to them. Mrs. Donovan encouraged her husband in the largest plans. Finally they determined to build a new church for the Methodists of Watseka. Mr. Donovan was a loyal Methodist, and he determined that the local church of his faith should be worthy of his pride. The result was one of the finest stone churches in the State of Illinois. Mr. Donovan has said often that what he is he owes to his mother. That godly

mother must have rejoiced when her son, in happiest comradeship with his beloved pastor, Rev. Joe Bell, worked out and finally saw dedicated the noble structure which for generations will tell the story of his generous devotion. But while Watseka honors John Donovan let the town also remember and write down in gold that name, Joe Bell. This pastor friend of Mr. and Mrs. Donovan threw himself into the enterprise, and with them made the plan possible.

Then came the gift by Mr. and Mrs. Donovan of a chime of bells to complete the church. To-day the chime rings out the tunes to a rejoicing town. And the bells forget not "The Old Kentucky Home," of which the man sitting on his porch in these days of honor and achievement often dreams as he sees rise before him out of the vanished days a little boy just beginning the long upward, toilsome way.

The gift of Mr. and Mrs. Donovan to the American University is the natural expression of their Christian loyalty and generous desire to make their lives count in the largest way. John Donovan, long an experienced man of affairs, believes that the hope of this land of freedom and light lies in the strength and activity of Protestantism. It seems almost of divine ordering that at the some moment that the Pope has sent out an encyclical harking back to conditions which called into existence the Know Nothing party, this strong man, whose youth shared in that earlier religious upheaval, feels moved of God to found at the National Capital of his country a power for Protestantism and liberty which, in the providence of heaven, never shall die.

We can only register our thanks and believe that it is of God. The years shall tell the tale of increase in this man's efficiency. He has not only built a synagogue unto his faith, but he also has linked his life with that Power for Righteousness which moves the sun and the other stars. Generations shall rise up to bless John Lyle Donovan and his wife, Anna Bradford.

\$10,000 More from Mrs. Jane A. Gibson.

The death of Mrs. Jane A. Gibson, of Aurora, Ind., has removed one of the strong friends of the American University. From the beginning Mrs. Gibson watched with faith and solicitude the various steps in the progress of the enterprise. From time to time she testified her interest in all that was being done.

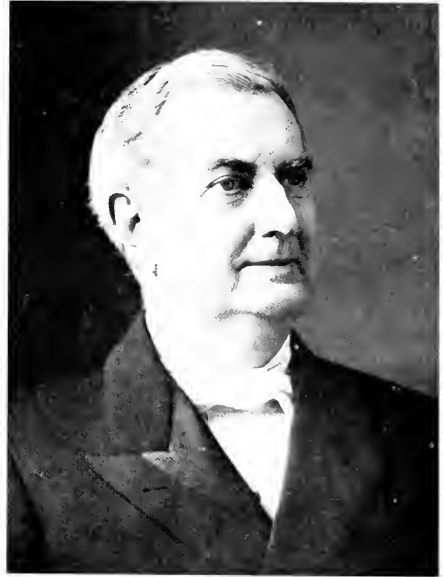
She desired that part, at least, of her means should be dedicated to the cause. She gave, therefore, to the University a farm of 676 acres as a gift outright. Subsequent to this gift came the announcement that Mrs. Gibson had remembered the University in her will.

After a long illness Mrs. Gibson passed away, and now from her executors comes the information that in her will there is a bequest of \$10,000.

The farm which Mrs. Gibson earlier had given to the University has an estimated value of \$35,000. It



MRS. JANE A. GIBSON



MR. THOMAS KENT

is in charge of a competent farmer, who is making every effort to improve the land and enlarge the products. We believe that the farm steadily is increasing in value, and that ere long it will be found to have advanced very materially in what could be secured for it in the event of a sale.

With this new gift of \$10,000, the total amount of Mrs. Gibson's beneficence to the University amounts to at least \$45,000. Later it may be found to amount to more. For this noble and generous assistance we only can register our gratitude. By such gifts the American University slowly but surely is being lifted into security and efficiency. A few more such gifts will put us where something actually can be done to justify the faith of our friends and the gifts of our benefactors.

In the meantime let there be written down in immortal memory and gratitude the name of Mrs. Jane A. Gibson, of Aurora, Ind.

Gifts of Money.

JOHN LYLE DONOVAN AND ANNA HUBBARD BRADFORD
DONOVAN MEMORIAL FUND.

\$5,000, John L. Donovan and Anna H. B. Donovan.

GENERAL FUND.

\$100 (each), R. B. Ward, W. M. Crane, Miss Orra N. Chamberlain, Thomas Bennett; \$50 (each), T. B. Moreland,

Henry J. Maris, J. E. Heavner, W. R. McKeen, Edmond L. Brown; \$26.50, A. L. Wiley; \$25 (each), W. J. Montgomery, Mrs. Cora Clark, W. H. Webster; \$12, collection, Niles, O.; \$10 (each), Lee F. Smith, F. H. Duckwitz, Mrs. Mary M. Sanders, G. T. Rearick, J. G. Williams, C. E. Legg; \$5 (each), F. S. U'ery, C. F. Myers.

BISHOP M'CABE ENDOWMENT.

\$25, George A. Slife.

ASBURY MEMORIAL.

\$100, Estate J. Albert Hyden; \$15, C. T. House; \$10 (each), L. P. Smith, H. D. Mitchell; \$5 (each), T. W. Boothe, Mrs. Annie E. Boothe; \$4 (each), J. T. Owings, Joseph Wheeler.

BISHOP HAMILTON LECTURESHIP FUND.

\$25 (each), Mrs. Alice H. Proctor, George O. Robinson; \$20, E. L. Hoffecker; \$10 (each), I. E. Springer, D. D. Campbell; \$5 (each), Miss Rebecca Watt, Mrs. A. M. Bliss, Miss May C. Bliss, W. H. Rider, H. F. Trigg, G. W. Townsend, E. L. Waldorf, Mrs. Mary J. Jones, E. J. Yerdon, Mrs. Joseph Cronan, J. W. Briggs, Charles E. Hamilton, W. O. Hurst, K. F. Richardson; \$2 (each), H. C. Woods, Z. H. Webster, S. P. Beardslee, M. V. Calkins, H. J. Johnson, F. Mittlefehldt, E. C. Toy, S. A. Brown, J. W. Campbell, Milton McCann; \$1.25, G. H. Smith; \$1 (each), H. J. Chattin, McKendree Shaw, G. E. Hutchings, J. R. Beadle, John S. Miller, H. R. Williamson, J. L. Sparklin, F. J. Cochran, W. R. Flint, Walter Firth, Mrs. Henry Babel, W. C. Francis, H. A. Reed, F. E. Edwards, M. L. Hallock, D. H. Kyes, G. C. Williams, G. A. Fee, W. H. Manning, A. B. Taylor, R. E. Brettie, W. G. Boyd, F. M. Thurston, P. J. Williams, W. H. Collycott, F. J. Grant, Mrs. L. E. Davis; 50 cents, R. E. Winn.

The American University Courier

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FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

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SEPTEMBER, 1910

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The Late Thomas Kent.

Our readers will be glad to see the reproduction of a photograph of the late Thomas Kent, of Chicago, which appears in this issue of the COURIER. The qualities of his heart and character show in his face. His strong and generous interest in every good cause was well known during his useful and honored life. His gifts to the American University ran up into the thousands of dollars. His death, and that of a loved niece, Miss Westlake, occurred within a few days of each other. Mrs. Kent survives, and keenly feels the loneliness resulting from this double loss, but rejoices in the heritage of the good names left by each of her departed.

Welcome to Dr. Wedderspoon.

The COURIER joins heartily in the general welcome to Dr. William R. Wedderspoon, who has just finished a successful pastorate at Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, of Pittsburg, and now enters upon that of Foundry Church, of Washington. Dr. Wedderspoon is a working member of the Board of Trustees of the American University. His presence and work in the city will be a benediction to thousands.

John S. Huyler.

After a life of eminent success in business and equally eminent usefulness as a citizen, John S. Huyler, of New York, has entered into rest. A promoter of evangelism, he, himself, in his later years, was a glad and winsome messenger of the good tidings of God's love to his fellow men. His long connection with the Board of Trustees of the American University has been marked by oft repeated and generous gifts. His departure will be felt as a great loss in wide circles of men who have enjoyed his fellowship, his philanthropy and his Christian warmth of heart.

A Bequest by Mrs. Sophia O. Loomis.

The American University has recently received the deeds to two unimproved lots in the suburbs of the District of Columbia through the Rev. Benjamin B. Loomis, a member of Troy Conference, now of Carlisle, Pa., acting as executor of the estate of his deceased wife, Mrs. Sophia O. Loomis, who left these properties to the University by her will. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loomis have been warm friends of the institution since its inception.

The Wisconsin Conference Enthusiastic in Interest.

Never has Chancellor Hamilton received a more gratifying and brotherly reception than was accorded him at the Wisconsin Conference. The way was opened by Bishop Berry in his characteristic thoughtfulness of the interests of others. He gave up his address to the entering class in order that the cause of the University might be brought to the brethren. The Conference entered heartily into the presentation of the cause. It was good to be there. Everybody seemed to feel that this enterprise now represents interests which are vital to all Christian educators and all Protestants.

Dr. Plantz, who is making such a remarkable record in his great presidency of Lawrence University, extended his courteous and brotherly expressions of interest to Chancellor Hamilton afterward. And many of the members of the Conference assured the Chancellor of their intention to aid the work in every way. Dr. Hamilton was invited to address the Laymen's Conference in the interests of the University, and did so, being received with marked cordiality.

As if there was to be no end to the hospitality of spirit of this cosmopolitan conference, Dr. Hamilton had been engaged to make the educational anniversary address and also to give the Conference lecture.

Great audiences were present at both of these meetings. And again came eager inquiries as to the work at Washington and expressions of ardent interest and prayers for success.

Surely the whole country is awaking to the need for the American University. As Conference after Conference, without a single dissenting voice, swings into line and records its approval with fervor—the workers are lifted up strangely. They are tempted to say, "If these be for us, who can be against us."

The Des Moines Conference Makes a Contribution to Our Cause.

The Des Moines Conference always has taken a deep interest in the American University. At its last session in September Chancellor Hamilton represented the interests of the enterprise, and was greeted with the utmost cordiality. After addressing the Conference, Chancellor Hamilton referred to the active co-operation which Bishop Hamilton was showing in the work. Bishop Hamilton thereupon made a statement of his plan to endow a lectureship by means of which the University should be opened. He mentioned the fact that Aberdeen University for four years had been carried on by just such lectures. He stated that many friends were assisting him in raising money for this lectureship and that he would be glad of any help that might be given. The Conference took up a collection, and many subscriptions were made, netting a very generous contribution in the name of the Des Moines Conference. This great Conference has had a name for generous support to all good causes. Again, the name has been made good. Here, and now, we express our deepest gratitude to this noble band of self-sacrificing workers. We do not wonder that all causes are prospering under their hands.

The Iowa Conference Endorses the American University.

The Iowa Conference, in its session but recently closed, gave a ringing endorsement to the work of the American University. A most generous assignment of time for the presentation of the cause had been given to Chancellor Hamilton. He was heard by the Conference with most evident sympathy. There was no doubt of the desire of this old historic body of Iowa Methodists that the work at Washington shall take on the largest and most aggressive form for the advancement of Christian education. Heartiest evidences of approval of the efforts now being made for the speedy opening of the University were shown.

At the close of the address President Schell, of Iowa Wesleyan University, offered a strong and ringing resolution endorsing the American University and pledging fealty to the cause. The conference

passed the resolution unanimously and with unmistakable approval of the sentiments of the mover. The great success now attending the work of President Schell at Iowa Wesleyan lent especial significance to his endorsement of the work at Washington. Our wisest educators and leaders fully understand that our work is a unit, and that all are vitally interested in the success of any one part of our co-ordinated educational system.

Upper Iowa Conference Makes a Noble Response.

The Upper Iowa Conference is a strong Conference. It has great responsibilities to face. Within the bounds of this Conference are four schools of the Methodist Church—Cornell College, Upper Iowa University, Epworth Seminary and a German college. Naturally the heart of the Conference turns to these children of its own household.

And yet the people of Iowa never have been merely local in their interests. They always have been loyal to the larger causes which have knocked at their door. An illustration of this was seen in the manner in which at Charles City they received Chancellor Hamilton and the presentation of the needs of the American University. The Conference had passed a regulation that no collection should be taken for any of the benevolent causes.

In the midst of a strenuous and absorbing session of the highest import to the Conference the work was intermitted long enough to hear the statement concerning the educational enterprise at Washington. Profound interest was manifest. Seemingly the Conference caught a new vision of responsibility in this work. After Bishop Hamilton had stated his plans for helping the University by beginning a lecture course, the Conference decided to lend a hand in the affair. By a vote of the Conference an exception was made in behalf of the Lectureship Fund, and a collection was ordered to be taken. A goodly offering was made.

Chancellor Hamilton had been invited to deliver the Conference Educational Anniversary address. Representatives from all four educational institutions of the Conference were present at the meeting. President Harlan, of Cornell College, presided. President Cooper, of Upper Iowa University, offered prayer. The church was crowded to the doors. The character of the meeting was such that all felt the unity of our connectinal work, and that all Christian schools of the land now must stand shoulder to shoulder to fulfill the task which is common to all.

It was an occasion of deepest interest. At the close of the meeting many expressed their high hopes for the American University, and expressed gladness that the leaders of Christian education in Iowa are so sympathetically harmonious, not only in their own local endeavor but also in the wider work of the country as a whole. Our heartfelt thanks to Upper Iowa Conference.

High Water Mark at the Northern Minnesota Conference.

No conference yet visited in recent years in the interests of the American University has manifested such enthusiasm for the cause as has been shown by the Northern Minnesota Conference. Recent events, perhaps, had turned the attention of the members of the Conference to the providential role which the American University now seems destined to play in the struggle to maintain our civil and religious liberties.

The Conference seemed eager to hear about the enterprise. Many members kept asking, "When are you going to tell us about the American University?" Finally, when Chancellor Hamilton was introduced to the Conference he was assigned to speak after Dr. Robt. Forbes. That meant, of course, that he found a full Conference before him. Everybody had gathered to hear the eloquent and inimitable secretary of the Board of Home Missions.

The University could not have had a better or more considerate hearing. No Conference yet visited has taken the matter so clearly to heart. Tall, sun-crowned men are those heroes of upper Minnesota. They have the vision. Great things are under their hands now, but yet greater things shall come to pass in their empire.

The dinner hour was postponed to talk the matter out. Bishop Hamilton told of his endeavor to help open the doors of the University, and instantly the Conference favored making an offering in behalf of the work. A goodly collection and subscription was made. There were present a number of reporters. They sent out to all the papers a full account of the proceedings. This was repeated through the Associated Press, and the story finally reached every corner of the land. Some of the papers followed up the first report with an additional subsequent article discussing the significance of the American University to our national interests.

Great kindness was shown to Chancellor Hamilton as a mark of courtesy to the University. He was entertained in the home of that prince of Methodist laymen, Joseph S. Ulland. He was invited to deliver the address at the anniversary of the Board of Education, and Sunday evening he preached to the Conference. A debt of deepest gratitude is due to the Northern Minnesota Conference. May it flourish and prosper in an ever wider and nobler heritage.

Joseph S. Ulland, Great-Hearted Layman.

Among the growing Christian lay leaders in the great northwest country there is none who more certainly commands the confidence and holds the hearts of all than Joseph S. Ulland, of Fergus Falls, Minn. "Joe Ulland" everybody calls him, because everybody loves him. But in reality Mr. Ulland is one of the solid and progressive builders of the great State of his home. He is the worthy son of a noble Methodist preacher. He is president of the Fergus Falls National Bank, one of the best banks in the

State. He is a pillar of the Christian Church, and is recognized everywhere as a safe and yet progressive leader. Personally he is a mighty man for righteousness. The evil forces of his city fear him. The church people count him their Achilles. Twice he has represented the Northern Minnesota Conference in the General Conference of the Methodist Church. Every indication is that again he will be called upon to serve his Conference and State in this capacity. Incidentally Joseph S. Ulland is a friend of the American University. He showed many courtesies to Chancellor Hamilton during the latter's visit to Fergus Falls. He was of great service in securing a proper hearing for the University cause. Long life and happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Ulland and all theirs!

Minnesota's Capital Lends an Ear.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis daily papers had heralded the coming to the twin cities of Chancellor Hamilton. They had done it almost as interestedly as if some political event were impending or some new sensation were about to be sprung on ears and hearts made acutely alert by recent happenings attending the coming and going of some great one.

The Northern Minnesota Conference had attracted wide attention throughout the State. Chancellor Hamilton's address there on the American University had been quoted broadcast throughout the State. Many expected that the speech at Fergus Falls would be repeated at St. Paul. But, instead, an entirely different line of presentation was followed. The newspapers courteously made the best of the loss of sensational matter, and reported in full the address to the Conference, followed by a speech by Bishop Hamilton.

The Conference showed every interest. Although it is heavily under the endowment plans for Hamline University and the various other enterprises which mark the forward movement of Minnesota Methodism, the Conference made a generous offering to the American University.

Individual members of the Conference in large numbers pledged their renewed support to the work. Several laymen expressed interest, and had there been time for a systematic canvass of the twin cities much more material help could have been secured.

Chancellor Hamilton made the educational anniversary address and also the Epworth League anniversary address to the Conference on Sunday evening. Sunday afternoon, to a large gathering of young men in the Y. M. C. A. building, he gave the address which opened the series of autumn and winter meetings for the city.

Courteous beyond words was the reception of the representative of the American University. New friends for the enterprise were found. Old ties were strengthened. Here and now we extend our deep-felt gratitude to the warm-hearted friends in the great gopher State.

Many Friends in Northwest Indiana.

The American University has many friends in the territory comprised in the Northwest Indiana Conference. This was made clear during the recent visit to that Conference by Chancellor Hamilton. It was a busy Conference, and the program was crowded. The church where the Conference was held was thronged with people. The interests involved and the topics up for discussion made it a great Conference. La Porte, Ind., was the center of interest from a wide section of the State, when Bishop Moore called the assembly to order.

The American University received a most generous hearing and attention. Chancellor Hamilton had been invited to make the Epworth League anniversary address in the absence of President Schell, who could not reach the Conference in time for this service. The following day the regular anniversary of the Board of Education was held, and Chancellor Hamilton made the address. Much emphasis in the daily press was given to both these meetings.

The address on the University given to the Conference evoked the most generous sympathy and attention. Many members of the Conference in person professed renewed allegiance to the enterprise. None was more kind than that most tactful and able District Superintendent, Dr. Paul Curnick, and the pastor of the church entertaining the Conference, Dr. Craig. Although new in the Conference, Dr. Craig already is bringing much to pass. Dr. Curnick has won highest honor in his work as District Superintendent. At the educational anniversary Mrs. Curnick sang, to the delight of all, one of her own songs, "My Mother."

In the local press the report of the address to the Conference on the American University was almost sensational, and attracted wide attention. As a result several offers of substantial help to the work were made. Certainly, the American University is winning its way to many loyal hearts.

North Dakota Conference Is With Us.

The State of North Dakota is only twenty years old, and yet already it is a mighty commonwealth. That, perhaps, may account for the happy optimism of the men of the State. The recent conference at Bismarck would seem to indicate that the future of that great State is in the toiling hands of Methodist preachers. What wonderful reports the District Superintendents made! What labors abundant marked the experiences of the ministers. And yet they forgot not the American University. The Educational Anniversary address was made by Chancellor Hamilton. Dr. Robertson presided at the meeting. All were interested in his description of our great work. He explained the unique relation of Wesley College to the North Dakota University, and then spoke most kindly concerning the enterprise at Washington. There was deep interest manifested in the address by Chancellor Hamilton, which fol-

lowed, as illustrating the common interest of all in the schools of the church.

On the next day, to a crowded conference, Chancellor Hamilton presented the cause of the American University. Many of the preachers in their own work were facing pioneer conditions, and yet such was their enthusiasm for the Washington enterprise that they gladly made a most generous offering to the Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund. Seldom has Bishop Hamilton received a more considerate and sympathetic hearing as he stated his plans. Many members of the Conference declared their determination during the coming year to advance the work of the American University in every way. Several of the leading citizens of the State, such as Judge Pollock, of Fargo, were present at the meeting. And they both contributed and also expressed their interest and sympathy. It was a great Conference. The visit to North Dakota will live long in happy and grateful memory.

Washington More Important Than Rome.

The Protestant Committee recently formed in Rome has decided to ask the American Protestant denominations, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, to join with the German and the Swiss congregations in the erection of a Protestant church, facing the Vatican, as a protest against the recent papal encyclical on St. Charles Borromeo, which greatly offended German Protestants.

While the plan thus proposed for Rome must commend itself to all lovers of light, let the situation at Washington challenge instant attention. The Roman Church is stronger in Washington than in Rome. It is estimated that the Roman Catholic Church now has invested in Washington and its environs over \$114,000,000. Over against this enterprise build and endow a Protestant university that shall prove a corrective source of light and learning for all America.

Two Famous Encyclicals.

Encyclical Number One.

Three years ago Pius X issued his encyclical against Modernism. As the readers of *The Outlook* will remember, it was divided into three parts: The first of these, reported to have been written by Father Billot, of the Roman College of Jesuits, describes a systematized body of belief which its author ascribes to all Modernists. The second enumerates the basic causes of Modernism, namely, curiosity, pride, and ignorance. The third part, which alone is believed to have come from the hand of the Holy Father himself, is disciplinary. It directs measures of repression, among them being the establishment of "Watch Committees," which are to be in every diocese, which are to watch for and report on every trace of Modernism, and which are to be secret tribunals. In other words, they are in practice the equivalent of the Inquisition.

With the issuance of the encyclical there fell a great silence over the Catholic world. The Church had spoken, the new studies had been condemned, the Curia (as the central Papal government at Rome is called) was employing every weapon of repression—spying, delation, the "regime of starvation"—to stamp out this "sum of all the heresies," and, so far as we in America could tell, the Modernists had seemed to conform. No bishop even can protect his subordinates from unjust or grotesque accusations, and it is oftentimes the man of pure life and lofty devotion who is made the

victim. The days when no man was safe from suspicion and denunciation in Spain or the Netherlands have returned in Italy, so far as the clergy are concerned. And it is not the will but the power which prevents the Church from turning them over to "the secular arm" to be burned at the stake, as were the heretics of three hundred years ago.—*Frank Hunter Potter.*

Encyclical Number Two.

An encyclical issued by Pope Pius X, in connection with the tercentenary of the canonization of St. Charles Borromeo, of Milan, aroused intense indignation in Germany. References in it to the Reformers and the Reformation called forth protests and agitated discussion at mass-meetings held in many German cities and largely attended. At those in Berlin thousands of persons gathered. Chancellor von Bethman Hollweg, in response to a demand for action "to meet such insults in the Evangelical Church," said: "The contents of the encyclical reflect upon German Reformers, on Reform and on the princes and peoples of the Reformed faith in a manner likely to wound deeply their religious convictions. Their political and moral sentiments are equally affronted," and he announced that the German Ambassador at Rome had been instructed to make these feelings known to the Vatican. The Roman Catholic dignitaries were themselves stirred to unwonted action by the storm of protests evoked, for the papal nuncio at Munich and the archbishops of Breslau and Cologne immediately telegraphed to Rome, expressing fears that the political consequences would be harmful to the Catholic center in the Reichstag. The effect was at once manifest, for the Pope withdrew the encyclical from publication in Germany, instructing the bishops not to make it known in their dioceses.—*The World Today.*

We print these two comments because it has been claimed without denial that, like the Jesuit University at Chicago, the Catholic University in Washington is in favor of this ban on Modernism. If it is, let none wonder that we are seeking to build and endow the American University at Washington. At the National Capital of this land of Freedom's hope let us build one lighthouse of untrammelled Truth in order that that hope may not grow dim.

Mid-Summer Attractions of Our National Capital.

By Susan Hunter Walker.

Those who do not live in Washington are apt to believe that the winter is the time to see our National Capital at its best. True, it is its busy season, when the Houses of Congress are making their country's laws, and the presence of our national legislators with their families sets the wheels of society in swift motion. But the Washington of spring, summer and fall shows us quite another side of her attractions, and it is in these seasons that she becomes the nation's city beautiful.

President Taft recently said of his place of residence: "It thrills my heart every day to look out of the windows of the White House, to see this beautiful city in which we are permitted to live—those avenues and streets constructed upon a magnificent plan, looking forward for centuries; these trees planted with great foresight to make Washington a park; these vistas into which always creeps unbidden that beautiful shaft which marks the memory of the founder of our Capital."

Washington has at least a hundred beautiful vistas, and in every one of them the climax is either the majestic obelisk reared to the name-giver of the city of his creation or the classic Capitol building.

One of the finest vistas in which the Washington Monument is the chief object is to be had from the west terrace of the Capitol, and the best time to view it is on a clear summer evening just at twilight. The great shaft rises tall and solemn, its gray, square outlines softened by the evening

haze, its shadowy height silhouetted against the rosy background of the dying day. Seen under this favoring condition one fully appreciates the fitness of this tribute to our greatest American.

Still another vista in which the Capitol plays the part of prime importance is to be seen from the spacious grounds of the National Soldiers' Home at the northeast limit of the city. Here is an expanse of five hundred acres of hill and dale "improved" by the artifice of man only to the extent of aiding nature in her luxuriant arrangement of flowers and grass, trees and shrubs, which beautifies the seven miles of driveway this breathing space affords.

In this northerly section also is Rock Creek Park, a reservation of two thousand acres of forest, field, and stream, whose great natural beauties have been guided to near perfection by the able hand and hand of the noted landscape gardener, Olmsted. This splendid recreation ground for the city's workers encloses the National Zoological Park, the finest feature of its kind in the world. Here, in as nearly their natural conditions as it was possible to surround them, are to be found hundreds of the wild creatures of the universe.

American University Grounds.

If you will fare farther in this northwesterly direction and do not mind a bit of a walk, the grounds of the new American University will be reached. My tramp was over a dusty highway and under a burning sun, but the magnificent view from this hundred-acre plateau which the Methodist Episcopal Church has chosen for its great educational institution more than repaid the slight fatigue involved.

Washington, like Rome, lies in the basin of a circle of hills, and this great establishment chose for its site the very highest of them all. The great white buildings throw their beacon lights of learning in all directions, but the most striking view they command and dominate is that over the Potomac River and for many miles beyond into Virginia.—*Epworth Herald.*

Washington an Educational Center.

President Grant said in his annual message of 1873: "I would suggest to Congress the propriety of promoting the establishment in this District of an institution of learning or university of the highest class by the donation of lands. There is no place better suited for such an institution than the National Capital. There is no other place in which every citizen is so directly interested."

George Washington, as we all know, had the same idea of the superlative fitness of the National Capital as a national educational center and made a bequest to put into concrete practical shape his thought of a national university at Washington.—*Washington Star.*

President Cyrus Northrop Pleads for Comprehensive Universities.

It thus appears that the business of establishing the small college, gradually increased in activity during the first half of the last century, culminated about the middle of the century, and has steadily decreased to the end of the century. It is not likely, in view of the tremendously increased cost of equipping and running a college, that many small colleges will be established in the near future. Men of great wealth may try to duplicate or surpass what has been done at the University of Chicago, and the various States will doubtless continue to do all they can to enable their State universities to do the best kind of work, and the good, small college will continue to thrive and to exert its healthful influence in the region which it serves. But the faith and patience and sacrifice of our fathers in the cause of Christian education will not be repeated, if the great fortunes of the very rich shall continue to be poured into the educational treasuries as they have been in recent years, or the existing institutions shall not, in their teachings, prove recreant to all that the fathers held sacred.—*The World Today.*

The American University Courier

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Volume XVII

Washington, D. C., December, 1910

No. 3



MR. JOHN S. HUYLER



SENATOR JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER

Payment of Mrs. Gibson's Bequest of \$10,000.

Mr. W. V. Webber, cashier, and Mr. E. H. Davis, president of the First National Bank, of Aurora, Ind., the executors of the will of the late Mrs. Jane A. Gibson, of the same place, have recently paid to our treasurer the amount of her bequest to the American University—ten thousand dollars. This payment has been made within a few months of Mrs. Gibson's death. Such promptness deserves special commendation and is greatly appreciated by the trustees and officers of the University. This noble gift is all the more helpful, because it comes untrammelled by any conditions except that it be used to carry out the purposes of the institution.

What Is On the Bronze Doors of the Capitol?

Some time ago we inaugurated a campaign for an Opening Fund for the American University. We undertook to raise a million and a half of dollars, of

which five hundred thousand dollars, when raised, should be used to open the doors of the University to students. We took the field with this as our rallying cry and purpose. From that moment to this we have intermitted no effort, we have turned aside for no instant, we have been disturbed by no criticism or coldness of reception, we have hesitated at no task, we have asked no favors. The Christian people of this land ardently desire the founding and opening for active life of the American University. Having now been brought into intimate contact with the people of this country from Aroostook County to the Golden Gate, and having taken occasion at every possible opportunity, through private conversation and through noting the temper of great and responsible assemblies under direct and indirect appeal, we now know what the people want. Like Abraham Lincoln through personal contact we have come to knowledge, sure knowledge, of what the people of this country really want. While never impatient of difference in opinion, and always welcoming intelligent criticism, as the unconscious

The American University Courier

contribution of the adversary to the tempering of the blade, we now have come to such clear assurance of the backing of the people for this enterprise that we can afford to be courteous and wise at the same time under any testing. Not only underneath us are the everlasting arms but also behind us are the everlasting people. And little does any man gauge the temper of those now in charge of the American University if he fancies that we will tarry to parley at the gate while the enemy are beating in the doors. Where has the sword of Earl Cranston ever yet failed to flash clear and bright and terrible when the need came? Look at the conditions which now are confronting us in this country. "Can we not read the signs of the times?" Go, look at the panels of the bronze doors of the Capitol and there read the answer to your question.

And does any man think that with such needs and such a call and such a beginning and such an opportunity we shall hesitate to interpret whether the country would have us as patriots lead? Any one who could have followed the receptions given to the representation of the cause of the American University at the fall conferences and through the Middle West this past autumn must have been veritably a blind man not to be able to read the heart and will of the people. Great assemblies made up of the leaders of men do not break into tumults of approval to a cause without having in their hearts deep down a reason for their faith. These men read the signs of the times. And through our history these men and their type ever have proven the wise and safe counsellors of progress. We do not wonder that John Knox prayed, "God, give me Scotland!" What that soul in agony or prayer was beseeching of God was the hearts and wills of the plain people of His Scotland. And the prayer was heard. Behold, what the peasantry of Scotland, Bonnie Scotland, my Scotland, as so many a tender heart can say, behold, what God's people of Scotland have wrought for liberty, light and righteousness.

We have been asking God for America. Years ago in the dark we took as our motto, "For God and Country." And now the dark is becoming light. Slowly but surely the country is rising to the vision. A little patience and all will be well and fair.

It is in this spirit that we are asking for an Opening Fund for the American University. Only yesterday one of the sanest and most noble-spirited laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church heard Bishop Cranston exclaim, "Oh, if some one would only give five million dollars to the American University!" and that layman instantly answered, "I will give a thousand dollars!"

The layman's name is F. X. Kreidler, of Nebraska, Pa.

That is how it is going to be done. We are asking gifts and subscriptions to the Opening Fund on a specific basis. The form is as follows:

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OPENING FUND

In Consideration that the American University of

Washington, D. C., is to raise \$1,500,000, whereof \$500,000 when raised shall be used for the immediate opening of the University to students, I promise to pay annually to the Trustees of said University, or order,

for years, the sum of
..... Dollars.

The first payment due and payable on or before

..... 1st, 191.....

Date.....

Name.....

Address.....

Friends, read these lines in the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness. Join the league in progress. Strike hands with us for a great advance. Help us swell this Opening Fund. Make it possible at once to open this University, which now is freighted with the hopes and faith and prayers of multitudes, who love the things to which this enterprise is committed and for which it stands.

Recent Gifts of Money.

GENERAL FUND

\$10,000, Estate of Mrs. Jane A. Gibson, per E. H. Davis and W. V. Webber, executors: \$150, T. C. Hunter; \$100 (each), Mrs. Sarah S. Levings, Wm. G. Cathcart, Mrs. Emma Sconce, Jas. W. Jackson, W. S. Pilling; \$78.07, A. L. Wiley; \$50 (each), George I. Bodine, John Gribbel; \$25 (each), U. O. Colson, John Kissack, Allen Myers, A. R. Baxter; \$12.50, S. H. Kemp; \$12, Illinois Conference, per treasurer; \$10 (each), Mrs. Sarah L. Clark, G. L. England, D. R. Ulmer, Lee Brunson; \$5 (each), George Clark, Edward Levings, W. F. Lear, H. C. Jones, John A. Lindsey, W. W. Murphey, Hiram Dulaney, C. M. Lemon; \$3, "A Friend"; \$2, J. A. Price; \$1 (each), Chas. McNeal, "Two Friends."

ASBURY FUND

\$5, Mrs. Grace M. Cahoon.

BISHOP HAMILTON LECTURESHIP FUND

\$50, Robert Watt; \$20.00, Miscellaneous; \$5 (each), Fletcher Brown, P. N. Dwell, E. K. Copper, H. G. Bibbie, W. H. York, Anna C. Eley, J. M. Johnson, J. A. Roberts, John Lowe, D. Morgan, C. A. Pollock, R. J. and F. E. Stinson; \$4, W. O. Shepherd; \$2 (each), Geo. W. Batson, M. J. Holmes, Geo. W. Koser, A. J. Matthews, S. V. Williams, G. A. Cahoon; \$1 (each), Edward Jarvis, B. G. Sanford, T. A. Greenwood, Geo. Britton, W. Jacques, L. Baldwin, Clifton Wells, F. W. Wenzel, A. L. Macheth, Geo. Fry, Lena Edwards, W. C. A. Hughes, Geo. T. Bowen, Wm. K. Griffith, A. W. Armstrong, C. L. Baxter, G. W. L. Brown, L. S. Carter, Henry Delong, E. T. Hagerman, W. E. Harvey, J. W. Harwood, D. M. Houghtelin, C. Knoll, Emory Miller, R. E. Mitchell, I. M. O'Flynn, W. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. West, A. T. Bishop, F. B. Shaffer, A. G. Ward, F. H. Wyrick, F. J. Zavadsky, W. G. Boyle, S. J. Briggs, W. H. Easton, J. T. Hammond, A. J. Hayes, Jos. H. Heard, A. Hopkins, J. S. Kingan, H. A. Logan, C. I. Mason, J. W. Schenck, Mrs. Jennie Colgrave, J. Hanna, John Pemberton, M. G. Shuman, Gust Book, A. W. Brown, C. H. Byers, W. L. Clough, H. P. Cooper, G. A. Finch, J. W. Mahin, H. W. A. Mergel.

Recent Gifts to the Library.

Bacon is Shakespeare, by Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, from the author, per The John McBride Co., New York; cloth.

World Corporation, by King Camp Gillette, The New England News Co., Boston; boards.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington; cloth.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1909. Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington; cloth.

How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner, by Grenville Kleiser. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York; cloth.

Louis Lombard—Observations d'un Musicien Américain Traduit de l'Anglais par Raoul de Lagenardiere. Paris; paper.

Fiftieth Anniversary Sermon, by Rev. Henry W. Hicks. Delivered at Calumet, Mich., Sept 10, 1908. From the author; paper.

The Fundamentals: A Testimony to the Truth, Vol. III. Testimony Publishing Co., Chicago; paper.

The Bishops and the American University.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Washington, D. C., in October and November. The presence in the Capital City of these distinguished men naturally was of interest to many. It always is a pleasure to see gathered into one body men whose activities and usefulness belt the globe. Great affairs of Church and State occupied the attention of the bishops and they were absorbed in multifarious cares from the moment that they entered Washington.

But we are glad to inform our friends that again these leaders took a practical share in the promotion of solving the American University problem. That their interest is only increased and that their vision of the need of the University is clearer than ever before were manifest by an act upon their part which, when it is announced later, will be a stimulus and source of inspiration to all. Wait for a further announcement in this matter. The news when it comes will be all the more helpful and profitable for suggestion to others.

Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver.

The death of Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver was felt poignantly by the whole nation. It was as if some tall mountain pine had gone down and left a vacant place against the sky. Plain folk needed this man to be their protagonist. In mind, heart, and spirit he was the tribune of the people. Only the years will reveal how deep and lasting has been the national loss which has come through the death of this noble Christian statesman.

But if the nation suffered through the untimely taking off of Senator Dolliver, the deprivation which has come to the American University has been even keener. We depended upon him for counsel and guidance. He attended our trustees' meetings and shared heartily in all our burdens and cares. In public we

always could count upon his extraordinary gifts as ready at hand for our service.

Jonathan Dolliver was a son of the parsonage. From infancy he breathed in principles of loyalty to high ideals and faith in the ultimate regnancy of the kingdom. Through days of penury and strenuous endeavor these ideals and this faith never lost their allurements. Many triumphs came to the young man for he "rose by the upward gravitation of natural fitness." From human view point he was cut off while yet ascending.

Many and fitting tributes elsewhere have been paid to this eminent American. We desire here simply to express our sense of personal bereavement at the death of one who to many of us was a personal friend, and to record the profound loss which thus has come to the American University. Senator Dolliver's services to this enterprise find their most conspicuous expression, perhaps, in the address which he gave on the occasion of the official visit of President Roosevelt to the grounds of the American University in 1908. That address has entered into history where it will live. It has been quoted around the world. But the more hidden services, the alert appreciation of our needs, the ready proffer of assistance in private advice and personal conversation with eminent men, the unwavering sympathy with all our undertakings—these are not published and never can be told. But they have been builded into the very structure and fibre of our enterprise. And there the memory and encouragement of them will abide to strengthen and to sweeten for all time the life and endeavors of the American University.

John S. Huyler.

We briefly noticed in our September issue the death of John S. Huyler, of New York. In this number of THE COURIER we present his picture. His connection with the board of trustees of the American University was continuous for nearly eighteen years, and his benefactions, amounting to many thousands of dollars, came in a perennial stream. He was one of the chief givers for the College of History. Mr. Huyler has left in the social and commercial world a commanding monument to his energy, integrity, and sagacity in the large and successful business which he built up on the foundation of industry and honesty. He has left in the character and memory of thousands of his fellowmen a more precious and enduring memorial through his simple, strong and consecrated life as a Christian and as an evangelistic worker for the winning of erring men and women to the paths of righteousness and peace.

Catholic University at Washington Progressing.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—An appropriation of \$100,000 was voted today from the general funds of the Catholic University by the board of trustees for the erection of a new building which will alleviate the present crowded conditions and form a nucleus for further development of the institution. General plans for new buildings were discussed, but with the exception of authorizing expenditures for a structure to be occupied by lay students, no action was taken.

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PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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DECEMBER, 1910

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University Office Location Changed.

Attention is called to the fact that the street number of our University office is 1422 F street N. W. The Glover building in which for a number of years we have had our office, having been taken by one of the Government departments, we with others, were compelled to vacate the premises. We have moved directly across the street to the Kellogg building. Thus we are in the same neighborhood and on the same street as before, only the number is different. Kindly notice the new number—1422. Let our friends remember that we can be found directly across the street from our old location. We shall be glad at any time to greet old friends and new in our attractive and convenient office now at 1422 F street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Annual Meeting of Trustees.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the American University was held December 14, 1910, at the new office of the University, 1422 F street, N. W. The enterprise never before has been so promising. Loyalty to a wider vision of the work with a more aggressive spirit of determination stirred those present. Reports showed that the institution is being administered with utmost economy while the endowment funds steadily are increasing. The active personal leadership of Bishop Cranston in bringing the finances of the University to careful business methods at the same time that new and varied endeavors ceaselessly are put forth is being felt everywhere. The last six months have recorded a most notable advance. Hon. John L. Donovan, of Watseka, Ill., was elected a member of the board.

Members present were Bishop Earl Cranston, Dr. David H. Carroll and Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, of Baltimore; Dr. J. G. Bickerton and Mrs. J. F. Keator, of Philadelphia; Dr. T. N. Boyle, of Pittsburg; Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, Mr. B. F. Leighton, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, Mr. Aldis B. Browne, Mr. G. W. F. Swartzell, of Washington, and Chancellor Franklin Hamilton. Officers of the board were elected; president, D. H. Carroll; vice-president, A. B. Browne; secretary, C. W. Baldwin; treasurer, C. C. Glover. The members of the executive committee are: Franklin Hamilton, T. H. Anderson, B. F. Leighton, A. B. Browne, T. W. Smith, D. W. Carroll, W. R. Wedderspoon, C. W. Baldwin, G. W. F. Swartzell, Earl Cranston, C. F. Norment. Finance committee: A. B. Browne, C. C. Glover, C. F. Norment. Auditing committee: B. F. Leighton, T. W. Smith, G. W. F. Swartzell.

A Voice From the Middle West.

Fred M. Stone, D. D., Endowment Secretary.

Increased interest and the support of the ministry and laymen is the order of the day. All are saying, "The integrity of the Church is at stake and the University must go." They are backing their statements with their dollars. I am nearing the close of my third year's connection with the University and the outlook was never more assuring than now. There have been many anxious hours and some disappointments, but it is a joy to add there is a substantial financial increase and our future is brighter than ever in the history of the institution. The work in the Middle States develops steadily. The Rubicon of our days of distress and uncertainty has been crossed. The University is more than solvent in its finances and status before the people. Money is coming in larger and larger sums.

The attitude of the conferences attended this fall was marked by a welcome hospitality. I presented the interests of the University to the Illinois Conference at the session in Jacksonville and was most cordially entertained by Dr. Harker and his delightful wife at the Woman's College. Here is a great and growing plant of educational activity and the worthy doctor and his amiable wife, with an excellent corps of instruc-

tors, are happily working out the problem of the separate education of women. Bishop Cranston was in the chair presiding over the session of the conference on my arrival, keen, analytic, kind in spirit, but firm as adamant when convinced his cause was just. He graciously stopped the conference business in the midst of important matter to allow a presentation of the cause in hand. The brethren were the personification of courtesy as attentive listeners. I remained over Sunday and greatly enjoyed the masterful sermon of the Bishop in the morning and took part in the addresses of the evening.

The following week I attended that wide-awake body of our ministers known as the Central Illinois Conference, a fine body of successful servants of God. The session was held at Pontiac. Dr. Ryan, the conference host, has the unique distinction of serving that church eleven out of fourteen consecutive years and this was his second entertainment of the annual conference during his pastorate at that place. A place was accorded on the program Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning through the kindness of Bishop Moore, who is always alive to the University's affairs, the business of the conference was stopped in the midst of the organization work to allow an opportunity to address the ministers concerning our enterprise, as it was necessary to leave on an early train for the next appointment. Bishop Moore took occasion to affirm his unwavering faith in the development of the University and its vital importance.

The next destination was Niles, Ohio, where the East Ohio Conference was in session. Bishop Berry, genial, wholesouled, and alert, gladly made way for the University cause in the morning session and at night the services were divided between the conference claimants and our cause. The growing attitude of the conference is that of happy and stable encouragement.

While traveling in this great region of industrial and agricultural activity I was struck with the many indications of substantial prosperity. It is truly a marvelous illustration of workshop conditions and a storehouse of fruit and grain. Industrial plants, well equipped farms and rapidly growing cities are constantly in evidence. The great causes of the Church are dear to those people and they are constantly supporting these with an increasing liberality.

To succeed in this project and build upon a never failing foundation I profoundly believe in three things: Faith in God, victory in prayer, active consecrated human endeavor. In life's problems "more things have been wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," and the recorded achievements of active consecrated endeavor fill the annals of sacred and profane history. Upon this basis the University will go forward in its building and enlargement.

The Historic Wesley Chair.

Our readers will be glad to see the pictorial representation of the massive chair now in the College of History made from the timbers of City Road Chapel twenty years ago and given to the American Univer-



THE HISTORIC WESLEY CHAIR

sity. The combination of artistic skill with historic material renders this piece of furniture unique in interest. Its chief points of attraction are the carved medallion of John Wesley, the British lions and the American eagle, the coats of arms of Great Britain and of Lincoln College, Oxford, and the lines of Charles Wesley:

Unite the pair so long disjoined,
Learning and vital piety

The inscription plate reads:

Presented by William Newburn, of Wykeham Park, Banbury, on behalf of the Methodists of Great Britain to the Methodists of America, to be used as a chair of the Second Ecumenical Conference, Washington, October, 1891, and afterwards as the President's Chair of the American University. The chair is made of old oak taken from Wesley Chapel, City Road, London.

Designed and executed by Robert Garnett & Sons, Warrington. T. B. Stephenson, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, 1891.

THE CHRISTMAS CUP OF PEACE

Dedicated to the Professorship of Peace proposed for the American University by Bishop Willard F. Mallalien.

Mingle afresh the Christmas cup of peace.
 Enlarge the skyline of thy faith anew.
 Rear watch towers high for wider Pisgah view.
 Reach forth to coming joy, the old release.
 Yet not entirely let past music cease;
 Contrive to take from memory's heartening cue
 Hope's brightening path to Heaven's unfading blue.
 Relive the angels' song and still increase
 In work of thinking brain and loving heart.
 Seek fields fresh furrowed by the share of pain
 To scatter there the grains of Christly gold.
 Mix every hour with love the major part,
 And sympathy's sweet chord the minor strain.
 So shall the Shepherd Good the world enfold.

—Albert Osborn

A Peace Professorship Proposed by Bishop Mallalien.

Bishop Mallalien has long been interested in the promotion of international peace. He now proposes a Peace Professorship for the American University. At the self-same moment Mr. Carnegie sets aside over eleven million dollars as a foundation for bringing about world peace. The first meeting of this foundation was held in Washington. The hearts of all peoples are centered on this dream of a world peace. Well they may be. Mark these indictments of the folly and the crime of war from one of our keenest editors:

Each year we pay \$8,000,000 and more for the possession and use of some twenty battleships. The price of one battleship would double all the benevolent gifts of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the next three years. With two battleships we could more than double the endowments of the fifty-three chief colleges of the same church. One battleship costs more than would provide twenty parks in the crowded areas of our great cities. The wealth produced in one year by the skill and labor on 500,000 acres of fertile land goes into the making of one of these fighting machines.

Dr. John A. Gutteridge Steadily Improving in Health.

We rejoice to be able to announce to the legion of Dr. Gutteridge's friends that he slowly but surely is regaining his health and strength. By the nature of the case his complete recovery will require time. But it will be only the more permanent for that lengthened process of healing. The naturally buoyant and optimistic temperament of our friend has not been disturbed. He is just as smiling and radiant with sincere human interest and friendliness as before.

This will assist greatly in the ultimate recovery to normal health.

Dr. Gutteridge has numberless friends throughout the land. They continually are inquiring with genuine concern as to the condition of him with whom they have spent so many happy hours. Like the genuine, trustful, hopeful heart that he is, John Gutteridge sends his well-wishers greeting. Ere they know it their friend will be at their doors and hearts again with his persuasive smile and that story that never grows old—The American University.

Mr. John F. Keator.

The many friends of Mrs. John F. Keator, of Philadelphia, Pa., have been pained to learn of the grief that has come to her through the death of her husband. Mrs. Keator's loss is peculiarly poignant, because of the unusually close association which she had not only with her husband's more personal tastes and interests but also with all that larger sweep of activities and benevolent causes to which he had given so much thought and time. There are some losses for which earth holds no reparation. Such has come to Mrs. Keator in the death of her husband.

Her many friends are not forgetful of her in her sorrow and bereavement. Her associates on the board of trustees of the American University, least of all, are unmindful of what such a loss means to her.

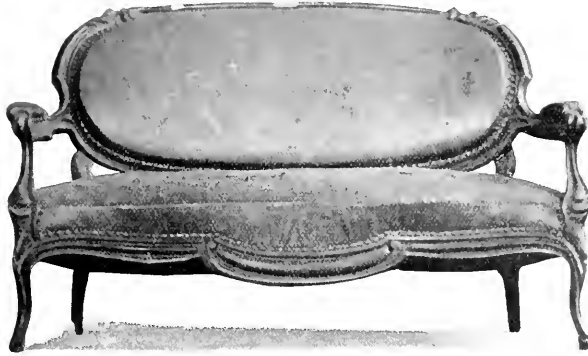
We assure her of our profound sympathy and pray that the Heavenly Father may assuage her grief, and we express our confidence that under God's blessing in the years to come she will find it her joy to take up and carry on the manifold noble interests to which her husband gave so much of his strength and life.

Madam Mountford III.

We regret to have to inform the many friends of Madam Mountford of her serious illness. In Cincinnati, Ohio, after a laborious season of lectures and public addresses Madam Mountford this past autumn was compelled to undergo a serious surgical operation. While her life was spared by the operation her mental condition was disturbed by the great strain and suffering. Madam Mountford now is being cared for in a sanitarium in Cincinnati. Her condition is serious but we hope and pray that she yet may be spared and restored to health and strength. It does not seem as if the work of this strong and vigorous personality which excited the admiration of all who knew her can be done. Let Madam Mountford's many friends have her in mind tenderly and prayerfully during these dark and heavy hours of weakness and suffering.

Sewer Connection Made to Our Grounds.

The District of Columbia authorities have completed the sewer line to the grounds of the American University. The line runs up New Mexico avenue to its junction with Nebraska avenue and there has been pushed across Nebraska avenue to our property.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SOFA

There now only is needed to connect our buildings with the sewer thus built.

Some time ago when we were investigating the items of expense involved in the utilization of our plant we found that it would cost \$4,000 to carry out the sewer to our property line. The District authorities were willing to order the construction if we would pay one-half of the expense, to wit, \$2,000. But after consideration the Commissioners ordered the construction without waiting for our cooperation. Thus we have been saved an expense of \$2,000, and there now wait for us at our door water, light, and sewers. Every month now seems to register some new forward step for our University enterprise.

Three Roman Voices Which American Protestants Should Heed.

Two cardinals, one from Italy and one from Ireland, and an American Roman Catholic priest, recently have spoken words of moment concerning Protestantism. Cardinal Vannutelli while in New York said:

Naturally, I was especially concerned with the progress of the Catholic Church in the United States. The evidences I have seen of the marvelous growth of the church in this country have impressed me most profoundly. Here, unhampered by hostile legislation and free to work out her mission, the church, an infant in years, shows all the vitality and strength of a giant.

Cardinal Logue, primate of Ireland, says:

Catholicism will be the salvation of America, because its cardinal principles are more vitally Christian than those of other religions. I believe the time will come when America will be classed as a Catholic nation. Everywhere I see evidences of the tremendous growth in membership and influence of the church. It is only a narrow-minded person who can look on this growth as a menace.

Rev. Paul Francis, a recent Roman convert from the Episcopal Church, in a sermon in Boston declared:

It is evident that old-fashioned Protestantism is falling to pieces, but out of its decaying systems there is emerging, thank God, an extraordinary Catholic reaction.

The full, rich, glorious Christ of a Catholic Christianity has been dragged from his throne by the advance thinkers and reduced to beggary.

A pale, bloodless, emaciated, Syrian ghost, he still dimly haunts the corridors of this twentieth century Protestantism, from which the doom of his final exclusion has already been spoken.

We do not quote these words in any spirit of controversy or irritation, but simply as students of the times, seeking to build an institution pledged to the highest development of Protestant thought and the best progress of American life, we call attention to these utterances. Where could be found more luminous or stirring arguments for building and endowing the American University at the National Capital?

Abraham Lincoln's Sofa.

Among the treasures now housed in the College of History peculiarly valuable is the sofa once used by Abraham Lincoln in the White House. A cut of this souvenir of the great emancipator accompanies these lines. The sofa was owned for several years by Bishop Hurst. From his estate it became the property of his son, John La Monte Hurst, of Denver, who has presented it to the American University. Its antique and well built frame is still covered with the original green leather. For the photograph from which the picture is made we are indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. George V. Morris, of Lexington, Ky.

"Let the Flag Float Over the University," Says Rev. J. F. Allen.

Rev. James F. Allen, of Winthrop, Mass., is a man of vision. In his vision he sees on the grounds of the American University a tall flag mast rising above the buildings and at the mast head flung out to the breeze the ensign of the United States of America. The vision is worthy of the man and of the institution. The

motto of the American University is *Pro Deo et Patria*—For God and Country. Over all the possessions of an institution with such a motto there ought to float the flag of our country.

Mr. Allen's thought is that the Epworth Leagues of New England could be induced to undertake as their share in this national university enterprise the raising of the money needed to erect on the University grounds such a flag pole and to fly from the staff a flag of appropriate size and quality.

We do not need to wait for this until actual work is being done in the buildings. What we already have belongs to God and country. The ground and buildings already formally have been dedicated to God, now let us raise over them the flag. All who see will rejoice and the flag will honor us.

We are taking steps to learn what will be the exact expense for such a plan. In the next issue of THE COURIER we will give the estimate with dimensions of staff and flag. In the meantime let any one who is interested in the plan communicate with Rev. James F. Allen, Winthrop, Mass., who is the father of the idea.

Honor with your assistance the Christian patriot who would see put in her rightful place, high against the sky above the American University the old ensign from which "not a stripe has been erased, not a single star obscured."

A Voice From Across the Border.

Chancellor Hamilton, of the American University, Washington, D. C., was called to Chicago by the bishops to make a full statement of the affairs of that institution. The information he furnished upon the financial conditions, the opportunity and needs of his university, elicited their high endorsement, which is in every way a notable and challenging deliverance. This institution needs money to complete the buildings and "put in action" the school. In a large measure of political, ecclesiastical, Christian and educational need, the capital of this country must have at once a strong, large and influential Protestant university. The Protestant people of America must be alert to discern this necessity and to provide abundantly and quickly for it through a great school like the American University has planned.—*The Christian Guardian*.

Ten Miles Beyond the Grounds of the American University.

Washington should have a city college and it should be located on the banks of the Potomac, near Great Falls, where power could be procured for lighting and heating the large buildings required. So declared Allan Davis, principal of the Business High School, at a meeting of the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association last evening. The association met in the Post Office Hall on Park road northwest, near Fourteenth street, and the meeting was largely attended.

The address of Principal Davis was attentively listened to. When Mr. Davis mentioned the fact that in his belief Washington should have a city college he stated that in all probability some people would believe the suggestion to be somewhat advanced, but he declared that the educational advantages of the city could hardly be better served than in the building of such an institution.

In discussing the location, he declared that the best site in the section seems to be near Great Falls, where by bridling the Potomac the great water power now going to waste could be made to heat and light the buildings necessary. There

would be space, he said, for aquatic sports as well as a splendid athletic field.—*Washington Star, November 2.*

This proposition to found a Washington City College is of double interest to us. It not only is an added evidence of the educational needs of Washington, but it also has a direct bearing upon the American University. The proposed site for the new college is at least ten miles beyond the location of the American University grounds. Let those who have fancied that we were located too far from the center of the city take notice. The ideal location for a college now, it is said, is ten miles beyond us.

The American University on Trial.

The American University is on trial—of this there can be no doubt. If, however, the University is to prove a vital and uplifting influence in our national life, with our population growing more and more heterogeneous, a mere transplanting, in many sections, of foreign soil and foreign prejudices, it must begin its task in earnest "for life and letters," for genuineness in scholarship and character. It must prove, before too late, the American dynamo to control and vitalize the American nation and lead it to higher issues. Let the true expansion of our Republic be not in foreign conquests but in conquest of ourselves. The American has to be regained for America and American ideals. The University must resolutely prepare for the work. Too much time has already been lost.—Abram S. Isaacs in *The Forum*.

Whatever university may have been in the mind of the writer of the above paragraph, his words ring singularly pertinent in their application to our situation. We thank him for the sentiment, and for its concise and yet comprehensive statement. If time has been lost, let us now redeem the time. Let us build and endow the American University which shall meet the high requirements of the writer whom we quote above.

What Rich Men's Money Has Done for the Development of Education.

What has made possible the tremendous strides of our higher institutions in recent years? Johns Hopkins, founded as late as 1876 by the munificence of one man, was the first university in this country that really deserved the name. Twenty-five years ago it was thought necessary to go abroad to finish one's education. In theological circles there is still some movement toward Germany. But it is true today, as it never was in the past, that one does not have to cross the Atlantic for a university training. The vast sums given to our schools by private individuals have made this possible. European institutions that reckon their age by centuries have been made to rub their eyes in the face of the results achieved by the University of Chicago, for example, in a brief quarter of a century, and this also through the generosity of one man. Let the students who everywhere enjoy advantages like these give credit where it is due. The genius of a Harper, backed by the gifts of a Rockefeller, made the University of Chicago to develop as under a magician's wand. In Mr. Rockefeller's endowment of the General Educational Board we have one of the wisest and most far-reaching methods ever conceived of aiding deserving schools. Nor must we forget the history of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Mr. Archbold's helpfulness to Syracuse, Dr. Pearsons' almost countless benefactions to smaller colleges throughout the West and South, the indirect influence of Mr. Carnegie's pension fund, Mrs. Russell Sage and a host of other contributors, large and small.—*Wealth and Education*.

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Volume XVII

Washington, D. C., March, 1911

No. 4



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SINGING LUTHER'S HYMN



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND BISHOP CRANSTON

President Roosevelt and Bishop Cranston

The two pictures which appear on our front page are of more than usual interest. Many of our readers will desire to preserve them as souvenirs of an interesting day and experience. The pictures are faithful reproductions of two kodak snapshots made on the grounds of the American University by Rev. John T. Brabner Smith of Sauk Center, Minnesota. This well-known member of the Northern Minnesota Conference is a brilliant journalist whose graceful pen is pressed into service by many of the leading newspapers and journals. While representing the press on the occasion of the memorable visit of the General Conference of Baltimore to the grounds of the American University, Mr. Smith secured an exceptionally favorable location for his work. From this point of vantage he was enabled to capture two truly remarkable pictures. One negative shows President Roosevelt being escorted to the speakers' stand by Bishop Cranston. The second film is a picturesque one indeed. It shows

the President singing Luther's hymn in company with the German Methodists.

Those who were present will recall the abounding, almost boyish enthusiasm with which President Roosevelt greeted the proposition of the German visitors to sing for him in the German tongue this his favorite hymn. They also will recall the contagious fervor with which the President finally leaped to his feet and with full voice joined heartily in the singing. This is the moment that the photograph records.

Copies of these pictures have been sent to Col. Roosevelt and to Bishop Cranston. These gentlemen undoubtedly join with us in grateful thanks to Rev. J. T. Brabner Smith for his thoughtful kindness.

\$10,000 Cash Gift

Ten thousand dollars in cash has just been paid over to the trustees of the University by one of the trustees. For obvious reasons the name of this trust-

tee, temporarily, is withheld. We must state, however, as a mark of our gratitude and sincere appreciation of this gift, that the giver is one who in the past has been a munificent helper to the enterprise. No one has stood by the University more sturdily or is recording more determinedly his intention that the work shall be pushed to a glorious culmination. Knowing as he does that resources already in hand assure the ultimate success of the undertaking, this resourceful and strong man, whose whole life has been a radiant path of conquest over difficulties, is set upon a quick coming of the Kingdom in the work at Washington. He wishes and prays for others to join him in giving in self-sacrifice that the American University may be enabled to undertake its appointed task. With such leadership success is inevitable. With such vision of responsibility the institution cannot fail to measure up to its largest opportunities. With such never failing readiness to provide the actual money by which vision may be worked out into actuality, let every friend of the American University rejoice, for here is example of Christian stewardship that shall not fail of divine commendation or of earthly increase.

Such American patriotism is larger even than the thought of America. It takes hold on the future. It has the stars in its ken. This is a Christian land. It is a Protestant people who have fought out their liberties and will let no man take their crown. By just such gifts as this—mark how beside the Potomac, rising above the National Capitol, a new, potent, noble Christian School of learning is coming to flower.

The American University Reaches \$500,000 Endowment

New assets of \$10,000 have just been added to the resources of the American University. One of these assets is a cash gift of \$10,000 from one of the trustees. This gift, which is for endowment, lifts the total endowment of the University, both productive and non-productive, to the encouraging figure of \$500,492, of which the productive portion is \$227,267, and the non-productive \$273,225. This is in addition to the University plant and all other resources. Special interest, moreover, attaches to this assistance at this time, since the givers of this last help are perfecting plans for yet larger giving. When announced, these plans will encourage and inspire all who are zealous for the opening of the American University.

Recent Gifts of Money

General Fund

\$500, Summerfield Baldwin. \$250, J. S. Gary. \$100 (each), Wm. Gisriel, John Kenworthy, Mrs. James L. Norton, Mrs. John F. Keator, Mrs. M. M. Sprowles. \$50 (each), Joseph H. Chubb, H. C. Harris, Theo. F. Miller, J. Atwood White. \$27, A. L. Wiley. \$25 (each), Isaac S. Smyth, W. H. Heisler, Lee S. Smith, W. J. Montgomery, S. K. Felton. \$20, W. E. Eppert. \$10 (each), George C. Coon, A. C. True, H. C. Jones. \$5.00 (each), E. C. Curfman, "A Friend," Nathan Moore. \$2.00 (each), K. H. and Ethel Embree, Catharine Miller, S. M. Simpson. \$1.00 (each), W. S. Calhoun, Alfred Raut.

Asbury Memorial Fund

\$5.00, A. J. Holmes.

McCabe Endowment Fund

\$5.00, R. Newbold.

John H. and Annie H. Donovan Memorial

\$10,000, "Two Friends."

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund

\$100 (each), Bishop Collins Demy, James Westfall, \$50, Wm. B. Matthews. \$25 (each), Robert Watt, L. M. Alexander, Thomas Owens. \$10 (each), L. S. Starrett, Robert Forbes, John Richards. \$5.00 (each), C. W. B. Ellis, Katherine M. Lewis, Mrs. J. C. Richardson, Miss Annie L. Williams, E. L. Waldorf, L. N. Wilcox, H. W. Artman, W. H. York. \$4.00 (each), Mrs. S. A. Morse, Mrs. H. C. Bahel, G. S. Eldridge, H. I. Chaitin, A. R. Johns, Mrs. E. L. Lockwood, J. L. Transue, Frank Hamilton, Hoyt F. Hill. \$3.38 Collection, Bellefonte, Pa. \$3.00, Hattie L. Waters. \$2.50, O. A. Retan. \$2.00 (each), Irwin L. Seager, J. C. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McK. Powell, C. A. Hawn, F. Mittlefeldt, C. H. McCrear, Miss Mary M. Wardwell, Edward Jarvis, C. M. Thompson, E. A. Feck, S. F. Beardley, H. C. Woods, G. L. Pasche, G. E. Wood, C. M. Eddy, J. W. Campbell, S. H. Keefer, L. E. Watson. \$1.00 (each), J. H. Phillips, H. A. Carroll, H. P. Cruse, C. E. Luce, D. J. Ford, Marion L. Reddish, E. A. Cooke, J. H. Freeling, R. W. Wilcox, H. R. Williamson, H. H. Johnson, W. A. Rice, C. W. Gilman, E. Lane, Catherine Miller, W. H. Manning, A. B. Taylor, D. J. Shenton, Mary J. Horner, R. C. Lusk, Mrs. Steer, H. E. Smith, R. A. Grigsby, C. M. Hall, M. A. Soper, R. E. Brettle, Mrs. Jennie H. Ross, F. T. Stevenson, L. S. Boyd, G. S. Grimm, Miss Frances Hutchison, Mrs. J. J. Olewijn, S. D. Ray, J. E. Ward, C. C. Shucy.

Dr. Pearsons to Give All on His Next Birthday

Determined to die with the least possible amount of funds on hand, Dr. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, who is more than ninety years old and afflicted with rheumatism, has planned to sell his home and enter a sanatorium to spend the rest of his days. He has given \$6,000,000 to twenty-nine small colleges.

On his next birthday, Dr. Pearsons plans to make his last bequests to his colleges, which will be the last of his fortune. He will then rest content in the sanatorium waiting for the end.

"A man is his own best executor," said Dr. Pearsons this evening, "and I intend to be mine. I will sell my home and use the money to pay my debts."

Dr. Pearsons always speaks of his conditional pledges as his "debts."

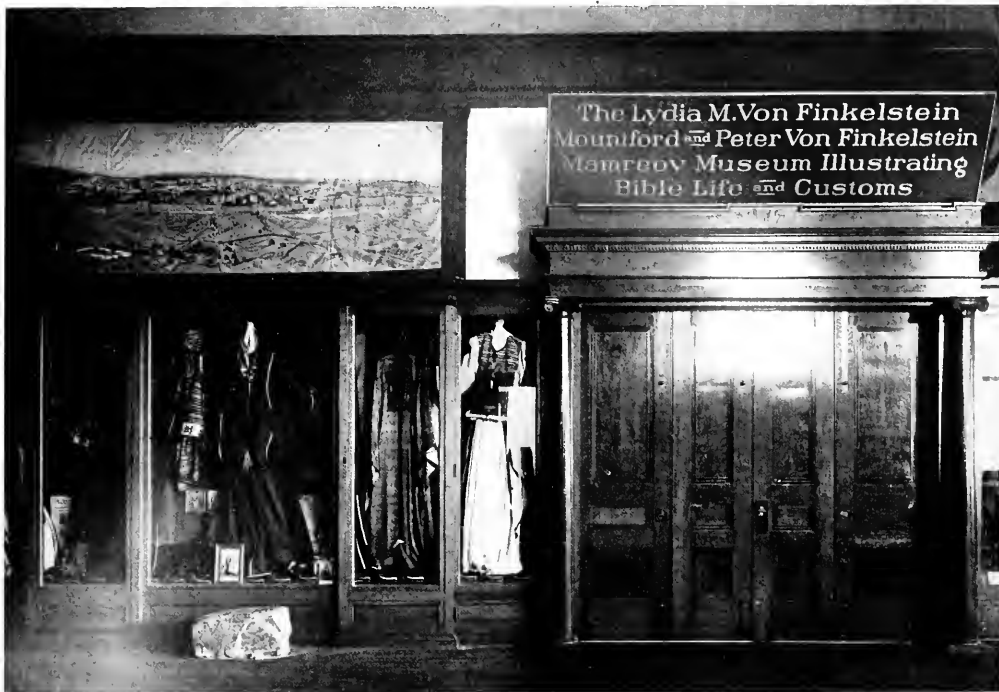
"I will make no more presents until my next birthday," he said. "Then I will dispose of everything."

All is in readiness at the Pearsons home for a new tenant. Thomas, the Pearsons' butler and general factotum, has been packing things for several weeks.

"As soon as the house is sold I shall go to the sanatorium," said he, "and prepare for the final distribution. For twenty-four years I have lived in the old mansion here. Twenty-one of the years I have been giving. I have given something like \$6,000,000 to twenty-nine colleges and institutions in twenty-four States. My debts, yes, that is what I call them. You see, I have promised Berea College \$100,000 if \$400,000 additional is raised.

"That is one debt I must meet. Then there are other conditional debts that I must meet. You know, I investigate every college or institution I aid, and as I am getting pretty well along in years I think I would rather get rid of everything right away.

"When my house is sold and the debts met I shall have been my own executor and shall have closed the estate entirely. There will be no disputes after I am gone. That is what I want to be sure of."



We have here a life suggestion and example that cannot fail to strike the imagination and the heart. What a picture! Here is one man at least who has caught the vision that with its glory filled the souls of the fishermen of Galilee. The Gospel idea of poverty is not a renouncement but a taking possession. Set free from material preoccupation the life has room for the vision eternal.

Madame Mountford and Her Palestinian Museum

In the last number of the *COURIER* was reported the illness of Madame Lydia M. von Finkelstein Mountford. Her many friends will rejoice with us to learn that she has so far recovered her health that she has been lecturing again to crowded houses on her very interesting and popular themes, vividly illustrating the ancient forms and customs of the Hebrews. Of late she has been in the South, going as far as Florida, where people thronged to listen to her descriptions of Oriental life and her interpretation of the Bible.

She has found time in her busy life and wide travels to put into book form much of the substance of her lectures. It is entitled, "Jesus Christ in His Homeland." This volume of 138 pages will be a valued

souvenir to thousands who have heard her speak and will serve to remind them of her piquant and picturesque discourses, so enlivening and instructive as expositions of the Scriptures. We hope it will have the wide circulation which it merits.

We present on the third and seventh pages of this issue two pictures showing certain cases and articles in the Mountford-Mamreov Museum, located in the College of History. The one on the third page is a section in the northwest corner devoted to the rich and variegated apparel of representative women of Bible times and lands, such as Sarah and Ruth. It also shows at the top a birds-eye view of the city of Jerusalem from Mount Olivet, and at the bottom is seen the historic block of Maryland granite taken from the foundation walls of Cokesbury College at Abingdon, Md., which some day is expected to rest in the walls of one of the buildings of the American University. The other, on page seven, shows the rich and costly seamless garment, such as Jesus wore during His public ministry. Its figures in gold thread are symbolic of great truths, while the hem, woven in as an integral part of the robe, is indicative of the fact that the wearer was a healer. Visitors to the museum are enthusiastic in their outspoken admiration of its richness and beauty.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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MARCH, 1911

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| Mr. C. C. Glover, D. C. | Hon. W. L. Woodcock, Pa. |
| Hon. John E. Andrus, N. Y. | Hon. Willis G. Emerson, Calif. |
| Bishop A. W. Wilson, Md. | Mrs. J. F. Robinson, Ill. |
| C. W. Baldwin, D. D., Md. | Mr. George F. Washburn, Mass. |
| W. R. Wedderspoon, D. D., D. C. | Mr. George W. F. Swartzell, D. C. |
| Mr. Thomas W. Smith, D. C. | Hon. S. R. Van Sant, Minn. |
| Bishop J. H. Vincent, Ill. | Mr. R. B. Ward, Pa. |
| A. J. Palmer, D. D., N. Y. | Hon. Arthur Dixon, Ill. |
| Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Mass. | Bishop Joseph F. Berry, N. Y. |
| Mrs. J. F. Keator, Pa. | Mr. Clarence F. Norment, D. C. |

Rev. J. F. St. Clair, D. D., Takes the Field for the American University

Rev. J. F. St. Clair, D. D., is one of the most successful workers in financing the kingdom which the Methodist Church possesses. We halt the press of the COURIER long enough to announce that Dr. St. Clair has joined the staff of the American University and is perfecting plans for an aggressive campaign in our behalf. The next COURIER will contain a full statement of this most interesting news with information concerning Dr. St. Clair and his past achievements and victories. All friends of the cause will rejoice at this reinforcement.

Form of Will for the American University, Washington, D. C. If a Legacy or Bequest—

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

If a Devise of Land—

I give and devise to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the following land premises (insert description), with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the purposes of the said University.

If the Residue of an Estate—

I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, including herein any and every legacy, bequest, or devise that may lapse or for any reason fail to take effect, to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of said University.

The will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write against their names their place of residence, their street and number. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said (A. B.) as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said (A. B.) and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have herewith subscribed our names as witnesses."

Annuity Plan of the American University

We offer a plain business proposition which provides for a life support for self, wife, children or dependents, giving a steady and certain income, and at the same time performing a service of transcendent importance to humanity. Any person desiring to give money, notes, stocks, bonds or other property to the American University, reserving to himself the income, may do so, and receive in return an annuity bond legally executed and yielding a lifelong income at fair per cent, payable semi-annually. The advantages of this annuity plan are manifold. The interest is sure and larger than the banks pay. It gives freedom from business complications and exemption from taxes. It relieves from care and anxiety as to fluctuation in values and uncertainty as to securities. It gives to one who has created an estate the opportunity to administer it himself. It brings the consciousness that you are helping a worthy cause and that at last your money will be put to noble uses. We shall be glad to take up the matter of annuities with any who are interested.

Two New Helpers for Our Work

It is with great pleasure that we announce two new helpers who will assist us in the field. One is a highly esteemed member of the Wisconsin Conference who has been long interested in higher education, Rev. Joseph Luccock, a brother of Rev. Dr. Naphtali Luccock. The other is a young layman, Mr. John Holland, son of Hon. Joseph Holland, so long and honorably identified with the highest and best interests of the State of Delaware. Mr. John Holland has removed his home to Sacramento, California. There he has an important position of trust which will give him wide influence and acquaintance.

Both of these friends of our cause believe profoundly in the high destiny of the American University. They both are men of persuasive personality and convincing powers upon the platform. They will be heard gladly, wherever they present our cause, and for them to be heard will create an ever widening circle of friends for our undertaking.

They will accept invitations to make addresses in the interest of the American University, and we earnestly bespeak for them the most cordial cooperation in any thing that they may undertake to bring the interests and work of the American University to the attention and hearts of all patriots and lovers of Christian education.

Dr. David H. Ela's Library to be Given to the American University

The daughters of Dr. David H. Ela have decided to donate to the American University the library of their father. Dr. Ela was one of the leaders of the New England Conference. He had held foremost appointments, was a trustee of many societies and institutions, was a presiding elder, and had served as the superintendent of the Boston City Missionary Society. The Methodist Hymnal now contains his hymn on the Transfiguration, "The Chosen Three, on Mountain Height."

It is fitting that the books of such a workman should become the pabulum for other workmen like himself after he is gone.

We thank the Misses Ela for this generous and gracious gift. We assure them that the gift is appreciated and that the books of their father shall be cared for and protected and soon, let us hope, put to good and helpful use.

Rev. J. F. Allen's Flag-staff and Flag for the University

Since our last issue we have investigated the cost of securing for the American University such a flag-pole and national ensign as is suggested by Rev. James F. Allen, of Winthrop, Mass. The superintendent of our grounds and buildings, Mr. J. B. Hammond, has made a careful investigation of the matter. He has secured estimates for such a flag-pole and flag as would be in keeping with the buildings and grounds, and the same herewith are appended. We trust sincerely that this spontaneous and patriotic interest in such an appropriate undertaking as Mr. Allen has suggested may come speedily to fruition. His idea is that the Epworth Leagues of New England shall join in making this contribution to the cause. He gladly will hear from any Epworth League Chapter or any leaguer who will lend a hand in the enterprise.

The cost of the flag-pole, eighty feet high, with cross-trees at the middle, with gold ball at the top, with halvards, painted with three coats and set in cement, will be \$250. The size of the flag, suited to that height, will be 12 x 25 feet and the cost of the flag \$27. The total expense will be \$277.

\$9,400 More for Massachusetts Avenue

Among the appropriations for the District of Columbia made by the Sixty-first Congress was an item of \$9,400 for Massachusetts avenue extended. This money provides for the grading and macadamizing of that short portion of the avenue lying immediately

west of Wisconsin avenue, for the acquisition of which condemnatory proceedings were necessary. This legal procedure is now in an advanced stage, and the new appropriation, now available, will complete the direct approach from the heart of the city along this magnificent thoroughfare to the site of the American University. The detour previously made by way of Wisconsin avenue, Woodley road and Idaho avenue is thus eliminated and the time consumed in a trip to the University correspondingly shortened.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship

The Bishop Hamilton lectureship idea is taking fire. From all over the country come assurances of help. Laymen and preachers alike express interest. Help for this undertaking, in the shape of actual money, daily is coming into the office. As it comes in the money is deposited in the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington. When the amount thus deposited reaches a sum of \$1,000 the money is withdrawn from the bank and invested in a permanent 5 per cent security.

We are glad to announce that Bishop Hamilton has received pledges and money and definite assurance of further help to the aggregate amount of about \$20,000. And still the fund is growing.

We hope soon to publish some of the letters received from some of these helpers. When this is done everyone will be astonished to learn who some of these givers are and to know the feelings that they express.

In the meantime all who give money toward this Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund will find the amount of their gift set down in the column of the fund as a receipt for the same. All who contribute \$1 and more will receive the COURIER free until further notice.

The Philadelphia Conference

The Philadelphia Conference is among the foremost of all the conferences in its interest in the American University. Chancellor Hamilton visited the conference in the interest of the University. The generous and genial host of the conference, Dr. Linn Bowman, pastor of Park Avenue Church, Philadelphia, could not have been more kind or considerate. Every comfort was provided for the entertainment of the University's representative, and the most distinguished consideration for him was shown in the adjustments of the conference program.

Saturday evening Chancellor Hamilton made an educational address setting forth the plans and purposes of the University. Sunday morning he was assigned to preach at the First Church, Germantown, where the University has many friends. Not the least among these is the pastor of the church, Rev. Charles Wesley Burns, whose pastorate in this great church is being attended with such brilliant success. In the afternoon another service had been arranged in another church. Here Chancellor Hamilton was accompa-

nied by Endowment Secretary F. M. Stone. Both spoke.

In the evening, at the conference church, to an audience which had crowded the church to the doors, Chancellor Hamilton preached to the conference. An after service was conducted by that ever faithful friend of the American University, Rev. Charles M. Boswell. In inimitable manner this master of assemblies closed a wonderful day.

On the morrow, although Chancellor Hamilton had made plans for addressing the conference further, he was called to Washington. His place was taken by Dr. Stone, who on Tuesday morning made a most effective address. The secular papers reported this address generously and widely. New evidence was afforded that the newspapers are watching the work being done in behalf of the American University. The public press is the barometer of public feeling. It seldom mistakes in its choice of matter which is reckoned upon as "interesting." The Philadelphia incident is another straw showing that the interest in the American University is widening and deepening.

We desire to record our gratitude to the press, to the conference, to our host, and to the many friends beloved but unnamed whom we salute in the city of brotherly love.

New York East Conference Lends a Sympathetic Ear

Chancellor Hamilton, here let it be told, approached the hour of his visitation to the New York East Conference with trepidation. It was his first appearance at this assembly of the Areopagites of Methodism. True, among them was a beloved brother and others who had been personal friends from childhood. Friends of the American University, moreover, always have been legion in this conference. But it is no small task for one humble mortal to be assigned to make the educational anniversary address, to give the conference lecture, and on Sunday morning to preach just across the street from the presiding bishop. When to this is added a severe cold thrown in as a royal bounty and contracted from sleeping in a draft after the above Herculean labors, one can imagine why Chancellor Hamilton felt compelled to "abide in quietness a bit" after the New York East Conference. But here and now let it be said that even conservative New York believes in the American University. Nowhere are vital facts concerning the welfare and progress of the American University received any more eagerly than in the New York East Conference. Its best men are our friends. Its prophet-souls see the light shining for us. Everywhere were heard sentiments of hope and sympathy and the prayers for abounding and increasing success to come to the American University.

The Newark Conference

The Newark Conference numbers many friends of the American University. The recent session of the

conference demonstrated the fact that even its own heavy local burden of interest in connection with Pennington Seminary does not dampen its ardor of sympathy for the work at Washington. Never during any conference visitation has Chancellor Hamilton been received more graciously than at Newark. He had been invited to make the address at the conference anniversary, for the conference claimants, a great anniversary always in the sessions of the Newark Conference. The night was most inclement, but a good congregation was present. The presiding officer of the evening was Dr. John A. Gutteridge, president of the conference society for the funds of the superannuated preachers. To the pleasure of every one Dr. Gutteridge so far had recovered his health that he seemed quite like himself as he made the opening address. It was a great satisfaction to his friends that the veteran worker in this fund still was to be counted upon in forwarding its interests.

On the morrow the conference, in a very full session, listened interestedly to the presentation of the cause of the University. At the close of the address Bishop Warren, as always, manifested again his abiding faith in the enterprise, and led the conference in song. The University lecture eagerly was received and many expressions of good will for the work were given by leading members of the body. The representative of the University work only regretted that other conference engagements prevented a longer stay with these hospitable hosts.

Connecticut, Too, Hears Something About Our Work

The New England Southern Conference, at South Manchester, Conn., was crowded. Sometimes one wonders whether there ever is a conference which is not crowded. But this conference certainly had interests that kept the visiting itinerants within their appointed spheres of usefulness. The sifting committee nobly held them to their tasks, and that right briefly. More than one epigram and apt and luminous "story" had to remain in cold storage. And why not? We all received all that we deserved, some of us more than we merited. For the representative of the American University, who, at this conference, was Chancellor Hamilton, had been assigned the address at the educational anniversary. The other speakers for the evening were Rev. Samuel Irwin, principal of East Greenwich Seminary, and his friend and collaborator, the earnest young professor of English in the seminary. Both of these speakers made brilliant and effective addresses. The address which followed was heard patiently and sympathetically. At the close of the evening many friends greeted the University's representative and made inquiries and expressed sentiments that could not fail to encourage any friend of the cause. At this conference it was a pleasure to find two trustees of the American University—Bishop Cranston, who presided, and Bishop Mallalien, who made a captivating and enthusiastic address to the conference.



THE SEAMLESS GARMENT—MOUNTFORD-MAMREOV MUSEUM

The American University

The builders of this university are plodding forward their weary, though thoroughly hopeful and expectant way. Bishop Hamilton has been harnessed into the enterprise which is prophetic of success. The bishops appointed a committee consisting of Bishops Cranston, Neely and Quayle to consider thoroughly the situation at this institution and in addition to reporting their "clear conviction of the dignity and necessity of the American University," they resolved that:

"In the present hopeful outlook we earnestly commend the cause of the American University to the attention and support of the entire Methodist Episcopal Church, and to the Christian people generally throughout the United States of America.

"The needed financial support should be given imme-

diately to this Christian University at the Capital of the country.

"It is our judgment that the work of the American University should be started at an early date."

It is a distinct reflection upon our innate power as a denomination that we should allow this flower of our educational system to come so slowly to its completion. Why is it? Have we not the capacity for producing it? The Romanists have. They have a whole family of colleges in Washington. They appreciate what it means. Their young University sustained a loss of between \$300,000 to \$400,000 from malappropriation—not to say embezzlement. But did the young institution stop? It simply tightened the cinch a little and went straight ahead. When we inspected that plant some months ago we could but reflect upon the way the leaders of that church do a thing when they start to do it; and how.

when we start to do some things we spend a whole generation simply starting, and then marking time.

In the case of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this institution which means so much to the future, which offers a dome above the pillars of all our other institutions, should have the heavy support of our rich men and the small support, aggregating large totals, of everybody marching behind our banners. It would be easy by one concerted act of benevolence to start that Methodist University at the head and heart of the Republic within one year. We do think the trustees ought to lead off, but whether they do or do not, the name and the usefulness of the Church demand action before some other body steps in, takes our place and appropriates our crown.—*Central Christian Advocate*.

Again Dr. Claudius Spencer lends his magic pen to our cause. The name of this master-editor is blessed in this office. We read every word he writes—it is worth while.

Yes, They are Outstripping Us—Let Protestants Take Note

We recently received a note of alarm from one of our readers in the East, who feared that Roman Catholics would soon capture our National Capital. She inclosed clippings from local papers to substantiate her fears, particularly with reference to the development of their great Catholic University at Washington as contrasted to our own institution. To one confining his observation to the circle of Washington there is a likelihood of just such depression of feeling, not that the Roman Catholics are so active (for such despondency would hardly savor of the spirit of Christ), but that Methodism is so backward.—*Western Christian Advocate*.

The above note is not without power to provoke thought. With the whole vast hierarchy of Roman Catholicism, not only in this country, but also in the Eternal City itself, pushing the Catholic University at Washington to success, why should not this work prosper? "According to your faith be it unto you!"

But look you, all that read, think ye that this is the end of the matter? Is not this very success of this enterprise of Rome at our National Capital so full of significance to the whole country that Protestant loyalty must be awakened to new endeavors? The hidden-deeps in the heart of this people are being stirred. And while ardent souls, zealous for the quick coming of the Kingdom, may lament the halting steps of the chosen Protagonist of Protestantism in Christian education at the Capital, none the less that Protagonist is pushing on into the arena. Her armor steadily is being welded to greater strength and brightness. Her weapons of light are being put in added numbers into the quiver. Wallet and purse are being filled. Helpers are coming in increasing confidence to her banner. Protestantism at Washington shall not be overshadowed or shouldered aside or overwhelmed. *Deus lux mea* is not for Rome alone. Another walks confident of God's help. Protestantism is not destined to fail at our National center. And the American University each day now is stronger for the task to which Protestantism calls her—*Pro Deo et Patria!*

"Blow Ye the Trumpet, Blow"

It would be a good thing if every Methodist preacher in the whole world would announce that old hymn next Sunday morning.—*Central Christian Advocate*.

Those who read this number of the COURIER may think that we have heeded the above advice in our own columns. Well, we do feel that way, for the

years of bondage in the American University are drawing to an end and there is coming the year of Jubilee. As we have been making the annual scrutiny of our resources and financial affairs we rejoice at the steady strengthening of the institution. To all our workers and friends, therefore, we recommend the *Central's* slogan, "Blow Ye the Trumpet, Blow."

This is in the Neighborhood of the American University

The largest realty deal in recent years, involving more than 212 acres of the city's most valuable unimproved real estate, and representing an expenditure of more than \$2,000,000, was closed yesterday, when the Massachusetts Avenue Heights Company formally took possession of a large tract of ground on Massachusetts avenue extended. The property practically surrounds the Naval Observatory circle. Deeds were placed on record transferring the property to the syndicate. It will be opened as a subdivision about April 1. The tract will be the largest subdivision ever placed on the Washington real estate market.

The property immediately will undergo the most extensive improvements known in the history of the city. More than \$800,000 is to be expended for this purpose. Highways are to divide the section into a subdivision that will be unequalled in location and general treatment in America.

It is the purpose of the syndicate to have erected on Massachusetts Avenue Heights, by which name the property will be designated, a little city of fashionable residences.

Immediately after the deeds of transfer were placed on record yesterday a small army of workmen was rushed to the property, and the actual work of making the necessary improvements was commenced. The men behind the project say \$800,000 easily can be expended in converting the wilderness into the "magical city" they are planning.

Roughly speaking, the property is bounded by Massachusetts avenue, Woodley lane, Cathedral and Wisconsin avenues, and Rock Creek. The entire tract embraced within these limits is in the possession of the syndicate, with the exception of the United States Naval Observatory circle.

One of the most extensive advertising campaigns ever undertaken by subdivision operators is to be started as soon as the property is formally placed on the market. It is the intention of the syndicate to interest a high class of buyers.

It is expected Massachusetts avenue will be further extended to its present western terminus to the District line within a few months.—*Washington Post*.

Getting Together

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has decided to put several hundred thousand dollars into a cathedral at our Nation's Capital. If there is any place where the essential unity of Methodism should be emphasized, it is at Washington. Why cannot American Methodism unitedly build such a church?—*Western Christian Advocate*.

We not only second this motion of Dr. Levi Gilbert, the brainy and big-hearted editor of the *Western*, but congratulate him on having made the wisest and most far-reaching suggestion that we have heard or read in a long time. The Methodist Episcopal Church could easily raise a million, and we could raise a half a million of dollars with which we could build a church that would be really worthy of American Methodism. That would bless our nation and world for a thousand years. An up-to-date church with the best facilities for Sunday school and lecture work with two of the ablest preachers to be found in the North and South for copastors.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*.

Then let all Methodism, North, East, South and West, strike hands to build and endow the American University. This would be unity, indeed. This would mean something equally worthy of all concerned. But it is coming. The whole country is beginning to see that the American University offers the opportunity for a truly American Union.

The American University Courier

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Volume XVIII

Washington, D. C., June, 1911

No. 1



REV. JOHN F. ST. CLAIR, D.D.



MRS. DELIA SPENCER ROOT.

Gift Extraordinary to the American University

Productive property inventoried at \$200,000 and which the most conservative authorities estimate as at present worth \$150,000 has been turned over to the American University. This property is of such character and the circumstances surrounding its location so clearly promise a constantly enhancing value that it is no exaggeration to hold to the gift as worth to the University its full inventoried value of \$200,000.

The name of the donor we are constrained from giving. Such modesty is as rare as it is beautiful. Not to be spoken of by men or to be heralded from the housetops, but to do good and to have the inward consciousness of it—this is the spirit in which this benefactor has made this offering. For such a gift made in such a way, there is afforded us no adequate means of expressing our appreciation and that of the multitude of our friends.

But this benefaction holds vast meaning for the American University. Never did help come more opportunely. Never was a gift more freighted with results for the future. Slowly but surely the wide vision of the years is being realized. Wisdom is being justified of her children.

In the "Fairy Queen," in the catalogue of the

virtues, the poet cites, as the supreme and culminating virtue, that of magnificence. It is the supreme virtue of life to "see large," to behold the end from the beginning and to mark the glory possible in what to others is commonplace. This gift to the American University possesses the supreme virtue of magnificence.

The giver has "seen large," has caught the vision, has marked the glory that such an offering holds in helping to fruition a God-ordained cause.

This gift lifts the assets of this Christian school of learning at the National Capital to over \$3,000,000. But it does more. As with a magician's wand, it evokes above the portal of this university the Angel of the Larger Hope. In the hands of Sandolphon, we are told, the prayers of the faithful become heavenly flowers. Here gold from a faithful giver's hand shall be transmitted into learning, culture, piety, idealism—into all that makes for the good of humanity and for the uplifting of the race to the starry platform of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Appreciatively, gratefully we announce this gift. With no extravagance we say that it is with reverence that we felicitate the giver upon having had the magnificence of spirit and of opportunity to do that which future generations will not forget, but shall write down as in virtue supreme.

\$2,000 Set Aside for the Use of the University

A noble act upon the part of one of the annuitants of the University must be recorded as worthy of praise and gratitude. This friend of our cause, the widow of a gifted and deeply beloved minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been receiving an annuity on \$2,000 which her husband and she together earlier had placed in the University. Now that the husband has left her this devoted servant of the church, in further sacrifice, as a touching memorial to her companion's memory, voluntarily resigns the income from the annuity in order thereby to help strengthen the resources of the American University. Do we need to state how grateful we are for this generous act? It is so rare and delicate in its spirit of helpfulness that we only can express our gratitude for this help by setting it down here in this crude way. May the friend whose gentle heart dictated so beautiful an act of assistance live long to see the happy fruition of her desires for us.

The \$3,000,000 Mark Passed

Recent gifts to the American University have been lifting steadily the mark of our resources. We have been investigating our actual and prospective holdings. We rejoice to record that now our books show to our credit the amount as \$3,025,893.17.

If some one asks "Why, with all that money in hand, do you not open your doors and go to work?" We answer: "This is not all money. Far indeed, is it from being all productive endowment. And it is productive endowment that we *must have* before we venture safely to inaugurate academic work."

So we are pressing on in our search for money. We are seeking endowment. To this we are giving every energy and thought. But what an inspiration and help it is to know that the years of effort have not failed to bring their increase. Let every friend of Christian education rejoice at the encouraging outlook. Step by step we are hewing out a path of destiny and along that path there never is any back step.

Recent Gifts of Money-

General Endowment Fund

\$150,000, from an unnamed friend.

Asbury Fund.

\$10.00, F. G. Mitchell.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.

\$100, Bishop A. W. Wilson; \$25.00, W. A. Leitch; \$10.00, George P. Jones; \$4.00, J. M. Gordon; \$1.00, W. A. Parkinson.

General Fund.

\$100 (each), Thomas Bennett, Zenas Crane, Hon. W. Murray Crane; \$50 (each), Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, A. R. Baxter; \$25, Mrs. John W. Henderson, Wm. C. Arrison; \$17.50, A. L. Wiley; \$10 (each), C. E. Legg, Jefferson Justice, U. O. Colson, Mrs. Sarah L. Clark; \$7.00, R. S. Asay and

wife; \$5.00 (each), Charles Reuter, E. A. Gardner, R. A. Karr; \$1.00 (each), Myrta A. Fairfield, A. H. Classen.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund Steadily Growing

It encourages us greatly to see the interest that continues to be manifested in the fund which Bishop Hamilton is raising as a part of the endowment which shall afford a working capital for the institution. His plan of taking any sum as part payment for a subscription which shall run through several years, keeps the office pleasantly busy in recording gifts and acknowledging receipts.

One thing, however, we desire to call to the attention of our friends—that is, our method of acknowledging the receipt of small sums of money as they come in. All sums under \$5 as they arrive are recorded at once on our books. The receipt for the same is made in the column set aside for this purpose in the succeeding issue of the "Courier." There every cent which has been received as a gift during the past three months is set down carefully to the credit of the giver. Any one who has sent money therefore will find the receipt for the same acknowledged in this column. The larger sums always in addition receive a special individual receipt sent through the mail.

We urge an instant and generous response to Bishop Hamilton's appeal for funds. This money is invested and sacredly safe-guarded and can be used for no purpose save that of affording by its interest a means of carrying on teaching. Where could you put money so securely to good and immortal use?

John F. St. Clair, D. D., Financial Secretary

With a large fund of experience, with a wide field of acquaintance and with a firm faith in our cause, a new helper has come to the American University. Rev. John F. St. Clair, D. D., has joined hands with us to build and endow this institution. Through several successful pastorates in Indiana Conference, including Carlisle, and New Albany, and more in the Des Moines Conference, such as Malvern, Menlo, Perry, Creston, Clarinda, Atlantic, Guthrie Center and Ames, all in Iowa, he came to see his duty in the special field of financing philanthropic enterprises. For six years, from 1900 to 1906, his labors were given with large results to the establishment of the Iowa Methodist Hospital at Des Moines. He then devoted three fruitful years to the interests of Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas. His most recent work has been for the Epworth University, at Oklahoma City. Our friends will be glad to see his face as reproduced on the first page of this number of THE COURIER. His work, as a representative of the American University, will bring into requisition his varied powers and capacities already developed in his human contacts and in his service for the Master and King. We bespeak for him the most hearty welcome and cooperation on the part of the friends of the higher Christian education.



MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Mrs. Delia Spencer Root

Among the benefactors of the American University stands the name of Delia Spencer Root, widow of Francis H. Root, of Buffalo, N. Y. On the front page we present her picture as rightfully belonging in the gallery of our helpers. By the terms of her will the University in 1897 came into possession of \$23,750, after \$1,250 had been taken from her bequest as an inheritance tax. Her hand was a liberal one during her life time and her benefactions are still bearing precious fruit. She rejoiced and cooperated in the large contributions to philanthropic and educational causes made by her husband during his long and useful life. Our friends will remember her name and be glad to see this pictorial reminder of her character and beneficence.

Mr. William Thompson

On the third page of this issue our readers will find the face of Mr. William Thompson, a successful business man of this city and one of the early givers to the American University. Of his gift THE COURIER of December, 1892, made mention in the following terms:

A Pleasing Announcement

Among the events of the recent past is one of which all our friends will be glad to hear. On October 20th Mr.

William Thompson, an honored citizen of Washington, who has a suburban residence at Sligo, Montgomery County, Maryland, accompanied by his wife, made a pleasant morning call upon Bishop Hurst, and at the close put into the hand of the Bishop his check for twenty-five thousand dollars for the American University. This liberal and graceful act will make the donor one of the chief benefactors of the University, both because of the magnitude of the contribution and because of its early bestowment. Such a gift should inspire others from various sources. It will hasten the day when the institution, as yet invisible to the natural eye, shall assume form and take to itself "a local habitation" as well as "a name," on the beautiful and commanding site already secured in the northwest part of our city by the generosity of the people of Washington.

A Princely Dedication of Means

Productive property inventoried at \$200,000 and which conservative authorities estimate as at present worth \$150,000 with constantly enhancing value, has been turned over to the American University at Washington, D. C. This great gift is of special significance at this time from the fact that it is an offering made to the General Endowment Fund of the University and has no conditions attached. The name of the donor is withheld.

Several other large subscriptions recently have been made to the Opening Fund of the institution. When these shall have been paid and added to the funds already invested the secure and cumulative financial strength of the University will be such as to justify undertaking work in accordance with the plans of the founders.

This last munificent contribution with its ready income marks another notable advance for the University at Washington. By such princely dedication of means the modest giver challenges the interest and money of all friends of the cause. The challenge will be accepted. Signs multiply that this good deed is stirring up other hearts to deeds of helpfulness in behalf of the American University.

What the Press is Saying

Bishop Hamilton, one of the trustees of the American University at Washington, tells me that institution has just received \$200,000 toward a further endowment. This makes \$325,000 received during the last few months. The General Conference of the M. E. church has authorized the opening of the university when an endowment of \$5,000,000 has been secured. These last amounts increase the aggregate to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The American University has 100 acres of land facing on Massachusetts Avenue, in the city limits. Two marble structures, the History and Administration Buildings, are already completed and a will which has just been allowed, contains a bequest of \$50,000, which is to be used for the erection of another building.—*Public Press.*

The above taken from a great daily journal indicates interest in our enterprise for which, needless to say, we are grateful. We would have no objection if other journals would copy.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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JUNE, 1911

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The May Meeting of the Trustees

The semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of the American University was held in the office of the University, on Wednesday, May 17. The members of the Board present were: Dr. David H. Carroll, president; Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, secretary; Mr. Charles C. Glover, treasurer; Bishop Earl Cranston, Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson, vice-chancellor; Dr. Franklin Hamilton, chancellor; Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, Mrs. John F. Keator, Dr. Thomas N. Boyle, Dr. J. G. Bickerton, Dr. W. L. Davidson, Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, Mr. A. B. Browne and Mr. Thomas W. Smith. The reports of the chancellor, the treasurer and the endowment secretary indicated a very prosperous half year ended, with prospects of increasing growth both of sentiment and of funds. Mr. W. S. Pilling, of Philadelphia, and Dr. J. C. Nicholson, of Baltimore, were elected trustees. Upon adjournment,

a party of trustees, officers and friends, filling three automobiles, visited the University site and examined with much delight the Palestinian collection now installed in the College of History. Madame Mountford, who happened to be in the city, served as guide and cicerone for the company.

Doctor Carroll Honored

The president of our Board of Trustees, David H. Carroll, D. D., has recently been elected to the presidency of the Consolidated Duck Company, whose offices are in the Continental Trust Building in Baltimore. This is the latest in a long series of practical tributes to the business ability and moral integrity of Dr. Carroll, who has won by his energy and acumen a foremost place in the commercial and industrial life of the country. It augurs well for our national future that men of his type are not merely allied with, but are component and active factors in the educational and philanthropic movements of our day. Our congratulations are sent both to the new president and to the company.

Thomas N. Boyle

Another worker is crowned. A comrade's place in the militant ranks of truth and righteousness is vacant. Suddenly on June 14th, from his home in Crafton, Pennsylvania, Dr. Thomas N. Boyle was called to his eternal home. He was a helping hand for the unfortunate, for the toiler, and for the worker in every good cause. His mind was crystal clear and ever open to fact and truth. His heart beat true to the interest of humanity and the evangel of God. He wrought out his own sterling character in the school of early discipline and bought his wisdom with the price of experience and struggle. He gave ten years of faithful service to the American University as a member of the Board of Trustees. He gave thought and time and effort to this cause in which he believed with all his heart. In the councils of the church he will be missed, but his works will follow him. His going calls for those who survive to put into their lives more earnest endeavors to promote the end for which he gave his energy and his zeal.

Madame Mountford's New Book.

Thousands of our Washington people recall with great pleasure the lectures of Madame Mountford in the halls and churches of our city. Three of her lectures, The Nativity of Christ, The Childhood of Jesus and The Manhood and Ministry of Jesus, have been published in a neat duodecimo of 138 pages, entitled "Jesus Christ in His Homeland." A few copies of this charming volume have been left at the office of the University where they can be had by sending or bringing the dollar of purchase money. The lectures are stenographic reports and sparkle with the vitality and glow of their author.—EDITOR.

Washington an Ever Richer Center for Research

The recent gift of \$10,000,000 by Mr. Carnegie as an increase in the endowment of the Carnegie Institution at Washington is another asset in the educational resources of the Capital. This new gift, which lifts the endowment of the Carnegie Institution to a total of \$25,000,000, is added evidence of Mr. Carnegie's faith in Washington as a unique center for research work.

Mr. Carnegie's report of the work which his Institution has been doing during the past year, moreover, is a singularly strong confirmation that he chose wisely when he selected Washington as the proper place for such a foundation. The same is true concerning his latest gift in behalf of world-peace. The national city is drawing to herself such crowns of human endeavor as properly befit her imperial character.

A New View of Massachusetts Avenue.

On page seven of this number of the *Courier* will be found a cut made from a recent photograph of Massachusetts Avenue extended. Our readers are invited to compare this picture with the two published in the *Courier* of October, 1908—especially with the one on the front page of that issue which was taken from nearly the same point as the present one. This spot, where the camera stood, is on the bank just east of the cut through which Idaho Avenue runs northward to Woodley Road. The curved line of macadam in the foreground shows where the present detour from Massachusetts Avenue begins by way of Idaho Avenue, Woodley Road and Wisconsin Avenue, back to Massachusetts again. This intervening section will soon be opened and graded—the appropriation therefor already having been made. The picture presents the avenue stretching away to the northwest across the Foundry Branch fill and through the forty-foot cut just beyond to Nebraska Avenue, where it at present terminates in front of the University site. On the sky line may be seen the dome and a part of the roof of the McKinley Memorial College of Government, and on either side of it "Westover," the home and windmill tower of our Treasurer, Mr. Charles C. Glover. The College of History, which is still nearer Massachusetts Avenue, is hidden by the dense foliage.

Our Biblical Museum

By Madame Lydia Mamreoff Von F. Mountford

The Bible abounds with figures from nature and from the every-day life of the people in the Holy Land, their dress, ornaments and domestic utensils, which, when understood, furnish the key to unlock invaluable treasure. In order to understand the prophetic language of the Bible it is necessary to have an acquaintance with the Scriptures in general.

Figures were originally used, not for ornament, but to explain the sacred truths, and we need them for

the same purpose still, for we have no way of understanding what is difficult, but by the application of what is familiar.

A knowledge of the symbolical language of the Bible is of great importance in order to our understanding and profiting by what we read.

The costumes and garments were used as figures to represent truths. Our Lord in His parables took similitudes from natural things to represent spiritual things. The design of the figure used is not to inform concerning these, but some important truth.

In order that we might have some weak conception of the glory of heaven, we read of "Crowns of Glory," "Wedding Garments," Spun Gold Garments, "White Robes," and a thousand other images which serve to show us a little of the glorious substance which God has laid up for those that love and fear Him.

Into the web of the present-day Holy Land embroideries and weavings is still woven all that is fundamental in our romances, our legends, our folk lore and our religious life. Hence, the object of the Biblical Museum is to assist the Bible student to a more vivid conception of the scenes in which he loves to meditate, and to excite in his mind a more lifelike idea of realities which are apt to be unreal to him; also to bring the events of Bible history as vividly to view as if they were actually transpiring before him. Parables and passages of Scripture will have a new meaning, when the object which has been used as a figure is actually seen in the glass cases ticketed and explained in the catalogue with Scripture reference, and its history and esoteric meaning. For instance, we desire information regarding cloaks, mantles and outer garments so often mentioned in the Bible. All we have to do is to visit the Museum and examine one of the large glass cases, and here we see beautifully arranged a variety of these garments. Though we see that all the garments are similar in form, yet we find they are all different in texture and color, which distinguishes the social position of the wearer, and we then learn that outer garments were not mentioned accidentally in Scripture, but each has its symbolical meaning. We see a mantle such as Elijah cast upon Elisha which ever afterwards denoted him to be a disciple of the prophet, and then another mantle attracts our attention, and we learn that it is the mantle of the prophet showing us that Elisha now becomes a successor of the prophet as well as a disciple. I Kings 19:19; II Kings 2:8 to 15, "They said the spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha."

Another outer garment shows us that it has a seam running across the width having an upper and lower breadth of the cloth sewed together and we learn that the lower width is called "the skirt of the garment," I Samuel 24:4. We can understand why David cut off the "skirt of the garment" of Saul when he was asleep in the cave, and learn that such an action on the part of David meant that Saul would lose the support of the common people and they would be cut away from him as he, David, cut off the skirt of the garment. This royal garment is richly woven with gold and is gorgeous in color, yet it is not "a seamless garment," but can be divided into two sections. How-

ever, without the lower skirt of the garment, the upper portion has no dignity. This robe is used often as a covering in sleep. "Thou shalt not take the outer garment in pledge, for it is his covering by night."

We read that our Lord wore a "garment without seam" which had a "hem" or border. Such a garment without seam denotes that the wearer is a public preacher and teacher. When it has a "hem" or border it denotes that he is a physician and healer, a most holy man. For this reason we read that the woman "touched the hem of His garment" because she wanted to be healed. Such a garment is very rare, unique and expensive, hence the reason the Roman soldiers "cast lots for it." How did He come to wear such an expensive garment seeing He was supposedly poor? "The women ministered unto Him."

Today the women in Palestine weave a garment whole and without seam and present it to the holy man they are ministering unto it he combines the characteristics of preacher, teacher, physician and healer.

If these women have no independent substance of their own, they will sell or pawn their jewels and ornaments and buy fine silk thread and spun gold tissue, and weave a garment indicative of the rank, position and genealogy of the wearer and present it to the man. Each woman rich or poor takes part in the weaving thereof, whether her contribution be great or small; it is the ministry that counts.

These remarks cover only a small part of the hundreds of things to be seen, and thus better understood. We shall endeavor in future numbers to give the readers of THE COURIER an insight into this Biblical treasure house. As a museum the collection will be viewed by all sorts and conditions of people. It is well adapted to arrest the attention of both Jew and Gentile, for it transports one back to the very time of the life of the patriarchs and prophets and also to Jesus Christ. The scenes and facts of the Bible will be brought nearer to the human feelings, and certainly will awaken afresh all the admiring wonder at the mysterious messages contained in its pages.

The influence of the Museum cannot be otherwise than good, adapted as it is to invest with a most attractive charm to young and old, believer or unbeliever, the history of the life in Bible Lands, and no one who visits the Biblical Museum of the American University can go away without a more intimate knowledge of the Old and New Testament histories and without receiving lasting impressions of their reality.

The Roosevelt-Cranston Photograph Taken by Rev. Fred H. Morgan

The photograph which appeared on the front page of the "Courier" in our last issue showing ex-President Roosevelt being escorted to the speakers' stand on our grounds by Bishop Cranston, was credited to Rev. J. T. Brabner Smith of Sauk Center, Minn. This was a mistake made by us, and Mr. Smith in no way is to blame for the accident. He had warned us that there was some doubt as to the exact "makership" of some of his kodak snap-shots, and spoke of these two which he sent us as in the doubtful class. Assuming

that this was only modestly upon his part we failed to record the doubt.

Now it appears that this particular photograph was taken by Rev. Fred. H. Morgan, who was representing the *Zion's Herald* at the reception to President Roosevelt. Mr. Morgan gave the picture to Mr. Smith in return for others and thus two "brilliant journalists" instead of one appear in the history of this now famous picture.

Of one thing, however, we are assured and that is that this picture is no "copy" or "fake." With Rev. Fred. Morgan behind the kodak the thing generally comes out right, just as this explanation has concerning the question as to who was the maker of the photograph.

We thank both friends for the help that has been given us by this interesting kodak film. It allows us to call attention again to the highly interesting snap-shot; and when a President of the United States comes to open the American University for all ages we will send for Rev. Fred. H. Morgan, representing *Zion's Herald*.

Visiting the Spring Conferences

Fred M. Stone, D. D.

The round of the recent conferences assigned the writer was made with much pleasure. The ministers composing these bodies are a royal set of men. What a pleasure this is to be identified in the Kingdom of God with such noble company! At Washington, D. C., we found the historic Baltimore Conference in session. Bishop Anderson, a prince of graciousness and good will, presided and kept matters well in hand. At the Educational Anniversary the time was divided between Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, representing the Board of Education, and the writer speaking for the University.

At Wilmington, Delaware, Bishop Neely administered the affairs of the conference in his masterful way as an authority of Methodist law and parliamentary government. He promptly and graciously opened the way for the American University's cause and the brethren accorded the speaker undivided attention. This conference as a body has a keen interest in the University development. Many words of encouragement were spoken to the writer, and the laymen in their association meeting cordially gave an opportunity to lay before them some facts of much interest and value.

At the Philadelphia Conference, Chancellor Hamilton, who was to have spoken to the business session, was called away and at his request we tried to fill his place. A hard thing, this, to do, but the ministers gave sympathetic attention and increased interest followed the presentation. Bishop Smith manifested a happily cordial spirit in all his relations to the conference and spoke helpfully of our work. The University is finding many supporters among the ministers of the Philadelphia Conference.

This was the writer's first visit to the New York Conference. The sessions were held in Calvary Church—Rev. Charles L. Goodell, D. D., pastor. Bishop Smith, kind, judicial, pleasantly firm and alert, gave the conference an illustration of Episcopal presi-



MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM IDAHO AVENUE.

dency highly gratifying to all concerned. He gave a splendid opportunity to present the development of the University. The writer tried hard to lay such facts before the conference relating to the progress of our work as he deemed might inform the brethren of the status and outlook of the institution. The response to his statements and appeal was gratifying and highly encouraging. The American University is steadily winning its way into the hearts of this constituency of the Church.

The next and last conference attended was the North Indiana. This is one of the few spring conferences of the middle west. While standing alone as a spring session in its geographical relation to adjoining conferences, it is one of the larger bodies in the connection—its full members and probationers numbering over 66,000; in benevolences it ranks about nineteenth in the conferences of the world. Bishop Hughes presided and was particularly courteous in opening the way to discuss the University situation. The institution has a warm place in the hearts of this group of consecrated and energetic preachers. The Committee on Education made an excellent report and highly commended the University and its workers.

It is a great satisfaction to note the growth of interest and the willingness of the ministers to cooperate in the work of promoting this important project. The Endowment Secretary returns to the

task of raising funds with an increased zeal and determination to succeed. With \$125,000 more of interest producing endowment the doors will be open for work. My reader, will you help us to do this? Lend a hand and we will soon reach the goal.

A Flag at the American University

Rev. James F. Allen

It was my privilege to be present when the General Conference of 1908 assisted in the dedicatory exercises at the American University—the educational representative of our church at the capital of our country. The only flag in sight was a very small one used as a part of the decorations. Some time later I remarked to Chancellor Hamilton that it would be an assistance in raising funds for the University if a suitable flag pole was erected on the grounds, and the flag kept flying as an inspiration and a pledge of loyalty, and suggested that it would form a helpful bond of union between the University and our young people if the Epworth Leagues of New England should present the entire flag outfit. In the current March number of the *University Courier*, the subject is alluded to, as follows:

REV. J. F. ALLEN'S FLAG-STAFF AND FLAG FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Since our last issue we have investigated the cost of securing for the American University such a flag pole and national ensign as is suggested by Rev. James F. Allen of Windthrop Mass. The superintendent of our grounds and buildings, Mr. J. B. Hammond, has made a careful investigation of the matter. He has secured estimates for such a flag pole and flag as would be in keeping with the buildings and grounds, and the same herewith are appended. We trust sincerely that this spontaneous and patriotic interest in such an appropriate

undertaking as Mr. Allen has suggested may come speedily to fruition. His idea is that the Epworth Leagues of New England shall join in making this contribution to the cause. He gladly will hear from any Epworth League Chapter or any Leaguer who will lend a hand in the enterprise.

The cost of the flag pole, eighty feet high, with cross trees at the middle, with pulley ball at the top, with halyards, painted with three coats of paint in cement, will be \$250. The size of the flag, suited to that height, will be 12x25 feet, and the cost of the flag itself. The total expense will be \$277.

As Chancellor Judson is holding me responsible for the materialization of my suggestion, and I find after consulting with some of the leaders in our Epworth Leagues an enthusiastic endorsement of the idea, and a desire to provide the funds at once, I shall be pleased to receive, receipt for, and publish in *Zion's Herald*, lists of contributions from individuals and Epworth Leagues for this purpose. It may not be unfitting that the Epworth League of Winthrop, Mass., makes the first contribution, having given \$10 15 *Jefferson St., Winthrop, Mass.—Zion's Herald.*

This beautiful and generous exhibition of Christian patriotism and loyalty upon the part of Rev. James F. Allen is characteristic of the man. It is just like him to feel and to take part in such causes as this for which he appeals.

Surely such interest and leadership will work an enthusiastic following. We believe that this proposition will commend itself in such measure that the money quickly will be raised. Help him. Send him money generously. Mr. Allen never yet has failed in anything which he has undertaken and he is not going to fail now.

Modern Thought and Traditional Faith

In writing upon Modern Thought and Traditional Faith, Dr. George P. Mains has given us a book worthy of wide reading. The task that he sets himself is no easy labor. He seeks to bring into intelligent harmony of reason and understanding two positions of belief that have seemed to be antagonistic. By searching at the root of things, Dr. Mains finds a broad deep basis of common agreement and sympathy. His work, therefore, is irenic. It is constructive and it is well done.

The study in origins shows a wide and thorough knowledge of the field and a sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties that have rendered an unprejudiced view of such matters so hard to attain. Whoever studies this book will be led to know that, after all is said and done, there is a common accord of belief and faith deep down, unstirred by storm or wrack, unruffled by the superficial clashing of waves that soon sweep on to be lost and forgotten on some farther shore.

The young preacher and teacher especially is urged to read and to own this book. It will serve to hold varying minds true to the fundamentals, as Norman Lead used to say. Dr. Mains is to be commended ardently for the spirit in which he writes and for the frankness and fearlessness of his purpose.

Can Not This Apply to the American University?

I am not ready to agree with President Judson that the Church or the State cannot establish, direct, and maintain a university. The universities of Germany are State institutions, and as much so as the University of Michigan or of Missouri. The university of Freiburg is as much Roman

Catholic as is Northwestern Methodist, *Lehrfreiheit* and *Lernfreiheit* (freedom of instruction and freedom of investigation) are possible in church institutions when the instructors are devout Christians, but, of course, they would be impossible where the instructors are agnostics. Lord Kelvin, the eminent English scientist, would have felt no restraint in a Christian university, but Huxley would have raised a fearful cry against the narrowness of Christianity. The freedom depends altogether on who is doing the teaching and the investigating. When the faculties of Church colleges and Church universities are made up of Christians, then there can be no trouble about *Lehrfreiheit* and *Lernfreiheit*. The trouble is with the agnostic or the heartless freeloaner, who wants license for his intellectual and educational anarchy. Freedom to think, freedom to investigate rightly, honestly, devoutly will never find any restraint in genuine Christianity. It is doubtful if the Church has ever endeavored in this country to abridge academic freedom.

The question really is not, Can the Church establish and maintain universities? but, Will the Church accept and maintain the highest ideal of a university in its course of study?

When the Church declares that it will establish and maintain a university, it means that its purpose is to maintain an institution of higher learning with the four departments of Philosophy, Law, Medicine, and Theology. Very few of the Church universities publish in their catalogues or announcements the courses of study which are strictly for university students. Real universities, Church or otherwise, should draw the line in their course of study as distinctly between what is college and what is university as between what is college and what is preparatory. They should provide libraries (general and department), laboratories, museums, and all necessary facilities for all manner of scientific, classical, archaeological, psychological, and philosophical investigations. These will require large expenditures of money. The Church must eventually decide upon what kind of investments for education it will be able to secure the largest dividends.—John M. Moore, Ph. D., in the *Christian Advocate*.

Self-Reliant Washington.

Although Washington's greatest asset consists in the fact that it is the capital of the country, yet it has ceased in recent years to be entirely dependent upon its official population or to be as strongly affected as formerly by the ebb and flow fluctuation of political life. Washington as the capital and Washington as a city of homes may now be clearly differentiated. Of course, it never could have been the city that it is if it had not been, first of all, the capital; but assuming that the seat of national government should be changed tomorrow, the abandoned city could not be deprived of attractions that would always make it an exceptional place of residence.

Washington is growing more and more beautiful as the years go by, and more and more metropolitan and self-reliant. It has long since abandoned the idea that because it enjoyed some special advantages which enabled it to lead other large cities in some respects, it could afford to be behind them in some others. It has been of late years providing for its visitors those accommodations which they find elsewhere, and without which outward attractions lose much of their charm. Thus, Washington has now its magnificent and ably managed hotels, and is expecting soon to have more of them. Rebuilding of the Arlington alone is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000. The city has one of the largest and finest railway stations in the world. It is going to erect in the near future some great modern business blocks. It will soon spend \$2,000,000 upon the reclamation of the Anacostia flats. Between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 will be spent upon parks and boulevards in the next five years. The government itself is about to begin the erection of public buildings to cost about \$8,000,000. Altogether, something like \$20,000,000 will be expended soon in the further improvement and beautification of the city.

It is a very different Washington from what it was fifty years ago this month. What it will be fifty years hence is a matter that must be left to conjecture, but it promises to be one of the finest cities in the world.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

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No. 2



HART ALMERRIN MASSEY.

Hart Almerrin Massey

On the roll of those who gave early proof of their faith in the American University, the name of Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Canada, stands among the first. His broad-minded benevolence during his busy life time poured itself out on various fields of philanthropy, both within and beyond the borders of his own loved country. While crossing the Atlantic, he became interested in the enterprise through conversations with a fellow passenger, until then a stranger, John Fletcher Hurst, to whom the vision and duty of the founding of the institution had come. This interest took the form of a noble bequest of \$500,000, which is to be used for a building to embody the mutual good will of the Dominion of Canada and the United States and their unity of purpose to promote Christian education. On the first page of this number of THE COURIER our readers will find the fine face of Mr. Massey. At this time, Toronto is in the eye of the religious world by reason of the assemblage there of the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference. Like their father, the children of Mr. Massey occupy a large place in the philanthropic activities of the city of Toronto, of Canadian Methodism and of world-wide charity.



DR. JOHN W. HANCHER.

Dr. John W. Hancher Becomes Identified with the American University

Dr. John W. Hancher, who for seven years was President of the Iowa Wesleyan University, has become associated with the American University. He is to devote himself more particularly to assisting Bishop Hamilton in the work of raising a specific endowment fund by means of which the University can be put into active operation.

Dr. Hancher is a man of great executive ability and is an expert in matters of university finance. When Ohio Wesleyan University was closing up its great campaign of raising \$500,000, Dr. Hancher was secured to assist in the undertaking. The success in this Forward Movement Fund for Ohio Wesleyan owed much to Dr. Hancher. The friends of the American University may congratulate themselves that this strong man, henceforth, is to be a worker for our cause.

Dr. Hancher achieved a notable success in his Presidency of Iowa Wesleyan University. Sickness alone occasioned his detachment from that institution, to the regret of all. The three years subsequent were spent in Mexico in pursuit of health and in labors connected with important financial operations.

Now in perfect health and with yet richer experience in financing great undertakings, this aggressive workman takes up the banner of the American University. Needless to say, more surely than ever, now the device upon that banner will be *Evangelior*. Heartily and with high anticipations for his ever increasing usefulness and success, we commend this wise counsellor and experienced leader to all to whom he may come in the name of the American University. In another column we print a letter from President Welch to Dr. Hancher which will interest the reader.

Dr. Hancher is a native of Ohio, in which State he taught in the public schools for several years. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Dakota School of Mines in 1888; that of Master of Arts from Mount Union College in 1890; that of Master of Science from his alma mater in 1891; that of Doctor of Systematic Theology from Mount Union College in 1895, and that of Doctor of Laws from Simpson College in 1905. He served for one year as financial secretary, and for eight years as president of Black Hills College. Among his pastorates were Grand Avenue Church, Kansas City, Missouri, and First Church, Herkimer, New York. From this last named place he was called to the presidency of Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. On the first page of *THE COURIER* will be found the face of Dr. Hancher.

Recent Gifts of Money

(Acknowledgement in this column of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded as a receipt therefor.)

General Fund

\$1,000. (name not given); \$100. Mrs. J. T. Sumner, G. W. Brown, John Walton, T. C. Hunter, John Fritz, Mrs. Clara M. Ends, George S. Ward; \$50. Mrs. M. B. Dunham, Mrs. Rebecca Graizer; \$25. H. M. Johnson, A. L. Wiley; \$20. Nye Smith; \$10. J. R. Ten Brook, Wm. Purdue, Miss Amy Cooling; \$6.25. collections; \$5. F. P. McCord, E. D. Brown, W. F. Hawshurst; \$3. Alfred Raut.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund

\$100. J. F. Chaffee; \$5. K. F. Richardson, J. W. Briggs, A. S. Haskins, J. P. Andersen, A. J. Williams, N. Saemann, L. A. Brenner; \$3. W. H. Smith; \$2. S. A. Brown, N. W. Devenau, J. M. Beckstrom, Jesse Crump, B. W. Kramer; \$1. A. W. Armstrong, Robert Duel, Charles P. Keast, J. F. Long, H. P. Bergh, H. Danielson, Carl Eitzholtz, Paul Hangan, E. T. Schollert, M. L. Kjelstad, A. Johnson, H. K. Madsen, J. J. Moe, R. P. Petersen, James Sanaker, C. M. Scheveuing, Mrs. O. A. Tapper, J. C. Tollefsen, F. L. Tilstad, H. P. Tirkelsen, O. H. Wilson, D. O. Sanborn, C. M. Starkweather, F. C. Zoerb, F. C. Braxton, Andrew Porter, Wm. Moyle, Theta Carpenter, S. H. Anderson, T. D. Williams, Samuel Lugg, G. K. MacInnis, W. P. Leek, W. J. Carr, J. E. Anderson, T. H. Skewis, C. E. Tripp, Mrs. Anna Sherman, Sarah Lensing, Alice Stearns, E. Trimm, G. W. Case, G. Merrifield, J. O. Vincent, W. W. Hurd, J. H. McManus, W. P. Burrows, H. L. Goodrich, C. C. Becker, G. B. Haskell; \$6. cash collections.

Charles E. Slocum Fund

\$500. Charles E. Slocum.

Asbury Fund

\$1. B. F. Delo.

Rock River Conference Busy But Interested

To visit the Rock River Conference is like visiting a General Conference. Never, perhaps, has the Conference been more busy than it was at this session when the preliminary work was done looking toward the great gathering at Minneapolis. Chancellor Hamilton represented the University at the Conference, and certainly he never witnessed such a crowded and hurried session. It baffles description. How any Conference, involved as this was in internal interests of the most vital importance to itself, could take time to listen to the presentation of causes, passed unheeded. But this Conference did and no conference could be asked to listen more interestedly.

The interest did not end there. After Bishop Hamilton had stated his own plans for the opening of the University the Conference at once made a generous offering to the work. After the collection, many preachers expressed a determination to present the cause of the American University to their churches. With President Harris, Chancellor Hamilton was invited also to represent before the Conference the interests of the general educational work of the church. Friends of influence in this Conference and in this section of the country are increasing. There is deepening a feeling that we all are vitally involved in what has been undertaken at Washington, and we now must see the enterprise through to highest success.

West Wisconsin Conference Lends a Helping Hand

Wisconsin has problems of her own. But these all were forgotten in the interest that was manifested in the American University. Chancellor Hamilton represented the cause and was received with utmost courtesy and sympathy. It was a joy to tell the story of the enterprise to such an intelligent body of men. It is within bounds to say that never, perhaps, has the cause had a more appreciative hearing. There was a great gathering, and seemingly not a dissenting note in the spirit of the moment. The speaker clearly had not earned the *plaudites* with which the members punctuated and closed the address. For the noble collection which the Conference made in behalf of the University showed that each in his own heart had a message which he yearned to give in behalf of the Protestantism of the land.

Bishop Hamilton stated his plans for the University and they met earnest approval. The endeavor toward a definite opening of the University heartened everyone. The laymen showed interest, for they invited the University's representative to address their association. Here again heartfelt interest was manifested and money was given.

Chancellor Hamilton had been appointed to represent the Board of Education at the regular anniversary of that society and a great and kindly audience greeted. Is there no limit to the friendly helpfulness of the Badger State? We opine—No. For which and for all kind acts of those who greeted the travel-worn wayfarer in the land of evergreens and living water, here is recorded appreciation and gratitude.

The time is therefore come, when a plan of universal education ought to be adopted in the United States.— Not only do the exigencies of public & private life demand it; but if it should ever be apprehended that prejudices would be entertained in one part of the Union against another; an efficacious remedy will be, to assemble the youth of every part under such circumstances, as will, by the freedom of intercourse & collision of sentiment, give to their minds the direction of truth, philanthropy, and mutual conciliation.—

FACSIMILE OF PART OF WASHINGTON'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR BROOKE.

The Wisconsin Conference—Believers in a National University

The Wisconsin Conference is made up of strong men. It has great interests of its own. Within its borders is Lawrence University and it feels a right sense of duty to its own. But Wisconsin men are broad-minded and they believe in a connexional church. Hence, never perhaps in his life has Chancellor Hamilton received a more brotherly or a more enthusiastic reception. Having visited this same conference only the year before he feared that his message might prove flat and unprofitable. If it was, the lenient hearers never gave evidence of it. In a most crowded and hurried session the Conference heard him, and in response to the statement of Bishop Hamilton, concerning the new plans for the University, the Conference took up an offering. The size of this offering, by its exhibition of positive sacrifice on the part of the givers, astonished the University representative and the Bishop. Surely this work in some occult and mysterious way has gripped the consciousness of the church. The church not only desires that this enterprise shall go, but it is bound that it *shall* go.

An earnest invitation was given Chancellor Hamilton

to address the Laymen's Association. Needless to say, the invitation was accepted, and a noble company of laymen and elect women held up the hands of the speaker, and then put their own hands deep down into their pockets for the American University.

An hour had been set apart for the University representative among the Conference anniversaries. Appreciating this opportunity the speaker made an address on "Consecrated Culture—A Message of Methodism."

Sunday evening a great congregation gathered to attend the joint anniversaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Board of Education. Here Chancellor Hamilton represented the Board of Education. Thus on every hand hospitality, kindness, appreciation, opportunity greeted the representative of the American University. We thank all members of the Conference for this; would that we could call each by name. Our gracious hostess was a Mayflower descendant, and the Indian name of the town signified a place sweet to travelers. Certainly the memory of Antigo, Wisconsin, will not fade from one heart that there found friends, solace and encouragement.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

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BY

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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SEPTEMBER, 1911

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Willard Francis Mallaliue

Another unresting workman has gone from the earthly to the heavenly kingdom. Bishop Mallaliue's round of labors included a pervasive and persuasive evangelism, a fruitful use of the pen and the press, a practical helpfulness to Christian education and institutions, and a courageous leadership in aggressive reforms. His relief from the more exacting toils of travel and supervision in his episcopal office seemed to act as a stimulus to the more energetic employment of his time and strength in the more distinctively spiritual and advisory functions of his high station. His sympathy with the suffering and oppressed linked him as a brother to a multitude, especially to our brothers in black. He served as a member of our board of trustees for thirteen years. One of the latest formed and announced purposes of his life was the establishment in the American University of a Professorship of International Peace. What more suit-

able memorial could be erected to preserve the name of this brave soldier of the cross and ardent friend of man than the Mallaliue Professorship of Universal Peace?

Dr. Hancher's First Impressions

DEAR CHANCELLOR HAMILTON:

My circuit of fall conferences included North Montana, Montana, Iowa (my own), Central Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Des Moines, Northwest Iowa, and Detroit. Besides these, I was permitted to look in upon the Chicago German, Upper Iowa, and East Ohio. Everywhere I was graciously received and cordially welcomed. Bishops were uniformly courteous, considerate, and obliging. Ministers were generally favorable to American University. Laymen everywhere expressed interest, appreciation, approval, and confidence.

Accustomed as I am, and long have been, to presenting the cause of education from the viewpoint of the small college, I anticipated difficulty in adapting myself to the wider range and larger view. I had believed in the American University as a possibility at its inception. I had even hailed with gladness the first announcement of its earliest dream. I had watched its progress as an enterprise through all the formulating years and had lost no opportunity to advocate or defend it. But to stand in the presence of leaders of the church, an authorized official representative and advocate of this proposed university, challenged my courage. However, I soon learned that the herald of our ambition, looking to first place among the world's institutions of universal learning at the Capital of the American Republic under the auspices of Methodism, sounds a note, attuned to responsive chords, in a multitude of Methodist hearts. Besides, not a few Protestants other than Methodists expressed keen interest and deep concern.

My many personal interviews with laymen and ministers of our own and other denominations well qualified and favorably positioned to measure the thought of the present and forecast the need of the future, left me under full persuasion that the time is ripe for laying the American University on the thought and heart of American dissenting Protestantism and particularly of our own denomination. Our educators, and especially our college executives are catching the vision of good fortune and opportunity. In their new-caught vision three things stand out prominent and promising: First, the nation's vast treasures of educational equipment at Washington City, aggregating in value more millions of money than any or all of our small colleges or, for that matter, larger ones also, have been able to accumulate, at the free service and command of the American University students. Second, the lofty significance and value to our smaller denominational institutions of the natural and easy promotion of their students from their baccalaureate rank or graduation to an institution of universal learning, of sympathetic atmosphere, of superior equipment, unparalleled environment, and first rank. Third, the exceptional opportunity of graduate pursuit amid the

leadership of soldiers, statesmen, patriots, citizens, such as naturally congregate under the genius of the world's first republic and one of the world's first powers, at our National Capital.

Thoughtful folks recognize in this undertaking no mean or easy task, but thoughtful folks such as I have interviewed in these weeks likewise recognize in this undertaking a Methodist duty which many of them think should become a Protestant privilege.

The consensus of opinion and uniformity of good will again challenge my courage and make me bold to believe that under God this great task shall become a great victory in the fullness of time.

JOHN W. HANCHER,
Counsellor.

Mt. Pleasant, Iowa,
October 6, 1911.

The American University

Christian Advocate (New York) Editorial

This institution has had a stormy youth. It was adopted by the General Conference of 1892. A magnificent estate in the District of Columbia was purchased for its site, which at that time seemed far from the center of Washington, but the distance between the central point of the estate and that of Washington has diminished and will constantly diminish in an increasing ratio. Much money has been given to it and buildings have been erected.

The prolonged sickness and the death of Bishop Hurst, who loved the institution as David loved Jonathan, was, in some respects, a detriment to the progress of the enterprise.

Since his demise various sums have been given, quite large in the aggregate, and those who have been in charge have done what they could. Dr. Franklin Hamilton, who became Chancellor in 1908, has exhibited much energy, as well as an intelligent conception of the needs of the institution and the right methods of supplying them.

The trustees have recently authorized a financial plan which comprehends the raising of a million and a half of dollars, whereof \$500,000 when raised shall be used for the immediate opening of the University to students.

Several important cash gifts and subscriptions have been made to the opening fund. Within the last few weeks property estimated as being at the present time worth \$150,000, with constantly enhancing value, has been turned over to the American University. It is not an offering for anything special, but a bestowment to the general endowment fund of the University, and has no conditions attached. The name of the giver is withheld.

Occasionally, because the institution has not been developed as rapidly as was wished, intimations have been thrown out, in some cases by interested parties, that it would be well to relinquish the enterprise and dispose of the property in some other way. This, however, would be a very difficult and even a dangerous project. Large sums given for a specific purpose cannot honestly be used for any other purpose without the consent of the donor.

We have always supposed that the Methodist Episcopal Church could—without material injury to existing educational institutions—carry the American University to a successful completion.

The objection that there are other universities in Washington is not of such weight, with reference to the location of another institution at the capital of the country, as it would be in the case of a city of the same size elsewhere.

The Roman Catholic Church has chosen Washington as the place for its chief University and that city thus becomes the headquarters of its educational propaganda in the Western world. It is renowned throughout the world for felicitous selections for churches, convents and schools.

While an organized war against that great body would simply entrench the institution, a University worthy the name, under the auspices of American Methodism, would be a demonstration of its vitality and virility.

To the end that the Church should be universally and perpetually interested in the institution, it is necessary that its finances and property should be laid before the next General Conference, and also that the opening for students should neither be precipitated nor too long postponed.

The Christian Advocate has published several editorials upon the subject and in some instances they have been the incentive of gifts. This is the only educational institution for which the General Conference specifically appeals for help.

TO SUM UP, AMERICAN METHODISM OWNS THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

It should make strenuous and continuous efforts to put the institution in readiness to fulfill its mission.

Friends in Maine

Wet or dry in the State of Maine, the King's banner never touched the ground. It was during the fight over who should rule the moral outlook of the Pine Tree State that Chancellor Hamilton was afforded the privilege of visiting the battlefield which even then was focusing the attention of the nation. He went about preaching, lecturing, making addresses and representing the American University. Not a little opportunity was afforded to stir up interest in the enterprise.

If there is a man in Maine, knowing anything about the American University, who is not interested in the cause, we have yet to find him.

The State of Maine produces pine trees and men—also women. The women of this State join the men in a faith not only in Prohibition but also in Protestantism. And some of them have the vision of what is needed for Protestantism at the National Capital. Out of this vision much shall come. The visit to Maine was one of the most pleasant experiences of recent years. New friends for the work were found and a deeper interest and faith in the university undertaking were shown than ever before. This nation is a unit. Its interests are one. Maine and Washington are linked forever by golden chains of a patriotic love for God and Country.

Washington's Last Will

The last will and testament of George Washington is to be presented in a Senate document and will come from the Government press soon. Just before the last session of Congress closed, Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, discovered an authentic copy of the will in a second-hand book store in Washington. So much interested was the Idaho senator that he purchased the copy and then obtained the permission of the Senate to have the document published at Government expense. In none of the other writings of the first president of the country are his character, his firmness and his fairness better exemplified than in this same will and testament, which in the edition which is to be published by the Senate is quaintly entitled "The Last Will and Testament of George Washington, of Mount Vernon." The original will is kept at the Fairfax County Court House in Virginia, where it was originally filed by General Washington himself. The document is jealously guarded by F. D. Richardson, the clerk of the court. It is kept in a steel, fireproof safe, and when visitors come to the out-of-the-way court house the will is taken from its resting place and proudly exhibited. It has been bound in handsome leather binding and may be scanned easily by the visitors.

The will was written by General Washington himself, at Mount Vernon, July 9, 1799. It was presented for probate in the Fairfax County Court House, January 20, 1800, a little over six months after General Washington had completed writing the document. There are forty-two pages of manuscript in the will, including the actual will and notes made by General Washington for the better explanation of provisions of the will. At the bottom of each page Washington signed his name, by this means obviating the necessity of having the will witnessed. The first thought of the Father of his Country when he made his last will was that all of his debts should be paid, and after the first paragraph, in which he states his name and that he was "lately President of the United States," he says:

"All of my debts, of which there are but few, and none of any magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid."

Among the various items in the will there is one which provides for the establishment of a great national university at the seat of Government, the District of Columbia, and declared that he would leave the fifty shares in the Potomac River Company to aid in establishing that university. He says:

"That as it has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting too frequently, not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to republican government and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome.

"For these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away local attachments and state prejudices as far as the nature of things would, or indeed, ought to admit, from our national councils.

"Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this (in my estimation) my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a university in a central part of the United States, to which the youth of fortune and talent from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite literature, in arts and sciences—in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government—and (as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment) by associating with each other and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned and which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country."

The American University is designed to carry out his wishes in regard to a great central university.

One of the priceless possessions of the American University is a manuscript letter in General Washington's own hand, in which he for the first time speaks of this favorite project. This document is a letter to Governor Brooke, of Virginia, written March 16, 1795, from Philadelphia. We present a facsimile of a portion of this immortal letter on the third page of this issue of THE COURIER.

The Central New York Conference

A year ago the Central New York Conference was visited in the interest of the American University and at that time the Conference made a very generous contribution to the University. It was a return to old friends to revisit this Conference. Many members expressed deep interest in the undertaking at Washington and offered to assist the work in every way.

The most distinguished consideration was shown Chancellor Hamilton. The Conference had made a strenuous effort to meet the requirements of the noble gift of Mr. George Maxwell of \$50,000 toward the Conference Claimants' Fund. Success had crowned their work and now they were holding a grand banquet and jubilee to celebrate the event. It was an hour of gladness. Bishop Wilson presided. Chancellor Hamilton had been invited to make the address. People were turned away from the door unable to enter the church. The Conference had occasion to celebrate and the occasion long will be remembered. Mr. Maxwell's father and mother were present with their honored son. The son's gift was to commemorate the long and consecrated labors of his parents as members of the itinerancy of that Conference. And could any gift be more fitting? It will stir up others.

The Brotherhoods of Chicago Show Interest in our Work

Coincident with Chancellor Hamilton's visit to Wisconsin and Illinois came an invitation to him to address the United Brotherhoods of the city of Chicago. The invitation fortunately could be accepted, and in the old First Church the meeting was held. The address necessarily had to do primarily with Brotherhood work. But the opportunity was there and it was utilized. Representative laymen from all the churches of the city were present, and it was indeed a splendid body of men. An occasion was afforded for personal interviews with many of the most influential laymen of the city.

Without an exception, those interviewed exhibited interest in the enterprise at Washington and expressed gratification at the growing encouragement in the work. We would have welcomed such an opportunity to tell the story of the enterprise to such strong men. But that will come later. We are grateful for the chance that was given to meet and to know these leading spirits of the Kingdom in the great metropolis of the Middle West. May the Brotherhood of Chicago flourish!



CHARLES SUMNER'S TABLE AND CHAIRS.

Charles Sumner's Table and Chairs

Among the interesting pieces of historic furniture already possessed by the American University are the table and six chairs once owned and used by the Honorable Charles Sumner, during his long senatorial career. His house still stands at the northwest corner of Vermont Avenue and H Street Northwest, now forming the annex to the Arlington Hotel. The building holds a special place in the history of the University from the fact that the chartered existence of the institution began within its walls on May 28, 1891, when its first Board of Trustees was organized. The seven pieces were secured by Bishop Hurst, and are now to be seen in the College of History. On page seven, our readers will see a reproduction of a fine photograph of these beautiful souvenirs of American history.

Conference Visitation

Fred M. Stone, Endowment Secretary

Conferences are always times of absorbing interest. Each has a distinct personality. All, however, follow the same general routine in reports and administration. The notable differences are largely in local issues and problems that vary with the section of the country, the size of the cities within the conference boundaries, and the characteristics of the majority of the people as influenced by their employments and educational ideals. Usually particular causes receive more attention than others because of the possible conditions cited above, but the Secretary never was accorded a more hearty welcome than that of this fall, in the round of conference visitation.

The Cincinnati Conference, held at Dayton, O., was

guided in its business in a wise and gracious way by Bishop David H. Moore, whose keen but kindly wit gave zest to the prompt transaction of the routine conference business. Bishop Moore kindly opened the way for the presentation of the University interests and the audience gave the speaker splendid attention and an enthusiastic hearing. The laymen extended a similar greeting and the secretary left the conference greatly encouraged "to press with vigor on" toward the goal of the opening day of the University.

Bishop Moore also presided at the Kentucky Conference. Our reception by him and the ministers was all that could be desired, and the University holds a warm place in their hearts.

The North Ohio Conference met at Mansfield, Bishop Frank M. Bristol in the chair. We entered the conference room at the devotional hour on Thursday of the session and heard the Bishop speak on "A choice of things material or things of God." It was good for the soul to be there. Alert, cordial, spiritually alive to the needs of the hour, Bishop Bristol directed the conference in a prompt and business-like manner. In the midst of pressing duties he paused, and gave the University its chance for representation. The ministers were the personification of sympathetic interest. At the evening hour a more extended opportunity was given to present this institution and its purpose.

Our next date was at the Erie Conference, Du Bois, Pa. Bishop Joseph F. Berry directed the workings of the conference in his own happy way, which inspired the confidence and approval of all present. At the proper time he introduced the speaker and his message. The University has many warm friends in this conference territory.

Monday we turned again westward to attend the Central Ohio Conference at Marion. Bishop Moore smiled cordially, as we thus met for the third time within a little over two weeks at different conferences. He gave the speaker a royal introduction. The brethren were alive to the interests of the University and its development, and many assurances were given of helpful cooperation in our work.

The members of the Detroit Conference assembled in annual session at Flint, Mich. This conference is large in membership and extent of territory. Unlike other conferences of the Middle West, it begins on the southern boundary in the midst of one of the best agricultural and industrial sections of the nation, and extends into the northern peninsula of Michigan. Its total length is over 600 miles, reaching far into the iron and copper ore fields and the lumber region. The ministerial and lay conferences gave the speaker a cordial hearing, and promised material support. Bishop William F. Anderson, as president of the conference, proved to be the right man in the right place. Thursday morning of the session he delivered a notable address on "Personal Fellowship with God," containing a blessed evangelistic note that deeply moved the conference. Such addresses will arouse the church to renewed zeal for the Kingdom of God. May we have many more like it.

President Welch Writes Concerning Dr. Hancher

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,
DELAWARE, OHIO.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

April 19, 1911.

DR. J. W. HANCHER,
530 First Avenue, North,
Seattle, Wash.

MY DEAR DR. HANCHER:

While the pressure of Forward Movement work has not yet greatly relaxed, I must take a moment to write and express to you again my high appreciation of the help which you gave in the campaign. The total now on our list, and definitely in sight, will run over \$522,000, and we find, to our astonishment, that more than six thousand subscribers are represented. We are just getting the notices out this week, though quite a number have already commenced their payments.

Your coming to us in the middle of January was a providential help. It accomplished several very useful things:

- (1) Your arrival imparted new energy to the entire work. With your knowledge of methods, your enthusiasm, and your untiring energy you gave new impetus to the work of all those engaged.
- (2) You suggested what turned out to be a most valuable plan, namely, the appointment of the local committee to take charge of the Delaware canvass. The working of the Committee, as you know, brought the total up to about \$20,000.
- (3) You took practically entire charge of the so-called "gleaning" work among the churches, bringing the bishops, district superintendents, and pastors more definitely to the support of our campaign, securing a large number of representations in various churches and inspiring much personal work out in the field. While the direct result in money cannot be calculated, there is no question that in subscriptions and in the spread of the Movement, the benefits to the University were exceedingly great.
- (4) You conducted a vast amount of correspondence from

the office, furnished material for publication, and in other ways heartened and helped the home work; so that the total effect of the ten weeks which you gave us at the close of our campaign was, as I look at it, of the very highest value, both for immediate success and for permanent results. We are under great obligations to you and shall always remember it with appreciation.

With every good wish for your present work,

Heartily yours,

(Signed) HERBERT WELCH.

"Skool! To The Northland! Skool!"

The Norwegian-Danish Conference convened in Racine, Wisconsin, September 1st. The Conference is made up of sturdy, loyal men who have proved their worth under all sacrifices. When has the Scandinavian blood or stock ever failed in its allegiance to a cause where faith once has been plighted?

Again was this demonstrated at Racine. When the interests of the American University were called to the attention of the sons and daughters of the Norsemen who had gathered at Racine, the response of interest was spontaneous and instant. An eager desire to give another material encouragement to this enterprise was manifested on every hand.

A collection was taken and a surprisingly generous offering was found to have been made. Where do these self-sacrificing men and women get the money which they pour out so lavishly for every worthy cause? On the most meager salaries they manage to accomplish that which astonishes all who know them. The American University truly is their debtor. We only can record our heartfelt gratitude, and promise that every penny of this sacred money shall be guarded and used with the utmost care.

The doors of the American University will swing wide to welcome the sons and daughters of Norway and Denmark. "Skool! To the Northland! Skool!"

New Catholic Institution to be Erected in Washington

Catholic authorities in the United States have decided to erect in Washington a normal college for the higher education of Sisters who teach in Catholic schools. The project has been under consideration for several years. The plans are now fully outlined, and another great Catholic seat of learning will be added to the already large number of Catholic institutions in Washington.

The proposed normal college will be located in the neighborhood of the Catholic University and Trinity College, and in materials and architecture it will be in keeping. The building will be a fireproof structure, and is to be constructed with a view to the future and greater needs.

Cardinal Gibbons and the entire hierarchy of the United States approve the project, and are lending their influence to its success. The normal school, it is hoped, will be ready for formal opening next fall. A large enrollment, representing all the numerous teaching sisterhoods is expected.

The school's management will be similar to St. Anne's, at Munsterburg, Germany, which for ten years has steadily progressed under the direction of the bishops of Germany and Prussia, and is now held to be one of the principal elements in Catholic progress.

The Washington school will be under the special guidance of the Catholic University. Many of this institution's professors will be on the staff of the new institution.

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No. 3



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN



MARY A. LOGAN

General John A. Logan and Mrs. Mary A. Logan

In the long and lengthening list of our benefactors it is our privilege in this issue of the COURIER to present a series of illustrations which group themselves around the names of Major-General John A. Logan and his wife, Mary A. Logan. For many years in their beautiful Washington home, Calumet Place, Mrs. Logan preserved among the historic memorials of her famous husband his library of more than three thousand volumes. This collection of legal, military, scientific and literary material she has presented to the American University. It occupies two of a suite of rooms on the first floor of the College of History on the east side of the northern wing. Together with this valuable library Mrs. Logan has given a fine bust of the General, of heroic size, which has been placed on a pedestal in one of the same rooms. On the third page will be found a picture of this lifelike figure of John A. Logan, whose career in Illinois and later in the Civil War and in the United States Senate made his name familiar to the whole country. His memory will be green until the latest period of our nation because of his important initial relation to the original organization of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the seventh page appears a picture of the north-west portion of our general library located in the central part of the College of History. Through the open door may be seen a small portion of the Logan collection in the adjoining room. By the side of this open door one may see the historic spade with which Bishop Hurst and others broke ground for the College of History. Here also stands a pike, a warlike weapon like those used by John Brown and his followers in the celebrated raid at Harper's Ferry. The alcoves at the right and left of the doorway contain books given by the late Dr. Lewis R. Dunn, of New Jersey, and the late Professor Alfred Higbie, of California.

Special privileges are given to those who wish to pursue prolonged studies in this incomparable library.

It is Free to Students

"I have just come from your wonderful Congressional Library," said Ernestus Gulick, of Dresden. "We have some wonderful libraries in Europe, but no such palaces for holding them. For one who loves books it is worth the trip to America to see both your Congressional and Carnegie libraries. We have a famous art gallery in Dresden with priceless pictures by the great masters, but alas! we cannot compete with your buildings."

Recent Gifts of Money

(Acknowledgment in this column of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded as a receipt therefor.)

General Fund

\$250, R. B. Ward; \$100 each, Mrs. Jane Patton, John McHenry, Mrs. J. F. Keator; \$65, A. L. Wiley; \$25 each, W. J. Montgomery, W. C. Arrison; \$20, P. M. Johnston; \$12.35, miscellaneous; \$10 each, W. H. Trueman, Mrs. T. M. Logan, C. F. Meyers; \$5 each, Mrs. Juliet Grazier, H. and A. Johnson, T. A. Horine; \$2.50, D. H. Leabury; \$2, H. W. Blizzard; \$1.00 each, a friend, Margaret Vanscoy, John Asbury, J. C. Lamar, D. W. Hopkins, G. S. Trotter, Kemp Bowman, Mrs. K. Bowman, J. E. Haun, D. M. Corwyn, Ray Dover, Robert Gray, W. D. Walker, Mrs. C. S. Barnes, A. J. Dougherty, M. Page, J. F. Steverson, C. H. Van Meter.

McKinley Memorial Fund

\$20, F. M. Swinchart.

Asbury Memorial Fund

\$100, Charles E. Locke.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund

\$100 (each), John R. Shannon, Ward Platt, W. H. White; \$25, David G. Downey; \$15, E. L. Hoffecker; \$10 (each), J. S. Hatch, D. D. Campbell; \$7, miscellaneous; \$6, Dr. and Mrs. Seth Reed; \$5 (each), David Keppel, Miss Rebecca Watt, F. C. Avery, J. A. Oakes; \$4 (each), R. K. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Schlack; \$2 (each), Edward Jarvis, J. B. Beadle, H. C. Woods, J. S. Miller, F. Mittlefehldt, Arthur Copeland, A. J. Matthews, C. D. Smith, Wm. Jacques, C. E. Luce, A. M. Billingsley, Z. H. Webster, McKendree Shaw, P. J. Williams, W. F. Harned, J. D. Bills; \$1.00 (each), Timothy Edwards, C. M. Starkweather, R. E. Brettle, C. E. Lane, J. H. Gardner, F. J. Cochran, George Britten, A. Hopkins, A. B. Taylor, J. S. Kingan, C. W. Gilman, F. T. Stevenson, F. J. Zavodsky, Emory Miller, D. M. Houghtelin, W. H. Forsyth, B. W. Bassett, John Kolber, W. A. Parkinson, Harry Cruise, H. H. Johnson, W. E. Harvey, J. H. Freedline, W. G. Boyle, J. L. Sparklin, H. D. Stewart, Gust Book, C. I. Mason, I. M. O'Flyng, G. W. L. Brown, C. M. Hall, L. E. Watson, J. W. Heard, N. W. Crose, G. S. Smith, A. G. Kindschi, E. S. Warner, A. M. Wilkin, H. H. Lowe, C. W. Zipp, J. M. Fisher, W. O. Graham, A. E. Ballard, E. R. Brunyate, C. F. Carrison, S. G. Pitt, D. Morgan Read, Samuel Sargent, N. J. Wright, Eli Gifford, J. W. Lee, C. I. Fitz George.

Recent Gifts to the Library

From an anonymous friend (see below) 47 volumes, one pamphlet, and a rich scrap book of 1830.

From the author, Albert Leffingwell, *American Meat and Its Influence Upon the Public Health*. New York and London. 12mo.

From the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, *The Teacher's Practical Philosophy, A Treatise of Education as a Species of Conduct*, by George Trumbull Ladd. New York and London. 12mo.

From the Coworkers' Fraternity of Boston, *Legal Doctrine and Social Progress*, by Frank Parsons. New York. 12mo.

From the author, Job E. Hedges, *Common Sense in Politics*. New York. 12mo.

Official Record of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, by Charles W. Stewart. Series 1, volume 23, *Naval Forces on Western Waters, From April 12 to December 31, 1862*. Washington. 8vo.

Contributions from the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and from colleagues and former students, dedicated to Professor John Trowbridge, for the year 1910, Vol. VIII. Cambridge, Mass. 8vo. (Harvard University.)

From New York Life Insurance Company, *Studies in Practical Life Insurance*, by James M. Hudnut. New York. 8vo.

The Fundamentals, A Testimony to the Truth, Vols. 4, 5 and 6. Chicago. 12mo.

From the author, G. N. Jolly, *Baptism; Design. Subject and Mode*. Pamphlet.

From W. S. Campbell, *Editorial Comments on the Life and Work of Mary Baker Eddy*. Boston. 12mo, pamphlet.

A New Cestode From an African Bustard, by Brayton Howard Ransom. Washington. 8vo, pamphlet.

A New Trematode (Styphlodora Bascianensis), with a Blind Laurer's Canal, by Joseph Goldberger. Washington. 8vo, pamphlet.

George Washington's Plan for the City of Washington, an address by Charles D. Norton, in Chicago. Chicago. 8vo, pamphlet.

Two New Species of Parasitic Nematodes, by Brayton Howard Ransom. Washington. 8vo, pamphlet.

Annual Report of the United States Life-Saving Service. Washington. 8vo.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1909-1910. Washington. 4to.

Frost Data of the United States; and Length of the Crop-growing Season, as Determined from the Average of the Latest and Earliest Dates of Killing Frost, by P. C. Day. Washington. 4to, pamphlet.

Frost and Temperature Conditions in the Cranberry Marshes of Wisconsin, by Henry J. Cox. Washington. 4to, pamphlet.

The Bilingual Cypher of Sir Francis Bacon, discovered in his works and deciphered by Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Gallup. Detroit and London. Paper, 8vo.

The Tragedy of Anne Boleyn. A drama in cipher found in the works of Sir Francis Bacon, deciphered by Elizabeth Wells Gallup. Detroit and London. Paper, 8vo.

"Here Comes Dear Anonymous Again"

The melancholy Cowper had a lady cousin who loved the poet dearly without his suspecting the gentle cousin's real sentiments. She was much in Cowper's home with him. Her affection found expression in gifts which constantly were laid before the poet but always came as the gifts of a friend whose name must not be given. Wholly charmed but equally bewildered by the constant succession of these anonymous offerings, Cowper finally was accustomed to exclaim to his demure cousin whenever a new present arrived, "Well, here comes dear Anonymous again!"

For some time past a dear Anonymous has been showering the American University with constantly recurring gifts of books. We suspect that it is Lady Anonymous from the delicacy of the method of giving as well as from the character of some of the volumes. The method has been for some one to appear in the office and then to disappear ere any one fully is aware of the gentle visitor's presence. Afterward there are found left behind packages of interesting, helpful and often really valuable books.

Several times before this we have noted these gifts.

Now again the benevolent visitor has come and gone, leaving us the richer. The last offering would have made the melancholy English poet forget all melancholy in lasting delight. Among the volumes as we have handled them lovingly and appreciatively we find a copy of that immortal Borrowian masterpiece "The Bible in Spain." There are old tomes redolent of Fletcher of Madeley, of Ben Franklin, Sterne,

Wesley, Wayland and similar imperial spirits. Some folios of old engravings are with the rest. One particular copy of the historic "Charm" with its graceful and colored prints is worthy of a shrine with him whose gatherings the continents only whisper about because of the United States customs. Accompanying these literary deposits, yet bringing a more delightful surprise than they, because concealed in cases resembling books, is a unique collection of hundreds of cameos of varying sizes, representing in purest white distinguished and historical persons and celebrated works of art. These are executed in finest style and form fascinating objects of study.

For all of which here and now we render grateful thanks. And, is it selfish? none the less we say it, because of the character of these treasures. "Dear Anonymous, kindly and graciously come again!"

Dr. S. Townsend Weaver Comes to the Help of the American University

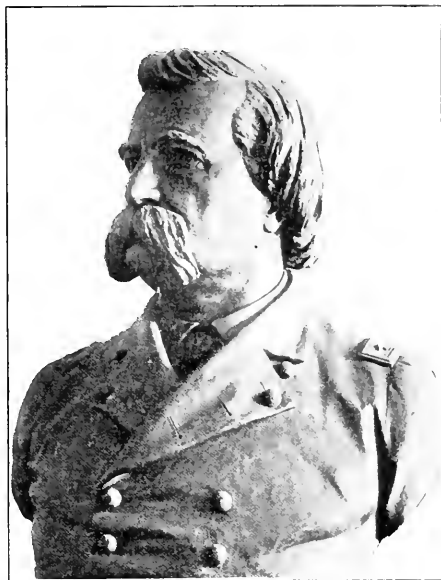
A kind Providence surely has taken under care the American University. Every day now seems to bring to our assistance some new friend. United they are forming a Tenth Legion which, we believe, will prove as irresistible as the famous Legio Decumana of the great Julius.

The latest helper who brings us hope and cheer is Rev. S. Townsend Weaver, D. D., of Pitman, New Jersey, who is inaugurating a far reaching and comprehensive plan by which the proceeds from the sale of his "Biblical Life of Christ" shall inure to the benefit of our work. Dr. St. Clair, who is a long-time friend and associate of Dr. Weaver, is to co-operate in this plan. Two such experienced and enthusiastic workers cannot fail to bring to pass great things through the undertaking which now is in process.

Those who as yet may not be familiar with Dr. Weaver's scholarly and luminous book will hear more of it anon. Suffice to say the specialists in the field which this work covers have given it their hearty indorsement. When Dr. Weaver and Dr. St. Clair have perfected their plans a full statement will be made in the COURIER. Meantime we make this preliminary announcement as an encouragement to our friends and as additional evidence of the fact that we slumber not at our labor, but that forever we seek to plan and invent and utilize new methods and attractive means of success in the American University. This latest undertaking ought to reach into every corner of the land with its appeal and practical suggestion in our behalf.

One Good Way to Help Us

A Methodist minister who long has followed the work of the American University with sympathetic interest has written us concerning a hope of his heart in our behalf. Gratefully we refer to it as affording



BUST—HEROIC SIZE—GENERAL LOGAN

a concrete illustration of our method of aiding our work.

By a kindly Providence this faithful servant of the church owns a farm. To work the farm would withdraw him from labor in the vineyard of the Master. To hire another to work the farm for him would result in all too small a return for the value invested. To give the farm to good causes the minister cannot now afford. But the plan finally suggested comprehends all three of these ideas. It is now in the heart of this self-sacrificing lover of all good things to sell the farm and invest the proceeds in an annuity with the American University.

This accomplishes all that could be desired.

For the value of the property will be invested as a working capital. While the owner remains at his post as a loyal minister of the Gospel it thus will be at work. The university will act as the agent in keeping this money at work and finally to the owner will be returned the full amount of the earnings with the additional increment saved from taxation and fees for agents and lawyers.

Does this not commend itself to all good business men and women who believe in thrift and who also would like to know that when they are gone their possessions are dedicated to good deeds for all time to come? If you believe this, write for information to the office of the American University.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DECEMBER, 1911.

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Annuity Plan of the American University

We offer a plain business proposition which provides for a life support for self, wife, children or dependents, giving a steady and certain income, and at the same time performing a service of transcendent importance to humanity. Any person desiring to give money, notes, stocks, bonds or other property to the American University, reserving to himself the income, may do so, and receive in return an annuity bond legally executed and yielding a lifelong income at fair per cent., payable semi-annually. The advantages of this annuity plan are manifold. The interest is sure and larger than the banks pay. It gives freedom from business complications and exemption from taxes. It relieves from care and anxiety as to fluctuation in values and uncertainty as to securities. It gives to one who has created an estate the opportunity to administer it himself. It brings the consciousness that you are helping a worthy cause and that at last your money will be put to noble uses. We shall be glad to take up the matter of annuities with any who are interested.

Edwin D. Mead Endorses the Peace Professorship

A letter recently received from Mr. Edwin D. Mead, head of the International School of Peace, contains the following interesting endorsement of the

proposed Peace Professorship in the American University:

I am greatly pleased to read in the last number of the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURIER of Bishop Mallaliu's thought of a Professorship of International Peace in your new American University and of your suggestion of the carrying out of this idea. * * * Nothing could be more fitting, and nothing could be more useful, especially there in Washington. I sincerely hope that this will be taken up earnestly by your people. Bishop Mallaliu's death was a distinct loss to the peace movement here in Boston and in the country. It was only in the most recent years that I had come to know of his profound devotion to our commanding cause. From the time that I did learn of it to the time of his death we have been in frequent touch, and his intelligent and unremitting service for the cause was a great satisfaction and fortification. I believe that it had come to be the highest interest of his life, as was true of Dr. Hale; and I sincerely hope that his memory will be kept green in that best possible of ways, the perpetuation of service for the cause which he himself loved so much and served so well.

I trust that your good work is thriving. I hope to be in Washington for some time in January, to confer with our friends at the capital, and to speak in behalf of the cause to churches or any bodies that want to hear.

A Happy New Year

To the Readers of The Courier

Another round of Earth about the sun now ends.

How flies the sun himself through boundless ether space

And leads his planets on their interstellar race!

Perpetual progress thus with yearly circles blends.

Probationer of time, its arcs thy soul still bends,

Yet drives its spiral journey on with steady pace

Nearer each year to its own final dwelling place.

Eternal life, God's gift, its mighty magnet lends.

Wake every slumbering power and ardent onward press.

Years furnish shining paths for eager souls to tread.

Each moon may mercy comrade thee in thought and deed.

All days will open gates to lives that thou shouldst bless.

Renew each flying hour love's fires with kindness fed.

On, ever on, new faith with moments new. God speed.

ALBERT OSBORN.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees

The Trustees of the American University held their annual meeting on Wednesday, December 13. There was a large attendance and an enthusiastic spirit. Reports showed the most prosperous condition in the history of the university. The constantly increasing financial strength of the institution keeps pace with the advancing development of the Northwestern Heights of Washington, where is located the university site. Rev. Charles L. Goodell, D. D., of New York City, was elected a trustee. The following, whose terms of office had expired, were re-elected: Bishop Thomas Bowman, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Dr. J. G. Bickerton, Hon. Julian S. Carr, Bishop Earl Cranston, Dr. Franklin Hamilton, Dr. Abraham J. Palmer, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. George C. Sturgiss, and Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson. The officers of the Board were elected for one year: President, Dr. David H. Carroll; vice-president, Aldis B. Browne; secretary, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin;

treasurer, Charles C. Glover. The standing committees for the year are: Executive Committee—Franklin Hamilton, T. H. Anderson, B. F. Leighton, A. B. Browne, Thos. W. Smith, D. H. Carroll, W. R. Wedderspoon, C. W. Baldwin, G. W. F. Swartzell, Earl Cranston, C. F. Norment. Finance Committee—A. B. Browne, C. C. Glover, C. F. Norment. Auditing Committee—B. F. Leighton, T. W. Smith, G. F. W. Swartzell.

The keen and energetic business leadership of Bishop Earl Cranston more and more is being felt in this enterprise. Some of the strongest men of the National Capital, representing various religious denominations, are co-operating zealously in the present university plans.

Hon. John L. Donovan, Our Trustee and Benefactor, Is Ill

Word comes to us that one of our trustees and a noble benefactor of our work, the Honorable John L. Donovan, of Watseka, Illinois, is seriously ill. This is sad news, indeed. For we have no better or more staunch friend than Mr. Donovan. Not only has he been a generous benefactor to the enterprise, but he also has been a source of great strength to us in his vision and encouragement. If it be the Divine will we pray that our friend may be restored or at least kept from suffering. And we pray the Heavenly Father to strengthen the noble woman who during so many years has been the strength and inspiration of our brother as his devoted wife. Together these two have done good deeds. They always will be remembered together. They have our deepest interest and affectionate sympathy at this time. Such friends are few and rare. And they are appreciated.

Later.—Before going to press, the sad news reaches us that Mr. Donovan has passed away. Suitable reference to his life and deeds will be made in the next number of the COURIER.

At the California Conference

Hon. John P. Holland of Sacramento represented the American University at the session of the California Conference in the place of Chancellor Hamilton, who was not able to be present. Mr. Holland has been closely associated with the educational work in the East. He is a graduate of Dickinson College. He was a member of the General Conference at Baltimore. He is a member of First Church, Sacramento, and is a Bible class teacher and greatly esteemed by his pastor and the membership of First Church. Mr. Holland was elected a member of the delegation from the California Conference to represent that conference in the General Conference at Minneapolis. This recognition is well deserved. Mr. Holland will reflect great credit upon the California Conference by his services at Minneapolis.

Rev. Nathaniel J. Merrill Presents to the American University Museum An Interesting Souvenir

Rev. Nathaniel J. Merrill, a member of the New England Conference and one of the oldest Methodist ministers now living, has prepared and presented to the American University a souvenir which will be deposited in the museum of the university and carefully preserved. Brother Merrill long has been interested in the work of our enterprise and has followed it with deepest interest. The increasing years have not robbed him of his interest. The skill of Brother Merrill with the pen is one solace of himself and the pride of his friends. This tireless worker has prepared with infinite care and labor a magnificent representation of an American Eagle as the fitting symbol of the American University. The engrossing is worthy of the patient loving labor. The beautiful picture will be kept in perpetuity as a most remarkable achievement by one who has been permitted to see the light and joy of so many suns. May the kindly helper and loyal friend long be preserved to brighten the wide circle of his friends and loving associates.

Dr. St. Clair's Appeal

We gladly publish the following appeal and congratulate the American University on having secured the valuable services of Rev. J. F. St. Clair: "I accepted a position with the American University, beginning the first day of June, and I am anxious to have my friends interested in the same. I hope all the friends of education in Iowa will know of the plan and purpose of this university. It is to do post-graduate work. It is not in competition with our colleges, but supplemental. The need for a post-graduate school is shown in the numbers of students from the United States going abroad every year for graduate work. Nearly two thousand every year from the United States. Washington recognized the need of such a school as early as 1795 in a letter from him to the Governor of Virginia as follows: 'It is with indescribable regret that I have seen the youth of the United States migrating to foreign countries in order to acquire the higher branches of education and to obtain a knowledge of the sciences. Although it would be injustice to many to pronounce the certainty of their imbibing maxims not congenial with republicanism, it must nevertheless be admitted that a serious danger is encountered by sending abroad among other political systems those who have not well learned the value of their own.' Bishop Hurst and Bishop McCabe also felt this great need. Patriotism demands that we furnish the youth of our land the highest possibilities for study and culture. The government of the United States has spent nearly a hundred millions of dollars in its great collections of books, scientific collections, apparatus, and laboratories—more than any dozen universities can boast, and these are open to the students in the American University. Protestantism demands it. The Catholic Church has made Washington the center of their educational work in the United States, and we believe that the Protestant ideas of civilization should also center at the Capital. Evangelical Christianity demands a representation at Washington. The great Methodist Church has always been evangelical and close to the people, and it is fitting and proper that this great Church should take the lead in this great educational movement. If you are interested, will you not write to me, or to the editor of the *Iowa Methodist* and we will gladly furnish you with information of this movement and of the university. All money sent to the editor of the *Iowa Methodist* will be forwarded."

Dr. Fairall's Kind Word

The editor of this paper has been making an effort for several years to induce Rev. Dr. J. F. St. Clair, of the De-

Moines Conference, to become Field Secretary of the American University, but so many other Church enterprises desired his valuable services that he could not do so. He is now representing that institution and we rejoice because we feel an interest in it, having years ago raised nearly \$1,000 in Iowa and sent to Bishop J. F. Hurst for the first building, the Hall of History. It was a small gift, but we were glad to have Iowa Methodism donate something. Chancellor Hamilton reports an extraordinary gift of \$150,000, soon to have a value of \$200,000, for the general endowment fund. Several large subscriptions have also been recently made to the opening fund of the institution. Let these gifts be multiplied and the post-graduate work of the university will begin. May many Methodists in Iowa respond to Dr. St. Clair's appeal in another column.—*Iowa Methodist*.

Marks of Progress Near the Site of the American University

Each month records advances in the development of that part of Washington in which is located the American University. The wisdom of locating the university in this particular neighborhood already is demonstrated beyond any further questioning.

Now we are in a position, holding our own, to behold the national capital with the push of the whole people behind it, marching up, as it were, to spread itself in ever unfolding beauty and dignity around us.

The last link in the noble boulevard connecting us with the heart of the city having been provided the next step naturally follows. Massachusetts avenue now is to be carried through our grounds to a section well settled beyond us.

This will call for increased transportation facilities. Already this is in process of provision. A plan is being developed whereby a line of electric cars is to run from the center of the city to the site of the American University and thence straight on through the grounds of the university to a point beyond us where a junction can be effected connecting up all the suburbs on that side of Washington.

But such unusual facilities for direct communication with the heart of Washington naturally will result in two things. One of these is the betterment of the locality itself at the center of which lies the American University. This is taking place. Senator Nathan B. Scott has bought an estate adjoining the university. In immediate proximity on another side there is being erected a magnificent mansion house which will lend dignity to the entire community. This offers some suggestion of the material changes rapidly transpiring.

The second consequence of such improvements is the development of the suburban section beyond our grounds.

This already has begun in a systematic way. A strong syndicate has taken over a vast tract of land and improvements are being begun. One of the newspapers says of this latest important real estate development which stretches far beyond the grounds of the American University:

If the proposed project is carried to consummation it will give to the capital city a suburban community which will be fully equal in size, beauty and importance to the outlying area of any other city in the country. For several weeks rumors have been flying thick and fast and fragmentary stories have

been secured relating the purpose of the purchasers of a series of Maryland farms to build a trolley line, to lay out a boulevard and to open a new suburb for the marketing of villa sites, but the announcement of the new syndicate shows that the project embraces not only all three of these plans, but the intention also to devote fully 200 acres of its holdings amid the picturesque scenery at Great Falls to park purposes, with a beautiful lake and a large hotel as its principal features. Altogether the tract which it is proposed to include in the development comprises 4,000 acres of land, and it extends in a strip nine miles in length and varying in width from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile from Bradley Lane, in Chevy Chase, Md., to Great Falls.

The American University is on Massachusetts Avenue

The capital of the nation is a certain restricted area into which the national government is putting millions in the erection of magnificent buildings and in the creation of vast park systems. Into this limited territory are coming people from all States of the Union who will reside here. Yet with all this influx of population and with the tremendous influences of the national government at work, Washington must remain the same Washington, so far as the amount of land is concerned.

While becoming a magnificent city, a city of steadily increasing wealth and prestige, the great transformation that is daily in progress is necessarily within the original confines, or boundaries. This condition can mean but one thing—that by the great law of supply and demand Washington real estate must steadily enhance in value. While the government is taking up large parcels of land, either for a building or a great park, that amount of property is forever eliminated from the local realty market. There can be no expansion of the city's limits to supply the deficiency that may result.

It is this condition of affairs that is accountable for the constant advance in values, not only in downtown sections, but along all the prominent thoroughfares leading into suburban districts. Paradoxical as it may seem, the fact that there can never be a greater Washington is the best reason for greater values in the National Capital. Rather than a greater Washington, it is to be a "magnificent Washington."

The best illustration of this condition of affairs is to be seen along Connecticut avenue and Massachusetts avenue, the two streets which are destined to be the leading residential thoroughfares of the city.

Connecticut avenue, for its entire length, is skirted on one side by a vast park comprising hundreds of acres. This property, forever eliminated from the local realty market, renders it imperative for those seeking homes in this section to locate either on or very close to Connecticut avenue. It is this limiting of desirable residence sites that is steadily forcing prices up the entire length of this great boulevard. The same condition practically is to be found along Massachusetts avenue.

Where ten years ago prices of \$1 a foot maintained, today \$6 and \$7 is being paid. It is the law of supply and demand that is primarily the cause of this advance in value. Palatial homes are being built along the street. This, combined with property used for parks by the government, is steadily and surely reducing the supply of building sites.—*Washington Post*.

Dr. Wallace Writes Wisely Concerning the American University

When the General Conference of 1912 meets next May in Minneapolis, twenty years will have elapsed from the time when the daring project of Bishop Hurst was adopted by its governing body, and the American University become an enterprise of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As conceived by the scholar and educator who, called from the presidency of one of our great schools to the episcopal office, took a very special interest in the educational equipment of the church, the American University was to be the crown of our institutions of learning. The project took hold upon the imagination of the church, and it was agreed that such an institution ought to be drawn on large lines. The first step taken was in harmony with this view. As a site for the university of which the Bishop had a vision and taught the church to dream, a splendid and ample estate was purchased



INTERIOR VIEW OF GENERAL LIBRARY—NORTHWEST CORNER

in a location toward and around which Washington City has been rapidly extending itself. The property has increased in commercial value, and its adaptation to the purpose for which it was acquired has become increasingly manifest. A very substantial beginning has been made toward securing the buildings necessary for the equipment of the school on the scale originally proposed, so that the trustees now control for the church a very valuable property. Some relatively large and a great many smaller gifts have been made toward endowment.

For many reasons, however, the actual beginning of the work of the University has been deferred. The mark of equipment and endowment prior to the opening of the school to students was placed so high that it seemed beyond the resources of the church, and the appeal based upon it attracted only those who had great faith and courage. Happily, however, there have been enough of those who had faith in the feasibility of the enterprise to keep it alive through all the years of waiting and discouragement. Recent reports indicate that if the gifts continue and are quickened in some degree, the time is not far distant when the board of trustees, who have been very conservative and firm in their determination to do nothing hastily in so important a matter, may, in harmony with their persistent policy, be enabled to begin the actual work of instruction, and make available to a limited number of students the very superior advantages which the institution was designed to offer to those fitted to enjoy them. No one can doubt that if ten years ago the University could have been made available, if only in part, the enterprise would be much further advanced today. No one can question the proposition that an early opening on a safe basis and with a promise of effective work, will greatly accelerate the realization of the high conception of those who first introduced and promoted the plan proposed. No one doubts that an institution on the original plan would be an honor to the church,

and of the greatest service to the nation. The Methodist Episcopal Church is committed to the undertaking. We can not now draw back with credit. We can go forward steadily and with quickened step to the establishment of a unique institution where there is a large place for it. Who will aid in securing the relatively small amount which will encourage the next crucial step toward fulfillment?—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*.

How the Catholic University is Built Up

Announcement was made in the Catholic churches of this city Sunday morning that the Holy Father has appointed next Sunday for the taking up of a subscription to the Catholic University of America in Washington in every Catholic church in the United States. In commenting on the claims which the university has upon the members of the church throughout the country, many priests said that the institution of learning has advanced with singularly rapid strides to a commanding place among the first colleges of the land. In the last year, it was said, large numbers of Catholic young men have flocked to the university to pursue studies in special branches, and notably in the sciences. These students are taking up medicine, law and civil engineering, while others in the science departments are specializing on the natural and applied sciences. The university, although so far more widely known as a theological college, where many young priests are taking post-graduate courses in advanced studies, has been remarkably successful this year in the lay colleges, and has won the unstinted approval of the Pope and the bishops of America, who ask generous support for the institution.—*San Francisco Newspaper*.

Dr. Claudius Spencer Always Writes Intelligently

The announcement of Chancellor Franklin Hamilton of the American University found in another column will be very gratifying to the friends of that institution and to the whole Methodist Episcopal Church with which the institution has become identified. This generous gift ought to provoke many other persons to a like good work. There is enough idle money, that is to say money which is not doing active service for the Lord Christ and humanity, to fully equip the great institution which Bishop Hurst planned and his successors have fostered in the national capital. The day when actual academic work should begin on the broad foundation laid should not be postponed to an indefinite future. If we do not soon utilize the golden opportunity set before us it will be taken from us to our confusion.—*Central Christian Advocate*.

A Bill

To Establish the University of the United States

The bill which recently was presented in Congress to establish a national Federal university is interesting from many points of view. We print the preamble:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and is hereby, established in the District of Columbia a body corporate, to be known as The University of the United States, whose purpose it shall be to provide facilities for the higher and the highest possible instruction exclusively graduate, in the whole field of knowledge, including departments of the practical arts and fine arts; to promote the advancement of knowledge by means of original research and investigation; to provide the instruction needed to qualify students for important posts in the service of State or Nation and for the practice of such callings and professions as require for their pursuit the highest special training; to so relate itself to the other institutions of the country as to encourage elevation and uniformity of standards; by its own standards, conditions, and honors to so stimulate the ambition of students everywhere for the highest attainments as to lead great numbers into all our colleges and universities, deepen the interest of the people in the cause of higher learning; and, by its subsequent bringing of them into friendly association at Washington, to incidentally prove itself a sure promoter of the security, dignity, and prosperity of the Nation.

The New Cardinal Falconio Praises the Work of the Jesuits at Washington

The intense interest taken by the Roman hierarchy in the aggressive propaganda of the Roman Church in America today has been manifested through the creation of three new cardinals for this country.

This would seem to indicate that the Papacy is alive to the opportunity now open to it to recoup itself in America for the losses now multiplying in the Old World.

One of these new American cardinals was the Apostolic Legate Mgr. Falconio, who for years has represented the Papacy in this land. Just before Cardinal-designate Falconio left Washington for Rome to receive the red hat of his cardinalate, a banquet in his honor was tendered the new prince of the church.

Many congratulations were extended to Mgr. Falconio. The reply of the honored guest was significant. We publish it as it was reported in one of the Washington daily papers:

"While here I have ever appreciated the work of Georgetown University and the solid education imparted by the faculty of this university and at St. Aloysius College. I must

say I have not wondered at the great work done by the Jesuits of Washington, for their work has been spread over the whole universe, and well known to all.

"Their order is well known to all who have read the history of the world. Therefore, my high opinion has only been confirmed by my stay here. The University of Georgetown has done a world of good, and, among the oldest universities in the land, it numbers among its graduates men of national reputations. Wherever I go I have heard its name, and I rejoice at the respect and honor shown it on all sides.

"The good relationship between faculty and alumni speaks eloquently of the work done by the Jesuits. Therefore, it will be a great pleasure for me to tell the holy father of the great work being done by Georgetown University."

Kindly Words From a Disinterested Source

The American University, located at the national capital and intended for advanced education and research, has just come into possession of property worth \$150,000 at least. Recently the trustees authorized a campaign to raise \$1,500,000. When \$500,000 of this is secured the institution is to be opened to students.

The late Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Church, was the father of this University plan, and the Methodist Church formally approved it in 1892. Exceedingly valuable property, well situated, has been gotten together.

In 1908 Dr. Franklin Hamilton became chancellor, and under him advance has been made. Criticisms have well nigh ceased, and the project of the \$1,500,000 new fund has been entered upon. The Washington University is the only educational institution for which the General Conference specifically appeals to Methodists for financial help.—*Public Press*.

Seventh-Day Adventists Arraign the Catholic Propaganda at Washington

Severe arraignment of the Catholic Church is contained in a report made by the committee on controversies to the council of the general conference committee of Seventh-Day Adventists at Takoma Park last night. In the document regret is expressed for the "apostasy which gives plausibility to the claim of the Roman hierarchy that Protestantism is dead."

"We view with deep interest," the statement continues, "the avowed purpose of the Roman Catholic hierarchy 'to make America Catholic,' and regard this definite movement to convert the United States to the Catholic faith as a further and emphatic testimony to the correctness of our interpretation of the prophecies with reference to the work of the papacy in this country.

"We note the increasing number of those public functions skillfully planned by the representatives of the Roman church, at which are brought together the dignitaries of that church, and the highest officials of the state, and we recognize in them the working of that political diplomacy so characteristic of the history of the papacy which seeks to secure the powerful influence of the government in furthering its aims.

"We consider the many national organizations within the Roman Catholic Church and the recent affiliation of nearly all these organizations into the American Federation of Catholic Societies as evidence of a definite preparation to resist any future opposition to the encroachment of the Roman hierarchy upon the liberties of the people of America, and we look upon the boycott already employed by the federation in its warfare upon publications unfriendly to the papacy as an un-American and un-Christian weapon suitable for the inquisition, but absolutely destructive of freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press.

"We sincerely regret that widespread apostasy from those principles of truth which we vindicated at such cost in the reformation of the sixteenth century, and we greatly deplore the fact that this apostasy gives so much plausibility to the oft-repeated claim by the Roman hierarchy that Protestantism is dead and that in Romanism alone does Christianity survive. We regard what has been designated as 'the invasion of Protestant lands by Rome in a spirit of fierce aggressiveness' as a summons to renewed activity in behalf of the message of truth which we are bearing to the world."—*Washington Post*.

The American University Courier

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Volume XVIII

Washington, D. C., March, 1912

No. 4



HON. JOHN L. DONOVAN



REV. DR. CHARLES L. GOODELL

Hon. John L. Donovan Was a True Friend of the American University

In the death of the Hon. John L. Donovan, of Watseka, Illinois, the American University has lost a true friend. In a previous issue of the COURIER, we referred to the serious illness of Mr. Donovan and expressed the earnest hope for his recovery. But it has not been so ordered. And with many others, we are left to mourn a steadfast friend and earnest helper. In recording our sense of loss, it is not necessary for us to enter at length into Mr. Donovan's career. This we have told in full in an earlier number of the COURIER. He was one of the strong men of Illinois, who had helped to build that State into its present greatness. Having a personal knowledge of Grant, Sherman, and Senator Palmer, and being a warm personal friend of Gen. John A. Logan, Mr. Donovan, through these and similar associations, had become intensely American in all his views. It was this that led him to accept a trusteeship of the American University. He believed profoundly in the things for which the American University stands. They were a part of the very fibre of his being. It was because of this

that he and his devoted companion gave such help and encouragement to our work.

It were useless for us to attempt to express our gratitude to these noble friends for all that they have done in our behalf. Our sense of loss through the death of Mr. Donovan is the keener because we know that in his vision of our work and scope there was a rare and truly statesmanlike grasp of the interests involved. Mr. Donovan never showed his largeness of nature more certainly than in his alert and sympathetic understanding of the things for which, in the American University, we are contending. The sympathy that existed between husband and wife in this particular, was most rare indeed. To the gentle and kindly spirit of Mrs. Donovan we owe more than we ever can tell. Her constant encouragement to her husband in his manifold good works during the closing years of his life, was beautiful to behold.

In extending to Mrs. Donovan now, therefore, our profound sympathy with her in the great affliction under which she mourns, we feel that in a certain sense we are reminding our own hearts of what we all owe to her husband. The friends of the American Univer-

ity will not cease to recall with deepest gratitude the debt that they owe to the kindly encouragement and help of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Donovan. Neither Mrs. Donovan nor her husband ever will be forgotten in connection with the American University. Sincere Christians, feeling a keen interest in all that makes for righteousness, their help and encouragement never failed. But in all the helpful things that they have accomplished none, it is safe to say, will have so wide a scope or will reach so far as that which they have done for the work of patriotism and Christian education at the National Capital. Their names are linked immortally with the welfare of that which cherishes the good of the nation. And their names are written down on the roll of them who have had a true vision of that which makes for the largest usefulness in the Kingdom of our Lord.

Our New Trustee, Dr. Charles L. Goodell

If one were asked to name the foremost pastors in the Christian Church in America today and that one were alert, intelligently the answer would be sure not to omit the name of Charles L. Goodell.

We count it a great tribute to the place that the American University holds in the heart of earnest and far-seeing men, that Dr. Goodell, with all the heavy burdens now resting upon him in his remarkable work has been willing to accept a place on our Board of Trustees. But it is a big man that we want in our task, for it is only a big man who has the vision to see what is involved in our enterprise. For this reason we welcome with a peculiar appreciation and gratitude, the identification of Dr. Goodell with our cause.

This eminent and beloved leader needs no word of introduction from us. His work is known throughout the land. His present pastorate of Calvary Church, New York City, has challenged the attention of the whole country.

Dr. Goodell's magnetic personality will win friends for us, we feel assured, wherever he pleads for our interest. His long relation with strong and notable men will assure consideration and respect for our enterprise wherever it is known that Dr. Goodell is one of our trustees. The portrait of Dr. Goodell, which we give on the cover page, is a faithful likeness of him as he now is in full vigor and strength.

A Double Benefaction—\$7,000 Given

A new gift to the American University has just come to its treasury—one which gives us great pleasure to announce and will be equally pleasant for our

friends to read. It is from the hand of a friend, by request nameless here, and consists of \$7,000.00 in cash—\$5,000.00 of which is for the general purposes of the University, and \$2,000.00 for an annuity fund, which after lapsing, shall also inure to the general work of the institution. Thus the giver has done a double deed of blessing, to the present beneficiary of the annuity a dependable stated amount at fixed dates, and to the cause of the higher Christian education at a time of critical importance. This, too, is another fine illustration of the wisdom of administering upon one's own possessions during one's lifetime, and observing the actual operation on earth of good will toward men.

Recent Gifts of Money

(Acknowledgment in this column of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded as a receipt therefor.)

GENERAL FUND.

\$5,000.00, Donor's name withheld; \$300.00, T. C. Hunter; \$100.00 (each), James W. Jackson, Mrs. M. M. Sprowles, Theo. E. Miller, W. S. Pilling; \$50.00 (each), J. Atwood A. bite, C. H. Harding, Mrs. C. W. Broy, and Misses Ida and Elizabeth Simpson (jointly), Mrs. Sarah S. Levings; \$31.02, A. L. Wiley; \$25.00, J. McGregor Gibb; \$10.00 (each), George C. Coon, W. C. Arrison, E. G. Tanlue, Oscar W. Allen, John Oenstager, Jr.; \$10.00, Plimley E. Perkins; \$5.00 (each), S. S. Martin, Mrs. Minnie M. Raimier, D. H. Swope, Ira L. Bronson; \$1.00 (each), Mrs. George Null, Mrs. Abbie Mills, Miss Myrta A. Fairfield, Amanda Rogers.

HAMILTON LECTURESHIP FUND.

\$1,000.00 (each), Matthew G. Norton, A. Friend; \$100.00 (each), F. X. Kreidler, Thos. W. Eliason, Mrs. M. J. Schoyer, Robert Ingraham, T. B. Walker; \$50.00 (each), Henry Salzer, Edward F. Thompson, Mrs. Abbie S. Beede; \$10.00, Mrs. Wm. McEckron; \$25.00, Wm. E. Sessions; \$10.00 (each), Henry P. McGill, Flora C. Mickey, Miss M. B. Pierce, G. H. Knappen, John B. Myers, Marvin Campbell; \$5.00 (each), W. H. York, Miss K. M. Lewis, Andrew Porter, John A. Oakes, Mary N. Mickey, James A. Baum, R. B. Scheider; \$4.00 (each), W. V. Calkins, E. P. Robertson, J. T. Ensor; \$2.00 (each), Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Powell, F. N. Minor, M. L. Hallcock, C. H. McCrae, E. G. Sanford, C. A. Hawn, G. W. Koser, Milton McCann, F. H. Barnett, W. C. B. Turner; \$1.00 (each) Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mason, R. H. Adams, H. A. Reed, Mrs. J. L. and Mr. H. L. Hudes, J. W. Mahin, L. S. Boyd, D. J. Shenton, J. Hanna, H. R. Williamson, M. G. Sherman, Miss M. L. Reddish, A. W. Brown, W. C. Snow.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF GOVERNMENT.

\$10.00, F. M. Swinehart.

ASBURY MEMORIAL FUND.

\$15.00, Charles T. House; \$10.00, R. H. Crawford; \$5.00, A. J. Holmes.

McCABE ENDOWMENT FUND.

\$5.00, R. Newbold.

ANNUITY FUND.

\$2,000.00, Giver's name by request not given.

Dr. David H. Ela's Library

In a former issue of the COURIER we stated that the daughters of the late Dr. David H. Ela had decided to donate to the American University the library of their sainted father. The Misses Ela have sent to us as a forerunner of the books which now are on their way, a list of the volumes. To one who knew Dr. Ela the list is most interesting. "Show me a man's books and I will tell you the man," here finds verification. In running over the list it is as if again we heard the musical voice and saw the refined face of our friend. These were his life tools, and as if they were speaking they tell with inerrancy the sources of his strength and girding. There is strong meat between some of those covers; soon they will nourish other eager minds and hearts. Again we thank the Misses Ela for this useful and noble gift to the American University.

The Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund

As will be seen in another column the Lectureship Fund which Bishop Hamilton is endowing is growing, not only in aggregate amount but also in the actual cash already turned over to the University treasurer as invested. The amount now placed in conservative interest bearing securities is \$5,100. This means that this nest egg for the whole fund already is drawing a neat little sum in interest, which, as it comes due, faithfully is turned back and added to the principal. This is compound interest and the magic rate at which money thus invested leaps upward reminds one of the gold counted in dreams. Watch this fund grow. If you wish to aid the upward course of this endowment write to Bishop Hamilton and send him some money. "Many a mickle makes a muckle" with Bishop John W. Hamilton.

George Bancroft's File For Maps, Charts and Manuscripts

The American University has been unusually fortunate in acquiring possession of pieces of furniture having historic value and association. One of these reminders of departed worthies is that whose picture is found on the third page of the COURIER. It is nothing less than the case once owned and used by the American historian, George Bancroft, during his residence at 1623 H Street Northwest, for filing his maps, charts, larger manuscripts, and papers which he desired to be kept flat. The trays or drawers are designed for that special purpose. It is made of French walnut and shows the mottled figure and grain of that beautiful wood. The right hand compartment was used as a wardrobe. As a souvenir of one of our nation's leading diplomatists and writers it is a center of constant attention and interest.



GEORGE BANCROFT'S FILE FOR MAPS

Superintendent J. B. Hammond Married.

Mr. J. B. Hammond, Superintendent of our grounds and buildings, has taken unto himself an elect lady as a wife. We extend our heartiest congratulations to the two and feel sure that the Hammond home, which is in close proximity to the University grounds, will take on a new sense of happiness and peace. The faithful and loyal guardian of our demesnes is worthy of all good things, of which the best is—a good wife. Cordially, therefore, we welcome and salute, Mrs. J. B. Hammond!

Education Better Than Money.

I know that it is a common belief that those who inherit wealth stand the best chance for a happy life and for enjoyment. This is the opinion held by both young men and young women. But I do not agree with it. The best thing you can give a young man is a good education and that sort of ambition which will lead him to carve out his own career and to make his own position in the world of men and events. This is no less true with regard to the girls of the country. The great trouble has been that we have never given woman a fair show. We have not opened to her all the means of livelihood that she is able to fill. In fact, I believe that women today are kept out of some sorts of work which in certain respects they are better able to fill than men are.—*President Taft.*

The American University Courier

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

MARCH, 1912.

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Visiting Spring Conferences

As usual, careful provision has been made for visiting the Spring Conferences in the interest of our work. Dr. Stone has just returned from a visit to Florida, where he reports a growing interest in the cause which he there represented. He is to speak of the American University to the following conferences: Wilmington, Philadelphia, Wyoming, Northern New York, Vermont, North Indiana, East German.

Chancellor Hamilton is to represent the University at the following conferences: Central Pennsylvania, New York, New York East, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, New England, Troy.

The conferences in the farther West are reserved for Dr. St. Clair.

Ex-Speaker Cannon and Senator Dillingham Help the American University

Our sincere gratitude goes out to Congressman Cannon and Senator Dillingham for their generous and invaluable assistance in the presentation to Congress of a Bill designed to bring the electric cars to the grounds of The American University. Any one who has studied our situation realizes how our hopes of inaugurating academic work are dependent upon electric car connection with the center of Washington. Congressman Cannon and Senator Dillingham by presenting this Bill have forwarded our cause materially. And for this assistance we are duly grateful.

In other columns will be found accounts from the daily press concerning this Bill and our efforts toward securing its passage by Congress. We shall bend every energy to this end, and we call upon all our friends to help us. Write to your Congressman and Senator in our behalf. This Bill, if passed, will mark an epoch in our life.

Mr. R. B. Ward, Treasurer of the Patrick Clendenen Land Company

We always have been grateful for the interest and generous help that Mr. R. B. Ward, President of the Ward-Corby Bread Company, has given the American University. We now are under added obligation from the fact that Mr. Ward, amid all his other heavy burdens, has consented to serve as Treasurer of the Patrick Clendenen Land Company. Our interests in this company are being cared for most industriously. Under his painstaking management the dividends from the company are beginning to be paid over to the University office. How true it is that an endowment for Christian Education creates an eternal flow of advantage to the generations. When added to this the endowment is in the care of such a famous captain of industry as Robert B. Ward, happy indeed are all concerned. We take this opportunity again, not only to register our gratitude to the donor for this noble endowment fund, but also for the assistance that is being given us in its care.

The Commission on the American University

"In order to focalize interest upon the problems of the American University, and if possible, harmonize the several forces and agencies that should cooperate for the early realization of the hopes of the Church concerning that enterprise, the Board of Bishops, on motion of Bishop Cranston, created a Commission on the American University, which Commission was to consist of nine members. This action was 'in the interests of the American University.'"

For this action every friend of the University will feel sincere gratitude to Bishop Cranston, whose wise and sagacious leadership in this enterprise thus found another concrete expression. But more than this, for Bishop Cranston's action is destined to prove historic. The work which the Commission thus created has been enabled to begin, already shows that in it are involved interests and events that will prove of the greatest moment.

The Commission as finally made up was as follows : Bishops Moore, Berry and Nuelsen, representing the Board of Bishops ; President Harris, Judge R. F. Raymond and J. Edgar Leaycraft, representing the Board of Education ; and Bishop Cranston, Dr. D. H. Carroll and Franklin Hamilton, representing the Trustees of the American University.

The first meeting of the Commission was held in the city of Washington and lasted through two days. A visit was made to the grounds of the University. The whole situation was taken under consideration.

The second and concluding session of the Commission was held in New York City. At this meeting Dr. Nicholson, Secretary of the Board of Education, was invited to participate in the deliberations. The whole subject and many allied matters were brought under discussion. The meeting was harmonious and constructive in spirit. The largest views were entertained by those sharing in the meeting.

A pleasant social feature was given to the occasion through the generous action of Mr. Leaycraft in entertaining the members of the Commission as his guests at a charming luncheon at the Aldine Club.

The result of the thorough study of the situation was a resolution by the Commission looking to the future for the largest possible constructive results. This resolution, in proper form, is to be submitted to the approaching General Conference at Minneapolis for approval. This proposed action by the General Conference will reveal more clearly than anything else, perhaps, could reveal the vast interests now under our hand at the National Capital.

Bill Plans New Line to Cleveland Park and American University

Residents of the neighborhood bordering on Massachusetts avenue extended were delighted yesterday by the action of Senator Dillingham and Representative Cannon in introducing bills in the Senate and House providing for the construction of a street car line through the section. They are preparing to do their utmost toward getting favorable action by Congress on the project.

If constructed the projected line is expected to greatly develop the territory lying between the Tennallytown and Chevy Chase lines on the north and the Glen Echo line on the south. There is a large strip of property between these lines, and residents there expect that it will be settled very rapidly. The land in this section is among the highest in altitude of any in the District.

This section of the District has improved very rapidly in recent years, and the present street railway facilities are totally inadequate. No railway bill proposed in recent years has been hailed with more satisfaction than this proposed measure, and it probably will be enacted into law without opposition from any quarter.

The extension provides for a continuation of the tracks of the Washington Railway and Electric Company from the point where it crosses the Capital Traction lines at Columbia Road and Eighteenth street, out Massachusetts avenue to the District line.

It is provided that the construction of the street railway extension shall begin six months after the condemnation verdict has been confirmed by the court, and cars are required to be running and the road in operation within two years.—*Washington Star*.

Expert Accountants Have Made a Thorough Examination of the American University Accounts

In order that the Commission on the American University, appointed by the Board of Bishops, might have all the assistance as to facts that it was in our power to afford, the books of the University were turned over to a firm of expert accountants to examine and audit. The examination was fundamental and thorough. It traversed the accounts of the institution from the beginning of the enterprise to January 31, 1912.

The report of the accountants was transmitted to the Commission at its meeting in New York City.

The findings of this expert examination were the same, practically, as those previously submitted by Chancellor Hamilton to the Board of Bishops at their meeting in Chicago. It will be interesting to state, however, that if there were any choice of conservatism as to statement, it would be in favor of the earlier report. For it was found that Chancellor Hamilton had understated the actual facts as to the property of the institution as found by the auditors.

We simply make this announcement as further evidence of the claim that we now are administering the enterprise upon the most careful and conservative basis that is possible.

George Washington University Honors American University

The warm and kindly feelings of common interest and sympathy existing between the George Washington University and the American University have found another expression. This is in the invitation to Chancellor Hamilton to serve as chaplain in the George Washington University at its coming commencement on June 5th. At many points the vital interests of these two institutions touch and coalesce. They face the same problems and confront the same difficulties and have a sense of sincere fellowship in their purposes. It is well for both universities that the men who now are directing their work are cultivating an earnest spirit of understanding and mutual appreciation. May the auspices of both enterprises prove propitious. We rejoice heartily in any increase in the welfare of our neighbor. In that welfare we feel involved.

Residents Want Facilities for Access to American University Grounds

The District Commissioners, at a hearing in the municipal building today on the bill providing an extension of the system of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, to afford access to the grounds of the American University, were urged to make to Congress a favorable report on the measure. Among those who advocated the passage of the bill

were Bishop Earl Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Harding of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Franklin Hamilton, president of the American University, and Aldis B. Browne, a member of the board of trustees of the university.

The bill authorizes the construction of the proposed railway line along the lines of the Capital Traction Company, in Calvert street, across the Calvert street bridge, and thence, by way of Cleveland avenue, 34th street, Alcorn street and Massachusetts avenue northwest to the District line.—*Washington Star.*

A Letter Extraordinary from Roman Catholic Propagandists

A remarkable letter has just been handed to us as an illustration of the extraordinary activity that now marks the work of the Roman Catholic Church in America. From this letter two facts are clear: one is that Washington, with its Apostolic Mission House, is the center of this propaganda. The other fact is that the Catholic University of Washington is the burning hearth from which radiate the light and heat of this glowing fire of "convert making," for the "Apostolic Mission House" is a part of the Catholic University itself. As a proper method of informing the country concerning this propaganda we print the letter just as it has come to our hands.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION.

UNDER ITS AUSPICES THE APOSTOLIC MISSION HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, BROOKLAND STATION, D. C.
February, 8, 1912.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

How near at hand do you think is the time when America will be dominantly Catholic? Things move on with rapid strides these days, and the recent creation of three American Cardinals has brought the Church once more to the forefront. The dominant note in the address of the Holy Father, as well as in the replies of the Cardinals, is the hope of wonderful progress among English speaking peoples. They have all spoken of the "era of convert making." All this indicates a marvellous advance along the lines whereon the Missionaries of the Apostolic Mission House have been working these twenty years.

If all the priests and laity would turn their faces to this one goal, what a tremendous impetus the movement would get! One of our great leaders recently said, and there is burning truth in it: "We must labor to gain the confidence, love and respect of the American people. This once gained, the Catholic Church in her way to claim the American heart, may carry a thousand dogmas on her back."

Last year our missionaries gave hundreds of missions, and the record of convert-making is now away beyond the thirty-five thousand mark each year. Just think what this means! This estimate says nothing of the thousands of fallen-away Catholics that have been brought back to a good life.

Come with us, and share the glories of this work!

Sincerely yours in Xto.,

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION.

Massachusetts Avenue is a broad boulevard extending through the length of the city, and is inviting some of the best residences of the city to its noble and salubrious situation. This boulevard is macadamized to the University doors, where the intersecting highway, Nebraska Avenue, now brings water, sewers, and light to the University grounds.

Washington, in its most attractive and impressive growth, is moving straight toward the American University.

Real estate development and speculation steadily reveal ever more clearly the extraordinary importance of the University site.

From five to ten millions of dollars soon will be the value of the University land alone.

Two magnificent marble university buildings have been erected. One cost \$176,000. The second, when completed, will cost \$300,000. A third building is secured by a probated bequest. A fourth building is promised by a friend.

There is already \$650,000 of endowment.

There are testamentary bequests of \$750,000.

The total assets of the University are over three million dollars.

The American University has one of the finest museums in America of Bible Life and Customs.

It is the only University for which the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church makes special appeal.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, through several of the bishops, has contributed toward the University endowment.

The Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is one of the trustees and is Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Several different religious denominations are represented in the Board of Trustees.

Presidents of the United States have been members of the Board of Trustees.

President William McKinley volunteered to become the first rector of the College of Government.

The present annual gross income of the University is \$21,000.

The University is trying to raise for endowment, \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000, when paid in, shall be used for opening the doors to students.

\$10,000 will put the University plant, as it now exists, into condition for active work in scholastic service.

Over 1,500 students already have applied for admission.

Bishop Hamilton, who gave the first dollar to the American University, is endowing a lectureship with which the regular work of the University, as planned, may be opened.

President Taft says, "I sincerely hope that the American University will have a long life, and that the beautiful buildings and site assigned to it may be properly availed of, to make it useful to the country at large as it ought to be." President Taft has agreed to open the University with a lecture.

Secretary of State Knox and other eminent men have agreed to join the President in an opening course of lectures.

Theodore Roosevelt says, "I rejoice that such progress has been made in an undertaking fraught with such far-reaching promise of good to the entire nation."

Every branch of human knowledge has a literary deposit in Washington.

Address all communications to

FRANKLIN HAMILTON, Chancellor,

The American University,

1422 F St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

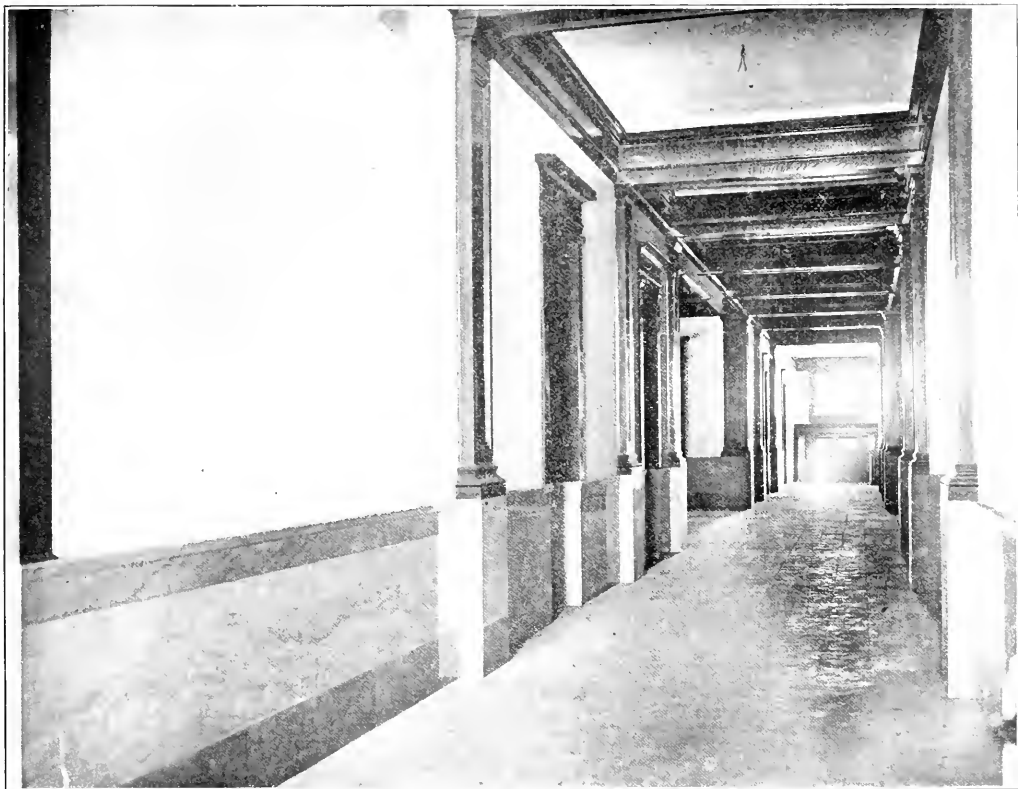
Our New Leaflet of Information—The American University

The American University is located in Washington, District of Columbia. It was founded, and the site was purchased by Bishop John Fletcher Hurst.

Beautiful for situation, the property includes nearly one hundred acres within the city limits.

Overlooking the valley of the Potomac, in full view of Arlington Heights and towering over the Capital, it fronts on Massachusetts Avenue.

* Since the above leaflet was printed a careful scrutiny and revision of the assets of the institution has been made, and by the elimination of sundry unpaid subscriptions no longer regarded as collectible the total aggregate is a little less than three million dollars.



MAIN CORRIDOR—COLLEGE OF HISTORY

Main Corridor of the College of History

The first building erected for the American University was the College of History. It stands near the eastern side of the site, but faces architecturally to the west upon the campus. The chaste strength and classic beauty of its exterior salute the eye of even the careless passerby. Its inner attractions also are numerous and strong. On page seven we present for the first time a picture of the main corridor of the first floor. The viewpoint is at the southern end, and the finely lighted and spacious hallway stretches out one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northern doorway. Its width is sixteen feet. For the entire length the floor and wainscoting are of beautifully colored and figured Tennessee marble. The woodwork is entirely of quartered oak and furnishes richness and dignity to all doorways, windows and stairways. At its center and at the main or western entrance to the building the corridor broadens into a rectangle 308.32

feet, but only a small portion of this appears in the picture. Doors and windows at each end give fine light and ventilation throughout. Its function of comfort and pleasure to both professors and students is fully assured.

A Chance to Help Us Vitaly

The recurring tax day fast is approaching for the American University. This always is a time of strenuous effort upon our part. This year it will prove more so than ever. The District of Columbia assessors, in addition to the usual taxes levied upon our holdings, have made upon our property a special assessment for betterments consequent upon the completion of Massachusetts Avenue.

This special tax will amount to about five thousand dollars (\$5,000). Since it is added to our regular taxes it constitutes a very heavy burden. It will cause

us a most serious effort to cover it. Only this month we have had to pay for other special assessments recently made, and we shall feel this new burden all the more acutely.

Will not some generous friend lend us a helping hand and give us a goodly contribution on this special tax assessment? Any help will be appreciated gratefully. The money will not be squandered. It will remain as a perpetual increase in the valuation of our property. Is there not some friend somewhere who will help us in this emergency?

Pope Praises University and Tells of Interest in Washington Institution

New York, Feb. 25.—Pope Pius XI, in an interesting letter to Cardinal Gibbons, which the cardinal has had translated and addressed in circular form to the members of the American hierarchy and all friends of the Catholic University, makes known that the Vatican has taken the university under its wing and purposes developing it to an extent beyond the dreams of its founders.

"We are fully determined on developing the Catholic University," the Pope writes. "For we clearly understand how much a Catholic University of high repute and influence can do toward spreading and upholding Catholic doctrine and furthering the cause of civilization. To protect it, therefore, and to quicken its growth is in our judgment equivalent to rendering the most valuable service to religion and country alike."

The letter stamps the university as the official home of learning for Catholics, priests and laity, in the United States and its possessions. The Pope gives hint of what it is proposed to make the university by urging all religious orders in this country to establish colleges and schools of studies about it, and requesting the bishops of the country to encourage and enlarge the plans already adopted of arranging special courses for the teaching of nuns.

The letter is the first papal document of an official character that has reached this country since the elevation of Cardinals Farley and O'Connell. In the introduction the Pope remarks that the steady and vigorous growth of the university, under the management of Cardinal Gibbons, occasioned no surprise. In the next paragraph he rejoices to hear that the faith as taught there is untainted.—*Public Press*.

Catholic University will Expend \$1,000,000 to Erect Teachers' Institute for Women

All plans and specifications for a Catholic teachers' college for women, to be known as the Sisters' College, and to adjoin the Catholic University, are complete for the contractor and builder, and ground will be broken in August for the institution, which will contain about eighteen buildings, including a chapel, a department for music, another for art, and a laboratory. The plans to finance this great enterprise, which will cost about \$1,000,000, also have been perfected, and there stands now nothing in the way to the quick consummation of a resolution, which was passed by the board of trustees of the Catholic University in November, 1910, authorizing the establishment of the Sisters' College.

On the first of December last a tract of fifty-seven acres adjoining the university was secured for the site of the proposed college.

It is proposed that the same faculty which teaches in the university proper shall also conduct the courses in the Sisters' College. The proximity of the institutions makes this feasible. Each sisterhood will be represented, and each will preserve its individuality. It is proposed that each teaching community shall build and own the house in which its members reside. The architecture is to be California mission.

The southern extremity of the tract has been selected for the academic group and will be in the nature of an acropolis. The residence group houses are disposed in harmonious re-

lation to the general ensemble. As a protection against the severity of the elements, these subdivisions or community dwellings are joined by means of covered passageways, so as to create a complete cloister for each small group.

The various teaching orders of the church will send to this college their most gifted members, to receive the highest training the age affords, and carry back with them to their several communities a knowledge of the latest developments in science and the most approved methods of teaching. The college is a response to two of the most obvious needs of Catholic education in the United States—the teachers' need of adequate training and the need of system and organization in the Catholic schools of America.

Among the sisterhoods represented in the Sisters' College are Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Sisters of Providence, from St. Mary's of the Woods; Sisters of Divine Providence, Sisters of St. Benedict, sisters of Jesus Mary, Sisters of St. Dominic, Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, Sisters of the Incarnate Word, Sisters of Mercy, and Sisters of the Holy Family of Mary.—*Washington Herald*.

Progress Toward American University Grounds

An extensive series of purchases of acreage property has just been completed by Allan E. Walker for a group of his clients. The scene of the operations is in the vicinity of Massachusetts avenue and the District line.

It is the intention of those interested in this enterprise to smooth the entire property into building lots, and encourage the building of high-class residences.

The section of the avenue from Wisconsin avenue to what has been named Hamilton Circle is still unopened, while beyond the circle and extending to the grounds of the American University the roadway of the avenue has been macadamized. Charles C. Glover donated the right of way for the main portion of this section of the avenue through the extensive grounds about his country residence.

The jury appointed in the condemnation proceedings has recently completed its work, so that the land for the entire extension from Wisconsin avenue to the District line is now public property.

It is expected that active work will be begun in preparing the land for the location of homes as soon as the pending bill becomes a law, which gives the Washington Railway and Electric Company the right to build a branch line from its tracks at 18th and Calvert streets along Calvert street and over the Rock Creek bridge to Macomb street, along that thoroughfare to Massachusetts avenue west of Hamilton Circle, and thence along the avenue to the District line.

This new center of proposed population, it is ascertained, is half a mile nearer the White House than Chevy Chase Circle. The land, however, has not been developed, owing mainly to its inaccessibility. Some years ago, when the American University was projected, a subdivision known as University Heights was made in the vicinity, and a number of houses have been built there. It is believed the opening of Massachusetts avenue and the building of the car line will make the new property attractive to many more home builders. The improvements will result also in opening a route in an entirely new direction to the picturesque region of the Potomac and Great Falls.—*Public Press*.

How it is Done for the Catholic University

The James J. Ryan and Hannah Cusack Ryan chair of the Old Testament is to be established at the Catholic University of America, in the new Cardinal Gibbons Memorial Hall. For this purpose Mr. Ryan, a retired builder of Philadelphia, has presented to Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore \$50,000. Mr. Ryan called to see Cardinal Gibbons in person last Tuesday and laid in his hand fifty one-thousand dollar banknotes. It was at first stipulated that the story of the gift be kept secret, but later it was given out in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hannah Cusack Ryan, in whose name Mr. Ryan made the gift as well as in his own name, was his wife. She died some time ago. Mr. Ryan, it was said by Dr. Dougherty, acting president of the Catholic University, today, is a knight of the Order of St. Gregory. It is said also that he is a leading member of the Hibernian society. He was the builder employed in the construction of the Catholic Cathedral at Richmond, Va.—*Washington Star*.

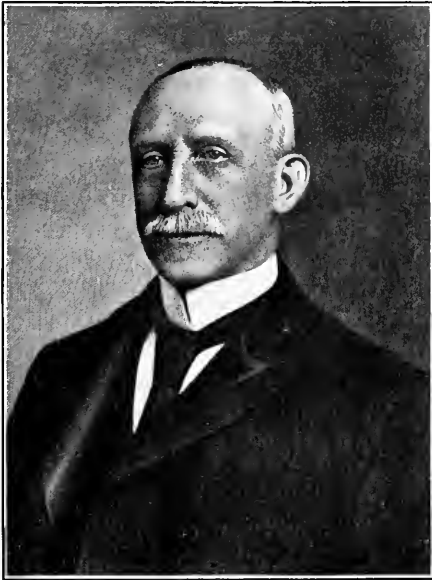
The American University Courier

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Volume XIX

Washington, D. C., June, 1912

No. 1



DR. DAVID H. CARROLL.

Help Us To Make It \$400,000

For the Trustees Meeting just held a careful review of our resources was made. This examination revealed the fact that our productive endowment now amounts to \$391,117. This, of course, is in addition to the non-productive endowment. But it is on the productive endowment funds of the university that for the present we are concentrating every effort. We are straining every nerve to lift the amount of the University funds actually producing income to the mark of \$400,000. We now only lack \$9,000 of this sum. Will not some one come to our aid? If some of our generous friends who have been promising to help us would realize that now is the hour above all others to assist the undertaking and would *give* what they have subscribed we could round the mark set for our present endeavor. It is funds invested and thus producing income that we must have. All else is secondary. Help us!

David H. Carroll, Philanthropist

The Gibraltar of the American University for years has been the President of its Board of Trustees, David H. Carroll, of Baltimore. The recent severe illness from which Dr. Carroll is recovering has brought



MR. WILLIAM S. PILLING.

home to the hearts of our friends how necessary to our welfare and success is the devoted service of this prince of Christian laymen. May the Heavenly Father long preserve to us this noble and generous man. He is a tried counselor, a fearless leader, an adamant friend. Incalculable is his help to us just now.

Mr. William S. Pilling

To the growing list of strong helpers to the cause of the American University has been added the name of Mr. William S. Pilling, of Philadelphia. Not only with his means, but by personal cooperation and by counsel the fruit of experience, and as an active member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Pilling is identified with the institution. In the midst of business cares and the supervision of the vast interests of one of the leading industrial enterprises of the Keystone State, to take time for journeys to Washington and painstaking attention to the multitude of details which come before the Trustees for consideration and decision, indicates the importance he attaches to this educational project. Mr. Pilling is in sympathetic touch with many forms of philanthropy and his interest in our work is but the unfolding and extension of his long formed habit of doing good. Peculiar pleasure attends the privilege of showing a picture of his face on the first page of THE COURIER.

Mrs. John F. Keator

One of the most interested and helpful trustees of the American University is Mrs. John F. Keator of Philadelphia. All who know Mrs. Keator and the large place which she occupies in the best life of Philadelphia realize what it means for a woman of such character and standing to become a working trustee of the American University.

Through the personal part which Mrs. Keator took in the affairs in which her noble husband was so deeply interested, this elect lady has become a veritable Deborah in her own present part in affairs.

Her keen business acumen and rare discrimination are of great service to us. For the help which so unsparingly she gives us we are grateful indeed.

Mrs. Keator's daughter this month is graduated at Wellesley College. With this daughter and with her two sons Mrs. Keator just now is setting out for a tour of the world. To such a holiday we commend our friends with all best wishes and prayers for a great and joyful experience and a happy and safe return. Mrs. Keator writes: "I hope on my return, a year hence, to find the doors of the American University wide open."

Recent Gifts of Money

(Acknowledgment in this column of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded as a receipt therefor.)

General Fund

\$100.00 (each) John Gribbel, Wm. G. Catburt, John Walton; \$50.00 Henry C. Harris; \$10.00 Miss Maude Lester; \$5.00 H. C. Jones, John L. Ford.

Hamilton Lectureship Fund

\$15.00 D. D. King; \$12.50 Miscellaneous at Troy Conference; \$7.88 J. B. White; \$5.00 (each) E. D. Kohlsiedt, H. H. Murdock, W. W. Bowdish, A. M. Stockwell, R. D. Hopkins; \$3.00 C. M. Thompson; \$1.00 (each) John L. Fort, M. W. Fuller, O. R. Miller, Edwin Genge, Joel Martin, Frank Panley, F. L. Decker, E. C. Farwell, Mrs. F. B. Kelley, Milford H. Smith, Eugene Wiseman, Alex. McKinlay, B. C. Dahms, Sherman Rouse, James M. Cass, Lewis Sauerbrei, W. P. Rulison, G. M. Moody, A. J. Hutchinson, C. W. Rowley, F. O. Wiggins, F. H. Wright, A. J. Higgins, S. Palmer, C. E. Green, D. R. Smith, C. N. Curtis, T. G. Thompson, J. Kochler, M. L. Fuller, W. R. Davenport.

Annuity Fund

\$3,000.00, Donor's name not given.

McKinley Memorial College of Government

\$100.00 William R. Zollinger.

Asbury Memorial Fund

\$25.00 W. W. Gillies.

New Gates to the University Grounds

A set of new iron gates has just been put in place at the entrance to our University grounds. They are neat and strong and add greatly to the general appearance of the site. Now that the main boulevard of the city, Massachusetts Avenue, has been completed to our doors and soon will be pushed on through our grounds, greater attention, of necessity, must be given to the care and appearance of our camps. The increasing numbers, the tourists and visitors from all

over the land and, indeed, from all over the world will be led past our place of abiding. We have come out into the public eye at last. The favorite drive of the National Capital will be past our gates. The "White Marble Buildings on the Hill," as the genial and famous Mr. Wu Ting Fang described our material aspect, now will hold the popular gaze. We must remember that for which we stand of dignity and high import. As a beginning we meet the completed boulevard with a new entrance portal. It will swing in a welcome to you.

The Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Our Neighbor and Ally

The Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul which our Protestant Episcopal friends have begun to build, is located only a fraction of a mile from the grounds of the American University. Its site is a charming and commanding tract of about forty acres overlooking the city of Washington and located at the intersection of Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues.

In its building operations, which are now concentrated on the first portion of the Cathedral to be constructed, known as the Bethlehem Chapel, the trustees of the Cathedral Foundation have included in their list of loans one of a considerable amount from the endowment funds of the American University. Thus the bond of friendship and of common aim for the beautifying of Washington and rendering aid to the cause of Christian education in the whole country, which have existed from the time of Bishop Satterlee's strenuous and self-sacrificing labors to the present period of Bishop Harding's able and devoted leadership in the same great cause, has been demonstrated in concrete action and strengthened by this financial interweaving of mutual interest and good will.

We congratulate our Cathedral neighbors on the success of their endeavors thus far, and heartily bid them God speed in their efforts to help humanity and bless the world. We pledge them our earnest support and wish them the highest success in this culminating enterprise of their churchly and educational life at the Nation's Capital.

This Is Why We Are Building the American University

It is said that the Chinese government has invested the \$10,000,000 paid back by the United States from the Boxer indemnity funds, and is to spend the interest in sending carefully chosen young men to study in our leading American universities. They are to return to the service of the Chinese government. Pity it is that we have no Methodist university of international reputation which will attract these young men as will the names of Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, or Chicago. It ought to inspire us to build one or two universities of international fame, imbued with the spirit and the Christian ideals for which Methodism has stood.—*Address Delivered by Dr. Thomas Nicholson, at the Thoburn Jubilee, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania.*



STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

Influence Made Immortal

Last year 45,737 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church were transferred from the church militant to the church triumphant. Some thousands of these had property which they had a right to dispose of to loved ones by will. We wish to commend a more general inclusion of the Lord among the loved ones.

This is a matter of justice and obligation. While men own and personally possess property as they are related to their fellowman, they are simply stewards as related to God. The Lord has made this clear beyond the possibility of its being made clearer. He giveth the power to get wealth, and hence should be considered in its use and disposal. This justice and obligation also is evident from the fact that the general community has been a factor influential in making the getting of wealth possible. Men are actually indebted to many public causes for their wealth. There is the university that gave him his education at about ten per cent. of its cost. There is the church that made character possible. There is the co-operation of the customers with the tradesman, and there is the unearned increment on many an investment in real estate, etc. It is right that these aids to getting wealth should share in its distribution.

This disposal greatly affects the estimation in which the legatee is held. Everybody loves the posthumous benefactor of the lowly and needy children of earth. Even the other heirs see that their friend has higher ideas than mere money-getting and broader sympathies than one's own family.

It also affects one's own sense of relation to God. To go into His presence with an effective agency left behind working for His cause must be a joy. It greatly heightens the appreciation of the welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" Thou hast visited My sick and helpless ones, and will continue to do so by continued agencies.

As life draws toward the close one wishes that his usefulness might be prolonged. It can be and should be made perpetual by will. When Professor McCabe celebrated his fiftieth year of teaching some of the 25,000 that had enjoyed the Ohio Wesleyan, some one calculated how many years he had preached the Gospel by the students he had taught. It footed up to six thousand years. Had any one endowed that

chair, and had that good man as his representative for that fifty years, and some other good man for all the fifty years to come, it would have added much to the joy of the Lord into which that man was to enter.

I was attending a conference once to which the district superintendents reported about a dozen legacies to benevolent objects. I remember it because such reports are not frequent. Such superintendents and ministers, in general, should make it a part of their business to instruct the people in regard to their high privileges in this matter. Pope Leo XIII. has no delicacy to prevent him performing his duty in that respect. In an encyclical letter he urges all who have received divine bounties either external or gifts of mind, to employ them as a steward of Providence for the benefit of others. Any one can obtain from their preachers or their district superintendents legal forms for bequests to the great helpful agencies of the church. In the time of Christ there were no general agencies by which one could benefit the world. Hence He highly commended and commanded alms giving to one's neighbors, and wonderfully enlarged the meaning of that word.—*Bishop Warren in Zion's Herald.*

Political University

Washington may some day become the site of a great national university, such as George Washington had in mind. The project looks feasible, and certainly the desirability of a great center of learning at the National Capital is beyond controversy. Tentative steps in the direction of giving creative effect to Washington's plans have been taken from time to time, but somehow Congress has always looked askance at the propositions laid before it. The original idea is regarded with favor by each succeeding generation of law-makers, and so the failure to take definite action must find other explanation.

Perhaps we need look no further than Senator Borah's bill in order to account for the long succession of futile endeavors to secure the necessary legislation. No scheme of management which provides for putting the institution under the control of active politicians of whatever prominence, and which would subject it to the menace of frequent changes in personnel incident to political upheavals, is likely ever to receive congressional sanction. Under the patronage system, as it now exists, it would not be possible to convince the public that the government of the university was wholly severed from politics. No matter how truly it might be said that the university was divorced from the "pie counter," the taint of politics would cling to it still, while the evils of brief incumbency of directing minds and consequent shifts in policies are too apparent to need pointing out.

Let Mr. Borah alter his bill so that educators, instead of politicians, shall shape the destinies of the proposed institution, if he would have it receive prayerful consideration. Anything suggestive of a "lame duck" preserve is anathema.

—*Washington Post.*

Romanism in the Press and Politics

While Roman Catholicism is dying in the Catholic countries of Europe, it is progressing in Protestant countries like the United States and England, where its influence in politics and in the press is apparent.

There is far greater danger to free institutions from increasing power of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States than there is in England. Its influence over our public men is appalling. Already the political wire pullers are counting on the Catholic vote as the deciding factor in the presidential election. That accounts for the presence of the most prominent politicians of the various parties at the recent Roman Catholic functions.—*Rev. S. A. Neblett, in the Converted Catholic.*

Strengthen and safeguard Protestantism by building and endowing the American University. Against such a bulwark of light and liberty no pontifical effort will avail.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Office, 1422 F Street N. W. Site, Massachusetts and Nebraska
Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JUNE, 1912.

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| Bishop Earl Craunton, D. C. | Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson, Md. |

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees

On Thursday, June 6, 1912, the Trustees of the American University met in semi-annual session at the University Office. President David H. Carroll presided, assisted by Vice-President Aldis B. Browne. The meeting was one of the most harmonious and significant ever held. Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson, Dr. J. G. Bickerton, Dr. C. W. Baldwin, Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, Mr. Charles C. Glover, Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, Mr. W. S. Pilling, Dr. J. C. Nicholson, Mr. G. W. F. Swartzell, and Mr. B. F. Leighton were also among those present. The report of the Chancellor indicated progress in many different lines toward the goal of endeavor. Measures looking to an early opening of the University on a high plane of educational work were initiated. A buffet luncheon marked a pleasant hour at the close of the meeting. The treasurer's report showed a healthful financial condition. The outlook is most encouraging.

Mrs. McCabe's Decease

Mrs. Rebecca Peters McCabe, widow of Bishop Charles C. McCabe, former Chancellor of the American University, recently passed away at Ironton, Ohio, where she had resided for several years. During the strenuous years of her husband's active life in the church she was an inspiring companion of his labors and travels, and gave her quick and intelligent sympathy to his varied lines of usefulness. He found in her an ardent helper in his advocacy of the higher Christian learning at the nation's center. Hers was a cheery spirit and her ministering touch has encouraged many a toiler in the hard and dark places of the earth.

Mrs. Rebecca Grazier Ill

Word some time ago reached the office concerning the illness of our friend and benefactor, Mrs. Rebecca Grazier, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Stone, the Endowment Secretary of the American University, has sent us word that in passing through Pittsburgh he stopped off to call upon Mrs. Grazier and express our sympathy with her in her illness. He found her much better than had been feared. Mrs. Grazier was resting quietly and her friends were rejoicing over her rally to better health and strength. The interest of Mrs. Grazier in our work and her generosity to us have rendered her name precious in our history. She has our deepest sympathy at this time. May the Heavenly Father stay her strength and bring her speedily to her accustomed health and vigor. Long has this consecrated servant of the Kingdom given of her time and means to righteous enterprises. Let her latter days be her best days.

Goucher College Has Our Earnest Support

The effort of the friends of Goucher College to raise funds to put the institution into proper financial condition for an enlarged and aggressive future enlists our sincere sympathy. A trustee of the American University has given \$60,000 to help Goucher College at this time. And this gift from one of our own most ardent supporters not only meets with our own hearty approval and endorsement but we would urge all who may read these words to take to heart the interests of our sister institution. The prosperity of Goucher College will be our prosperity. Any misfortune or calamity that could come to this College for Women would work to our injury.

We sympathize with Dr. Goucher and Dr. Van Meter at this time in their effort for help, and fain would lend them and their coadjutors every assistance in our power. May all success crown their efforts.

Reception to Bishops Cranston and Thirkield

The reception to Bishops Cranston and Thirkield in the Foundry Church at Washington on June 10 was a most interesting event. President Taft was present and made an appreciative address praising Methodist Bishops and missionaries. The Church

was filled by people from all over the city. Many came from Baltimore. The addresses showed the large and affectionate place which Bishop Thirkield has won for himself in the hearts of the loyal people of the National Capital. They indicated also that the return of the greatly beloved Bishop Cranston for another quadrennium to Washington meets with the warmest and most hearty approval of all.

There was a distinguished company assisting, as the French would say. Among them were Justice Anderson and Dr. Sumwalt who spoke, Rev. S. W. Grafflin who offered prayer, Dr. Wedderspoon who presided with rare tact and grace and Dr. J. C. Nicholson who pronounced the benediction.

At the conclusion of the speaking refreshments were served and the great company lingered long in friendly and happy social enjoyment.

During the course of the exercises public attention was called by one of the speakers to the fact that Mrs. Thirkield, who was the daughter of Bishop Gilbert Haven, is the only woman in Methodist history who has had a Bishop for a father and another Bishop for a husband. This same statement has been made in the press. This statement, unless we are in error, is incorrect. For the wife of Bishop John J. Tigert, of the Methodist Church South, was the daughter of Bishop McTyeire of that same church. But what splendid names are all these. They call us all to emulation. May the Heavenly Father bless and hearten Bishop and Mrs Thirkield and preserve Bishop Cranston for great leadership.

Behold the Completed Highway to Our Doors

The group of frame houses on the west side of Wisconsin avenue and directly across the line of Massachusetts avenue as extending beyond that thoroughfare have been removed. The avenue to its full width of 160 feet has been cut through the rising ground, the grading of the roadway has been finished and now it is possible to stand on Wisconsin avenue and, looking west along the line of Massachusetts avenue, to see the end of that thoroughfare, as it is now macadamized, at Nebraska avenue, a distance of more than a mile.

The improvement of the eastern end of the newly opened portion of Massachusetts avenue is to go on and the roadway is to be macadamized, thus completing the entire distance from Wisconsin avenue to Nebraska avenue. The work now being done covers only a comparatively short space, a distance of only a few hundred feet, but it forms the link between the eastern and the western sections of the avenue and affords a direct continuation of the splendid boulevard which starts at the Eastern branch and stretches through the city and beyond the original city limits across Rock Creek, thence to the heights past the Cathedral Foundation and now all the way out to the grounds of the American University.

The completion of the opening and improvement of the short stretch of the avenue just west of Wisconsin avenue was delayed while the necessary condemnation proceedings were held to secure the right of way. In the meanwhile the section to the west, where the right of way had been donated, mainly by Charles C. Glover, was graded and macadamized to Nebraska avenue, and it has been in use through a connection via Woodley road.

In addition to the roadway, the plan of the avenue provides for a circle a short distance west of Wisconsin avenue, which is known as Hamilton Circle, and will be about the same

size as Scott Circle. Beyond this circle occurs one of those irregular features in the surface of the country which give it such a diversified and interesting character—a heavily wooded ravine with considerable depth. The avenue crosses it on filled ground, and beyond, on a knoll of much beauty, stands the residence of Charles C. Glover, in the midst of extensive grounds.

There are two entrances to the Glover place from the avenue, while directly opposite one of the entrances and on the north side of the avenue, a short distance east of Nebraska avenue, a residence of large proportions is being erected, which is said to be intended as a surprise to her husband by the wife of a man prominent in official life. The house is of Spanish type, with overhanging eaves and stuccoed walls, and it will be in harmony with lawn and foliage in the midst of which it will stand.—*Washington Star*.

The Columbus Memorial

The memorial to Christopher Columbus, which is directly in front of the main entrance of the Union Station, is unique among the many similar works of art in Washington. With only two exceptions all of the numerous statues in the public parks of the national capital are of bronze or similar material. The Columbus memorial is composed entirely of pure white marble, including the heroic statue of Columbus, the two figures of ancient and modern American inhabitants, the shaft which forms the background of the statue, the globe and four eagles which surmount the shaft, the caravel on which the statue stands and its allegorical figurehead, the two lions at the ends of the semicircular fountain which provides a setting for the statue, and the superstructure of the fountain basin. The designer is Lorado Taft.

The unveiling and dedication of this monument to the great discoverer on June 8, 1912, was an imposing function. Under an ideal June sky the people of Washington and visitors from all parts of the republic thronged the avenues and streets centering at Union Station, especially along the route of the great procession which moved from Seventeenth Street northwest to the plaza, the scene of the dedicatory ceremonies. Here the event culminated in the address of President Taft and the hoisting of the great American flags from the historic pieces, and the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes from the three tall masts surmounted by the golden eagles. Pictures of the statue of Columbus and of the group may be found in this issue of the COURIER.

Knights of Columbus Endowment Fund

The Knights of Columbus have nearly completed an effort to raise \$500,000 for the endowment fund of the Roman Catholic University, through contributions apportioned among the local councils. The committee having the matter in charge reported to the recent national council, in Detroit, that eighty-six per cent of all the councils, representing ninety per cent of the membership, had pledged their shares. In summarizing the contributions it was found that \$478,010 had been pledged and \$304,457 paid in.

—N. Y. *Christian Advocate*.

\$25,000 Gift for the Catholic University

The Gift of \$25,000 to the Catholic University of America, of Brookland, by Dr. Max Pam, of Chicago, a Jewish lawyer and philanthropic worker, has been announced by Cardinal Gibbons. A check for \$5,000 was received from Dr. Pam yesterday for the establishment of the first of five scholarships which the gift makes possible. Equal amounts for the other five scholarships will follow.

In his letter Dr. Pam explains that he is founding the scholarships with the understanding that the men who shall be chosen for them shall make a special study of social and economic problems. Cardinal Gibbons, in commenting on the establishment of the scholarships, explained that they would make possible the establishment of a chair of sociology at the university. He expressed himself as highly gratified at this unprejudicial testimonial of the work accomplished by the Catholic University and by the Catholic Church.

Dr. Pam, in his letter, declares that the gift is inspired by the fact that the Catholic Church "is the bulwark of society today." "I make this gift because the Catholic Church is the greatest safeguard against anarchy and socialism," Dr. Pam stated, "and because the Catholic Church, more than all others, teaches respect for constituted authority."

A second gift of \$5,000, received from a non-Catholic whose name was not announced, will aid in the wide-spread publication of the first book ever written by Cardinal Gibbons, "The Faith of Our Fathers." It was first published in 1888. It is intended primarily to enlighten Protestant and other non-Catholics in regard to the teachings of the Roman Church, and is said to have converted more Protestants than any other publication of its nature.—*Washington Post*.

New Improvements Close to the American University Grounds

A tract of land containing about sixteen acres has just been purchased from Charles C. Glover by the Massachusetts Avenue Realty Company. The property is located on the north side of Massachusetts avenue west of Wisconsin avenue, and in the locality which has not as yet been developed. It is bounded by Massachusetts avenue and Quebec street, with Arizona avenue on the east and 42d street on the west. The incorporators of the company intend to build large residences for their own use, and also to dispose of building sites to those who wish to erect dwellings of the larger class.

No consideration is mentioned in the deed. The land is embraced in four large city squares laid out in accordance with the plan of the city, which extends throughout the District.

Directly to the west are a couple of squares which are held in trust by the American Security and Trust Company, and upon which is now being erected a very large private residence.

New Opportunity for Research Study at Washington

"Within a day or two the military archives housed in the War Department in Washington will be made accessible to students and investigators—a step which, for years, they have been endeavoring to have the Government take. Pending the issuance of the new regulations, the authorities in charge have let it be known that those desiring to consult the archives may obtain permission at the office of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson."—*Washington Dispatch*, April 1.

Now that this important step has been taken towards a rational policy, we may hope that it will be followed by others directed towards both increasing the accessibility and insuring the safety of our national archives in general.

—*The Nation*.

To Be a Roman Catholic Center is the Greatest of World Capitals

While the great world capitals, London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna, were being slowly constructed the clock of time ticked centuries; today it marks the passage of the hours. The present generation will behold rising in majestic grandeur on the banks of the Potomac the greatest capital the world

has ever seen. Washington today is only in the initial stage of its development, and the public has scarcely begun to appreciate the wonderful transformation that will be effected.

Do not fail to see the great Catholic improvements, costing many millions of dollars, and to study the extensive area of their land investments and to calculate their future effect on the value of adjacent property whose destiny is indissolubly linked with the activities of the Catholic University of America and various affiliated orders.

The Redemptorists, Passionists, Carmelites, Benedictines, Oblate Fathers, Fathers of Mercy, Norbertine Fathers, Augustinians, Salesians, Theatines, Vincentians and Jesuits, are among the principal bodies that are expected to build colleges or houses of study.

"This grouping indeed, is of mutual advantage," says a letter from Pope Pius X on the subject. The colleges add to the adornment of the university and enhance its prestige while on its part the university affords the religious, who, along with their own studies, may follow its courses, opportunity to profit and attain more thorough knowledge. Carefully considering these relations, and concerned above all that those who are called to the service of the Lord should by growth in holiness and knowledge become workmen that need not be ashamed of rightly handling the word of truth, we regard these colleges with special favor, and we exhort the superiors of religious orders, while preserving their own discipline, to establish similar institutes.

Then follows an appeal to the clergy and laity to continue the practical assistance, and to the bishops that "they comply with our expressed wish in this matter" (the sending of specially fit students to be educated there) "from which each diocese will derive beyond doubt the greatest benefit.

"For these clerics elevated to the priesthood and returning to their respective dioceses will, in any position which the bishops may assign them, discharge their duties with an earnestness all the greater because of the deeper and wider knowledge they will have acquired at Washington."

—*Washington Star*.

The Lincoln Memorial in the National Capital

The following editorial from a leading daily journal gives a good idea of what the proposed national memorial to Abraham Lincoln will mean to the city of Washington. It is only another evidence of what Washington is becoming, the center of interest for the whole country.

The Art Commission's recommendation of a site for the national memorial of Lincoln at Washington, D. C., is certainly happy, in Potomac Park, not far from the Washington Monument, with the bronze Grant closing the vista. The grouping of the national memorials to the three great Americans most associated with making and saving the Union is worthy of the taste of Athens itself. Washington, Lincoln, Grant, memorialized within a radius wide enough for the noblest effect, and yet leading the eye and thought of the spectator in one direction to the Capitol, and in the other to the arena of the great struggle for the Union and to the home of the first President. Neither the Washington Monument nor the Lincoln memorial will dwarf the other. Rather, each will complement the other, and the lesson they teach will be emphasized by the great group honoring the conquering soldier of the Union that is being reared near the more familiar approach to the Capitol. History in three object lessons in bronze and marble.

Potomac Park, in which the Lincoln memorial is to be placed, if the advice of the Fine Arts Commission is followed, is of itself an illustration of art's service to utility. Scarcely more than a decade back it was an unsightly, because neglected and unkempt, stretch of river shore. Today it is one of the most beautiful river-side parks in the United States, the final word in a process of improvement which has eliminated the fever-breeding Potomac flats. Its drives, its walks, its bosage are the delight of Washingtonians whose fathers



COLUMBUS' MEMORIAL.

wisely avoided the dreary waste that it was as the breeding ground of ague. In Lincoln's time it was at its worst, the ragged border of a city that seemed the residuum of a failed ambition. Indeed the statue of Lincoln will look out upon a capital such as the living Lincoln never saw. The memorial comes tardily in point of years, but perhaps after all it comes the more appropriately, since it now has a setting and environment impossible had it been erected while the grief of the nation for his loss was still fresh. Doubtless the memorial will be a noble work of art, but even then it may not be more significant than the existing monument to Lincoln in Washington erected by the contributions of the race he freed. That speaks to the spectator with a pathos that the greatest sculptor often finds elusive of his skill.

The National Educational Center

The recent luncheon speech of Andrew D. White, in which he rode his main hobby, "Washington," struck the bull's eye in specifying to meet the capital's urgent needs two projects of city development. He would build here a memorial convention hall, impressive in size and in fine architectural lines; and he would establish or develop here a great university. The first project would practically perfect Washington as the convention city, the meeting place of all kinds of organized Americans in convention assembled. It would make the capital the successful host of a continuous and ever-increasing stream of delighted visitors from the republic, and for international assemblages from all the world. In connection with the campaign for the George Washington memorial this sub-

ject is of keen and immediate interest to many public-spirited Washingtonians.

The second project suggested by Dr. White affects the permanent character and status of the capital and thus rises higher than its mere equipment for the more satisfactory entertainment of transient visitors. It is natural, and it is of vital concern to Washington, that the city develop as a national educational center.

The benefit to be derived from the development of the capital as a great educational center is not confined to the Ten Miles Square, but is national in scope. Dr. White made forcible reference to the completeness of the capital's equipment in libraries, museums and laboratories, and in the experts in all branches of knowledge available as teachers or lecturers, that causes Washington to be without a rival in preliminary endowment of the machinery of education and in the possession and enjoyment of what may be termed the educational plant. Moreover, Washington, as the capital, is a school of patriotism in the very nature of things, in its normal exhibits, in its object lessons of the workings of the national government, and in the students' atmosphere and environment. As George Washington in effect proclaimed, it teaches good Americanism as well as the arts and sciences.

In his appraisal of the capital as the nation's natural and most conspicuously appropriate educational center, Dr. White agrees with George Washington, who put his views on record, and as far as he was able endowed higher education at the seat of government. He also agrees with President Grant, who in a message to Congress made specific recommendations along the line of George Washington's opinion.

—Washington Star.

Roman Catholic Church Prepared for Struggle

In addressing a Catholic Society in Chicago, not long ago, Archbishop Quigley used the following words:

The question confronting this organization is what to do about the dangers that are now threatening Christianity in this country. In France and Portugal the Catholic church was defeated and persecuted because the Catholics were not organized. Although there were thousands of devout and loyal Catholics who would have given their lives if need be for conscience sake, they were merely a mob without leadership and were defeated. I want to say that when the time comes in this country, as it surely will come, and the same forces attack the church here they will not find us unprepared or unorganized and they shall not prevail.

We have well ordered and efficient organizations, all at the back and nod of the hierarchy and ready to do what the church authorities tell them to do. With these bodies of loyal Catholics ready to step in the breach at any time and present in unbroken front to the enemy, we may feel secure.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Opportunity to Become Immortal

Is there not one American millionaire who agrees with George Washington concerning the wisdom from the national and patriotic viewpoint of establishing a great university at the seat of government, where millions of dollars of available educational plant have been accumulated by the government? Is there not one independent operator in the field of educational beneficence who will seize up this grand opportunity? In no other conceivable way could a few surplus millions be expended with such glorious results in blessings conferred upon capital and nation alike and in fame deservedly acquired by the donor.—Washington Star.

The American Art Center

An unmistakable tendency is observable to recognize Washington as an artistic center. For a number of years the advantages of the capital in this respect have been brought to attention by incidents which have been too significant to be readily mistaken. First, for an instance, came the announcement that Mr. Charles Frear of Detroit had made provision for the gift, after his death, of his invaluable collection of Whistler paintings and etchings, including the famous "peacock room," to the Smithsonian institution, with an appropriate housing to be provided by the donor. Then the Harriett Lane Johnson collection was given to the Smithsonian to form the nucleus of a national gallery. Former Senator Clark of Montana loaned a number of valuable paintings to the Corcoran Gallery of Art for temporary exhibition which has been so prolonged as to become virtually a permanent installation. Material assistance has been given in the maintenance of a biennial salon of American art at the same gallery.

Now comes perhaps the most important of all the endowments to increase the Corcoran collection and to encourage similar gifts. The late Edwin A. Abbey, who, despite his long residence in England, did not lose his affection for his native land, provided in his will, which was filed yesterday for probate in New York, for the creation of a fund of about \$1,000,000 to be expended in the purchase of the best works of art from the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of London to be placed in the Corcoran Gallery of Art as the property of the United States.

Regardless of the number of paintings thus yearly acquired, the example set by Mr. Abbey is certain to be an inspiration to others who wish to contribute to the art equipment of the capital and thereby aid in the evolution of the ideal Washington, which it is the desire of every patriotic American to behold. The fact is growing more evident to the country that Washington is peculiarly adapted to the purposes of exhibitions. Immense numbers of people come to Washington annually with leisure to inspect the treasures of the galleries

and museums. Nowhere else in the United States can a truly national salon be maintained entirely free from local limitations and influences.—Washington Star.

One of the Aims of the American University

Falling quite in line with the Carnegie universal peace movement, Rev. E. R. Willis yesterday morning at the Methodist ministers' meeting made a plea for a world university, in which there would be training for a world citizenship and fellow feeling. He based his proposition on the thought that the twentieth century cannot engage in a nobler task than in growing men tall enough to take in the whole world, with all its problems, adding that until a man gets his shoulder under the world, with all its wants and woes, he cannot be really great. He said:

"World burdens make world citizens. Our times are electric with world movements and we are thinking in world terms as never before. Whether we will or no, the world is becoming one vast neighborhood. We are realizing that we are vitally related to one another. The world is to be studied as a unit."

The claim is made that in such an institution each would be trained to realize that each human being can contribute to his own betterment and that he can contribute to the well-being of every human in the whole earth.

The idea of Dr. Willis through the world's university is the creating of a center from which would be dispensed the best accruing from all lands to each and every land. He entered quite in detail into the process of developing the possibilities of such a foundation, and removing all obstacles and objects that might be presented to the feasibility of establishing the world university.—San Francisco Newspaper.

Commissioner of Education Advocates Founding of Great University

Backed by the hearty support of prominent speakers, who advocated the abolition of war and the establishment of international peace, Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, suggested the erection of a great American university, with a yearly income of \$10,000,000, out of the funds now being expended on the army and navy in an address yesterday afternoon at the mass meeting of the Washington Peace Society.

Commissioner Claxton said he deplored the expenditure of millions of dollars of the country's money for the maintenance of the army and navy in times of peace. He declared that a new era of industrialism is awakening a broader understanding of nations, and that leadership is no longer determined by the ignorance of the masses, but by the intelligence of the people who recognize the fitness of the person for the office.

Industrialism and universal education, were they given free course, would demand international peace, he said, and the millions that go toward preparing the country for war would better serve the nation by being expended in the education of the masses.

With the money now spent for the army and navy, it would be possible to build a great national university with a yearly income of \$10,000,000; to provide an additional university in each state, twenty-five schools for each state, five normal schools for each state, five technical schools for each state, twenty agricultural schools for each state, and an additional \$1,000,000 income for each state for the public school fund.

The only hope for the future of the nation, he declared, lies in the education of the masses.—Washington Post

DR. FRED M. STONE, Endowment Secretary, writes the office that in several of the large cities which he has visited recently he finds a constantly increasing interest in our work and everywhere greater encouragement.

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No. 2



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt, One of the Trustees of the American University.

Herewith we present the picture of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Candidate of the National Progressive Party for President of the United States. We do not take this liberty as an effort to interject ourselves into the political arena. We simply desire to call to the attention of our readers the fact that Colonel Roosevelt is a trustee of the American University, and that more than once he has shown his sincere interest in our welfare. Never can be forgotten his radiant participation as President, in the exercises on our university grounds during the General Conference at Baltimore in May, 1908. That speech attracted well merited attention throughout the world. It was a noble, a wonderful utterance. It will live forever in the hearts of those who were privileged to hear it. The other speaker on that occasion, Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver—sweet, immortal memory—has heard the great summons. Colonel Roosevelt, appointed as the standard-bearer of a new party, lives to mingle, seemingly with increasing force, in the affairs of men.

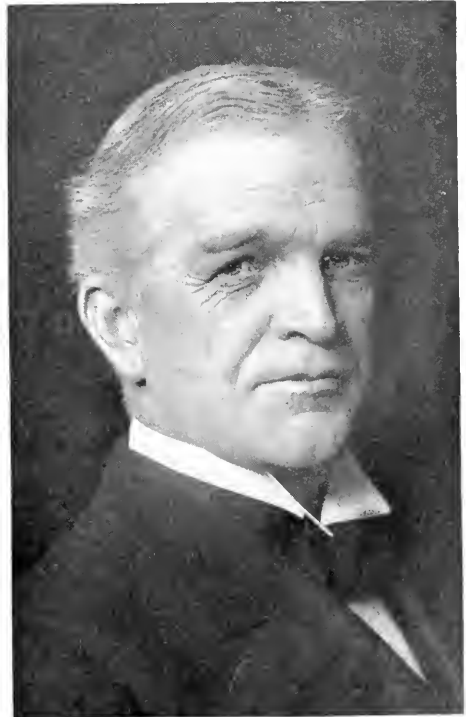
Women Given Degrees in a Pontifical University.

For the first time in four centuries degrees were conferred upon women by a pontifical university when the Catholic University of America on June 6, awarded the baccalaureate of arts to eighteen sisters.

Mgr. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the university, remarked that a feature of the unusual event was the fact that the recipients surpassed all previous marks of scholastic attainment for a like degree given to men by the university.

Bishop McDowell to Advise the American University.

Bishop William F. McDowell very kindly has consented to act as an adviser to the American University in outlining the definite steps to be taken in formulating its educational policy. The Board of Trustees at their last meeting authorized the appointment of a committee of five of their number to take under advisement the outlining of a definite educational plan to be put into operation. At the request of the Chancellor, Bishop McDowell was invited to serve as an adviser to this committee. The Trustees unanimously extended the invitation to the Bishop and Bishop McDowell very kindly has consented to serve. We are very grateful to this eminent leader in our educational work, for his ready willingness to take this new burden upon his heart. It will mean much to our enterprise. We cannot but thank the Bishop and assure him that he shall be called into service and that, we trust, will be soon. We publish Bishop McDowell's picture below.



BISHOP WILLIAM F. MCDOWELL.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Inconvenient, and in this column of sums less than \$5.00 is to be recorded as a receipt therefor.)

General Fund.

\$300 Edward L. Brown; \$250 T. C. Hunter; \$100 Zenas Crane, W. M. Crane; \$50 Thos. C. Day, W. C. Arrison, J. E. Fricke; \$35 B. Dangerfield; \$30 Mrs. Rebecca Grazier; \$25 Isaac S. Smythe, R. W. Tunnell; \$20 J. A. Hnston; \$10 Hugh Dougherty, J. W. Dalrymple; \$5.00 Miss Gay Edna Calvert, A. L. Wiley.

Hamilton Lectureship Fund.

\$10.00 C. E. Hamilton; \$5.00 N. L. Rockwell, J. W. Briggs; \$4.19 Miscellaneous; \$4.00 F. N. Mimer, Mrs. A. H. Benze; \$2.00 (each) A. C. Stevens, J. C. Craig, G. A. Fee; \$1.00 (each) C. P. Keast, Miss M. M. Nevim, Bertha Hostetter, H. R. Hartman, G. A. Finch.

Asbury Fund.

\$5.00 J. H. Goodrich, A. Dennis, C. G. Wallenius.

—Working Fund.

\$1,000.00 Donor's name withheld.

Courier Fund.

25c. N. R. Pearson.

Progressive Benevolence.

For several years one of the stanch friends of the American University and a firm advocate of the higher Christian Education has been showing his faith by his works by maintaining two insurance policies aggregating a benefit of \$8,000 to the University. To this he added an outright gift of \$2,000, the income of which is steadily added to a working fund keeping the insurances in force. Recently he has replenished this working fund by a new gift of \$1,000. This form of beneficence is to be highly commended for its soundness of method and certainty of result. Does the reader hear the still small voice of conscience saying: "Go, and do thou likewise"? "So say we all of us."

Dr. James Boyd Brady, a Benefactor of the American University.

The request that his body be cremated and that his son take a small urnful of his ashes and deposit that "three feet deep in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., beside my precious wife and beloved children," is made in the will of the Rev. James Boyd Brady, filed yesterday in the Suffolk probate court.

"Amid the pathos and pangs of parting," the will reads, "it is enrapturing to see Our Father calling to co-heirship with His Son. Blessed Jesus, thou art my all sustaining trust. Amen."

Under the will, made June 30 last, he gives to the American University, Washington, his library, pictures, curios, stereoscopic views, with boxes frames and cases. He also gives it "my recently written manuscript of three volumes on 'New Age,' two volumes on 'Divine Drama' and two on 'Celestial Blossoms.'" If the University should find the manuscripts of financial value, he directs that after his executors have been fairly compensated the surplus should be used to establish an annual prize for the greatest and best poem, oration or essay

on "The Surpassing Splendors of Jesus of Nazareth," and that this prize be open to world competition.

His 214 shares of preferred stock in the Washburn Realty Trust, Boston, he gives to Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., the yearly interest to be given to a student as a prize for the best oration on "The Power of the Holy Spirit in the Christian Ministry."

His copyrights, trunks, studs, buttons, rings, family photographs, gymnasia, are given to his son Paul.

To his daughter, Mrs. Florence I. Runkgaler of New York, is given his household furniture. The Rev. Dr. Franklin Hamilton is named as executor.

At the funeral in the church the Rev. George M. Spencer delivered the eulogy, and prayer was offered by the pastor, the Rev. A. H. Nazarian. The Rev. Dr. Franklin Hamilton conducted services at Forest Hills, where the body was cremated. —*Public Press.*

A Wise and Courteous Answer to Romanist Assumptions.

In another column we have quoted certain recent utterances of Romanists. One of these utterances has called forth from Dr. Eckman, Editor of the *New York Christian Advocate*, a rejoinder so wise, so brotherly and yet so conclusive that we cannot refrain from giving in outline the points of the answer. We give excerpts from the editorial of September 12, 1912.

"What Do the Methodists Intend to Do?"

A clever writer in *The Catholic World* for August asks this question, and in the spirit of meekness we propose to answer it:

1. The Methodists propose to acknowledge with all candor the excellences of the Roman Church. These are numerous, and not to be ignored by any unprejudiced observer.

2. The Methodists propose to work in fellowship with Romanists, so far as the latter will permit them to do so, for the furtherance of all great moral and social reforms.

3. The Methodists propose to refrain from all those things which the writer in *The Catholic World* suggests as possible weapons of warfare, such as the boycott in business, politics and social life, and every other form of persecution, public and private.

4. The Methodists propose to make a clear distinction between the Roman Church as a religious body, dedicated to the proclamation of the gospel of the Crucified One, and the politico-ecclesiastical institution which under the same name asserts its right to the temporal as well as the spiritual sovereignty of the world.

5. The Methodists propose to continue exposing the fallacy that Rome alone has "the keys" and the authority to "bind and loose."

6. The Methodists will persist in expressing, as they did at the late General Conference of one branch of their denomination "the deepest sympathy with as well as love toward the priests and people within the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches who are working toward a more spiritual interpretation of the Christian faith."

7. The Methodists will continue to lay bare the record of political Romanism in those countries where she has been dominant, both as an admonition to liberty-loving people and as a justification of Protestant missions in so-called Catholic nations.

If these ardent Romanists should assert themselves as eager to make America *Christian* at any cost, Methodists would shout for them with old-time fervor. But they are careful to announce their purpose to make America *Catholic*.

The Christian Church is vastly greater than the Roman Church, which can never be truly Catholic until it is divested of those accretions of worldly policy which offend many devout souls within its own borders, and awaken the censure of such humble people as the Methodists.



MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE—ENTERING SITE OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Does This Refer to the American University?

"The endeavor to establish an institution of the highest education has been beset by many difficulties. Its primary purpose and fundamental methods have been the subject of constant and not infrequently acrimonious debate. Should the institution be a teaching or only an examining body? If it were to be an examining body, should its examinations be limited to graduates of certain schools, or should the tests be thrown open to all? It has been obliged to contend against the indifference of a great commercial community—an indifference which harasses all institutions in a metropolis which are concerned with the higher education. The university of * * * * has not been free from the opposition, at certain times, of the university of ——— * * * *. Its revenues have been inadequate. Its progress has as a result been slow. Decades have been required to secure results which ought to have been gained in a year. Yet it has progressed. * * * *. Its progress has been like the growth of the principle of civil liberty—sinuous and slow. Beset and defeated by opposing forces, crushed or harried by foes either open or disguised as friends, suffering from the lack of wisdom in enthusiastic but irrational supporters, restrained by the indifference of formal but stolid friends, it has yet gone forward."

Does this refer to the American University? No.

It is taken from the description of the University of London, by Charles Franklin Thwing. Concerning this same University of London more yet shall be heard in connection with the American University. Watch the succeeding numbers of the COURIER, and keep in mind what here is written.

"Universities are like Temyson's Brook—men may come and men may go, but universities go on forever. * * * But what is more important for every democracy, is that a belief exists that the stability of a government by the people depends largely upon the intelligence of the people. Intelligence must increase as government becomes more democratic. In securing such intelligence, the guidance and inspiring force of universities are of prevailing worth."

"By reason of the presence of these three elements, the increasing complexedness of civilization, the increasing competitions of civilization, the increasing sense of the need of conservation of natural resources, the education which the colleges and universities of the world seek to give becomes of greater worth and of widening relationships."

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.
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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year Free to Contributors of University Funds.
Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

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Decease of Doctor Davidson.

We displace matter prepared for this issue of the COURIER to make room for the saddening announcement that our former Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Wilbur L. Davidson, suddenly departed this life on Tuesday, September 17, at his home in Cleveland. A remarkable coincidence is that his crowning occurred on the very day that his own loved East Ohio Conference was merged with the North Ohio Conference in Epworth Church of his own loved city, Cleveland. Further note of his useful life and work must be deferred to a later number.

Madame Mountford and Her Sister, Miss Anna Mamreov, Return to Washington.

After filling public engagements in the Middle West, Madame Lydia F. Mountford and Miss Anna F. Mamreov have recently arrived in Washington, and

already have entered upon the work of installing additional articles of great interest and value to the Mountford-Mamreov Biblical Museum in the College of History. Three years ago this unique and unmatched collection of costumes, utensils, pictures, and curios was begun, and it is now the purpose of the founders of this gallery of Scripture illumination to enrich the present assemblage of treasures and to make a complete and illustrated catalogue of the whole. In this congenial task Miss Mamreov's expert knowledge of Palestine and thorough acquaintance with its life and customs will be a most helpful factor.

Those who have seen this rich and beautiful museum will, if they repeat their visit after a few weeks, be rewarded with a vision of treasures new and old. Madame Mountford returns in a few days to Ohio to fulfill lecture engagements, but hopes shortly to rejoin her sister here in the labors which unite their hands and hearts. Visitors are welcomed and, so far as possible, will be granted the privilege of seeing the articles and hearing or reading descriptions.

Help Us to Make This Good.

Mr. J. B. White, the manager of our Gibson Farm in Southern Indiana, writes that the heavy rains and sudden high floods in the Ohio river have resulted in no little damage to our crops on the low lands.

This of course, will reduce the amount to be realized from this property this year. We are depending upon the returns from this farm to assist us in caring for certain heavy taxes. Will not the friends to whose eyes this word comes remember us with a gift to help us in this emergency?

We are administering our affairs now so closely and economically that every loss is felt. Let some generous friend therefore come now to our assistance. Let him help us to make good that upon which in our plans we had depended.

Concerning That Proposed Electric Car Line to Our Grounds.

It will be only a matter of time now when electric cars will be running from the heart of the city of Washington to our doors. The campaign to secure this line has begun. It never will be allowed to falter until we have what the whole community concedes is our right—proper transportation to our university site.

The bill providing for this proposed line still is in Congress. It has a chance to pass during the coming short winter session.

But just as this "COURIER" goes to press there comes the announcement that there has been organized a great corporation for the purpose of absorbing and unifying

the public utilities of the District of Columbia. This corporation, which, already has begun its initial operations, is capitalized at \$30,000,000 with the permission to enlarge its capital to \$60,000,000. The plan is to combine into one generous and comprehensive unit the traction lines, the gas and light companies, indeed, to "control and direct the affairs of all the public service corporations doing business in the District of Columbia."

The organization of this gigantic combine, without doubt, will forward the building of the particular car line in which we are interested. For in the past one of the chief barriers to the laying down of our line has been the courteous disinclination upon the part of both of the existing electric car systems to undertake the work through fear that such enterprise upon the part of either system would be an intrusion upon the working field of the other.

While these two polite car systems thus have been pursuing this Alphonse-Gaston policy we have walked. But a brighter day is dawning. The new public utilities corporation cannot fail to grasp and to utilize the great opportunity open to it through the extension of better transportation facilities into the most beautiful, salubrious and rapidly growing section of the national capital. Soon, therefore, the American University will have an electric car line to its doors.

Massachusetts Avenue Now Extended Through Our Grounds and to the District Line.

The work of the past summer just west of Wisconsin Avenue brought to completion the grading and macadamizing of Massachusetts Avenue between Wisconsin and Nebraska Avenues. This section of the great thoroughfare presents a magnificent view from either extremity, stretching out to nearly a mile of perfectly straight roadbed with a graceful dip to and across the viaduct of Foundry Branch and an easy gradient on either side. More recently under the direction of the District Officers a carriage way has been constructed, opening up Massachusetts Avenue across the site of the American University and on to Western Avenue about three-fourths of a mile beyond.

We present on page three a view of Massachusetts Avenue entering our site at its intersection with Nebraska Avenue and extending to the crest of a hill about four hundred feet to the northwest. The chimney and gable of the old Addison-Murdock house may be discerned in the foliage at the left. At this point, next to old Fort Reno the highest in the District, another view is obtained (see page seven), a vista reaching out across the District boundary, across Montgomery county, Maryland, over the Potomac and into Virginia toward the Blue Ridge. The western line of the University site, about sixteen hundred feet from its eastern or city front, may be located by a slight curve

in this carriage road, where stands a bridge over a branch of Murdock creek. The extent of the University grounds may be measured in part by joining the two portions of this new driveway and remembering that they traverse the site through its narrower limits.

The Fall Conferences.

Careful provision has been made for a thorough presentation of the cause of the American University to the conferences this autumn. The field has been mapped out and divided into strategic sections as far as possible. The arrangement in general is as follows: Rev. Albert Osborn will go to New York, visiting the scenes of his earlier ministry. He will be our official representative at the Genesee Conference.

Chancellor Hamilton will also go to New York, addressing the First General Conference District Convention of Epworth Leagues, which this year meets at Troy. The Chancellor thence will move on, visiting the Central New York Conference at Auburn, N. Y., the Erie Conference at Kane, Pa., the Northeast Ohio Conference at Cleveland, the Central Ohio at Kenton, Ohio, the Ohio Conference at Columbus, Ohio, the Pittsburgh Conference at Blairsville, Pa., and the West Virginia Conference at Elkins, West Virginia.

Dr. Stone will visit the conferences farther West. He will cover the conferences in Indiana, Michigan and Illinois.

Dr. Hancher, it is hoped, can represent our interests before the conferences still farther West. He hopes to be in Iowa and the adjoining sections of the country at this time and whenever the dates are practicable will cover the field.

Summer Meetings and the American University.

Each summer it has been the custom of Chancellor Hamilton to accept a certain number of invitations to address Camp meetings and Summer Assemblies and Institutes. This always offers opportunity to bring the American University to the attention and to lay it upon the hearts of the hearers. This past season has been no exception. Chancellor Hamilton visited quite a number of such meetings in the New England states and everywhere the cause was brought to the attention of the people. A more kindly reception than usual was given to the visitor and the literature which he distributed was received eagerly. A growing interest among the most conservative classes was manifested. Private conversation developed on every hand an earnest desire for our success.

MR. A. L. WILEY, of Wellfleet, Mass., is one of the most faithful and helpful members of that Tenth Legion who are gathering around the American University for the great forward march which soon is to begin. Mr. Wiley assists us in ways that astonish and always delight us. He has our deepest gratitude.

A Word or Two About Some of Our Workers and Friends.

Madame Mountford, the founder of the Mountford Biblical Museum in the American University, writes us that she has been lecturing with great success at the various Chautauques in Iowa, making Des Moines her headquarters. To the joy of all her friends she is restored to her wonted health and vigor. She sends a photograph of herself in the garb of the Shepherd Messenger from Palestine. The picture is very striking and most unusual and interesting. In a later issue of the COURIER we hope to reproduce it. Madame Mountford's permanent address is P. O. Box 323, Washington, D. C.

* * *

The editor of the COURIER, Rev. Albert Osborn, will present the cause of the American University at his own home Conference, the Genesee, meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., October 2, under Bishop Burt. It will be a refreshment to him to meet former friends and associates in the ministry, and to recall the memories of associations with Bishop Hurst in his literary and ecclesiastical labors while a resident in the Queen City of the Lakes.

* * *

Dr. Fred M. Stone, of the American University, preached for the Central Avenue congregation, Indianapolis, August 18th, during the vacation of Dr. Storms, pastor.

* * *

Dr. J. W. Hancher, after spending some strenuous months following the General Conference, is in Portland, having a short rest before he goes to his own conference in Iowa. Dr. Hancher looks fine and well. We are always glad to see his smiling and pleasant face. He is an inspiration.—*Pacific Christian Advocate*.

* * *

Mr. John P. Holland, lay delegate for the California Conference at the Minneapolis General Conference of 1912, and Mrs. Holland, of Sacramento, are on a trip which will carry them into New York, Connecticut and Delaware, and en route they will visit Vancouver, resorts in the Canadian Rockies and Winnipeg. They expect to return to California in October. Mr. Holland always will be glad to give addresses on Christian Education and the American University. He is a most winning and attractive speaker. We advise all our people to seize the opportunity to hear him.

A Memory of Bishop Warren, That Immortal Friend of the American University.

During the past seven years, from the most chance beginning, has grown up the custom of having Saturday night of Conference week devoted to a university supper, the aim of which is to stimulate interest in the University of Denver. This year the need of a chapel building had become apparent,

and that night the sum of \$10,000 was subscribed toward the same, to be followed by a campaign in the churches for twice or thrice as much more. On the opening day of the term, ground was broken for the Carnegie Library, and a few weeks later the sod was turned for the chapel, the walls of which are now going up. On the latter occasion Bishop Warren delivered the address, surpassing himself in a forceful and brilliant putting of the fact that education without religion is a headless torso, and that the church college, culminating in the chapel and what that building stands for, is the only complete and broad and free university possible in America. Civilizations that laid supreme emphasis upon only one phase of human nature did in ancient times become conspicuous—failures. Only those institutions, nations, civilizations, individuals, can enduringly succeed that make the largest room for the one true God.—*From a Report of the Colorado Conference Proceedings.*

Henry White Warren.

How high he towered among men of his time,
E'en as a snow-crowned Alp o'ertops the hill!
Nor spurned he lowly mind or halting will:
Reached pinnacles of truth and thought sublime,
Yielding no height attained, his joy to climb
Where broader vision with new power could fill
His hungry soul—yet on and upward still
Increasing manhood's weal with values prime,
To men at large he brought his quarry rare,
Entrapped on land or sea, in sky or air.
We saw him step from earth to sun and star
And breathless watched his soul-engaging wand,
Revealing realms of truth that stretched afar.
Rise, brother, teacher, prophet, seer, beyond
Enclosing walls of sense, of time, of clay,
Nor cease to draw us up the King's highway.

ALBERT OSBORN.

The American University—A Suggestion.

REV. JAMES C. BAKER, D. D.

(Reprinted from Zion's Herald).

It is now some twenty years since Bishop Hurst proposed that the Methodist Episcopal Church organize and develop a great post-graduate university in the city of Washington. Located at the seat of the Federal Government, with an endowment of at least ten million dollars, he hoped that this institution would stand far above all other institutions in the country, and secure for itself a place of unquestioned leadership.

The American University has a beautiful site, within easy reach of the very centre of the city of Washington. It will soon be less than half an hour from the library and the Capitol. It has one fine building completed and half of another. It has an ample acreage for libraries, lecture rooms, laboratories, and residence halls for men and women.

But the plan of this proposed university, with its very partial material realization, gives the Methodist Episcopal Church today its most serious educational problem. Many of the most earnest students of the educational situation are confident that there are some intermediate steps to be taken before Bishop Hurst's dream is realized. Indeed, an increasing number doubt the wisdom of trying to carry out his plans completely. The educational conditions have changed fundamentally, and the question now is—What can be done with the beginning of an endowment in the Federal City by the Methodist Episcopal

Church, which will be of service to this country, and which at the same time will be helpful to the church and will reflect credit upon the wisdom of its administration?

Before suggesting a possible way out, it is well to see how matters have changed educationally since Bishop Hurst first proposed his plan for an institution devoted exclusively to graduate work.

Such an institution was, in one sense, much more needed then than it is today. Then Johns Hopkins was still definitely in the lead of American universities providing graduate work. The present University of Chicago had not been established. Harvard had just begun to wake up to the desirability of establishing graduate work. So also Columbia, and other universities in the country were doing practically nothing in this field. Today, every university of large resources and strategic location considers graduate work an essential part of its scheme of instruction and investigation. The great State universities, Leland Stanford, Tulane, Northwestern, Western Reserve, have all incorporated this idea of graduate work in their scheme of organization. It is evident that this advanced work is no longer to be done at any one centre or by any one institution, but it is to be an essential part of every institution of real university rank and equipment in this country, as it is in Germany.

Further, the graduate university, developed without any reference to undergraduate departments, has not been a success. Johns Hopkins has found it necessary to establish an undergraduate department. The University of Chicago, which was going to emphasize primarily its graduate department, has seen its undergraduate departments overtake and surpass in attendance its graduate school; and even Clark University, which was very determined to have nothing to do with an undergraduate department, has finally succumbed, and Clark College has become an essential part of Clark University.

The logic of the situation surely points in this direction, viz., that a first-class college of the traditional type under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be developed in the city of Washington, and that out of this college shall be allowed to grow whatever departments for advanced work, professional or scientific, time and tide and circumstance may permit.

The time is ripe for such an institution in Washington *now*. Here is a population of a quarter of a million, which will undoubtedly steadily and rapidly increase until it reaches half a million, and perhaps twice that. And for this population the only college institutions are Georgetown University, under Jesuit auspices, and the Catholic University under the general auspices of the Catholic Church.

Now a college of this sort with a faculty of the right kind could impress the city of Washington and keep steadily before the country, as from one of the most strategic points, the idea that Methodism stands for scholarship, for the most advanced type of education, and thus create a helpful association in the minds of the people at large, in this country and in foreign countries, between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the intellectual movement of the time. We must do something, for the present situation is surely a reflection on the church, and has brought a certain amount of merited ridicule upon us.

Washington would undoubtedly support such an institution, recognizing that such a college would be of great service to its growing population. Hosts of young people all over the country would welcome it, who for one reason or another would like to study in the city of Washington. And these would come to it without appreciably diminishing the strength or clientele of any other Methodist institution. And surely in our present uncomfortable situation the church ought not to permit the jealousy or opposition of other church institutions to stand in the way of this great project.

It is worth noting that the Catholic Church with its customary sense of strategic situations, is demonstrating a wonderful interest in developing and strengthening its hold upon the Federal Capital City of the Union. The Catholic University is, so to speak, under the direct auspices and cherishing care of the Pope himself, and an effort is being made to bring all orders and all factions of the Catholic Church together for the combined support of this great undertaking, which is already attracting world wide attention. The Jesuits also have seized upon the Federal City for the location of one of their most efficient and influential institutions.

The Catholics understood how the whole country is easily



MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE—CROSSING SITE OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY—LOOKING NORTHWEST.

reached from Washington. The Associated Press, the United Press, and all other similar organizations, have their agencies there, and are eager to snatch up even insignificant events and telegraph them to every village in the United States. This means a very great power and influence to a group of strong, vigorous men.

The argument advanced is not that Protestants ought to be doing things simply because their Catholic brethren are doing them, but that here is an immensely strategic situation which we have pledged ourselves to the church at large to occupy in an efficient educational way. A college is needed. Properly equipped and endowed, it would become one of the greatest forces for intellectual and moral uplift which could be set in motion; and by the influence which it would gain through the right kind of service properly rendered, it would secure for the church advantages far surpassing any outlay of capital or expended energy.

One word more. If the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were willing to join with us and make this a common institution under the joint auspices of the two bodies, it would constitute a valuable means of bringing these two great organizations nearer together, and of cementing the ties already making for union. Here upon this neutral ground, neither South nor North, would it not be possible to bring together a very considerable body of young men and women, both from the North and from the South, who by their mutual action and interaction would advance the common interests of the church and country, which no other institution existing, nor any institution located elsewhere, could hope to accomplish with the same effort?

The above article we reprint from the Zion's Herald. The study so carefully made is a valuable and timely contribution. It shows that Dr. Baker has upon his heart this problem and is willing to give of his time

and strength to the solution of it. For this we are most grateful and here and now we record our gratitude. With peculiar pleasure we note the increasing interest and attention directed toward this enterprise. Naturally such a condition of public feeling pleases and greatly heartens us.

It was only a slip of the pen which made the article seemingly overlook the existence at the national capital of two colleges not under Romanist control. George Washington University has an historic College of Liberal Arts, which, as Columbian College, was founded by the Baptists. We fear that some would deem it injudicious to omit Howard University from his distinguished service in which university, with its great college and allied schools, the Methodist Episcopal Church has taken Wilbur P. Thirkield to be one of her Bishops. We do not suggest this *lapsus pennæ* as any occasion for controversy. Far from it. Our labor is not to become controversialists over the American University, but to seek to harmonize all shades of interest and feeling into a crystallized unit of active help. We hold no brief for controversy. Others in the past have found this. We do not care to depart from our irenic policy. We are engaged in the greatest single undertaking of Methodism, or indeed American Protestantism, and we seek only help.

In passing, however, we might add for the comfort of all that we are alive to our work, but we realize that all facts must be known. Not an hour passes without its burden of thought, care and study. As a result we are firmly persuaded, or, as one of the choice spirits of our day prefers to phrase it, we are distinctly of opinion that we are approaching a wise solution of the problem of the American University. When the matter has been analyzed and articulated a little more clearly, and the proper counsel and advice can have been secured to devise definite working details, and, when, take notice all! a little more consecrated money shall have been secured, we shall offer our thought and plan to the world.

Meantime, let us repeat it, we welcome a free and full discussion of the whole subject. This "COURIER" is an open forum for discussion. Thus shall we gain light and mutual confidence. We desire only the most searching and intelligent investigation of all the facts as they now exist. Then shall the truth be known and the right way be found, for as "iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."

Some Recent Roman Catholic Utterances.

The Roman Catholic is to wield his vote for the purpose of securing Catholic ascendancy in this country. All legislation must be governed by the will of God unerringly indicated by the pope. Education must be controlled by the Catholic authorities, and under education the opinions of the individual and the utterances of the press are included. Many opinions are to be forbidden by the secular arm, under the authority of the Church, even to war and blood-shed. *The Catholic World*.

[Extract of a sermon preached at St. Louis, Mo., June 30,

by the Rev. D. S. Phelan, LL. D., and reported in the *Western Watchman*.]

And why is it the Church is strong; why is it everybody is afraid of the Catholic Church? And the American people are more afraid of her than any people of the world. Why are they afraid of the Catholic Church? They know what the Catholic Church means. We of the Catholic Church are ready to go to the death for the Church. Under God, she is the supreme object of our worship. Tell us that we think more of the Church than we do of the United States; of course we do. Tell us we are Catholics first and Americans or Englishmen afterward; of course we are. Tell us, in the conflict between the Church and the civil government we take the side of the Church; of course we do. Why, if the government of the United States were at war with the Church we would say tomorrow, to hell with the government of the United States; and if the Church and all the governments of the world were at war we would say, to hell with all the governments of the world. They say we are Catholics first and Americans decidedly afterward. There is no doubt about it. We are Catholics first and we love the Church more than we love any and all the governments of the world. Let the governments of the world steer clear of the Catholic Church; let the emperors, let the kings, and the presidents not come into conflict with the head of the Catholic Church. Because the Catholic Church is everything to all the Catholics of the world; they renounce all nationalities where there is a question of loyalty to her. And why is it the Pope is so strong? Why is it that in this country, where we have only seven per cent of the population, the Catholic Church is so much feared? She is loved by all her children and feared by everybody. Why is it the Pope is such a tremendous power? Why, the Pope is the ruler of the world. All the emperors, all the kings, all the princes, all the presidents of the world today are as these altar boys of mine. The Pope is the ruler of the world. Why? Because he is the ruler of the Catholics of the world, the Catholics of all the world; and the Catholics of all the world would die for the rights of the Pope.

Can any patriotic American read the above fulminations and yet not hold that the hour has come to make at our national capital a firm, clear stand for Protestantism and civil liberty? For Romanist bane there is one good antidote—*Found and Endow the American University*.

But Why Not Duplicate the Rhodes Plan for Americans?

With the aid of wealthy Americans, Dr. Parkin, organizing representative of the Rhodes scholarship trust, hopes to duplicate on this side of the Atlantic the scheme of the South African millionaire, so that English students may be sent to American universities. As matters stand, European students are infrequently found at the universities of this country, while long before Cecil Rhodes founded his Oxford system many Americans had regularly gone abroad to complete their studies at the universities of France, Germany and England.

Back of Dr. Parkin's suggestion that English students be sent to this country is the obvious hope that through them England may be helped to acquire a better understanding of American life, American institutions and American modes of thought and work. To the average American who travels abroad the ignorance and misconception of the educated Englishman, Frenchman or German about things American are likely to be appalling. In spite of the numbers of their countrymen that have settled in this country, they seem to regard it as a land that by nature is somehow queer, monstrous or abnormal.

A few score of young Englishmen residing year after year in American colleges might serve as useful missionaries after they returned home and strengthened the bond of sympathy between the two countries as only intimate acquaintance and close fellowship can.—*New York World*.

The American University Courier

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Volume XIX

Washington, D. C., December, 1912

No. 3

Doctor David Henry Carroll's Noble Bequest to the American University—The Value Not Yet Known—Wide Distribution to Many Worthy Causes.

The will of Dr. David Henry Carroll, subscribed to by himself on September 26, 1907, was filed for probate November 20, 1912. The executors and trustees named are, James Henry Smith, Alexander Warfield Monroe, and Daniel Hopper Emory. The exact value of the estate and hence of the several equal shares is at this time not known. We hope to be able in our next issue of the COURIER to make a more definite statement, based on careful estimates of the executors.

After the payment of the testator's debts and his funeral expenses the executors are to set aside \$40,000 worth of securities, and the income thereon shall be paid to the Misses Caroline Elizabeth, Ellen Virginia, Sophia Mantz and Florence Boyd, the four sisters of the testator's late wife. Upon the marriage or death of any of these the income is to be paid the survivors, and at the death or marriage of the last, the principal becomes the property of the American University, as also does all other property not otherwise disposed of by the will.

The residue of the estate is to be converted into cash as soon as can be conveniently done, unless the legatees are willing to accept in lieu of money stocks,

bonds or other securities of equal value. The residue is to be divided into 500 equal shares. These shares are to be distributed as follows:

To the American University, Washington, D. C., 200 shares for the erection of one of the buildings of the university or as an endowment fund to one of the colleges, according to the judgment of the trustees, in either case to bear the name of David H. Carroll.

For an orphanage for boys under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be established in Baltimore or its vicinity, 60 shares.

The initial steps for establishing such a corporation to be taken by the Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore as soon after his decease as practicable.

Fifty of these shares to the Home for the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, for the erection of a building, or, if that be deemed impracticable, then an addition to the present building, in either case to be known as a memorial to Mrs. David H. Carroll.

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 25 shares.

To the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 25 shares.

To the Methodist Preachers' Aid Society of Baltimore, 25 shares, the income only to be used.

To the trustees of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., 25 shares, to be known as the David H. Carroll endowment fund,

the income on the fund to be used toward the support of a professorship in college.

To Goncher college, in addition to a gift already made of \$20,000, 10 shares.

To the Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore City, 15 shares, to be known as the David H. Carroll endowment fund, the income only to be used.

To the Trustees of Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, 15 shares, to be used in connection with the proceeds from the sale of their present parsonage and the sale of the ground rents held in trust to offset a ground rent on that property, for the purchase of a suitable lot and the erection of an attractive and commodious parsonage and for such improvements or expenditures as the trustees may deem desirable upon the present church building. Whatever remains after expenditures for new parsonage and possible improvements of the church building is to be held as an endowment fund, the income to be used in support of the minister in charge.

To the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland, 10 shares, for the erection of a building to promote the benign work of staying the ravages of

tuberculosis, to be known as the David H. Carroll Memorial.

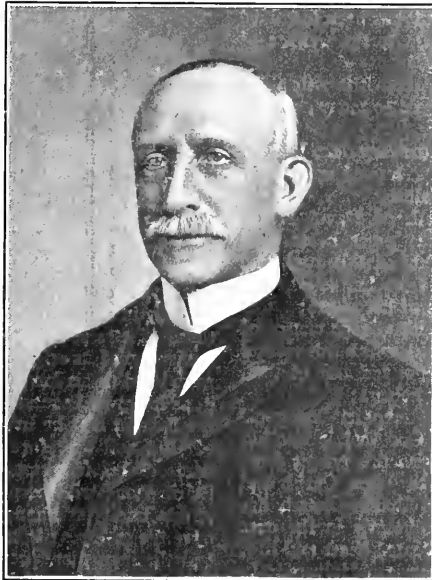
To the trustees of Morgan College, 10 shares, to be known as the David H. Carroll Endowment Fund, the income only to be used.

The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 10 shares.

To the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under laws of New York, five shares.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a corporation under the laws of Ohio, five shares.

To the American Bible Society, established in the City of New York, five shares.



DOCTOR DAVID H. CARROLL.

To the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Franklin and Schroeder streets, five shares.

The testator gives to the Misses Caroline Elizabeth, Ellen Virginia, Sophia Mintz and Florence Boyd such portions of household furniture, pictures, plate, etc., as may make comfortable a house of suitable size for them. The remainder of such property the executors are to distribute among the testator's sisters, nieces, nephews and other relatives according to their best judgment.

The will states that as a considerable time will elapse before the final and complete division of the estate, it is suggested that a partial division, or a percentage distribution, may be found desirable within a year of his death, to be followed in due time by a final and complete partition.

Resolutions of the Board of Trustees on the Death of Dr. David Henry Carroll.

WHEREAS, in His wise Providence our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from us our friend and fellow-laborer, Dr. David Henry Carroll; and

WHEREAS, this eminent Christian citizen, this noble and beloved servant of the Church has been identified with affairs of the utmost moment to the welfare of humanity; and

WHEREAS, the cessation of his activities will affect so many movements of progress and so many channels of Life's higher interests; and

WHEREAS, we, the Trustees of the American University, peculiarly are bereaved in the loss of our chosen and long tried leader; be it, therefore,

Resolved, First, that the death of David Henry Carroll has removed one of the great hearts and princes in the Christian citizenship of this land, and that the Church has had taken from her one of the most loyal and most helpful sons of her altars;

Resolved, Second, that the multitudinous causes of righteousness and the Kingdom with which this worker so long had identified himself, have lost one of their most generous and far-visioned helpers;

Resolved, Third, that the Methodist Episcopal Church is grateful to Almighty God that it was her privilege to raise up and to cherish this potent force of a heart perfectly dedicated to Jesus Christ and His purposes, and that she, as his Mother Church, has been permitted to share so munificently in the ever expanding beneficence of his dedicated heart and life;

Resolved, Fourth, that the American University in this death of the President of her Board of Trustees suffers an irreparable loss, and that the long years of patient and painstaking labor given by President Carroll with unstinted zeal to forwarding the University enterprise have placed this Board under a sense of personal obligation and gratitude which never can grow less, and have set for all friends of the American University a high and inspiring example;

Resolved, Fifth, that the extraordinary provisions for the future welfare of the University which President Carroll, through his will, has made, are accepted by this Board as a sacred trust which shall be administered with the utmost fidelity to the wishes and spirit of our benefactor;

Resolved, Sixth, that we, as the personal co-laborers for many years with this our trusted leader, do now and here record our deep personal affliction at his death, and that we feel moved by his devotion only the more earnestly to carry on the work which has dropped from his hands;

Resolved, Seventh, that this expression of our sorrow and grief in the death of our brother and friend be spread upon the records of this Board;

Resolved, Eighth, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURIER and that a second copy be sent to the relatives of Dr. Carroll.

On this eleventh day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

Bishop Cranston's Tribute to Dr. Carroll.

A remarkable man was David H. Carroll, the late President of the Board of Trustees of the American University. He was remarkable in his native independence of character, judgment and decision; in his penetrating and yet comprehensive vision of intricate affairs; in his firm but ever urbane adherence to what he held to be right either in commercial ethics, social and civic obligation, or religious conviction.

As to the University his was a most wholesome obstinacy of purpose because it was also a most benevolent type of fixedness. He backed his judgment liberally in noble gifts to the University all through its times of stress, and never lost faith in the ultimate realization of its original conception. His last thoughts were loyal to his long cherished conviction concerning it, as his great bequest reveals. One cannot put away the thought that he lived and wrought as in the sight of God and therefore ever in sight of the highest needs of his fellowmen. The glory of his Master's Spirit shone with peculiar significance through some of his latest benefactions. It seems now as if it were the gathering halo in which his soul was to pass into the immediate presence of the Christ he had so long loved and so faithfully served. And now we are looking upward for some divine token that the passing of this faithful friend of the University is somehow to put forward more rapidly this great enterprise that filled so large a place in his heart and life.

Aldis B. Browne, President of the Board of Trustees of the American University.

Mr. Aldis B. Browne, of Washington, D. C., has been chosen to succeed Dr. Carroll as President of the Board of Trustees of the American University. A royal man has passed away, a royal man takes his place. The selection of Mr. Browne at this particular juncture is significant. Mr. Browne stands for a cer-

tain policy and for concrete, definite things in connection with the university enterprise. The choice of him as President of the Board, therefore, means that at last this policy shall be put into operation. It means a bold determination to open the doors of the institution at all cost. All who know Aldis B. Browne applaud the wisdom of naming him as President of the Trustees at this time. He is the embodiment of wise zeal and Napoleonic audacity for achievement. In the forefront of forward movements for good in his community, enjoying the personal friendship and perfect trust of men in highest places, widely affiliated with people of all classes, one of the great corporation and constitutional lawyers of the land, in the flower of his manhood and vigor, ripened in judgment through long contact with big affairs, optimistic in temperament, a natural leader of men, profoundly spiritual in his impulses, of lofty vision and unquenchable faith, a personal dynamo for real service—such is Aldis B. Browne. Under his fearless but adroit hand the doors so long locked shall be opened. Let every friend of this enterprise rejoice and be grateful for the leader whom Providence has been shaping and now offers for this epochal hour.

R. cent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment in this column of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded as a receipt therefor.)

General Fund.

\$250.00, T. D. Collins; \$200.00, Harry E. Hopper; \$100.00 (each), W. S. Pilling, C. W. Welch, F. E. Masland, C. W. Masland; \$50.00, John Gribbel; \$25.00, Dr. Eudora V. Keen; \$20.00 (each), J. R. Peters, Mrs. Lottie B. Lamb; \$10.00 (each), C. H. Remede, G. B. Hughes, A. L. Wiley, James Peters; \$5.00 (each), F. C. Locke, Maude J. Lester.

Asbury Memorial.

\$100.00, R. H. Rust; \$25.00, H. M. Johnson.

General Endowment.

\$1,000.00, George H. Maxwell.

Mary M. Dunham Scholarship Fund.

\$5,000.00, Mrs. Mary M. Dunham.

Hamilton Lectureship Fund.

\$500.00, per Bishop Hamilton, names not given.

\$50.00, A. R. Gillies, D. G. Downey; \$25.00, Miss Mary Devor; \$15.00 (each), Eli Pittman, E. L. Hoffecker; \$10.00 (each), Joseph M. Boyd, D. D. Campbell; \$6.00, J. S. Delbridge; \$5.00 (each), W. F. Fitzgerald, J. P. Brushingham, Miss Rebecca Watt; \$2.00 (each), V. E. Hills, O. D. Stuehle, J. S. Smallwood, W. C. Snow, H. S. Witherbee, E. M. Oliver, N. W. Devenau, E. H. Collins, Mrs. E. R. Baume, W. B. Doble, J. R. Fretts, Z. H. Webster, H. R. Williamson, F. W. Blakeman, H. P. Bergh, H. C. Woods, W. H. Manning, C. W. Jaycox; \$1.00, A. W. Armstrong, W. R. Fruit, G. W. Case, W. F. Tomlinson, J. C. Tollefsen, D. O. Sanborn, F. J. Cochran, W. J. Corr, C. E. Tripp, T. H. Skewis, J. L. Sparklin, Miss Sarah Leasing, T. D. Williams, R. E. Brettle, C. E. Lane, F. C. Brayton, A. B. Taylor, R. H. Adams, George Britten, C. M. Eddy, Mrs. S. J. Coolidge, Mrs. A. W. Coolidge, Mrs. W. A. Ferguson, Arthur Copeland.

Recent Gifts to the Library.

From Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., The Semi-Centennial Celebration, Garrett Biblical Institute, May Fifth to Ninth, Nineteen Hundred Six, Royal 8vo, pp. 356, Illus-



MR. ALDIS B. BROWNE.

trated, cloth. Also valuable pamphlets (5) connected with the Institute and its history, and In Memoriam, Charles Joseph Little, edited by Charles M. Stuart, Chicago, 1912, 12mo, pp. 305, cloth.

From C. B. Fillebrown, A Single Tax Handbook for 1913 by C. B. Fillebrown, Boston, 1912, pp. 180, paper.

From Wm. E. Springer, Three volumes of Whedon's Commentary on the New Testament, (Nos. 2, 3, and 5.) from the library of his father, the late Francis A. Springer.

Edward Henry Hartman, by John Muir, New York, 1912, pp. 39, cloth.

Haym Salomon, The Financier of the Revolution, An unwritten Chapter in American History, by Madison C. Peters, New York, 1911, pp. 17, cloth, from the author.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C., Compiled by the Committee on Publication and the Recording Secretary, Vol. 15, Washington, 1912, 8vo, pp. 368, cloth.

The Periplus of Hanno, a voyage of discovery down the West African Coast by a Carthaginian Admiral of the Fifth Century B. C. Translated from the Greek by Wilfred H. Schoff, A. M., Philadelphia, 1912, 8vo, pp. 28, paper.

Contributions from the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard University for the year, 1911, Vol. IX, Cambridge, 1912, royal 8vo, pp. 670.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau; 1910 to 1911, Washington, 1912, 4to, pp. 260, cloth.

"Our Little Mother"—A Memorial to the Life of Eliza Caroline Sulliger, published by many preachers and laymen of the Puget Sound Conference, 4to, paper, pp. 40.

"There never was a time when, in both England and the United States, there existed so vital and widespread regard for education as the most comprehensive and progressive force in modern civilization. * * * The American university and college are ordained to train men; but that is not their single primary purpose. Their primary purpose is a double one: both to train men and to find truth."

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.
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Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.
Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DECEMBER, 1912.

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Endowment Secretary, Fred M. Stone, D. D.
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Love's Greatest Gift.

Into the arteries of thy thought and will
May Christmas pouring love and peace now fill
Mind, heart and tongue with its own vital tide,
And carry joy from Yuletide ingleside,
Nor cease its kindling touch and ardent glow
Until the New Year's round it shall o'erflow.
Each happy year unto its follower tell:
Love's greatest gift to man—Immanuel.

ALBERT OSBORN.

American University Takes Epochal Action.

One of the most important meetings ever held of the Board of Trustees of the American University of Washington, D. C., was the annual meeting on December 11, 1912. The spirit of the meeting was most hopeful, aggressive and enthusiastic.

The following members were present: Bishop Cranston, who presided, Justice T. H. Anderson, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Mr. Charles C. Glover, Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, Mr. Benjamin F. Leighton, Dr.

J. C. Nicholson, Mr. W. S. Pilling, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, Mr. George W. F. Swartzell, Mr. George F. Washburn, and Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon.

A reorganization of the Board, necessitated by the death of Dr. D. H. Carroll, long its president, was effected. The officers selected are, President, Hon. A. B. Browne, of Washington, D. C.; Vice President, Judge B. F. Leighton; Secretary, Dr. C. W. Baldwin; Treasurer, Charles C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank. Two new trustees were elected. Bishop W. F. McDowell was present as adviser to the Board.

Chancellor Franklin Hamilton presented as a working plan for the University a system of higher education which many of the trustees present felt was of great importance and that it would have a far-reaching formative influence on higher education in this country. The adoption of the plan will eliminate the American University from competition with all other universities and will give it a special and distinctive sphere of action of the broadest scope. The proposition is that the American University shall specialize in a most important field not now covered by any institution of learning. The system thus outlined will bring the American University into close contact with all the educational institutions in this country. It also will secure, it is believed, the most hearty cooperation and effective relations with these institutions and will serve as a tie and a most useful intermediary between the educational institutions of the United States and those of Europe.

The plan as presented was adopted in principle and was referred to a special committee for study and recommendation. The Committee is to report for final action at the May meeting of the Trustees. The Committee consists of Hon. A. B. Browne, Dr. C. W. Baldwin, Bishop Cranston, Justice Anderson, Bishop Hamilton, Bishop McDowell, as adviser to the committee, and Franklin Hamilton.

The Board also took other action of importance and interest. It extended to the trustees of Goucher College at Baltimore a proffer of cooperating assistance. While expressing deepest sympathy with the present campaign in behalf of Goucher College, the trustees of the American University stated that should this campaign fail, they hold themselves in readiness to cooperate with Goucher College in such measures as may be instituted lawfully for the preservation of the College and for the continuation of its usefulness. The trustees of the American University felt warranted in this proffer not only by the fact that they control ample grounds and buildings that easily may be made ready for purposes of instruction, but also by the added consideration that Washington City geographically is related conveniently to the constituency of Goucher College.

Tribute of the Board of Trustees to Wilbur L. Davidson.

In the decease of Doctor Wilbur L. Davidson the Board of Trustees of the American University has lost a highly esteemed and useful member, and a brother beloved. The departure of this coworker leaves a large vacancy in the ranks of those who seek to serve the cause of righteousness and truth.

His student life at Scio College and at Drew was marked by the same genial bonhomie that won its way into many hearts through his later career to three-score years. A lover of music, and no ordinary singer himself, he became the patron and helper of all who gave themselves to the tuneful art. The son of a preacher and of a mother early sainted, whose spirit he ever regarded as his own guardian angel, he promptly obeyed the call to the gospel ministry. His pastorates in Cleveland and other places in Ohio were blessed with the conversion of souls and the upbuilding of the churches. Called to the special field of the South in the service of the Sunday School Union, he proved himself a highly useful factor in that splendid work of the church for her children and youth.

His first connection with the American University was in 1898, when he was elected Field Secretary, his own native state, Ohio, being specially assigned to him. He served one year in this capacity and in 1899 was elected Secretary of the University. For nine years he held this important post of duty, during the period in which occurred the break in health and the death of our first Chancellor, Bishop Hurst, and the sudden decease of Bishop McCabe, our second Chancellor. The weighty responsibilities that thus fell upon his shoulders were accepted and borne with loyalty and efficiency.

His interest in Chautauqua work was enthusiastic and intense. Beginning many years ago in his own platform addresses and lectures, it grew into the formation of an extensive and influential bureau to supply talent to churches, associations, and Chautauquas, and became a great system of popular entertainment and improvement. He proved himself to be a past-master as a builder of programs and as a discoverer and employer of young and able platform artists.

Doctor Davidson was a member of this Board of Trustees of the American University from 1905 to the time of his death. His memory is precious and his work goes on in the sweet and enduring influence emanating from the life of a Christian gentleman. His optimistic outlook on earthly affairs has merged in the eternal vision of heaven's verities.

Our warmest sympathies go out to the noble woman who wrought with him in his varied and strenuous labors, and to the three sons whose greatest inheritance is the good name and example of a loving and devoted father. We pray the Heavenly Father's richest and continuing solace and the presence of the great Comforter in their home and in their hearts.



DOCTOR WILBUR L. DAVIDSON.

David Henry Carroll.

REV. B. F. DEVERIS.

David Henry Carroll was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, July 11, 1840, and died in Baltimore City, November 15, 1912.

In his early childhood he manifested strong spiritual traits, an inheritance from good parents. He early became interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he was a lifelong member. He entered its ministry and served in a very successful way several charges, one of which was Carlisle, Pa. While serving the church here he graduated from Dickinson College, afterwards becoming one of her trustees and from her receiving his Doctorate in Divinity. Shortly after this, his father dying, great and grave responsibilities were placed upon him.

Believing he could serve the church in connection with them, he retired from the active ministry, but ever took a keen and deep interest in the affairs of the church.

He early became actively engaged in the work of various Societies and Boards of the Church and all of these soon felt the influence of his energy and superior judgment. As a layman he was twice selected to represent the church in the General Conference. The call of the church at home or abroad was always the call to duty. To serve was a delight and a privilege.

Among the men of his day and generation he stood out as a constructive force. He lived above the commonplace and sought his friends and did his work on the highest levels. He was a diligent student of the affairs and movements of his day.

He did not reach his conclusions with a leap and a bound, but with penetrating insight weighed every detail, then with one sweep of his excellent judgment would summarize them all and take his stand. He spoke not on impulse but on sincere conviction.

His positive stand for righteousness in business, church or state, won for him the lifelong respect and the lasting admiration of his colleagues and fellow-citizens.

His sterling qualities were soon recognized in the business world. He was elected to and filled in a distinguished manner many positions of honor and grave responsibility. He

was thrice elected to the Presidency of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore. He was selected as a director, then as secretary, then vice president and then to the presidency of the Cotton Duck Corporation.

He was bank president and organizer. He served as director in many of the financial institutions of the city of Baltimore.

He was a philanthropist of broadest mind and most generous heart. His deeds of kindness and of charity will never be fully known until the recording angel shall read the deeds of this man done in the name of his Lord and ours.

The history of many a chapel and church on the western plains of our country, in his native state and along the mountains and plains of South America, and also on the continents of Europe and Asia, will never be accurately written without the mention of the name of David Henry Carroll.

He was a firm believer in those eternal principles upon which a true humanity can be constructed. He stood as a strong wall against the false. He hated cant and despised hypocrisy.

He loved his fellow men; in life, he sought to serve and lead them; dying, he left all of his earthly fortune to advance their interests through the ages yet to come.

The lasting work he has done for humanity will shine out clear and bright when many another monument built of marble or granite shall have crumbled into dust.

\$200,000 More Will Open the American University.

Two hundred thousand dollars more, when paid into the treasury, will make possible the opening of the American University at Washington, District of Columbia. The financial policy, behind present efforts for this institution, is the determination to raise \$1,500,000, whereof \$500,000 when raised shall be used for the immediate opening of the University to students. Toward this first working unit of \$500,000 there has been paid in roundly \$300,000. This has been in addition to many good subscriptions secured. \$200,000 more is necessary. When this remaining \$200,000 shall have been received the institution will be opened.

The actual working scheme through which the American University shall be put into operation is being studied and evolved with utmost care. While it may be stated that this plan as finally worked out will include unusual features, the plan will be adapted to modern educational needs. It will commend itself to wise educational leaders.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars more is all that now is needed to set into its initial stage of working educational life the great enterprise planned at the National Capital. A contribution to assist in making up this amount will be, therefore, of vast strategic help. It will serve to render useful and immortal all other funds now, and yet to be, in the possession of the University. He who gives now, gives twice; he lends a hand to the culminating effort toward the creation of an institution which is fraught with the welfare of the entire Nation.

The growing interests and expanding programme of the University keep Chancellor Franklin Hamilton busily occupied with its multiplying details, but he finds time daily to turn over all receipts from contribu-

tors to the national banking house which is the depository of the University and the custodian of its endowments.

Massachusetts Avenue—Looking Eastward from the University Site.

The view of Massachusetts Avenue presented on page seven of this issue is taken at the crossing of that great thoroughfare with Nebraska Avenue on the east front of the University site. The dip downwards extends by an easy grade of beautiful macadam to the viaduct across the Foundry branch and the graceful rise beyond carries the eye to the vanishing point near Wisconsin Avenue—about one mile in all. At the right appears "Westover," the summer residence of Mr. Charles C. Glover. The structure on the left is an imposing house in the style of an Italian villa just completed. Still farther to the left peering through the stately oaks, are the gables and roof of the Cathedral School for Girls, occupying the northwest corner of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral grounds. This portion of this leading boulevard of the National Capital is proving a favorite course for driving, automobile riding and pedestrian tours. Taken with the still newer portion opened as a carriage road through the University site and beyond to the District line, this majestic avenue now sweeps from the Eastern Branch of the Potomac to the Maryland line, right through the heart of the city. Along this broad highway are found some of the largest and most celebrated homes, public institutions and picturesque scenes of Washington.

Action of the Trustees of the American University Concerning Goucher College.

Recognizing that under the noble and generous leadership of Dr. John F. Goucher, the founder and long the President of Goucher College, the rapid growth of that institution and the successful effort to bring it to a place in the first rank of American colleges for women have vindicated the present indebtedness of Goucher College, and realizing that this College is an honor to the Church and of extraordinary value to the womanhood of the country and especially to the higher education of womanhood in the South, we desire to express our sympathy with the Trustees of Goucher College in their campaign to discharge the debt and to secure sufficient endowment to meet annual deficiencies in income.

In expressing this sympathy with the trustees of Goucher College we cherish the hope that they will succeed in their financial endeavor. But in the event of their failure, then, for the conservation of all that has been gathered of substance and all that has been achieved in prestige in this institution, and for the sake of the Church and the cause of Christian training



MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE—LOOKING EASTWARD FROM UNIVERSITY SITE.

and for the sake of those who having there received their training are burdened with anxiety for the future of their Alma Mater, we desire the trustees and friends of Goucher College to understand that the American University holds itself in readiness to cooperate with them in such measures as may be instituted lawfully for the preservation of the College and the continuation of its usefulness in behalf of those in whose interest it was established.

We feel warranted in this proffer by the fact that the trustees of the American University control ample grounds and buildings that easily may be made ready for purposes of instruction and also by the fact that Washington City geographically is located conveniently to the constituency of Goucher College.

Excerpt from the minutes of the Meeting of the American University Trustees held on December 11, 1912.

(Signed) CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

A Stronghold at the National Capital.

The incompleteness of the American University at Washington is not cause for shame, but it is the occasion of much regret. So many educational enterprises have occupied the attention and demanded the contributions of our people during the last decade that the strategic importance of the American University at Washington has not impressed them as profoundly as it should. The present effort is to secure \$1,300,000. As soon as \$500,000 has been raised the University will be opened to students. About \$300,000 of this amount has already been secured, together with many valid subscriptions. Not until the half million dollars has actually been paid in however, will the institution open its doors. It is very important that ready response shall be made to the appeals now being issued for financial aid. Those who give quickly double the influence of their benefactions. Chancellor FRANKLIN HAMILTON says that, while the growing interests and expansion program of the University keep him busily occupied with its numerous details, he still "finds time daily to turn over all receipts from contributors to the national banking house, which is the depository of the University and the custodian of its endowments."

We make no apology for bringing to the attention of our readers nearly every week the financial requirements of some educational institution. We do not believe that a church as prosperous and generous as ours will tire of being shown

opportunities for wise investment. The American University is in no sense a local institution and has a just claim upon the consideration of people living in every part of the United State. We trust that the \$200,000 requisite for opening the doors of this broadly planned but inadequately endowed center of advanced learning will speedily be obtained.—*An Editorial in the New York Christian Advocate.*

Editorial in the Central Christian Advocate on the American University.

In 1890, three years after the Catholics commenced their immense university in Washington, Bishop Hurst acquired the land for our American University. The Catholic colleges are all open. Bishop Hurst foolishly obligated himself and the nascent educational foundation not to open it for instruction until five million dollars' endowment had been secured over and above its real estate; the General Conference then called also for five millions more for buildings and equipment, ten millions in all; and what was no less foolish, it was agreed that only post-graduate studies should be pursued.

Was ever anything so preposterous? Never since time began was a more utopian scheme built on mist. It is true that Stanford University and the "Rockefeller University" at Chicago began with such an endowment; but these were gifts from single individuals and were monuments, as it were. There was a difference.

The program entered into by Bishop Hurst was one which was to build a plant to cost five million dollars and to endow it with another five millions, and then, and not till then, as we have observed, open the institution only to post-graduate studies. Of course that was a house of dreams. It was an impossibility. It rested upon the chief impossibility that no such conception of a university exists, and it is impossible for it to exist. If Johns Hopkins started out on that plan it soon found out that a purely post-graduate institution is an impossibility. In the second place, the Church never did respond to a call for any ten million dollars for purely post-graduate studies for the favored few. One reason, say, its educational system, from Maine to California, was so slowly and painfully rising to the equipment necessary to existence. We are still in the throes. The next decade may see the Church ready to take hold of the American University and really and comprehensively establish it as a great Protestant foundation of learning at the heart and brain of the nation. Even then we will be a long while catching up with the Catholic institution, which is all the time nightly strengthening and enlarging its border lines.

Columbia University now has thirty-two million dollars productive funds and an annual income of three and a quarter millions. Harvard has twenty-four and a half millions and an income of two and a half millions. Chicago has sixteen millions productive and an income of two millions. Five state universities have an annual income of from \$1,500,000

to \$2,000,000. This is the deep water we must wade in to find a foundation for a great ultimate institution anywhere, particularly at Washington.

The report we have of our American University indicates an optimism on the part of its officers. Certain restrictions have now been removed by General Conference. It now stands that when \$500,000 endowment is in hand and \$10,000 are spent in building the College of History building educational work will be begun.

There is a great opportunity in Washington. But it will cost money to meet it. When will that money pour in? Would the torrent might flow this year.

Helping Hands from Influential Leaders.

We draw particular attention to the special and very gratifying announcement on page 20 of the American University. We trust that its appeal will not fall on heedless or deaf ears. Too long has this enterprise halted—much to the discredit of our Church. If there is a way now really pointing to a successful issue and to the opening of the college, there should be a cordial response and a concerted endeavor to attain the long-desired victory.—*Western Christian Advocate*.

We learn through Chancellor Franklin Hamilton that \$200,000 more, when paid into the treasury, will make possible the opening of the American University at Washington, District of Columbia. * * * The plan for opening the doors of the American University is being carefully evolved. The plan when fully completed will mean an endowment of \$1,500,000. The American University is laid out upon a broad and adequate plan.—*California Christian Advocate*.

Brief Tributes to Doctor Carroll.

Our long and close association with Dr. Carroll gave to us all an intimate knowledge of the high ideals he steadfastly maintained in civic and business life, his capable, generous and vigorous devotion of his time and his means to the advancement and general welfare of the city of Baltimore, his ever-readiness to safeguard with jealous zeal every institution, business or civic, with which he was identified.—*Directors Continental Trust Company, Baltimore*.

We join with multitudes in admiration of his intelligence, faithfulness, and efficiency, which secured him a foremost place in religious, business and social enterprises of this community and beyond. Nevertheless, we mourn also, as those who have lost a great friend and ever-ready helper.—*Faculty of Morgan College*.

Versatile and accomplished in all the operations of his life, he was preacher, merchant, banker, manufacturer, director, speaker as the occasion required; well rounded, well informed, of large discernment and vision, and of wise, sober and comprehensive judgment. He saw to the end of things. He was, moreover, an indefatigable worker; nothing seemed to weary or tire him. His step, quick and alert, was a feature of the streets of Baltimore.—*Dr. C. Herbert Richardson*.

It has been a constant marvel to those associated with him in connection with the League work that he was able to do so many things so well, and in everything he was painstaking and thorough, applying the full measure of his splendid business ability to every religious and charitable enterprise with which he was connected. While gentle and lovable, he was brave as a lion and never flinched even when the League contests were stirring up the bitterest opposition from men who were his associates in many business enterprises. No suggestion of compromise ever came from him. He was a warrior unafraid.—*The American Issue*.

In church and in civic life he was abundant in labors, faithful to every interest confided to him, efficient in every undertaking with which he was associated, and with a heart tender and true and full of love and sympathy for all.

Few of the citizens of Baltimore have been so largely and so closely identified with its welfare and its achievements as he. He was always found on the side of its best and noblest interests.—*Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting*.

He was wise in counsel, prudent in planning, efficient in administration and fearless in carrying out settled policies. Undismayed by opposition, unruffled by criticism, unswerving in loyalty to principle, patient, kindly, sympathetic with suffering, charitable toward the weak, high-minded, great-hearted, he was intolerant only of sin and selfishness.—*Anti-Saloon League of Maryland*.

Resolved, That this board hereby record their appreciation of his services to this bank and their individual and collective respect and affection for him and their recognition of his sagacity as a counselor, his astuteness and energy in business, his long-continued usefulness to the community as a business, financial and philanthropic leader, and of his kindly and sympathetic tactfulness and sincerity in all his human relationships.—*Directors National City Bank, Baltimore*.

From Our Book of Life.

It is our custom and pleasure, from time to time, to publish excerpts from the letters and suggestions of friends concerning our work. We urge our helpers and well-wishers everywhere, to write us, incorporating into definite propositions their views and ideas concerning this enterprise. We withhold the names and addresses but believe that such contributions from the living thoughts and hopes of our friends will be of interest to many. Naturally we do not, in any way, hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. But honest convictions clearly stated cannot fail to be thought-provoking.

Such are the ideas embodied in a letter from which herewith we print selections. The letter is from a well-known man and leader of men, endowed with high gifts and graces of which not the least is vision.

Ever since I missed seeing you at * * * * Conference I have had in mind the two things I would have spoken about to you.

1st. When we can let Protestant friends see that the American University is to be at Washington City, as thoroughly devoted to Protestant life in this nation, as the Roman Catholic University at Washington is to the life and advancement of Romanism, we will receive thousands of dollars * * * *

We can let them see this by bringing into its "Board of Control" representative men (and women) from all the Evangelical Churches. This we can do—and still if necessary have the sure guidance of its affairs * * * * as it must be under some recognized leader.

Under some National Protestant recognition, endorsement and cooperation the ten millions of required money for its inauguration would speedily come. Enlarge your "Boards," your Trustees or make an Advisory Board of Control in which all Protestant Evangelical Churches have representation. If necessary to this to give each a separate "Hall of Theology"—Amen. It will not be needed in "Letters" or in "Philosophy" to have separate halls and may not be long-necessary in true Protestant Evangelism. [Here certain well known Americans of large means are named] and many of less financial note could be persuaded to endorse and aid such a National Light-house of Protestantism—for post-graduate students. We need such a National School if we are a Protestant Nation of seventy millions of peoples and are to hold our own.

The American University Courier

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Volume XIX

Washington, D. C., March, 1913

No. 4



HON. JOHN A. PATTEN.

Hon. John A. Patten Becomes a Trustee.

The addition of the Hon. John A. Patten, of Chattanooga, Tenn., to the membership of the Board of Trustees of the American University, brings a distinct enlargement to the forces of that body. Mr. Patten combines in his personality fine business talent, with far visioned and statesmanlike judgment. By the exercise of his native powers he has come to the forefront in the manifold lines of his activity. Early becoming a Christian lad, he devoted his service to God and the Christian Church, and has been largely instrumental in placing the first Methodist Episcopal Church of Chattanooga, once weak and struggling for existence, on its present splendid foundation. Through the organization of the Laymen's Association in the Holston Conference, Mr. Patten has led in a marvelous work of debt paying and church expansion during the past twelve years, and similar fine results in the church at large have been secured under the presidency of Mr. Patten in the General Laymen's Association since 1908. As Chairman of the Commission on Ministerial Support Mr. Patten has accomplished substantial gains in the funds for the maintenance of the preachers and their families.



MR. CALVERT CRARY.

Mr. Patten's relation to Christian education long has been of a vital and intimate kind. He is a member of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Goucher College, and of the University of Chattanooga, which he also serves as Treasurer. He interested himself in the publications of the church, especially in the Methodist Advocate Journal, the organ of Holston Conference. He became a member of the Book Committee in 1904, and has been Chairman of that most important body since 1910. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912, and also on the great committees of Episcopacy and on the Book Concern.

While identified with so many departments of church life, for the demands of each of which he gives of his time, his thought and his means, Mr. Patten is deeply interested in the civic business affairs of Chattanooga and vicinity, having active and responsible relations with several banks, industrial and transportation houses, the Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Hamilton County Board of Education. We are happy to be able to present in this issue of the COURIER the face of this new trustee who thus cheerfully accepts an additional burden in his broad and generous spirit of service to the cause of the higher Christian Education.

Calvert Crary, Our New Trustee from Massachusetts.

The American University chose wisely in electing as a trustee Mr. Calvert Crary of Newtonville, Mass. His picture on the front page of the COURIER shows him to be a young man. Yet he is of tried business sagacity and ripe experience. From youth he has been associated with men and with corporation interests belonging to the empire of business in its most masterful scope. His father, of noble memory, was Mr. Horace Crary of Binghamton, N. Y. Calvert, the son, was fortunate to win for his wife the charming daughter, Miss Ruth, of his father's great business associate, Mr. James Horton. These two, Horace Crary and James Horton, had large place in the later developments of tanning and the leather trade in this country.

A sturdy and royal family was that of Horace Crary. The wife and mother was a godly and devoted woman whose benefactions were as beautiful as her life and spirit. A brother and older sister of Calvert Crary worthily maintain the family traditions in the old home city of Binghamton. A younger sister married a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Boston and Newtonville became the home of our friend. In the local church of Newtonville, Calvert Crary put his vital and contagious manliness behind every interest. It is not to be wondered at that the Newtonville Church has been lifted to the first grade in the New England Conference.

Mr. Crary, through his wide business interests, has friends and acquaintances everywhere. It was characteristic of his nature that shortly after his election as a trustee of the American University Mr. Crary appeared at the university office in Washington, offering help. He is to accompany Chancellor Hamilton on a visit to one of the university properties in the west, which requires the attention of an expert in forestry. Of such must have been David's mighty men. Certainly with workers and leaders like Calvert Crary to speak for her in the gate, the American University faces a new and fairer day.

When choice young men like this one bring their lives and their powers to be suffused with the vision of what to the nation can be made to mean the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, the great hour of the University indeed it at hand. Thus captained, quenchless will be her strength, imperial her watchword—"For God and Fatherland."

Congress Provides Car Line to American University Grounds.

President Taft as one of his last official acts signed the Act of Congress which provides for an electric car line from the grounds of the American University to the heart of the city of Washington. The act says that the construction of the line is to begin within six months after the passage of the act and that cars must be running within two years. It is understood,

however, that the line can be completed earlier, at such time as the university shall be ready to open its doors. It is because of this fact that the campaign to raise the additional \$200,000 enrollment now needed for opening the university is being pushed with zealous determination.

Thus the long struggle to give the university proper transportation facilities has been crowned with success. Running out along Massachusetts Avenue extended, the new car line will traverse the university grounds and continue to the District line. Soon, therefore, the great university campus on its height overlooking the national capital will be directly accessible from the down town district and the Union Station.

The success of the legislation was due largely to the untiring and enthusiastic labors of Senator Dillingham in the Senate and of Ex-Speaker Cannon in the House. To both of these and to all other friends who in the long hard fight have stood by us and assisted, we here and now render hearty thanks. Words cannot tell what this car line will mean to our work. As a Congressman expressed it, "You are now on the map."

In discussing the proposed new electric car line, one of the public prints of Washington published a map showing the route and commenting on the whole outlook. Indeed, since the passage of the car line bill by Congress, there has been more comment and discussion of the American University in the public press than during years preceding. From the above mentioned illustrated article in the *Washington Star*, we quote the following interesting paragraphs:

By the building of about two miles of street railway, forming a branch of its present system, the Washington Railway and Electric Company will do much, it is believed, in developing a large tract of country that lies between Wisconsin avenue and the grounds of the American University and the bounds of the District. The law which has just been enacted by Congress authorizes the construction of such a branch along Macomb street west of Wisconsin avenue and thence for the balance of the distance along Massachusetts avenue beyond the University to the District bounds.

The opening up and improvement of Massachusetts avenue nearly the entire distance has already been done and a good deal of the property in the section has been subdivided into building lots. In fact when the University project was started several subdivisions of land were made, but owing, mainly, it is thought, to the lack of communication with the city and the want of ready accessibility the improvements did not progress as rapidly as was believed the character of the section warranted.

Since the extension of Massachusetts avenue through to the District limits additional farm lands have been acquired and arrangements made for providing for house building on an extensive scale. It is expected the building of the railway and the carrying out of plans of development of the land will go on together, so that by the time the cars are running there will be preparations made for a considerable population.

Plans are being discussed for opening the University during the coming fall, so that there will be an immediate need for railway connections with the city not only for the convenience of the students and professors, but also for strangers in the city, who will wish to visit an institution that has been founded through the co-operative efforts of such an influential body as the Methodist Church.

With a through service either via Wisconsin avenue through Georgetown or across country via Connecticut ave-

nue bridge, both the region of the American University and that lying east of Wisconsin avenue through the locality now being developed by the Massachusetts Avenue Heights Company will be provided with direct railway connection with the center of the city.

Hon. John Fritz and His Bequest.

One of nature's noblemen passed from the sight of men in the decease of the Hon. John Fritz, which occurred on February 13, 1913, at his home in Bethlehem, Pa. He had attained the great age of ninety years, all filled with an earnest good will and a useful and enterprising industry. For the last eighteen years he was a trustee of the American University, and a contributor to its financial needs. In his will he has continued his benefactions to the University by a generous bequest of excellent securities of the par value of \$21,000, which manifests his final approval of its plans for the future. This opportune gift is another instance of the wise policy of inducing friends to remember in their wills the institutions which they, while living, have investigated and assisted by their offerings. Mr. Fritz was a large giver to Christian churches, to philanthropic causes, and especially to education, and liberally remembered many of them in the final distribution of his estate, which amounted to about \$750,000.

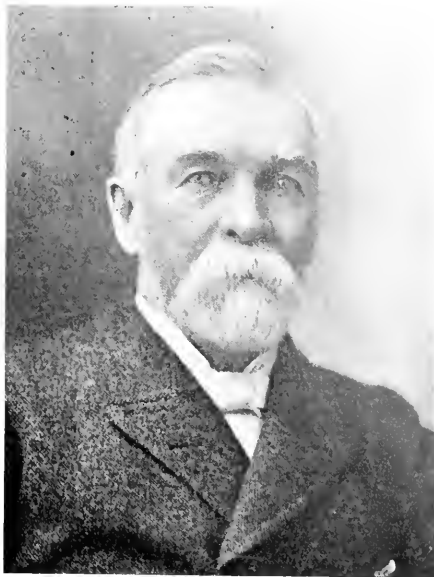
From a farm boy, John Fritz became one of the great masters in the iron and steel industries of America. He was one of the chief factors in the evolution of the gigantic modern steel plants—one who applied his brain and hand to the Bessemer and open-hearth processes of improvement, which have resulted in the titanic machinery and output of the present day. Of him it is true that his first interest has been not in financial gain, but in substantial increase of the comfort and welfare of humanity. He stands in the line with such persistent workers and pioneers of progress as Edison, Burbank and Marconi.

The following tribute to Mr. Fritz has been made by a writer in the Century Magazine:

"In all the spectacular piling up of huge wealth from steel, the creation of colossal corporations, the fierce outbursts of sensationalism, the tremendous interplotting of politics and finance, the tiresome focusing of the limelight of publicity on one millionaire after another, and the ceaseless efforts of the muckraker to drag another ancient or new scandal from the slag heaps, nobody has ever seen mention of any kind or degree of John Fritz, in whose honor the four great national engineering societies have founded a gold medal in recognition of his worth and work—the only American for whom such a thing has ever been done. The humor and the irony of it—likewise the compliment! On a green hill far from the madding crowd he has lived in dignity and quiet, after a career begun long before the American steel industry was successfully established, as it was, largely through his courage, energy and genius."

We Lose Nothing in the Mouths of Our Friends.

The American University has grounds in Washington of nearly one hundred acres, worth perhaps \$5,000,000, two marble buildings, \$500,000, and \$650,000 endowment. Over 1,500 students are asking admission.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*



HON. JOHN FRITZ.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment of amounts less than five dollars to be regarded a receipt therefor.)

BISHOP HAMILTON LECTURESHIP FUND.

\$100.00 (each), Bishop Robert McIntyre, Bishop Wm. Bart; \$50.00, Bishop Charles W. Smith; \$5.00 (each), G. W. Townsend, W. H. York, W. C. Pratt, E. T. Sawyer, D. D. King, Kate M. Lewis; \$4.00 (each), Fred Goodger, G. E. Hutchings; \$3.00 W. H. Collycott; \$2.00 (each), G. W. Vaughan, C. D. Smith, A. H. Youell, W. S. Skimer, J. J. Zavadsky, H. J. Zelley, A. W. Armstrong, A. J. Matthews, C. H. McCrea, W. E. Harvey, M. B. Williams, E. P. Robertson, L. E. Watson, J. W. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. H. McC. Powell, J. T. Ensor, M. Eyerz, Mrs. S. E. Barnett, O. D. Harrington, C. M. Fenton, W. C. B. Moore, John H. Clark; \$1.00 (each), L. S. Boyd, T. B. Walker, McKendree Shaw, A. G. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. Seth Reed, G. W. Gilman, A. Hopkins, A. B. Mettler, J. S. Kingan, I. M. O'Flyng, F. H. Barnett, F. T. Stevenson, Gust Book, J. Hanna, Jas. Sanaker, D. J. Shenton, G. H. C. Bain, L. A. Brown, C. W. L. Brown, J. E. Wagner, N. J. Wright, F. E. Taussig, H. H. Johnson, S. A. Carney, J. W. Heard, J. B. Beadle, L. E. Carter, D. J. Robinson, G. K. Statham, H. D. Stewart, F. M. Sawyer, Marion Reddish, F. D. Sawyer, P. J. Williams, H. L. Goodrich.

GENERAL FUND.

\$1,000.00, C. F. Norment; \$250, F. X. Kreidler; \$100.00 (each), Miss Arabelle Crandall, Chas. M. Crandall, J. W. Jackson, J. C. Shaffer; \$50.00 (each), Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, Sarah S. Spavings, G. D. Selby; \$25.00 (each), S. H. Kemp, J. L. Leudling, Jr., W. J. Montgomery; \$20.00, F. E. Rubey; \$15.00, A. L. Wiley; \$10 (each), Geo. C. Coon, Charles Varley, Jr., Wm. A. Walker, J. S. Barth, H. S. McMichael; \$5.00 (each), D. B. McClure, C. H. Atkins, P. E. Perkins, Winnie M. Ramier, E. R. Condor, W. A. Walker, S. T. Hitz; \$4.00, Mrs. Amanda Rogers.

ASPREY MEMORIAL FUND.

\$45.00, A. J. Holmes; \$25.00, J. B. Davis.

MCCABE ENDOWMENT.

\$5.00, R. Newbold.

The American University Courier

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

MARCH, 1913.

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Committee at Work on Opening Plan.

The plan for opening the American University, which Chancellor Hamilton submitted to the trustees of the University at their December meeting, is being studied carefully by the committee to which it was referred. This committee held a meeting on March 5th and went over all the data and facts with close and painstaking attention. Much new light of an encouraging nature was found. The study of the whole matter is being made as thoroughly and conservatively as possible. Progress was made. The committee soon will hold another meeting. The advice and help of some of the most prominent men in the country is being invoked. The final result will be worthy of the labor.

Goucher College Has Our Active Sympathy.

The strenuous campaign of Goucher College to raise a million dollars moves apace. We wish this campaign every success. The welfare of Goucher

College is the welfare of the American University. A true vision of mutual helpfulness ought to pervade all our educational institutions. Our work is one. We have every hope and faith in a successful outcome to the campaign for Goucher. Chancellor Hamilton is doing what he can to assist in the struggle for the Baltimore college, both by public addresses and in raising money. He does this with joy as a concrete illustration of the fact that our interests are one with the welfare of our sister institution. In this connection we note with deep satisfaction that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has just contributed \$500 to the Goucher College fund, as a testimonial of her gratitude for what the College has done for her daughters. And President Wilson has promised that if it is in any way possible, he will make a speech in behalf of the College at the great mass meeting, which in Baltimore is to serve as a grand climax to the whole campaign for the million dollars.

Dr. Hancher Eloquent in Our Behalf.

Dr. Hancher came before the Conference in the interest of the American University, showing us that this great institution could be built in Washington for \$20,000,000, when anywhere else it would cost \$50,000,000 for same opportunity for work, the government having already expended some \$90,000,000 there for the very things every student attending such an institution should be able to use. The Roman Catholic Church, seeing the great advantage of this, is occupying the ground for the same purpose in this same city. His address was loudly applauded.—From report of Oklahoma Conference, in the Central Christian Advocate.

"Chevy Chase" Describes the Surroundings of the American University.

Rock Creek Park, with the sparkling waters of Rock Creek flowing through it, in the northwestern section of the District of Columbia, is one of the most picturesque and charming parks in America. The bridge spanning Rock Creek, carrying Connecticut Avenue over a yawning gorge, cost a million dollars and is one of the finest structures of its kind. From this bridge Connecticut Avenue extends northward through a stretch of country where dense forests, covering gently rolling slopes and deep ravines, make one feel as though he were riding through one of nature's favorite regions. The avenue has been finished in fine shape for two miles beyond the District line.

The ground about the city is uneven and hilly so that from many elevated positions one can have splendid views of natural scenery and city streets. Massachusetts avenue extended affords a view of Washington and the Potomac River which one who has once witnessed can never forget. It is upon this favored elevation that the American University is located.—Letter in Western Christian Advocate.

A Good Bill Delayed Which Would Help Our Enterprise.

The bill which Senator Gallinger offered in the Senate, to require larger endowments for educational institutions in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the use of misleading names by such institutions, ought to have passed Congress. It was a needed act of legislation and it would have helped our enterprise materially. For it would have sifted out all unworthy institutions which are seeking to benefit through an association with the National Capital. And by a strict requirement that any new institution which seeks to be

chartered at Washington shall be possessed of large endowments, it rules out entirely the existence at the Capital of fake colleges and easy degree factories, which today bring scandal on American education.

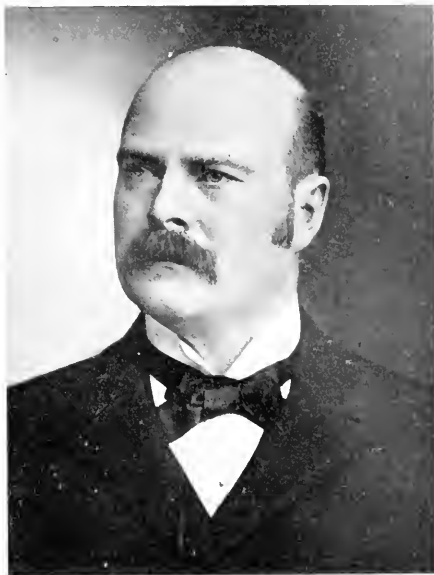
In the hurry of the last Congress, this bill failed to pass. But it will be brought up again, we trust, and speedily carried through to become a law. When thus codified as law, the bill will protect and dignify all existing educational institutions which it names as entitled to legal existence and recognition. Among those thus named, and so receiving new confirmation and approval by the Congress of the United States, is our own institution, the "American University, incorporated in 1893." We thank you, Senator Gallinger. May your bill pass unanimously the next Congress.

Another Proof of the Wisdom of Our Plan.

A most interesting tribute to the wisdom of the plan of the American University transpired during the session of the Congress just closed. Representative Carlin, of Virginia, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, asking the appropriation of a half million dollars, to establish a federal institution of learning. We made a study of this bill, and found that in its essence it comprehended the very plan which the American University for years has been pushing consistently. We were informed, moreover, that the bill had the backing of the National Association of State Universities and of the National Education Association. If this be true, it is a striking confirmation of the wisdom of the present plans of the American University. This ought to hearten every friend of our enterprise, for it shows that we are moving on the right line, and that we are undertaking a work which the wisest educators of the land approve. Are we wrong in our inference if we jocosely suggest that since Congress did not pass this bill, our good friends, the legislators, who helped us with our "car line," believed that the American University could be trusted safely to do the work outlined in the bill?

The "Senator" Speaks Well of Us.

The American University, so long a "child of sorrow and of woe," seems now to be standing at the threshold of a happier fortune. The substantial though slow benevolence of the past years have been fully increased by the noble bequest of David H. Carroll, of Baltimore, recently deceased. By the terms of Dr. Carroll's will the University will benefit in three ways: First, Dr. Carroll set aside \$30,000, the increment of which is for the use of his sisters during their life; at their death the original sum reverts to the University. In the second place, the remainder of the estate is divided into five hundred equal shares, of which two hundred are bequeathed absolutely to the institution. What will be realized by this is not certainly known. No estimate of the estate has made the five hundred shares of less value than \$1,000 each, while it is not unlikely that they will be worth nearer twice that sum. In the third place, after all the estate has been divided, the University becomes the residuary legatee of any funds left simply in trust or for life. Of course, what these will amount to no one can tell. But on



REV. GERVASE A. VIETS.

the lowest estimate, David H. Carroll, for a time an honored Methodist preacher, compelled by circumstances to relinquish his great work, for many years thereafter a remarkable layman, has of his abundance marvelously remembered the things of the church and the kingdom.

With the new optimism born of this beneficence, what has been called the greatest meeting in the history of the University was held in Washington, on Wednesday, December 11. The trustees met, with Bishops Cranston, Hamilton and McDowell present, and there adopted unanimously a program of advance action of such far-reaching aims and vision as to prophesy a victorious day close at hand. What this program is, is not yet a matter of publicity, as the terms of it were adopted only as the guiding principle by which a special committee, exhaustively studying the situation, shall formulate a detailed and definite plan of action to be reported at the next meeting of the Board in May. The special committee having the matter in hand consists of Bishops Cranston, Hamilton and McDowell, Chancellor Hamilton, Rev. C. W. Baldwin, D. D., of Baltimore, secretary of the Board; A. B. Browne, of Washington, president, and Judge T. H. Anderson. After long twilights and some darkness, there is a breath of dawn upon the University, and Methodism here begins already to rejoice.—From "Senator's" Washington Letter in *Zion's Herald*.

Bringing the University Nearer the Center.

One of the most interesting of the bills before the present Congress is one which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, and in the House by ex-Speaker Cannon, providing for an electric car line from the heart of the city to the American University grounds. The bill was favorably reported from the committees of both houses. Chancellor Hamilton has been working night and day, and has been for a long time, to secure its passage. Bishop Cranston and others have interested themselves actively in the bill, and it meets the approval of public sentiment. The Senate on Wednesday afternoon unanimously passed the measure. It will work incalculable good to the University, and to the development of what is destined to be the finest residential section of the District.—*Zion's Herald*.

The Washington Papers Follow Our Work with Interest

Yesterday the American University trustees, through Chancellor Hamilton, received notice of a bequest of \$21,000 from one of the Penn. "iron" pioneers in the steel business, John Fritz, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The amount was one of a large number of Mr. Fritz's gifts to education, Lehigh University being the chief beneficiary under his will.

With a steadily growing financial income, the trustees are looking forward to their meeting in May as the time when they will be able to announce definitely the plans for beginning the work of the American University. Street car extension to that section of the city in which the University property lies has been another encouraging development. *Washington Herald.*

Rev. Gervase A. Viets, Financial Secretary.

On page five of this paper, through his portrait, we introduce to our readers our new Financial Secretary, the Rev. Gervase A. Viets, a member of the New York East Conference. As the family name would indicate Mr. Viets comes of Normandic French lineage, his ancestors having settled on the Farmington River at Simsbury, Connecticut, about 1670. He was born on a farm among the foot hills of the Berkshires in Hartford County, Connecticut. He was converted at the early age of twelve and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church; at eighteen became an exhorter and at twenty-one a local preacher. He taught school for a time in a neighboring town.

Mr. Viets graduated at Drew Theological Seminary, attended Yale University for two years, and was ordained by Bishop Henry W. Warren in 1886 at Newburyport, Mass., in the old church under which George Whitefield's dust reposes. His early pastorates were in the New England Conference; for a time he served a Congregational church in Cincinnati; and since 1901 his field of service has been in and near New York. His wide experience, his knowledge of men and affairs, his vigor of mind and body, and his high ideals of character and life, all unite to give promise of efficiency in the new relation he has taken. May he achieve his greatest laurels in his plea for and devotion to Christian education.

Ambassador Bryce Urges a Great American University at Washington.

In his remarks Thursday night before the committee of 100 on the future development of Washington, Ambassador Bryce dealt at length on the capitals of old world nations as compared to Washington. Mr. Bryce declared that the natural advantages of scenic beauty, location and environment were all with Washington: "The city of Washington should try to set before it, should feel that its mission in life is to be a great capital, that it is to be the embodiment of the majesty and the staidness of the whole nation, to be a capital of capitals, a capital of the whole nation, as each state has its capital, overtopping the capitals of those states as much as this nation overtops those states, representing all that is finest in American conception, all that is largest and brightest in American thought, representing in ideals what the capital of a great nation should be. It should do that partly by the staidness and number of its edifices; but above all by their beauty. What one desires is that this city should represent the highest aspirations as to dignity and beauty that the people can form for that which is to be the center and focus of their national life.

"Let me add that there is one thing that it seems to me you really ought to have. You ought to have the great

American University in Washington. I am very far from suggesting that it should be a national University in the sense that it should be managed by the nation through Congress or necessarily endowed by Congress. But the National Capital ought to have a great university. It need not be a university which would compete with such universities as Columbia, for instance, or the University of Chicago. Both of those universities are located in great cities, and here you have no great industrial establishments calling for a faculty of engineering here, as those universities must have, placed as they are, in great commercial centers. You would want a university dedicated to two kinds of study, to the artistic side of science and to the human studies. You want a university where you will have professors of the highest competence in the physical sciences, the mathematical sciences, in the branches of natural history, etc., things which can be pursued without any immediate necessity of coming in contact with practical life. You ought to have a fine school of law, a fine school of political science, a fine school of economics and a school of history. You have already in your government departments an unusually large number of eminent, industrious and illustrious scientific men, who are one of the glories of Washington, but you want also to have an equal number of men diligent in the pursuit of those studies, such as history, economics, philology and law, which are the balance of scientific studies, and I cannot hope but that through the liberality of benefactors, with perhaps the national government to help, it will be found possible before very long to carry out the great idea which the first President expressed, when he contended that a university should be established in this city, which was the darling of his old age.

That leads me to observe that it is very important to preserve the best views in Washington. I would like to call attention to two points, however. Those who know the Ridge road and the American University know the road that comes down, that turns south before you come to Georgetown, south of the University. There are a number of points of view on that road, toward its southern end, from which you see over the city way down ten or fifteen miles toward Maryland and Virginia. They are perhaps the most beautiful views around Washington, and it would be very easy to spoil those views by putting up rows of houses. There are only a few points from which you could get those views, and so it is of great value and well worth keeping.

"There is another point. You all know the point of intersection of Wisconsin avenue, from which the cars run to Tenleytown and Chevy Chase, with Massachusetts avenue, which is now being extended into the country. At that point, just opposite where the Episcopal Cathedral is to stand, there is one part which I think affords the most beautiful general view of Washington. You look down upon the city, you see the striking buildings, the Capitol, the Library, State, War and Navy Department and the Post Office, the large buildings along Pennsylvania avenue, and beyond them you see the great silvery flow of the Potomac and the soft lines fading away in dim outline in the far southeast. It is a beautiful view. It is a view that reminds me of the fine views of Rome that the traveler is able to obtain from the other side of the Tiber."—*Washington Star.*

The American University is situated on the slope just back of and above the view to which Mr. Bryce in his closing sentence refers.

Our Biblical Museum Represented in the Women's Parade.

One of the most attractive and significant floats in the recent women's parade, was prepared by Madame Lydia M. von Finklestein Mountford, of Jerusalem, who with robes from the Mountford Mamreoy Biblical Museum of the American University arrayed a company of twenty-eight persons in garments typical of the Palestine attire.

A picture of this interesting group is presented on the seventh page. The float bore a banner inscribed with



FLOAT IN WOMEN'S PARADE.—WOMEN OF BIBLE LANDS.

the words of Psalms 68, verse 11: "The Lord giveth the word, the women that publish the tidings are a great host." Madame Mountford, dressed in white in the center of the company, represents the prophetess Huldah.

The Women of Bible Lands.

(By MADAME VON FINKELSTEIN MOUNTFORD.)

There exists a somewhat general impression that the women of Bible lands, both in ancient and modern times, were kept in a state of seclusion and ignorance, and not permitted to take any part in the questions and activities of public national life.

That is a mistaken idea. The women who are in so-called seclusion are a very small percentage of the women of the country. But all the women, more or less, take an interest in the national life. We have many notable examples of prominent public positions being held by women in Bible lands, of which we will cite a few examples.

Miriam, the sister of Moses the great emancipator of the Tribes of Israel and greatest of lawgivers, was a prophetess, and the chief counsellor and leader of all the women of Israel. At the triumphal passage of the Red Sea, Miriam headed the women with song and timbrels; the men of Israel marching under the leadership of Moses and the women marching under the leadership of Miriam; celebrating equally, without distinction of sex, their national deliverance.

Thus we have proof that a "Women's Parade" is not an innovation of the "Snifragettes" of this country.

Deborah was a prophetess and also "judged Israel,"—and

all the children of Israel came to her for "judgment." Barak, the general of the armies of Israel, refused to go to battle against the King of Canaan unless Deborah headed the army as commander-in-chief, which she did and won the battle. It is recorded that Deborah had a husband, but it is not recorded that, because she held position as the Chief Judge in Israel, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, defeated the invader of her country in battle, she in any manner neglected her domestic duties.

Huldah was a prophetess and president of the temple college in Jerusalem. At an important national crisis, Josiah the King of Judah ordered the high priest and other members of his Cabinet to take counsel with and advice of Huldah, which they did. Huldah was a married woman, and her domestic relations must have been as successful as her public career; otherwise, as an oriental woman, she could not have occupied such an eminent position.

In the New Testament times, the famous Evangelist Philip had four daughters, virgins, who were prophetesses. To be a prophetess does not mean to be one who foretells future events. It means primarily a public speaker and teacher; also, one who holds a public position both religious and political; one who is consulted by men as well as by women.

These four daughters of Philip the Evangelist, as well as Miriam the sister of Moses and Aaron, were unmarried women, and evidently were as well fitted for public life as the married prophetesses. We have no record in Bible history that the men of those times regarded these and other notable women as in any way inferior to themselves or as cranks unfit for public careers because of their sex. Consequently the men and women of the United Sovereign States of America ought to strive to be even more progressive than the ancients, and not to be retrogressive in comparison.

The modern women of Bible Lands is not by any means so far behind the thought and progress of this country as she is so frequently misrepresented to be. Competent women in Bible lands never lost their rights to public positions as counselors and leaders among their own people; careers they fill honorable and successfully whether as married or unmarried women up to the present time. These women and all women holding property in real estate have a vote in local affairs. But they are now interested in extending such right to all women; as well as in securing other rights which will place the sexes on an equality in responsibilities and activities.

St. Paul the great apostle of Bible lands in his Epistle to the Galatians emphasizes that, to Christians, "There can be no male and female, for ye are all one Man in Christ Jesus."

Rainbow in Morning.

This morning rainbow was over the grounds and buildings of the American University. In view of the many happy auguries that now mark our outlook, let no cynic bark if we claim this celestial phenomenon as a bow of promise in our sky emblematic of our approaching victory. The account describing the phenomenon is appropriately from the *Washington Star*:

Something rare in celestial phenomena was on tap for early risers in the neighborhood of Tenleytown early this morning, when a perfectly formed rainbow spread its many-hued arch in the northwestern skies for ten minutes, beginning at 7:20 o'clock.

The arch stayed in full view for at least ten minutes. At that hour, of course, the sun was not very high in the eastern portion of the heavens.

In the west and northwest a background of gray mist spread its screen, against which a ray of the early morning sun, peeping through some drop of moisture in the air, spread its prismatic glory in a fine, fullledged bow. The rarity in this occurrence is, of course, that a rainbow should appear in the western skies in the morning. Early morning bows are not seen often—in Tenleytown or anywhere else.

Bishop Cooke's Vision of the American University.

Some of us felt proud, at the last session of the Columbia River Annual Conference, when our good Bishop stated that another great Bishop had expressed to him, some years ago, the opinion that within the next half century would come the crisis struggle between Methodism and Catholicism. We have heard it said time and again, that the hope of Protestantism lies with the Methodist Church. If this is our real conviction, and means anything to us, more than just thrilling talk, it would seem to be a reasonable proposition that we should commence now to ask ourselves what will be the deciding factors, and what the effective weapons of that warfare. It will not be won by talk, nor any propaganda, however extensive, against doctrinal tenets. The fact of the matter is that it is becoming increasingly apparent that you have not, in the public mind, made a very bad case against men or institutions when you have demonstrated that they teach false doctrines. Nor will the deciding factor be numerical strength. We Methodists are running around in circles these days, and gashing our spiritual flesh, like the prophets of Baal, because our net gain in membership is being expressed in figures lamentably small. But let us not worry. No ecclesiastical warfare worthy of our attention will ever be decided by putting church membership records over against one another, as boys match marbles. Our evangelistic fervor will have a very direct bearing on the issue, but I am sure that thinking men will agree that more is needed if we are to become the greatest religious world force.

You will remember that our Bishop Cooke, with the unerring instinct of statesmanship went to the heart of the matter and advocated the immediate planting of our great American University at Washington. The problem of our ultimate destiny is at heart an educational problem. By education I do not mean simply academic instruction, but the inculcation, by any agency whatsoever, of those convictions and decisions which finally go into the making of character.—Rev. Charles MacCaughy in *Pacific Christian Advocate*.

Washington a Catholic Center.

The Catholics are centering in Washington. Taking the Nation as a whole the Church has a large number of colleges, running into the hundreds. But in Washington it seems to be intended to bring their educational system to its climax. The Catholic University of America, incorporated in 1887, seven days after the Pope canonically installed it, has a family of six colleges, all running and well equipped. Cardinal Gibbons is chancellor; the trustees include all the archbishops and laymen and ecclesiastics as far west as St. Louis. Of this plant a Washington daily says: "Do not fail to see the great Catholic improvements, costing many millions of dollars, and to study the extensive area of their land investments and to calculate their future effect on the value of adjacent property whose destiny is indissolubly linked with the activities of the Catholic University of America and various affiliated orders.

"The Redemptorists, Passionists, Carmelites, Benedictines, Oblate Fathers, Fathers of Mercy, Norbertine Fathers, Augustinians, Salesians, Theatines, Vincentians and Jesuits, are among the principal bodies that are expected to build colleges or houses of study."

In addition here is the Georgetown University with its superb courses in law and medicine, the Jesuit College, the Immaculate Conception College, conducted by the Passionist fathers, the St. John's College, conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, beside fourteen academies and convents and seminaries. The total plant reaches an investment of many millions. And no one can visit these institutions, particularly the University of America, and fail to be impressed particularly with what the near future will show forth of Catholic strength at the nation's heart.

Now, we do not criticise our Catholic fellow citizens a particle for this concentration at Washington. It simply shows that they are good strategists. They see that they are advantaged by doing it, therefore they do it. Would that we as a denomination had their vision, their grit and their machinery for securing results. They began the construction of their buildings and immediately opened their classes. Twenty-one years have elapsed since we caught the idea of what it means to have a vast educational opportunity in the Nation's Capital, with all its accessories. But we have not got the five million dollars yet. And Rip Van Winkle will have whiskers a yard long before we do get the five million. We hope we will wake up some day and come groping down from the Catskills and find that we too have at last made good in our program to make Washington a Methodist center, a Protestant citadel.—*Central Christian Advocate*.

Congress Makes Noble Provision for the National Capital.

The District of Columbia Bill which was one of the last to pass the outgoing Congress will add greatly to the resources and noble appearance of Washington. Provision was made for an extension to **Rock Creek Park**, already a joy to the whole city. Initial plans for building the great **Potomac Memorial Bridge** were authorized. It is intended that this bridge shall cross the river at the new **Lincoln Memorial** and make possible a great triumphal way sweeping up in magnificent curve to the **National Cemetery** at Arlington.

Congress also provided for a home for the Geological Survey and a vast structure to house the national archives. The long desired amphitheatre and chapel at Arlington Cemetery also are authorized. And on the site of the old Pennsylvania Station there is to be built a magnificent **George Washington Memorial Hall**. This building so aptly named will provide accommodations for **National Conventions** and **International Assemblies**. Truly the Sixty-Second Congress wrought well for the future. Washington is rising beside her river the true *omphalos*, as the Greeks termed it, the world-center.

The American University Courier

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No. 1



VIEW OF WASHINGTON FROM POINT EAST OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The American University Will Open June 4, 1914.

The trustees of the American University at Washington, D. C., on May 14, defined the policy, directed the chancellor at once to carry it into effect, and fixed the opening day for the institution. This policy is the outcome of long and careful review and investigation. It provides for the organization of a College for Graduate Study. This College is made possible largely through the gift of the late president of the university trustees, Dr. David H. Carroll of Baltimore, Md., whose recent generous bequest to the university will be used as endowment for the College. The College for Graduate Study, for the present, will undertake work in three fields. First, it will maintain an Institute for Research to be operated in connection with the various departments, bureaus, institutions, museums and other educational resources of the National Government at Washington. Second, it will carry on a series of public lectures and dissertations incorporating some of the features of the Bampton Lectures at Oxford and the Lowell Institute Lectures at Boston. Third, it will support a comprehensive system of Fellowships, that shall be carried on in connection with the leading educational institutions of Europe and America. Several fellowships for foreign study and travel already have been ordered to be assigned.

The various reports of the university showed the most prosperous condition in its history, there being a continued advance in financial resource. The first Convocation Day will be Thursday, June 4, 1914.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate of Chicago Comments The American University.

The friends of education should rejoice that after many years the definite announcement has been made that the American University at Washington will soon open its doors for active work, the exact date being June 5, 1914. The changed conceptions of education in these later years, have finally necessitated a like shifting of base by those in charge of this institution, until now the program projected is wholly different from that originally planned. It will be remembered that Bishop Hurst had a vision of a great university at Washington, housed in a score of buildings, and gathering into its halls thousands of the youth of the land to engage in undergraduate as well as postgraduate work. For the time being his project met with enthusiastic response from the Church, but in time the friends of education were forced to see that such a program could not be carried out by any one Church. We confess to never having been enthusiastic over the plan as originally projected, but with the present plan we find ourselves in heartiest accord. The American University is not to conduct an undergraduate college, but is to engage in educational work of a most unique character.

The program is as follows: There is to be appointed a board of award, who shall employ the services of approved scholars and advisers. This board shall have authority also to select fellows of the American University; it shall pass upon the qualifications of any students who are candidates for degrees from the university.

An institute of research will be established at Washington, to be in charge of a staff for whose duty shall be to advise students in the utilization of the facilities and materials for study and research in the various historical, literary, scientific, technological, and other departments, made possible by act of Congress. Instead of taking instruction in buildings upon the campus, the students will resort to the different governmental buildings and there pursue their studies. This obviates the necessity of great buildings. In fact, the Hall of History, which is completed, with its forty-two rooms, gives adequate physical equipment for the work as at present projected. At the furthest, there will be no need of more than one or two buildings additional. It also obviates the expense of a great faculty. In fact, it is simply the Church utilizing the national resources accumulated at the Capital, directing earnest searchers to just those places where they can best discover that which they seek.

No student will be matriculated in the American University who has not a regular academic degree. The present plan is to issue fellowships of two grades.

(a) Fellows who pursue their studies at seats of learning or at places of study and investigation within the United States. A fellow of class A shall receive a stipend of \$500 per annum.

(b) Fellows who pursue studies at foreign seats of learning or at places of study and investigation abroad. A fellow of class B shall receive a stipend of \$800 per annum.

Appointment to a fellowship shall be for one year, subject to renewal for a second year. In special cases a fellowship may be held for a third year, but no longer. The officers of the American University shall decide upon the length of the term of each fellow.

This scheme, submitted by Chancellor Hamilton, has been adopted by the board of trustees, and the Church should rejoice that this long projected American University is at last to be put into practical operation. We believe there is nothing like it in America. It is almost like getting something for nothing; and yet the scheme is tied up to the Church. It interferes in nowise with present educational institutions, and we believe its operation will mark a new epoch in higher education in the United States. We hope the launching of this institution, which has been building so long, will be attended with the greatest enthusiasm. We wish Chancellor Hamilton and his co-laborers Godspeed in this great undertaking.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

Some Comments from the Public Press.

The American University, planned years ago by Methodist Episcopal educators and provided with beautiful buildings and grounds in the outskirts of Washington, will be opened formally with a college for graduate study June 4, next.

Large sums of money were spent in constructing the university buildings and equipping them, but the opening has been delayed from time to time because until recently the trustees were without a sufficient income to warrant them in undertaking to operate the institution. A considerable bequest by the late president of the board, Dr. David H. Carroll of Baltimore, made the college for graduate study possible.—*Boston Transcript*.

Years of labor by Methodist educators will bear fruit June 4, 1914, when the American University will open its doors to students, it was announced yesterday.

The university, which will rank with the foremost educational institutions in the United States, has been organized for several years, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining an endowment fund.

There has been a continued advance in financial resources of the American University, it was said at the meeting of the trustees. Finances at present are encouraging.

The trustees in announcing their policy stated they were confident that the plans would be approved. They had spent years in formulating a policy for the university.—*Washington Herald*.

The university is situated at Nebraska and Massachusetts avenues northwest. Several handsome buildings have been

erected there for years, awaiting an opportune time for the university to throw open its doors, a step that has been delayed from time to time because the trustees have been without sufficient income to warrant them in undertaking to operate the university. The university was planned years ago by Methodist Episcopal educators, and large sums of money were spent in constructing the buildings and equipping them.—*Washington Star*.

The first convocation of the American University will be held June 4, according to an announcement today by the trustees. This institution, which is under the management of the Methodist Church has been provided with beautiful buildings on Massachusetts avenue, north of Georgetown, but these have not been utilized, it being the determination to await altogether favorable auspices before formally opening these halls of learning.—*Washington Times*.

In 1890 Bishop Hurst acquired ninety-two acres of land near Washington City for the site of the American University. Gifts, including money, securities, and real estate, have since been made to this institution amounting to nearly one million dollars. The value of all the holdings is estimated at \$2,050,000. There are now two buildings—the College of History, containing forty-five rooms and costing \$176,000, and the McKinley Memorial College of Government, costing, when it shall have been finished and equipped, \$305,000.

The trustees met on May 14. At this meeting the policy of the institution was defined, and the Chancellor was directed to carry it into effect. June 4, 1914, was fixed as the opening day. The policy provides for the organization of a college for graduate study. This college was made possible through the gift of the late President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. David H. Carroll, of Baltimore. He made a generous bequest, which will be used as an endowment for the college.

The college for graduate study will have work in three fields. It will maintain an institute of research, a system of public lectures incorporating some of the features of the Hampton Lectures at Oxford and the Lowell Lectures at Boston, and fellowships which shall be carried on with the leading institutions of England and America.

Dr. Franklin Hamilton is the Chancellor of the institution. Bishop A. W. Wilson is Vice Chancellor.

It is a matter of general satisfaction that this great university will soon be ready for work.—*Nashville Christian Advocate*.

The American University opens next week! That is new news, and true news, and good news.

Years ago many Epworth League chapters made gifts to the American University, in response to the appeals of its founder, Bishop Hurst. Those gifts were not lost; they are part of the resources which have made possible the opening of the doors next Wednesday.

The first College of the University to get down to work will be the College for Graduate Study. It will take up three distinct forms of scholastic activity, an Institute for Research, a series of public lectures, and a system of fellowships in connection with other American and European universities.

Chancellor Franklin Hamilton has worked long and unwearyingly for this beginning of things in the Church's great center at Washington. To him it will seem as much an end as a beginning; the end of doubt, the end of captious unbelief, the end of waiting that has seemed near to endless. He is to be congratulated, that his persistence and faith are justified; the end crowns the work.

But it would be ungrateful, if it were not impossible, to mention the opening day of the American University without thought of that determined scholar, that practical dreamer, in whose brain and heart the bold project was born. John Fletcher Hurst was the Moses of this educational journeying; at times he supplied faith enough for a whole denomination, and he never turned back. His Nebo vision of the promised land was from a remoter viewpoint than that where Moses stood, but he saw it!

The one thing the Church asks of the American University now is that it shall hold itself steady to the ideals of its founder. It must be more than a great school; in small measure at

first and always increasingly, it must be the supreme school. It must give scholarship's last masterful word on every subject it touches. It must be the college man's college.

Methodism is ready to develop a great pride in the American University, and a great dependence on it.—*Epworth Herald*.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment of amounts less than five dollars to be regarded a receipt therefor.)

Hamilton Lectureship Fund.

\$600—J. G. Battelle; \$100 (each)—Bishop James W. Bashford, Bishop Win. A. Quayle, Bishop W. S. Lewis, James M. Buckley, Summerfield Baldwin; \$50—J. W. R. Sumwalt; \$27.11—Collection at four conferences; \$10 (each)—J. H. Coleman, Miss M. B. Peirce; \$5 (each)—Miss Nellie Snider, G. W. King, Seth C. Cary, F. K. Stratton, L. J. Birney, W. B. Van Valkenburgh, C. M. Thompson, F. A. Everett; \$3—W. G. Boyd; \$2 (each)—E. A. Cooke, G. W. Bounds, Mrs. J. L. Humphrey, E. E. Waring, W. R. Fruit; \$1.25—Mary C. Tripp; \$1 (each)—J. H. Freedline, C. E. Luce, F. W. Terrell, C. W. Dockrill, N. G. Lyons, G. Erikson, J. E. Hillberg, Herman Young, H. E. Whyman, F. E. Broman, C. Samuelson, B. Nilsson, C. F. Thornblade, John Goss, Miss S. E. Lombard, M. S. Kaufman, Mrs. J. S. Bell, E. P. Phreaner, R. I. Blanchard, Harry Felton, E. E. Wells, John A. Russell, Mrs. J. M. Fisher, Mrs. W. H. Washburn, J. G. Bill, F. W. Lincoln, B. F. Raynor, Eliza G. Hall, C. T. Hatch, L. W. Staples, J. K. Chaffee, T. C. Martin, C. W. Simpson.

General Fund.

\$510—Mrs. J. Frank Robinson; \$500 (each)—Aldis B. Browne, Benjamin F. Leighton; \$200—Edmond L. Brown; \$100 (each)—Zenas Crane, W. S. Pilling; \$75—L. Mentzer Watts; \$50 (each)—C. H. Harding, John Gribbel, H. B. Williams; \$20—J. H. Johnson; \$10 (each)—J. Oenslager, Jr., A. L. Wiley; \$1—Mark Tisdale.

Asbury Memorial Fund.

\$8—A. E. Crowell; \$5—Owen Hicks.

Ohio College of Government

\$20—F. M. Swinehart; \$5—Mrs. Mary A. Wills; \$3.25—T. W. and A. Fribley; \$1—W. B. O. Frank.

Annuity Fund.

\$60—Donor's name withheld.

Recent Gifts to the Library.

Peace and No Peace, and the Peace Problem. Two pamphlets. from the Author, Diana Agabeg Apar, Yokohama, 1912, 12mo.

The Ice Lens, a Four-Act Play on College Morals, by George Frederick Gundelinger, New York, 1913. Cloth, blue and gold, 12mo.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion. By Charles W. Stewart, Series 1, vol. 25. Naval Forces on Western Waters, from May 18, 1863 to February 29, 1864. Washington, 1912, 8vo, cloth.

Annual Report of the United States Life Saving Service for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1912. Washington, 1913, 8vo.

Report of the Economic Survey of Pittsburgh, by J. T. Holdsworth, Ph. D. (Pittsburgh, 1912.) Cloth, 8vo. Illustrated.

The Autobiography of John Fritz. First Thousand, New York, 1912, 8vo. Illustrated, cloth.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1911-1912. Washington, 1913, 4to, cloth.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C., Compiled by the Committee on Publication and the Recording Secretary. Vol. 16, Washington, 1913, 8vo. Illustrated.

A New Scholarship for the American University.

What immortality could be more impressive than that of an influence springing immortally from a life that on earth is ended? How better can such immortality find practical form and relation than through the efficiency of some altruistic enterprise that lives to sweeten and ennoble the generations? These are questions that have been answered by a godly woman in a practical way. A certain widow cast two mites into the temple treasury while lordly and affluent merchants and magistrates looked on depreciatingly—and lo, in the sweep of the ages that beneficence has become a standard of loving service; it has immortalized the Temple treasury itself.

Like immortality of spirit awaits the honored widow of a well-known pastor and preacher who in life helped and stayed up the American University. This delect woman holds an annuity in the American University. She proposes to turn this annuity into an active scholarship now. Instead of accepting the income from the annuity, this wide-visioned and generous benefactor has decided to set the income apart to endow a scholarship and hopes to add to the fund until it can support such scholarship. For such noble helpfulness we can only record our gratitude and thanksgiving. The names of her dear husband and of herself, thus linked in an immortality of high service, shall bless mankind. God is not unmindful of such loyal love.

View of Washington from Point East of American University Site.

On the first page will be found a new view of the city of Washington. It is from a photograph taken on Wisconsin Avenue, a little south of its crossing of Massachusetts Avenue. At the center are seen the noble shaft—the monument to George Washington, and the dome and buildings of the new Naval Observatory. To the right will be noted the sweep and bend of the broad Potomac, while on the left appear the stately Capitol and many other of the structures of the government. The foreground presents a portion of the recently graded part of the Massachusetts Avenue Heights subdivision, which is being taken rapidly as sites for villas and homes of superior architectural beauty. A slight summer haze hangs over the city and gives the picture a poetic cast.

The Hibernians will Endow Additional Scholarships in the Catholic University.

The national directors and officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who are in annual session at the Raleigh Hotel, today discussed the proposition of increasing the number of scholarships of the order at the Catholic University of America.

The meeting was addressed by Mgr. Shaban, rector of the university, and Dr. Doherty, vice rector. The order now maintains six state scholarships at the school, and will increase this number, but by how many has not definitely been decided upon.—*Washington Star*.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.
Office, 1422 F Street N. W. Site, Massachusetts and Nebraska
Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.
Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JUNE, 1913.

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May Meeting of Trustees.

The semi-annual meeting of the trustees of the American University was held at the University office on May 14. From widely separated points the members of the Board gathered with a new enthusiasm. The reports of new and strong financial aid added to the fresh interest. The discussion and adoption of the working plans for inaugurating academic work, beginning on June 4, 1914, brought this group of counsellors to the high water mark of its history. Those newly chosen to membership in this body in their zeal and cooperation vied with those who for many years have been giving their time and thought to the great task in hand. It was a meeting of vast import in that it bore a crucial relation to the actual policies of the institution in its initial period. In another column under a proper heading will be found the substantial action taken on the opening of the University.

The Next Thing to Do.

The Trustees have voted to open the American University on June 4th, 1914. This action necessitates certain preparations of our university plant; for we intend to utilize the College of History building as the headquarters of our new work. There are however, certain things which must be done before we can make proper and free use of this building. The College of History itself is a superb structure capable of accommodating perfectly the initial stages of our work. But before the College of History thus can become a convenient home for the new educational undertaking we must have the sewer connection made with the trunk lines of the District. We also must have that part of Massachusetts Avenue which traverses our grounds graded and macadamized and made ready for the electric car line.

These fundamental preparations must be the work of the District of Columbia. Hitherto the authorities of the District have heeded our request in a most generous and sympathetic manner. Now again we appeal to them to add these two last needed links in our long chain of effort—give us proper sewer connection, then grade and macadamize Massachusetts Avenue through our grounds and we energetically will cooperate. We must have this help. We will do the rest. On June 4th the university will open its doors, and all Washington and hosts of loyal friends beyond her borders will rejoice that at last the great undertaking has been launched.

It Is In The Air.

Our attention has been called to two educational references by eminent men that bear upon our enterprise. These reflections in a manner indicate a deepening interest and sympathy with our undertaking in the most influential quarters.

The president of one of the leading universities of the middle west, in a recent address dealing with the attitude of the Christian people of this country toward education, expressed regret that a more abundant help in the past had not been granted to our undertaking. He uttered the hope that this neglect soon would be remedied. This wise leader said that the enterprise ought to be given every assistance and pushed to speedy success.

Henry Van Dyke in his delightful little volume entitled "The American Spirit," dwells for a moment on the original design of a great university at Washington as this idea was cherished by the fathers. He speaks of it sympathetically as one of the educational hopes that as yet have not been realized. But none the less it has been a true ideal and worthy of commendation.

Needless to say, we from the start, have been determined to make good that dream of George Wash-

ington that languished and then failed of fulfilment. The dream has not died—it is today as worthy an ideal as ever. We are determined that one component part, at least, of that longed for educational centre of learning and light shall be achieved in the American University.

President Emeritus Warren and the Name "American University."

In a valuable and most interesting letter to Chancellor Hamilton, President Emeritus Warren of Boston University calls attention to the first claimants to the use of the name "American University." This information is the more illuminating just now when it has been decided to give the American University an actual academic function. Moreover, two Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who since have entered into light, claimed the distinction of having suggested the use of the word "American" in naming the university. We are all the more grateful to Dr. Warren for his word at this time. It is characteristic of his never failing hospitality of heart that he should show this interest in the "metropolitan babe" that soon now is to have utterance. Dr. Warren's impress is felt on our work and will help to guide our undertaking safely and wisely. Chancellor Hamilton was a pupil of Dr. Warren and often looks back in tender, grateful thought to memorable days and golden hours now, alas, long gone. We regret that we have not time before this issue of the Courier goes to press to consult the authorities that Dr. Warren cites in his letter, but we promise that in the next issue of our paper we will publish a discussion of this whole subject of the name of our institution that still continues to excite interest and comment around the world. Meantime we shall be busy, indeed, with events that ere long may give hope that the metropolitan babe is not illy christened if vision and hoped-for usefulness ever can justify a noble name.

To be Our Next Door Neighbor.

The announcement that a large tract of land in the Massachusetts avenue section west of Wisconsin avenue had been purchased as a site for a young ladies' seminary has attracted a good deal of attention. This is not so much because the new owner of the land, Mrs. Somers, who is at the head of the Mount Vernon Seminary, intends to remove that large educational plant from its present location within the original limits of the city to the new location in the suburbs, as because the group of buildings of the new Mount Vernon Seminary will be in a neighborhood that is to become quite an educational center.

On the east side of Nebraska avenue, or the old time Ridge Road, is the group of buildings where it is expected in the near future the students of the American University will assemble. Massachusetts avenue extended passes along the north borders of the university grounds, while a short distance to the north of the junction of Massachusetts and Nebraska avenues and on the east side of the latter lie the eighteen acres which Mrs. Somers has just acquired.

This new holding comprises in part the ground about the old house which is now occupied by the Country Club and was known some years ago as Grasslands. A recent act of Congress gave authority to the Washington Railway Company to build a branch of its line on Wisconsin avenue west along Massachusetts avenue to the bounds of the District,



MISS ANNA F. MAMREOV.

and it is expected by the time the American University is ready to open its doors, which may be this fall, the railroad line will be in operation. There is another large educational institution—and, in fact two—at the junction of Massachusetts and Wisconsin avenues, where the buildings of the Cathedral School for girls and also the one for boys are located.—*Washington Star*.

A Bill Confirmatory of the Wisdom of Our Plans.

Representative Raker of California has introduced into the House of Representatives a Bill, which is another effort to utilize this time through correspondence for the popular good, the immense educational treasures of the National Government. It is based upon conditions which loudly call for such a correlation of these rich deposits with one another and with the personal contact, aptitudes and qualifications of our graduate citizens as is proposed in the Institute for Research in our College for Graduate Study. The Bill follows:

A bill to make accessible to all the people the valuable scientific and other research work conducted by the United States through establishment of a national school of correspondence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to give the largest number of people access to and practical instruction from the largest and most valuable collection of scientific and other data upon all subjects in which the American people are most vitally interested heretofore and now being collected by the National Government and lodged at the city of Washington, the President of the United States and the heads of the several executive departments be, and they are hereby, constituted a board of com-

ered, under the direction of the Board, the duty of the Commissioner of Education to prepare, explain or plans whereby the publications of the several departments and bureaus of the Government shall be properly classified and lists thereof be published for the information, and to cause instruction by correspondence to be furnished on with all persons, both inside residents of the United States, who may apply therefor, and with all foreign countries, such publications as any such person may desire to purchase, and which shall be supplied to him free of charge and cost. The cost of such service shall be annually estimated for upon plans and in amount to be approved by the Board of Control and submitted to the Congress annually through the Secretary of the Treasury for necessary appropriation.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the board of control to submit annually to the Congress a report of the work hereby authorized and any recommendations for the improvement and extension of such work and in aid of which additional legislation may be required.

Two More Pages From Our Book of Life.

MY DEAR PROVOST, ETC.:

I have an estate that will give you an endowment fund of "One Hundred Million Dollars," that will yield \$20,000,000 per year.

Do you want the operation laid before you?

Very truly yours, * * *

"A friend of Higher Education stands ready to deed two million dollars to found an Institute of Art in connection with the American University, provided the American University will help sell a vast stretch of property in a foreign land, the property being worth at least \$15,000,000. All the owner asks is the residue from the sale of the property, much of which also will be devoted to education, philanthropy, art and charity."

A Vision of Washington, D. C.

ANNA F. MAMREOV.

Washington is the capital city of the United Sovereign States of America.

One belief rises the heart to a deeper throbb of hope for the coming age of the world, and that belief is, that the God who endowed man with the divine rights of liberty has his chief seat on earth in the city of Washington.

The religious and political organizations of a country make a people great or otherwise. Commercialism is only a necessary servant to man's development. In all past history where commercialism became the master, that nation deteriorated and its existence as a factor in the higher development of mankind vanished. Assyria, Tyre, Palestine, Egypt, Rome, Greece—straight down through the ages tell that tale. History has repeated itself and will continue so to do, in spite of all temporary successes of commercialism as a chief factor.

Washington should and will become the center for universities which afford the youth of this great Republic a post graduate course in the two great factors that make or unmake nations, the laws of religious and of secular governments.

Washington has been favored above all capitals which have been or are. Capitals of the ancient nations and modern capitals of the Old World peoples have had no choice in the matter of being commercial centers. Every one of them is so situated as to belong to some particular province of the country of which they are the capitals. Thus they have been more or less hampered through the ages by the forces of immutable outward circumstances.

But Washington "is free." No territorial division has any claim upon it. It is—"the city which hath the foundations whereof the architect and maker is God." It was not founded on lust of territory, or through lust for power or gain, nor by unjust invasions or bloody wars. But it was established

in peace and goodwill to be the Federal City for the United States of a sovereign people.

Washington is a true manifestation of the genuine American spirit; for while we cannot say that any State represents Washington, we can assert that Washington is the soul and spirit of the body of this great country and its people.

The seers of old among all races and nations foretold a state of society to be realized on this earth, which some term the Millennium. Some believe that this age will be ushered in or terminated by the appearance of the "New Jerusalem which is to come out of heaven from God." How shall we recognize the advent of the New Jerusalem and of the Millennium dawn? What did they mean by the expression "out of heaven" and "from God?" Heaven is to be understood as a greater development of all man's powers; and "from God" signifies that the highest development can not be attained by merely material civilizations for man's carnal appetites, but through his spiritual nature by which he communes directly with his Creator.

Seers and prophets gave the signs by which the advent of this higher state of life could be recognized. "All nations shall flow into it." Men of all races and of all nations have flowed and still flow into the United States, chiefly, "Because we have heard that God is with you." "Thy gates shall be open continually; they shall not be shut day nor night; that men may bring unto thee the wealth forces of the nations." The gates to this country are open day and night to the visitors and equally to the immigrants whether they arrive in the steerage of a vessel or in the most costly cabins of the steamers. The "wealth forces of the nations" consist not of mammoth matter; but in the physical and mental health and activities with which the immigration to this land was so richly dowered. From the day that the first white man landed on the shores of this vast continent, the millions of capable, industrious, honest men and women immigrants may have left material wealth behind, or had none to carry away, but they brought with them the "true riches" of clean, strong, healthy bodies, clear, keen intellects, and all the talents inherited from their ancestry of the various nations who in all ages excelled in the arts of agriculture, music, and manufacture. They brought character, honest, upright and moral, because achieved through generations of God serving and humanity loving men and women.

For Washington, that the greatest glory of the ages are reserved, if its legislators and its inhabitants prove to be like the "children of Issachar," chosen because they "were men that had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do." Let Washington not vainly expect miraculous transformations abroad, but let her observe diligently the numerous signs of the times which prove that she is called to be the New Jerusalem, the City of Peace, which is to be "a praise in the Earth."

The Old Jerusalem, through many errors and much tribulation, brought God and man into a very near relationship. The vision for Washington is to perfect that glorious mission by promoting and cementing the brotherhood of man in such wise that the whole world shall know that "The Lord is our Judge and the Lord is our Statute maker." Of our incoming President may it be recorded as it was of the seer of old, that "He was a wise counsellor" and that "He had understanding in the visions of God." May he prove to be the adviser and leader of a "people who shall be all righteous and inherit the earth forever."

Group Wearing Costumes from the Biblical Museum of the American University.

A striking feature of the famous Women's Parade of March 3 was the boat which bore the Women of the Bible Lands, and of which a good picture was shown in the Courier of March, 1913. This company is presented in this issue of our paper grouped compactly on the sidewalk in front of the First Presbyterian Church, their place of rendezvous. The costumes from the Mountford-Mamreov Museum of the American University with their rich variety of pattern and



GROUP WEARING COSTUMES FROM BIBLICAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

color made a very pleasing and instructive impression. The success of this fine presentation was due chiefly to the taste, skill and labor of Madame Mountford, who was called to the preparation and execution of this beautiful exhibition.

John Barrett on Washington as a World-Capital.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union, in a recent address on "Making Washington a World Capital," pointed out what he considers shortcomings and necessities of the National Capital.

"In using the phrase 'making Washington a world-capital' I mean making Washington the world capital—that is, the capital of capitals among the forty-five odd nations of the world; a capital which shall be as nearly ideal as possible in every respect, the ideal seat of government of a nation which seeks to lead the world in civilization; a capital which shall not only possess the highest beauty of plan and architecture, but shall be a model in municipal government, in the housing, in the health and in the happiness of its inhabitants; a capital which shall set a world example to other capitals and cities not only in official structures, in streets, parks, boulevards, monuments and bathing places, but in social uplift, school systems, public utilities, sanitation and artistic, literary, musical and scientific advancement; a capital where the poor as well as the rich shall be considered in all schemes and undertakings for the public welfare.

"Washington as a world capital must first be an ideal national capital. If it does not qualify under the latter head,

it will not qualify under the former.

"Washington, as an ideal capital, must welcome, not patronize or ostracize, the men and families of limited means but sterling qualities. The senators and congressmen of small means who come here from distant cities, towns or states should be made as welcome as their rich colleagues, as the retired banker, lawyer or mining man, and as even the rich widow with herself or daughters to marry!

"There is no better way to increase our prestige or influence and our trade abroad than to bring foreigners other than immigrants in increasing quantities to our country and to this capital, and then, after showing them our national capital, letting them meet, through its hospitality, our representative men in public and in private life, taking them to our government offices and institutions, send them back to Europe, South America and Asia as our lasting friends and admirers. Exchange of travel and visits and the getting acquainted of one people with another will do more to promote peace and end war than all other peace propaganda put together.

"Washington, to be a world city, must have a great convention hall suited for international and national conventions of the highest dignity and importance. Through this agency and the hospitality and confraternity which I have already mentioned it will become, more than any other capital in the world, the seat of international conventions and gatherings. For all the world is only too ready to come to this new land, study its problems and institutions, if Washington possesses the facilities for extending such hospitality.

"Congress and the people of Washington should work together to develop, without delay, its parks and boulevard-

systems to the full extent of their possibilities. There should be a complete canopy of boulevard and park system reaching entirely around the National Capital.

"Never will it be possible to make the surroundings of our great national buildings and their approaches beautiful unless there is created an architectural commission which shall have power to prescribe the general style of architecture of public and private buildings. Such authority rests in some board in nearly every other important capital of the world. Washington must come to it or become more ugly rather than more beautiful.

"The carrying out of the plan for a national forest or park reserve between Washington and Baltimore will aid greatly in giving Washington the ideal environment of a great national and world capital. The movement in this direction should be fostered and brought to a successful issue."—*Washington Star*.

Great University Needed.

The address by Mr. Barrett above quoted gains interest and strength from a subsequent utterance by this sagacious student of our national and international interests. In a speech made at the graduating exercises of one of the educational institutions of Washington, Mr. Barrett discusses the advantages of the city of Washington as a place for a great university. We quote the portion of his address which refers to this aspect of Washington as the address is reported in the public prints.

"Washington is unique among the capitals of the world, in that it is solely the capital and not a mighty, material and commercial center and entrepot where fashion, society, the almighty dollar and the mad rush of worldly competition act as deterrents upon the young man and woman trying to get an education. Washington has the ideal atmosphere and conditions of life for a great educational center.

"This thought prompts me to express the hope that one of the notable features of Washington in the future is to be that of the location and development here of all classes of educational institutions—technical, professional, collegiate, academical and others—which will provide the ambitious young American man and woman with every and any kind of schooling he or she requires for success in life.

"In this connection it seems to be inevitable that there must be established here presently, and the sooner the better, a great national university to which the graduates of colleges all over the United States and the world, and also the students of lesser institutions, can come to round out their education and secure that special training which the governmental facilities of Washington can provide.

"If we can only cut out a small portion of the vast sum of money that we spend on pensions, 'pork barrel bills' and other measures which have a doubtful usefulness, and utilize it for the establishment and maintenance of a national university under the control of the United States government, we would bring here thousands upon thousands of the best young men and women not only of the United States, but of all other nations, to get that schooling which would make them better, more patriotic and more useful citizens of this and other countries."

National Shrine at the Catholic University.

A national shrine of the Blessed Virgin is to be set up at Washington to be a part of the Catholic University. A reason for the selection of that name is the fact that in 1846 the sixth provincial council of Baltimore placed the United States, then containing one ecclesiastical Catholic province, under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary. As yet no general recognition of that fact has been made by Catholics of America. Now Catholic prelates put forth the argument that the national capital and the Catholic University have superior claim, and they appeal to Catholic women to collect the funds. These same prelates argue that as women raised

money to purchase Mt. Vernon, Catholic women ought to raise money for this national shrine.

The Catholic University, opened in 1889, has grown steadily, until its student body, including professors, numbers about 550. Many functions take place there each year, and there is at Brookland, the site of the university, no suitable church for the saying of mass, and the display of the rich Catholic ritual. It is also said to be not unlikely that another plenary council may be called in America, and if so, it will be held in Washington. Thus there is additional need for a church, or imposing university chapel. The head of the movement is the rector of the university, Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, and women in some cities are interesting themselves in the project. No mention is made of the amount of money needed.

—*Public Press*.

Rome at Washington.

We are not trembling at the presence of Rome in Washington. But it is suspicious. The *New World*, the Catholic paper, boasting the largest circulation in America, has these items which we quote verbatim:

"Mgr. Vincent Misurata, who has been chosen secretary of the papal legation in Washington, has been delayed in Rome, and plans to leave in a day or so for this country to take up his new duties."

"Mgr. Misurata has been for some years connected with the diplomatic service of the Catholic Church, and his appointment is regarded in army quarters as confirming the impression that the United States is to be hereafter considered by the hierarchy of the Church as a most important part of its diplomatic corps.

"Our Holy Father, it is understood, has been able to see Mgr. Misurata, but only for a brief period, to give instructions as to his new work. The interview was continued by the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val. It is declared that the latter spoke in the pontiff's name of a new era which the Catholic Church hopes for in this new country."

"Cardinal Farley of the New York diocese, the first of the great Catholic prelates to make a personal call on President Wilson, visited the White House a recent afternoon. He was accompanied by United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York.

"The cardinal remained a short while with President Wilson, but he took occasion to say that he was heartily in accord with the ideals of government the Democratic President has expounded.

"Mgr. Ceretti, auditor for the papal delegate, was presented to President Wilson by Postmaster General Burleson.

"St. Matthew's has been a power in Washington church circles for years, and the old and the new church have also been the religious home of the Catholics of the exclusive diplomatic corps, stationed at Washington, and those of the Army and Navy of the faith.

"For instance, at mass on a recent Sunday, among the congregation were the French and Italian ambassadors and their families; Justices White and McKenna of the Supreme Court; Admiral Ramsey of the navy, and Generals Torney and Melhryre of the army.

"Elaborate plans to make the Catholic University one of the great educational centers in the United States, and in fact, in the world, were formulated at a meeting of the board of trustees held recently, and which drew to Washington the highest prelates and dignitaries of the Catholic Church in this country. The meetings were held in Caldwell Hall, at the university, and all day the campus was colored by the brilliant robes of the visiting churchmen.

"In order to avoid delay in carrying out the plans, the board of trustees unanimously voted that Monsieur Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the university, be authorized to prepare a schedule of all the buildings that he thinks the university needs and to carry forth the work on the new structures which it is estimated, will cost more than \$1,000,000.

"Three new buildings are to be begun immediately, and are to be completed before the beginning of the next scholastic year."—*Central Christian Advocate*.

The American University Courier

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Volume XX

Washington, D. C., September, 1913

No. 2



THE SMITHSONIAN BUILDING.

The John Fritz Bequest of \$21,000 Promptly Paid.

Much credit is due the three executors of the will of the late Hon. John Fritz, of Bethlehem, Pa., for their promptness in handing over to our Treasurer, Mr. Charles C. Glover, all the securities left to the American University. In a little more than three months after Mr. Fritz died the transfer of the entire list was completed, wholly free from any collateral inheritance tax, for the payment of which Mr. Fritz thoughtfully had made other provision. This trio of faithful administrators consists of Mr. Abraham S. Schropp, Mr. Wm. R. Tucker, and Mr. George F. Chandler, who are respectively designated in the instrument in terms of endearment as "my friend," "my cousin," and "my nephew." The entire document

breathes the rare spirit of gentle kindness, which marked the daily life of its author. For the early and thorough execution of their great trust these men have the appreciative gratitude of the trustees and officers of the university.

That Money Which We Need.

It is settled now that the American University is to open its doors for work on June 4, 1914. But no one goes to war without counting the cost. In view of the vital consequences which an actual academic inauguration of the university enterprise involves, we have been forced to give the most earnest and searching study to our financial condition and resources. We have been reviewing also our educational policy and

the hoped for scope of our work when once it is set in operation. It is no light undertaking to plan, finance and set into functional life a great university that adequately shall meet the modern requirements in education. If any one dreams other than this let him attempt the task. A certain brilliant writer and man of affairs whose name is in many months has declared that the most sobering experience in life is to be the responsible man who has to face a pay roll the first of every month.

This office has known that responsibility now for no little time. Because, therefore, of caution and discretion born out of past experiences, we now say that to be justified in putting the American University into academic operation we must have more money. We ought to have two hundred thousand dollars more than we now see at hand. The university must have the breath of life. There will be no drawing back, let it be understood, from the adventure into life. That is settled. The die has been cast. On the flowing tide our barque soon will push out to join the great fleet that sweeps over the sea. And we have faith. We behold, as it were, in a God-given vision, a voyage of discovery and achievement that shall rejoice generations yet unborn. But notwithstanding this fixed plan and this vision of the future, we have a practical problem confronting us. To pay the expenses made necessary by our opening plans we must have more money.

Recent Gifts of Money

(Acknowledgment of amounts less than five dollars to be regarded as a receipt therefor.)

Ashbury Memorial Fund

\$85.85, Bishop Naphtali Luccock; \$3, S. S. Farley.

General Endowment Fund

\$21,000, Estate of the late Hon. John Fritz.

General Fund

\$300, W. F. Marston; \$200, Mrs. J. F. Keator; \$100 (each), W. M. Crane, John Walton; \$25 (each), Salem Kile, Chas. W. Smith, Miss Annie Harpham; \$10 (each), Charles Dreiske, J. M. Dalrymple, J. P. Smith, C. W. Lefler, B. C. Downey, E. O. Hunter, J. M. Ogden, Alex. Taggart, S. M. Smith; \$5 (each), Geo. H. Rehm, T. S. Harris, J. C. Lowe, J. N. McMaster, A. B. Cornelius; \$2.50, P. H. Yant; \$2, J. B. Sappington.

Hamilton Lectureship Fund

\$5, J. W. Briggs; \$3, O. T. Baynard; \$1, Wm. A. Campbell, C. P. Keast.

Information Concerning the Plans of the American University.

Many inquiries for information concerning the proposed fellowships to be maintained by the American University have been made at the university office. There is also a constant demand for general information as to our new plans. In order that this natural interest may be satisfied and all available light on our work may be brought to those desiring it, we wish

to make, at this time, a preliminary statement. Beyond what may be embodied in this statement we are unable for the moment to give further concrete data. The present status of the work does not justify it. To whomever this statement comes, therefore, there is being afforded all the light that at this time we are able to give.

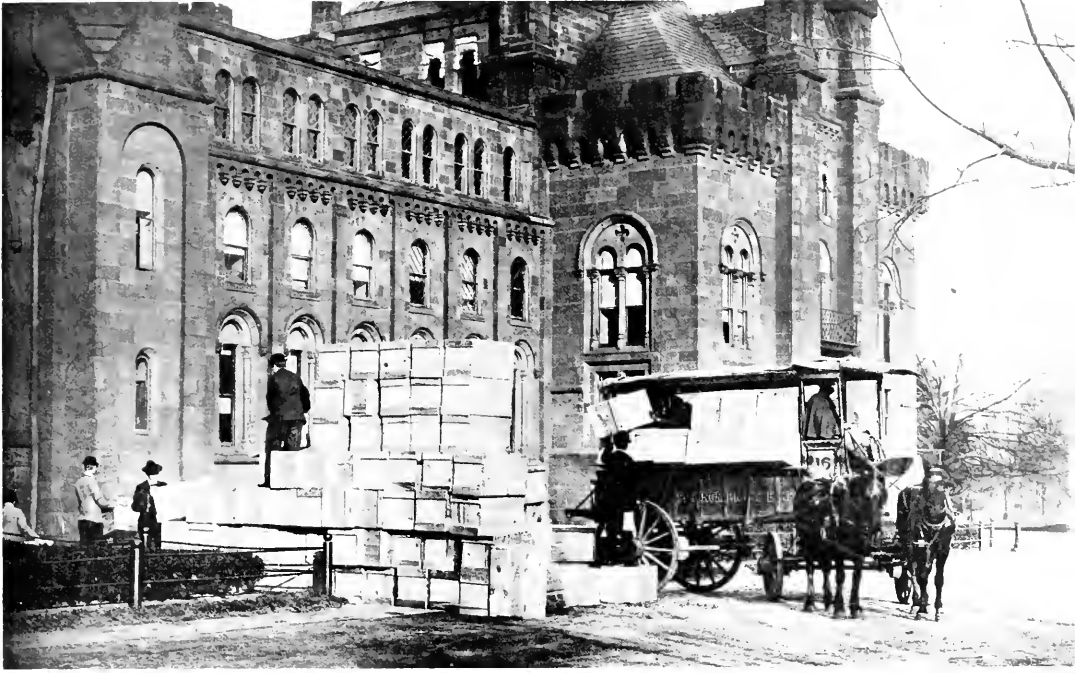
The facts are as follows. We are at this time in the process of coordinating our plans in accordance with the policy decided upon by the Board of Trustees at their last meeting. At this stage, therefore, we are unable to give definite facts concerning the educational work or courses that may be available through our university channels. Nor are we as yet at a point where the actual selection of fellows of the university can be undertaken. The personnel of the Board of Award and the Director of Research first must be determined.

After this question of the personnel of our educational helpers has been settled, there must be made a first hand examination of the educational opportunities now existing in the Government departments and a codification of the results into a printed catalogue or handbook. There also must be set down in this handbook all details of needed information concerning the requirements which the university may make in the selection of its fellows and in the enrollment of those who desire to embrace the university privileges. When this has been done, the university handbook embodying all these details will be mailed under proper conditions to all who send for it. It can be seen that, up to this moment, we still are in a formative state and are unable to give the actual data for which our friends are asking.

We make, therefore, the following suggestion:—All who desire to be appointed to a fellowship in the American University, and all others who desire definite information concerning the educational work which is to be undertaken by us, will send their names and addresses to the American University, 1422 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and in due time under the conditions noted above the literature needed illumination upon the subject will be mailed to the addresses given.

Endorsement by the New Jersey Conference.

The American University at Washington City is strategically located both as to the District of Columbia and as to the nation. The vast treasures and equipment of the Federal Government open and accessible to all students of the University free, constitute an equipment unequalled in the country. The increase of endowment and the promise of opening the Fellowship Department and some lecture courses as soon as \$200,000 more shall have been raised are hopeful. This institution, properly supported in prayer, love and sacrifice cannot fail to become a medium through which shall be interpreted the noblest ideals of personal freedom in national life and evangelistic aggressiveness in the Christian religion.



INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE—SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

Our Friend Doctor Couch Throws Light on Our Name.

Ancient the origin of the name "The American University," the Rev. Dr. David W. Couch of Brooklyn, one of the most beloved of our host of veteran preachers, writes this interesting letter under date of July 3, 1913:

My Dear Brother Hamilton:

I am surprised to find in the late issue of your paper, several persons claiming to be the authors of the name "American University." It absolutely originated as follows. I was on my way from New York to Wisconsin, to preach at the dedication of two or three churches. I stopped over night in Chicago with Bishop Samuel Fallows. During our conversation he suggested that the university in Washington should not be called the Methodist University, but that all Protestant people should be interested in it. So we began to suggest names. Protestant University was suggested. United States University—finally we settled on American University. I suppose that name was suggested by myself, from the fact that I said to Bishop Fallows—"Now my brother, you write at once to Bishop Hurst and suggest the name, as I am going into Wisconsin to be gone for two or three weeks." He said "No—the name is yours and you are the one to write." I immediately wrote and suggested the name. When I returned to New York, I found a letter from Bishop Hurst saying "Your name has been adopted" and thanking me for it. Had I thought for a moment that there was any possibility of the name being claimed by anyone else, I should have certainly preserved that letter, which

would have settled the whole matter. But these are the facts in the case.

I hope you will publish this in your little paper and see if anyone can contradict it.

From your old friend and brother,

(Signed) D. W. Couch.

Mark This New Asset for the American University

Katsuji Makina, a Japanese artist, who was at the New Willard, came to Washington to inspect the site for the art buildings that will be erected here with funds donated by Mr. Freer, of Detroit.

"These three buildings will cost more than \$500,000," said Mr. Makina. "A large central hall will be used for American and European art. On the right will be the Chinese building, and on the left the Japanese gallery. They will be one-story buildings, conforming in general style with the National Museum."

The Japanese building is to be designed and the interior decorated by Mr. Makina, who has been in the United States six years designing interiors and buildings for Dr. I. Faika Mina, president of the Nippon Club, of New York, who has a Japanese palace in Sullivan county, N. Y. Dr. Mina's Riverside drive home, in New York, is another Japanese palace designed by Mr. Makina.

"The buildings in Washington will contain Japanese hanging pictures, which are called 'kikemono,'" confirmed Mr. Makina. "One of the finest collections of Japanese art objects in the world will be assembled in the Freer galleries. The basements will be so designed that they can be used by students." *Washington Post.*

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Office, 1122 F Street N. W. Site, Massachusetts and Nebraska
Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year. Free to Contributors of University Funds.
Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

SEPTEMBER, 1913.

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Financial Secretaries, J. A. Gutteridge, D. D., J. F. St. Clair, D. D.
Rev. Getvase A. Viets
Endowment Secretary, Fred M. Stone, D. D.
Registrar and Assistant Secretary, Albert Osborn, B. D.
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The New Street Railroad Begun.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company has made its formal return to the Commissioners of the District stating that the construction of the new railway extension from Wisconsin Avenue to the District line along Macomb Street and Massachusetts Avenue, has been begun. This initial work has been done just west of Wisconsin Avenue at its intersection with Macomb Street. Our friends and the general public will watch with great interest the progress of this improvement in transportation facilities.

Highly Appreciated Greeting from Doctor Beiler.

From his home in Redlands, California, our former Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Beiler, now associated with the Maclay College of Theology, at Los Angeles, as Professor of Pastoral Theology, comes this cordial greeting, written July 22, 1913:

My Dear Chancellor: I congratulate you that at last the date is set for the opening of work in the American University. I congratulate you also on the three-fold scheme of work you have selected. It is worthy of the high ideals of the early days, and does not clash with the work of our other schools. It makes the old flame of love break forth anew. How I wish I could be with you on the historic Opening Day of next year, but fear distance and expense will make it impossible. Be assured of my deepest interest and my prayers for your largest success.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) SAMUEL L. BEILER.

A Friendly Note from the Western Christian Advocate

The Rev. Fred M. Stone, D. D., endowment secretary of American University, in Washington, D. C., is on his way West, looking after the last hundred thousand dollars of the endowment, which must be had before the formal opening of the university next June. He made a call upon this office and gave us most encouraging words concerning the progress of his work. Methodism has a great piece of educational business on her hands in the building, equipping, and supporting of a great university at the capital of the Nation. It is the purpose of the leaders to so swing the interests of this school into the Church's attention during the winter as to have a great consummation.

Thomas Nelson Page Writes Discriminately on the Nation's Capital.

Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, the new ambassador to Italy, writes an interesting article called "The Romantic Founding of Washington" in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, in which he points out that it is far from true that to L'Enfant alone is due the magnificence of the plan for the capital of the United States. He says, in part:

"The capitals of most countries are the especial pride of their people. It is not so with us—at least, it has not been so in the past. Happily, it appears as though this condition were changing. It has, indeed, ever appeared to me strange that Americans know so little of and care so little for the capital of their own country. Nature, prodigal of gracious slope and curve and tone, has endowed it with perhaps more charm than any other national capital—at least, than any large European capital, and its founders laid it off on a generous plan which has left the opportunity of furthering what nature presented in a way to appeal to the pride of our people. Yet how large a proportion of Americans turn their eyes and their steps, not toward its majestic buildings, but to some foreign capital, with its gaudy shops and commercial allurements, returning with an alien's ideas on many subjects and boasting of beauties which are not comparable to those of our own capital city.

"Not long since, in a club in our chief commercial city, a group of gentlemen were discussing foreign cities with the familiarity of regular habitues, and a provincial visitor from a small territory on the banks of the Potomac suggested that in the spring at least Washington might vie with any capital that he had ever seen.

"I have never been to Washington," said a member of the club, who was an annual visitor to nearly every European capital and had, indeed, a familiarity with them second only to his familiarity with his native city.

"You mean that you have never visited Washington?"

"No. I have passed through Washington frequently, going back and forth to Florida or some other southern winter resort, but I have never spent an hour there."

"Come with me tonight, man, and see the most beautiful city in the world!" exclaimed his guest, gathering courage.

"Washington—with its noble buildings, its charming parks, its smilt stretches and shady avenues, its majestic monument—the most majestic on earth—now bathed in the sunshine, now reflecting the moonlight, now towering amid the clouds—meant nothing to him. Washington, with its charming society, its cosmopolitan flavor, its interesting circles social, political, scientific, artistic, diplomatic, meant nothing to him. Why was it?"



THE ROOSEVELT TROPHIES FROM AFRICA—LION GROUP IN NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM.

"Washington has a unique life; though how long it will remain so no one can tell. Fresh with the beauty of youth, situated at the pleasant mean between the extremes of heat and cold, possessing a climate which throughout the greater portion of the year admits of the only proper life—life in the open air—with sunshine as sparkling and skies as blue as Italy's, it presents to those who wish them political, scientific and social life, and soon it will offer a literary and artistic life, which, second to none in the new world, may possibly, in no long time, be equal to that of any in the whole world. In Washington one may, according to taste, hear discussed the most advanced theories of science in every field, the political news of every country, and enjoy the society as simple, cultured and refined—or, if one prefers it, as pretentious, as empty and diverting—as in any capital of the globe."

Our Field Workers in the Campaign.

In the campaign to gather in money and the permanent Endowment needed for opening the university, our workers all are alive to the great interests involved. Each is at work enthusiastically in the appointed field. The fall conferences are being visited, the claims of the university work are being pressed everywhere with a new zeal and assurance. The decision to open the institution together with the plans for the opening which finally have been adopted have created a new sense of loyalty to the undertaking. They have awakened a new interest in all quarters. The many appli-

cations for fellowships which have reached the office are evidence that this department of our proposed work will meet an important need.

It gives us pleasure to announce that at the session of the Des Moines Conference just concluded, Dr. J. F. St. Clair was reappointed to work with the American University and already has entered successfully upon a new year of determined labor in the middle west. For this successful steward of the Kingdom we bespeak the kind offices of help and encouragement from all to whom he may appeal.

Dr. Stone is in the section of country east of Dr. St. Clair's. He writes the office encouragingly concerning a new enthusiasm with which he finds all reference to our work now greeted. He says that all over the states which he has visited he finds disseminated a confidence and trust in the final outcome of the University that augurs well for the future. Everywhere, he declares, the assurance at last has come that the high hopes of the early days and the loyal devotion of long waiting friends are not to be disappointed. Best of all, the plan proposed invokes universal approval.

Our more recent helper, Rev. Gervase A. Viets of the New York East Conference, makes his headquar-

ters in New Haven, Connecticut. He is hard at work familiarizing himself with the eastern field and men. He is laying careful plans for largest possible usefulness. He has wide personal acquaintance among men of national reputation and to these he is bringing the appeal of the undertaking at the National Capital. Being perfectly familiar with New York and New England, Mr. Viets is in congenial environment. We ask the help of all for his best success.

Dr. John A. Gutteridge unfortunately still is confined to his home. But his love for the old work still is his joy and his hopes are never dimmed. He wields his pen with no little success in our behalf. He keeps the university enterprise alive to many men of open heart and generous hand.

Rev. J. B. Palsgrove still is at work in his own field and home of Pennsylvania. Rev. Albert Osborn this autumn visits in our interest two important New York Conferences, Genesee and Central New York. Here he will find old friends and life-long interests.

Chancellor Hamilton is looking after the interests of the University in the country around Pittsburgh. He will visit the conferences in this neighborhood and give personal attention to various matters connected with the large interests which the university has in this section.

Thus all are of one heart, though not all in one place. This distributed activity, systematically apportioned and administered with all possible aggressiveness, will not be allowed to languish until the university is opened on June 1, 1914. From that day on a new and determined campaign of national proportions will be pushed to complete the present university program. May all auspices be propitious and all friends loyal and all hearts kind.

Now is the Time to Help Us

Many friends have been telling us, "Wait until you are ready to open, then come to me and I will help you." Others have said, "If you will only once get the university opened, there will be no difficulty in getting money. Come to me, then, and I will stand by you." Still others have made pledges to help us when we needed money for the actual opening.

To all these friends, and to all others who desire our success in this crucial hour of the undertaking, we say, "The hour of our supreme need has come. Strike hands with us for the highest possible success. Help us to raise this two hundred thousand dollars which we need. Give us as generous a gift as you can. Every dollar now will count."

Those who may desire to perpetuate their names and interest in posterity can do so by endowing fellowships in the university. Sixteen thousand dollars will endow a foreign fellowship to bear the name of the

giver. Twelve thousand dollars will endow a fellowship for work in America. A less sum can be devoted to the foundation of a scholarship.

But our needs now are so multiform that any sum of money will help to stay our hands and render the new phase of the project full of promise. Those who have made subscriptions to the work are urged most earnestly to pay their pledges at the earliest possible moment. Extra expense already has been incurred through the plans for opening. Soon each new day will involve additional outlay. Help us. Now is the hour.

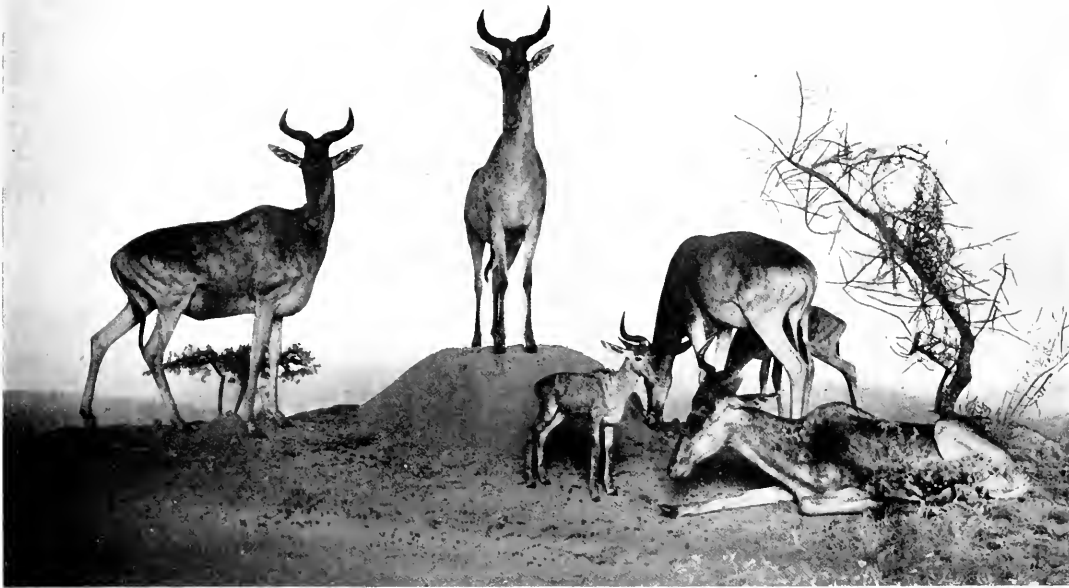
The Smithsonian Institution.

This issue of the Courier might be called the Smithsonian Number, for it contains six views relating to the buildings and materials of this noble mother of institutions clustering at the Nation's center.

The Smithsonian Institution was created by Act of Congress in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who, in 1826, bequeathed his fortune to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an Establishment for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an Establishment, having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States, appointed by joint reso-



SOLAR ECLIPSE—CORONA, TAKEN WITH 135 FOOT FOCUS.



THE ROOSEVELT TROPHIES FROM AFRICA—HARTBEEST GROUP IN NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM.

lution of Congress. It is under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is its executive officer and the director of its activities.

For the increase of knowledge, the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have resulted in the creation of independent government bureaus. It advises the government in many matters of a scientific character, especially in such as have an international aspect. It supports a table at the Naples Marine Zoological Station. It cooperates with scientific bodies of national importance, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc.

The Smithsonian Institution has administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities, and which are supported by Government appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service; the Bureau of Ethnology; the National Zoological Park; the Astro-physical Observatory, and the United States Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

The International Exchange Service, a view of whose shipping department is given on page three, is conducted in accordance with the terms of a convention entered into between the United States and various other countries, and is for the free interchange of scientific, literary, and governmental publications between governments, institutions and investigators. Over 50,000 establishments and individuals have availed themselves of the privileges offered, and since its establishment it has handled over 3,000,000 packages.

The Astro-physical Observatory investigates solar radiation and other solar phenomena, and has produced a chart made by

automatic and trustworthy processes, which shows in detail the so-called invisible infra-red spectrum. The work of this Observatory is especially directed to those portions of the energy of the sun that affect the climate of the earth and the crops. On the sixth page will be seen reproductions of a magnificent photograph of the total eclipse of the sun taken at Wadesboro, N. C., May 28, 1900, showing a most beautiful corona. This picture was taken with a 16 second exposure with a 135 foot focus camera. The picture on page eight is a view of the Bolometer, slightly magnified, an instrument for measuring heat radiation. The delicate wires across the plate will indicate a difference of less than one-billionth of a degree centigrade!

The United States National Museum is the depository of the National Collections. It is especially rich in the Natural History of America, including Zoology, Botany, Geology, Paleontology, Archeology, and Ethnology, and has unique collections of American History, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is a museum of record, research, and education, and issues numerous technical and popular scientific publications. On pages five and seven will be found views of two striking groups of mounted animals. These are some of the famous collection resulting from the hunting expedition of ex-President Roosevelt in African jungles. These lifelike representations of the hartbeest and lion families stand in the New National Museum.

Some of the Resources Which We Plan to Use.

In this issue of THE COURIER we publish several illustrations which are of unusual interest. These pictures are the first of a series of similar photographic reproductions which now from time to time we shall lay before our readers. The pictures will comprise a

graphic representation of the Federal treasures which are available for educational and research work at the National Capital. Few realize how vast are these national resources and how rapidly they are expanding. As a whole they comprehend a unique reservoir of riches which for more than a century have been accumulating. During all this century that they have been gathering never once have they been put to work systematically and continuously in an educational way. It is our plan to tap this reservoir and cause the waters to flow out along proper systematized lines and through channels which shall bring to definite individual use and training the material so long held back in the storage or utilized only through bureau publications and government circulars of information.

Concerning these facilities for study and research in the offices of the United States Government at Washington, President Hadley of Yale University says: "Of the extent and value of the researches made by these various offices and bureaus there can be no doubt whatever. The scientific results are admirable alike in quantity, quality, and range of subjects. Of the investigations which have given American science its credit and its standing in other countries, a surprisingly large proportion have been conducted in government departments. But it has been felt in many quarters that these bureaus were not administered in such a way as to have the maximum educational value. The work has not been done by students but by officials. The very fact that its scientific and administrative usefulness is so great has emphasized its lack of direct connection with the educational system of the country. It has been felt that if a larger number of students were trained in the government offices at Washington, this would form

a natural development and culmination of our whole system of public instruction."

Various effort have been made to put to educational use these resources thus described, but nothing has resulted. In referring to one of these efforts subsequently abandoned, the one which happens to approximate most closely to our own plan, President Hadley says: "What might have come from this movement if it had been vigorously pursued it is impossible to tell." Then the writer rather despondently concludes, "The student who comes to Washington today to get his scientific training in the government department comes under his own impulse and at his own risk."

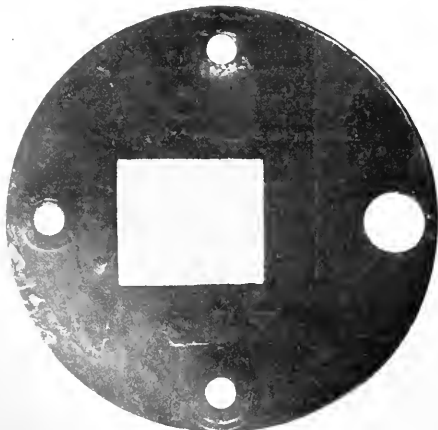
Others have shared in President Hadley's feeling. The National Association of State University Presidents repeatedly has endorsed the idea of utilizing in a more definite and practical way the educational resources of the Federal Government. President Van Hise convincingly has written on this subject. President Edmund J. James eloquently has spoken on it. For years it has been the dream of scores of our wisest educators and statesmen. And still nothing has come of it all—like the riches of life in the enchanted palace, bound all in slumber, yet waiting only on the vital touch of an active hand to spring into full course of action, these government treasures have remained hidden and fallow.

But now we propose to change all this. We are not boastful. We arrogate not to ourselves or to our enterprise that which is beyond our capabilities or our proper scope—none the less, we fully are minded now to make the high adventure, to break through the hedge, and to lay virile and quickening hand on these resources. We are not rash, for, from modest beginnings have grown well nigh all that is great in human enterprise. From the pictures which we offer, let it be seen what wealth of material, what matchless opportunities are ours. Authorized and justified by the spirit and the letter of two Acts of Congress, one can say, "Here is the equipment of The American University. Here are our laboratories, our libraries, our museums, our experiment stations, our art galleries, our botanical gardens. They are ready and waiting. Have they not dignity and promise? Where on earth can they be surpassed?"

Another Expanding Educational Opportunity at Washington

Deeds were placed on record yesterday transferring to the Carnegie Institution of Washington from several owners a tract of land on the Broad Branch road near Chappell road, and a short distance east of Connecticut avenue and south of Chevy Chase circle. The holding thus acquired comprises seven acres.

On this site is to be built from plans prepared by Waddy Wood, architect, a brick structure, where will be located the offices, laboratory and shop of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institute, of which Dr. Fleming is at the head.—*Washington Star*.



FOSSIL, SLIGHTLY MAGNIFIED.

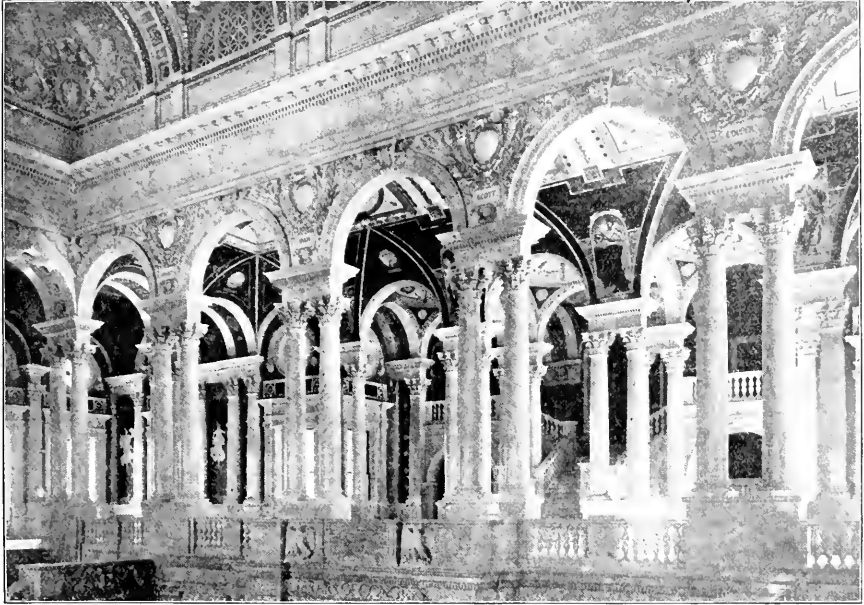
The American University Courier

Entered as second-class matter February 27, 1909, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of July 16, 1894

Volume XX

Washington, D. C., December, 1913

No. 3



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—PORTION OF GRAND VESTIBULE

\$30,000 For a Lectureship

Inquiry has been made to this office as to the amount of money that is required to endow a lectureship in the American University. The answer calls first for a word of explanation. That word is as follows: The plan for opening the university contemplates the carrying on of three departments of work. These three departments will be lectures, research work and the support of fellowships. The financial resources of the university will be used to develop all three of these forms of academic activity. Any money whatsoever which now is given to the enterprise can be used for either of these three kinds of work, as the giver may indicate. Whatever the amount therefore that may be donated, if the donor desires it to be used for lecture purposes, the money thus will be used.

In order, however, to assure perpetuity and a proper dignity attaching to any one lectureship, provided it is to bear the name of the giver, it has seemed best to fix upon a sum that would support adequately such work. It is felt that \$30,000 will do this. In the present tendency toward a shrinking return from capital it is not safe to settle on a sum much less than this.

But even so we do not care to speak finally on such a subject realizing that we are the beneficiaries in each case. We suggest \$30,000 as the proper amount to support a lectureship, but await the pleasure and added suggestions of our benefactors and friends.

The Opening of The American University

The developing of a great university is a slow process. Indeed, it is always a growth. The periods of its evolution can be designated with ease and distinction. The most commendable thing that can be said of any educational institution is that it grew slowly into its place of usefulness and so deeply pushed its roots into the educational life of the times that it could not be destroyed, neither dispensed with. American Methodism during the past twenty years has been developing a great institution in Washington, D. C.—the American University. Bishop John F. Hurst first saw the vision of it and gave his great powers to its inception. It was not to rise into being and full fruition in a day. It was to be a great post-graduate school, to stand at the capital of the Nation, under Methodist auspices. It was to be so equipped that it would command a place at the head of the great educational systems of this country, furnishing the final touches and highest grade of American scholarship. It was not to be a competitor with other schools. It was to stand apart and above, for the select, those seeking the highest education this Nation was able to give. It

was to be built within reach of the library facilities of the greatest library in the Western Hemisphere, thus enhancing research and investigation. It was to furnish the greatest educational opportunity in the country. It was a great dream, worthy of a great Christian scholar.

The years have passed since the first announcement of this scheme. Appeals have been made frequently, and at times the attention of the Church riveted upon the progress of the movement. Slow, quiet progress has been made. Just that kind which commends itself to thinking and business men. It has not been forced, neither pushed, at the expense of laying deep and permanent the foundations. Ninety-one acres were acquired for the campus in the northwestern part of the city, with direct connection with the capital buildings, situated in a residential district which is building up very rapidly. A car line is now under construction by order of Congress. Two buildings are now ready for occupancy. The McKinley Law and Government Building for a great law school, and the College of History Building are finished.

Chancellor Franklin Hamilton and his Board of Trustees are now enabled to announce that the school will be opened June, 1914, with elaborate ceremonies in which the greatest scholars and men of the Nation will participate.

One hundred thousand dollars are to be added to the endowment by that date. All interested in the launching of a great educational institution ought to mark the date and await the program with anticipation.

We seek also to call attention to the educational program of the American University, for there are many of our readers who need to be informed, since the school is a new and entirely unique project in American history.

The program is as follows: There is to be appointed a Board of Award, who shall employ the services of approved scholars and advisers. This Board shall have authority also to select fellows of the American University; it shall pass upon the qualifications of any students who are candidates for degrees from the university.

An institute of research shall be established at Washington, to be in charge of a director whose duty shall be to advise students in the utilization of the facilities and materials for study and research in the various historical, literary, scientific, technological, and other departments, made possible by Act of Congress. Instead of taking instruction in buildings upon the campus, the students will resort to the different governmental buildings and there pursue their studies. This obviates the necessity of great buildings. In fact, the Hall of History, which is completed, with its forty-two rooms, gives adequate physical equipment for the work as at present projected. At the farthest, there will be no need of more than one or two buildings additional. It also obviates the expense of a great Faculty. In fact, it is simply the Church utilizing the National resources accumulated at the Capital, directing earnest searchers to just those places where they can best discover that which they seek.

No student will be matriculated in the American University who has not a regular academic degree. The present plan is to issue fellowships of two grades:

(a) Fellows who pursue their studies at seats of learning or at places of study and investigation within the United States. A fellow of Class A shall receive a stipend of \$600 per annum.

(b) Fellows who pursue studies at foreign seats of learning or at places of study and investigation abroad. A fellow of Class B shall receive a stipend of \$800 per annum.

Appointment to a fellowship shall be for one year, subject to renewal for a second year. In special cases a fellowship may be held for a third year, but no longer. The officers of the American University shall decide upon the length of the term of each fellow.

This scheme, submitted by Chancellor Hamilton, has been adopted by the Board of Trustees, and the Church should rejoice that this long projected American University is at last to be put into practical operation. We believe there is nothing like it in America. It is almost like getting something for nothing; and yet the scheme is tied up to the Church. It interferes in nowise with present educational institutions, and

we believe its operation will mark a new epoch in higher education in the United States. We hope the launching of this institution, which has been building so long, will be attended with the greatest enthusiasm. We wish Chancellor Hamilton and his co-laborers Godspeed in this great undertaking.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

\$20,000 for a Foreign Traveling Fellowship

Two classes of fellowships are to be supported by the American University. One class is to enable the holder of the fellowship to pursue work in European Universities or indeed in any foreign field where the subject of his special study is taught or presented to best advantage. Such fellowships ought each to have as a suitable endowment the sum of \$20,000. The fellowship will bear the name of the giver or can be made to bear the name of any person whom the giver may designate.

In special cases the field of work which the fellowship shall enter may be defined if the giver has some special line of study in which he or she may be interested. In any event we seek now only to make clear the amount of money needed for endowing such a traveling foreign fellowship.

This ought to be \$20,000 to insure the proper support of a student.

This amount would insure such aid as will enable the student work to be carried on and take care of the necessary traveling expenses in addition. Let these words stir some generous heart to endow under our auspices a fellowship that can open unique opportunities and train young men and young women to the highest efficiency that the wide world can provide.

Recent Gifts of Money

General Fund

\$575.00, Mrs. Annie M. Swift; \$100.00 (each), Geo. Lewis, Edward Cain; \$50.00 (each), W. T. Eaton, J. Atwood White; \$40.00, Geo. H. Remele; \$25.00 (each), J. L. D. Chandler, H. L. McCombs, J. W. Masland, C. H. Masland, F. E. Masland; \$20.00, Fred Steen; \$12.50, I. B. Wamsley; \$10.00 (each), James Peters, A. L. Maris, Henry Date.

Gustavus F. Swift Fellowship Fund

\$5,000.00, Mrs. Annie M. Swift.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund

\$10.00, W. T. Williamson; \$5.00 (each), D. S. Hammond, A. E. Piper; \$2.00, Miscellaneous, W. Va. Conference, M. A. Soper, E. M. Oliver; \$2.00, O. F. Rodkey; \$1.00 (each), D. C. Boyless, J. W. Bond, V. A. Hsuna, S. J. Miller, C. W. Stephan, W. C. Strohmeier, N. G. Young, O. A. Emerson, F. A. Gould, J. K. Grimes, W. T. Hartley, J. S. Potts, W. D. Varner.

Bishop McCabe Endowment Fund

\$2.00, Phebe Laird.

Asbury Memorial Fund

\$108.50, T. N. Eaton (by Mrs. Eaton); \$8.00, Leandro Fernandez.

Annuity Fund

\$100.00, Donor's name withheld.

\$16,000 for a Fellowship in the American University

Sixteen thousand dollars will endow a fellowship in the American University. We have settled on this amount for the reason that we cannot count with certainty upon much more than 4½ per cent returns from capital invested in such securities as trust funds require. And the amount of money which is set to support a fellowship ought to furnish a net return of from \$600 to \$700 annually.

What nobler way is there than this to commemorate one's own life interest or to erect a memorial to a loved relative or friend? By this means money can be dedicated to useful ends for all time. But more, here is the best method yet devised for granting some worthy young man or woman just that one supreme chance in life which will mean the difference between being hidden in the common-place ranks of work and being enabled to serve as a leader in the fight for God and humanity. Who does not know of some youthful aspiring heart yearning for this supreme chance in life? To train true inspiring leaders is to give our age its heavenly heaven. Help now by endowing a fellowship.

We Must Wake Up.

We simply *must* wake up and get up and get to business, as regards our opportunity in the capital of this Republic.

One eminent Methodist, President Edmund L. James, LL. D., of the University of Illinois, has begun the preparation of a bill at the next regular session of Congress looking to the establishment of a great federal university at Washington. The movement has the endorsement of the National Association of State Universities, and as we understand it, also of the President of the United States.

The bill will be designed to carry a preliminary appropriation of \$500,000 towards the establishment of a university to be under the control of a board appointed by the President. It will propose an advisory board made up of one delegate from each state to frame the policy of the institution.

"This would be an institution for advanced work," says President James. "It will compare, when established, with the University of Paris and the University of Berlin. The latter has 17,000 students who come from all over the world."

There will still be room—even a greater demand—for our own university at Washington, which after a whole generation still sleeps in the twilight of the gods. The reasons are apparent.

Let Methodism awake. We are caring for the educational interests of Japan, of China; let us not find still the call of our university at Washington merely a nurse's lullaby that puts our millionaires asleep.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

Madame Mountford's Aid to Washington's Christmas

A signal contribution to the interest and success of Washington's Community Christmas Tree celebration was made by Madame Lydia M. vonF. Mountford in preparing and carrying into effect the scenes of the Nativity on the steps of the Capitol. The grouping of the characters, representing the Holy Child, the Virgin Mother, Joseph, the inn keeper, the shepherds, and others, all arrayed in appropriate costumes from the biblical museum of the American University, was very fascinating and effective, and added a great religious



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—MINERVA IN MOSAIC

feature to the first community Christmas Eve at the National Capital. Our museum is attracting much attention, both by its beauty and its extent. People from distant parts of the country and from foreign parts are inquiring about it and visiting it.

To Minerva—Mosaic

Maid of the mazes of matter and mind,
Inspire us the clue of all life to find,
Nor end to the quest of man let there be
Ere his race from blind error and sin shall be free,
Radiant queen of the art Cadmean,
Veining thy light with the love Galilean,
Aid us and lead us to life empyrean.

—ALBERT OSBORN.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DECEMBER, 1913.

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Trustees' Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the trustees of the American University at Washington, D. C., was held December 17, 1913. There was a goodly attendance. Increased interest was manifested in the new plans for the university. Chancellor Hamilton's report showed that while the university plant now is being equipped for actual service there is also a steady strengthening in the resources of the university. The report also incorporated two propositions which are of wide-spread interest. One was a provision for establishing an episcopal residence for the Resident Bishop at Washington, on the grounds of the American University. The second proposition was a statement of definite plans for securing proper workers and for holding an official opening day for the university. Col. J. G. Battelle, President of the Columbus Steel and Iron Company of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. William T. Gallier, President of the American National Bank of Washington, D. C., were elected new trustees.

Some Personals

The Rev. Gervase A. Viets of New York East Conference, who is in the field in the interest of the American University at Washington, D. C., has removed his family to New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Viets' home, where the children will attend school. He is traveling through New England, urging the support of the new university at Washington upon the attention of people of means.—*The Christian Advocate*.

Dr. Fred M. Stone of the American University, while in our office recently, related some of his experiences in connection with obtaining contributions for the university. Among others he told the story of how the first gift he ever received for this institution was given by his little niece on the night after his return from conference when first appointed to this work by Bishop Berry about six years ago. His little niece, Frances Stephens, became much interested in the story of his appointment and, coming to him, presented him with a penny, saying: "Uncle Fred, I want to help the American University." Dr. Stone said that the relation of this incident to some who have felt they could not give as large gifts as they might wish to this institution has without doubt resulted in bringing to the university at least \$5,000 in amounts varying from ten to one hundred dollars.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

Good Work by a Trustee of the American University

By courtesy of R. B. Ward, the New York Deaconess Home had the use of an old mansion on its estate at Wykagyl, N. Y., for a summer home for city children.

One hundred and twenty were sent in weekly parties of twenty from the close confines of the city to the hospitable manse, with its wide verandas and spacious grounds, and cared for by deaconesses.—*The Christian Advocate*.

Catholic University at Washington Shows Remarkable Growth

The chancellor of the Catholic University, Cardinal Gibbons, recently sent to the various archbishops and bishops a copy of a letter sent him by Pope Pius X., concerning this (annual) collection and a circular under his own name, congratulating the chancellor on the prosperous condition of the institution and rejoicing "that in this noble seat of learning the finest culture is thoroughly united with purity of faith, in such wise that the students, both clerical and lay, are trained in the truths and practice of religion, and in the various branches of science as well."

Cardinal Gibbons reports that in the last three years the number of students has increased from a modest number to 1000, while the faculty staff has just doubled, from 28 to 56. Two large edifices have been added to the group of buildings, a power house and the Cardinal Gibbons Memorial Hall. The library has increased to 80,000 volumes. The laboratories of chemistry, physics and biology have added notably to their equipment. The University Summer School for teaching sisters this year received over 300, representing 26 orders, while the recently established Sisters' College has already fifty students. The cardinal says that besides a new residence hall and an ample dining hall for at least 600 students, the university needs a new chemical laboratory, a gymnasium, a library and other edifices, if it is to conduct its work with the dignity and efficiency befitting an institution that represents the attitude of the Catholic Church towards learning.—*Boston Transcript*.

Origin of the Name "The American University"

In a helpful and highly appreciated letter to Chancellor Hamilton, President Emeritus Warren calls attention to the origin of the name "The American University." In one of the reports of the Bureau of Education (No. 5, in 1891) the whole subject is elucidated. In his "History of Higher Education in



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—STACK IN MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

America," President Charles F. Thwing gives a brief statement of the same facts. In order that this matter may be made clear at last we quote from Dr. Thwing's valuable handbook the paragraphs which he gives to the discussion:

"Manasseh Cutler was born in Connecticut in 1742, and graduated at Yale College in 1765. The son of a farmer, he seems to have embodied the strongest and best elements that belong to the simple life of the early New England community. * * * He was a minister, a lawyer, and a physician. He was best known, however, as a scientist. * * * It may also be said that he was a statesman. Washington appointed him a judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory, an appointment which he declined. For four years he was a member of the lower house of Congress. He served also as a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. By reason of his service as a chaplain, and his consequent interest in the soldiers, and by reason of his larger interest in the government and its development he was efficient in the formation of the Ohio Company of Associates. * * * * To him above all other men belongs the priceless honor of the introduction of the land system of educational endowment. * * *

In 1802 the legislature of the Northwest Territory passed an act establishing a university and giving to it in trust the grant of two townships of land. The charter was pre-

pared by Dr. Cutler, although he himself was never a permanent resident of Ohio. In the proposed charter, Dr. Cutler recognized that institutions for the liberal education of youth are essential to the progress of the arts and sciences, important to morals and religion, and friendly to the best order and prosperity of society. He also proposed that the law-making body should establish a university to be known as the American University. It should be governed by a Board of Trustees, which board should have power to appoint all teachers in the University and to make all proper rules for its government. This board should be a close corporation, choosing its own members. The establishing of the course of instruction should be committed, together with the president and vice-president, to the actual teachers. To the board also was given authority to manage the two townships set aside for the purposes of the University.

It also had authority for holding real estate, provided that the annual income should not exceed forty thousand dollars, or the income of their property fifty thousand. Such are the main provisions which Dr. Cutler included in the fundamental act chartering the American University.

The law-making body, however, altered one fundamental element in the proposed charter. The legislature determined that the corporation should not be a close one, and that the successors of the first incumbents should be chosen by the legislature, and also decided that no limit was to be placed upon the amount of property which the corporation might hold. The first of these two alterations is profoundly significant. It transferred the relation of what came to be

known as Ohio University, had located at the spot, significantly known as Athens, from belonging to the class of private colleges into an institution having direct relation to the state. The change thus embodied the beginning of a movement which has proved to be of the utmost value and of pregnant significance." *President Charles F. Thwing, "A History of Higher Education in America,"* pp. 189-191.

The Idea of a National University at the Capital

In another column we quote from President Thwing's "History of Higher Education in America," the substance of the origin of the name of "The American University." In another place President Thwing graphically sketches the history of the attempts to establish a National University at the National Capital. One story seems hardly complete without the other. We here transcribe, therefore, for the benefit of our readers, a portion of Dr. Thwing's outline of the National University movement:

"The second form in which the collegiate spirit manifested itself at the conclusion of the great war had its origin in the desire to found and to promote the higher education through a university of and for the new Nation. * * * The special form which this desire assumed was a plan to establish a national university.

In the Federal Convention of 1787, an attempt was made to give Congress powers over public education.

Charles Pinckney * * * especially promoted the endeavor to provide for a national university at the seat of government. But his endeavors, together with the endeavors of the president of the Convention, were without result.

Constitutional objections apparently weighed with some of the members, and indifference to the whole subject prevailed with others.

But in the next thirty years the cause of a National University appears under diverse forms, although with one unvarying result. No one of the statesmen of that period following the Revolution held the purpose of founding and providing for a National University more close to his heart than Washington. In conversation, message, and other documents he insisted upon the importance of the plan. * * *

In a paragraph which he had thought of inserting in his farewell address, but which was not included, he says, 'I mean education generally. * * * but particularly the establishment of a university * * * (this seminary being at the seat of the general government), where the legislature would be in session half the year and the interests and politics of the nation of course would be discussed, [thus] they would lay the surest foundation for the practical part (of enlightening) also.' * * * In his will, also, Washington made a bequest toward the endowment of a university.

But Washington was not alone in his purpose. * * * Directly or indirectly, the first six presidents seem to have favored, with a greater or less degree of earnestness, the foundation of a National University * * * But every attempt, even at its best estate, was remote from success. From the close of the administration of the second President Adams, until the end of the Paris Exposition in 1873, the idea of the establishment of a National University was not generally discussed. The results of the World's Fair revealed to America that its best universities did not compare favorably with the universities of Europe. The American Spirit was quickened. The quickening of the American Spirit resulted in an endeavor to found a National University. But these endeavors have also proved resultless. * * * Yet the project of establishing a National University will from time to time emerge until an actual foundation be made."—*Pres. C. F. Thwing, "A History of Higher Education in America,"* pp. 183-6.

The Library of Congress

We present in this issue of the COURIER five illustrations showing a few phases of the vast scope of this "palace of letters." As the Smithsonian Institution, whose value we set forth in our September number, forms the leading asset of the Federal government in its scientific work and treasure, so the Library of Congress stands for and focuses the incalculable riches of the United States capital in the world of literature. Both are the promoters and conservators of art—the one as the custodian of art products and the other as the depository of the literature of art.

The Library now has 2,128,255 books, 135,223 maps and charts, 630,790 pieces of music, 360,404 prints and photographs. The building covers three and a half acres, and has more than eight acres of floor. It employs a force of about 500 persons—distributed in part as follows: Administration 9, mail and delivery 5, order 13, printing variable numbers from Government Printing office, and binding 3, cataloguing 91, card



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—PUBLIC READING ROOM
WEST SECTION



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—WEST FRONT

distribution 27, bibliography 7, reading rooms 58, periodicals 12, documents 5, manuscripts 4, maps and charts 5, music 6, prints 2, law 6, copyright 84.

Mr. William Warner Bishop, superintendent of the reading room, in his brochure on the Library of Congress says:

"It has become in fact, if not in name, the national library. The librarian, in pursuance of his authority to make rules and regulations, occasionally grants this privilege (of drawing books for home use) to scholars engaged in research. * * * There is no limit to the number of books a reader may draw for reference use, and he has direct access to a reference collection of over 15,000 volumes in the main reading room. If his studies require that he have access to the shelves, this privilege is granted him, and if he needs to have continuous use of the same books day after day, he is given a table where they may be reserved for him. * * * About 1,000 readers can be accommodated at one time in the various reading rooms and alcoves. * * * By virtue of the copyright law it has received the most complete collection in existence of the products of the American press. American local history and biography are represented with unusual fullness."

A new addition to the sources of American history is the acquisition of the famous Schuller collection, containing vast portions of the native Indian tongues of Spanish America.

The richness of the collections in this great treasure house is not confined to material bearing on America. Here one finds 80,000 Russian books, especially the famous collection of Yudin of Krasnoyarsk in Siberia. One of the greatest of oriental collections in the world here invites the student of the East. Chinese and Japanese books here have an abiding place—among them the choice purchase of about 25,000 volumes made by Professor Assakawa of Yale University. Here are housed a magnificent gathering of Hebrew literature rich in Talmudic and Rabbinical lore, the gift of Jacob Schiff, including no less than seventeen out of about fifty known books printed before 1501—a group of Hebrew incunables. The deposits of works bearing on the higher drama include no less than 20,000 librettos of the mediæval and later years. Books on the fine arts alone are here by the thousands, chosen with great care and at large cost—the results of special effort during the last few years.

The annual cost of maintenance and increase of the Library is considerably more than one-half million dollars. Accessions the last year were over 115,000. Concerning the manuscript division (see illustration on page 5), Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, says:

"The usefulness of the collections has steadily increased, until now it is not too much to say that truth and accuracy require that anyone who is writing or compiling American history as a narrative of events must consult these papers, unless his field is a very narrow one. This statement is enough to indicate the serious problem which confronts the Division of devising a means of making its resources generally accessible to historical scholars, students, and writers, who do not find it possible to come to Washington to pursue their investigations. The manuscripts cannot be lent. Many of them are given to the Library on condition that they shall never leave it. They are not replaceable as books are. No plan can be acceptable which proposes that they shall be used in any other place than this Division."

Washington's Sky Line Changed

"Absence from Washington for a number of years gives one who has lived here for some time appreciation of what wonderful strides the National Capital is making," remarked Dominic I. Murphy, former commissioner of pensions, at the Raleigh. Mr. Murphy has been in the consular service for nearly six years, having first been sent to Bordeaux, France, and then transferred to St. Gall, Switzerland, his present post.

"I have been away long enough to contemplate with wonder the great changes that have taken place in Washington in that time," continued Mr. Murphy. "One would hardly think that the city could have made such remarkable progress in half a decade. I went into the more remote sections of the northwest and was simply amazed at the development that has taken place. It is only a very few years since that part of Washington was an open space; now there are magnificent apartment houses and splendid private residences. Even in the downtown sections the city has taken on a new aspect. The sky line has been entirely changed and Washington today presents the appearance of a first-class business municipality."

"I always liked Washington, but after several years spent abroad, where I had opportunity to see great capitals of Europe, I am more than ever in love with it. There is no question that in years to come Washington will be the most beautiful city in the world. It now surpasses most of the European cities."—*Washington Post*.

Epworth Herald Expectant

The American University has some new plans not yet ready for publication, which will give that institution a great impetus toward the goal which has been so long sought, the opening of the university for actual work. An announcement of the largest significance may be expected at an early date.

—*Epworth Herald*.

Recent Actions Illustrating Wisdom of Our Plan

TRAVELING LECTURERS

Attention is being drawn in the daily press to a decidedly new idea in educational matters worked out by President Vincent of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Vincent, who is a son of Bishop Vincent of our church, with true Methodist instinct has felt the educational needs of the people, and has devised a scheme whereby the university is actually taken to the masses. Equipments, lecturers, exhibits and students go into various parts of the State, and in a tent during the summer lectures are delivered on the problems that deal with the home life, hygiene, literature, and other departments of knowledge. It is something entirely novel in educational circles; but, asks the *Boston Herald*: "Who shall dispute its practical usefulness? There is little danger of taking too much education to the people who do not go to the universities for it."—*Zion's Herald*.

MILLION FOR RESEARCH WORK

Berkeley, Cal.—In memory of a husband who for years had suffered from a malady that eluded medical skill, Mrs. George William Hooper, of San Francisco, has transferred to the University of California \$1,000,000 for the establishment of an institute of medical research.

In announcing the gift today at the commencement exercises of the university, President Benjamin I. Wheeler said:

"Mr. Hooper knew that he could not be helped, but he hoped that something might be done for others who suffered in the same way. His devoted wife has made possible a realization of his wish in behalf of the sons of men."—*Public Press*.

INDUSTRIAL FELLOWSHIPS

Just sixty years ago a British Royal Commission outlined a plan to establish closer relations between education and industry. That plan involved the award of bursaries to young men who, after graduating from approved technical colleges, desired to enter engineering, chemical or other manufacturing works. The main characteristic of the scheme was to lead the student to the industry. Today the contrary idea is taking hold in England, and a proposition to lead the manufacturers to the university is meeting with considerable favor. Especially is there commendation of the plan of industrial fellowships that has been in successful operation for four years at the University of Kansas.

By this ingenious arrangement the interests of all parties are safeguarded. To the university the influence of the fellows and their teaching work are valuable assets, while its character as a public institution is protected by the right to publish the results of researches conducted within its walls after the lapse of three years. The fellow carries on his work under greater advantages than are possible in a factory. He can consult the university professors, specialists in all departments of knowledge, in any difficulties that may arise, and he has the stimulus of working alongside others with similar objects; the resources of libraries and museums are placed unreservedly at his disposal; he has the opportunity of carrying out his laboratory experiments under factory conditions in the donor's works, and he becomes an expert in his partic-

ular study, with excellent prospects of remunerative employment in the factory of the company or elsewhere. Lastly, the conditions have proved to be satisfactory to the manufacturer.—*Boston Transcript*.

A Thought Compelling Argument for the American University

We never have intended to employ an anti-Romanist campaign as a means of helping the American University. On the contrary we sedulously have guarded against this. Indeed, Chancellor Hamilton, more than once, when insulted and repeatedly misrepresented has held his peace for the sake of the institution which he is laboring to advance. Once when publicly reviled to his face, in a great public assembly, he reviled not again but preserved a courteous silence.

There are, however, signs of the times which occasionally compel thought and of themselves point the evident way of light. Such a sign is the present discussion between Dr. Randolph H. McKim, Rector of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, and Monsignor Russell, Rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, of the City of Washington. The occasion of this discussion is so serious and the dispute itself is on so high a plane that no citizen of this land is without interest in the questions involved. The discussion arose out of the efforts of the Paulist Fathers to convert Protestants to Romanism. The Romanists were the aggressors. Let this suffice. We have no intention of joining in the matter. Needless to say Dr. McKim has our heartiest backing and endorsement. He has wrought a great work for civil and religious liberty. We pray the blessing of the Father of all light upon his noble and manly spirit and stand. We quote a fragment from his recent reply to Monsignor Russell as illustrating how vital to us all is the truth for which the devoted Rector of the Church of the Epiphany is battling:

"And now, my dear Monsignor, let me assure you that we Protestants have no enmity for our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. We desire to live with them in peace and amity. We hope that should the time ever come when they shall be called upon to choose between their loyalty to the constitution and laws of the United States and their loyalty to the Pope as a temporal sovereign, they will choose as nobly as did the Roman Catholic army of England, who, when the Pope launched the Spanish Armada against the English shores, took their places bravely with the captains who stilled forth to meet the 'invincible armada'. We have nothing to say against the doctrines of your church except when your controversialists attack our faith and seek to proselyte our people.

But we do seriously object to the ambitious political schemes which priests and prelates of your church have long been carrying on in the United States. We see your priesthood telling the people how they shall cast their ballots. We see you using the boycott to limit the freedom of the press. We see Roman Catholic mobs in four States of the Union during the last four months attacking preachers and lecturers, and so abridging the liberty of speech.

In conclusion, my dear Monsignor, I beg you to use your great influence to have the priests and prelates of your church devote themselves to an exclusively spiritual ideal of the Christian Church. Sooner or later the American people will repudiate any church which attempts to play the role of a political-religious organization."

Letter of Dr. McKim in the *Washington Post*, Dec. 20, 1913.

The American University Courier

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Life-Girding and the New Vision of the American University

By Chancellor Franklin Hamilton

[A Discussion of Conditions Bearing upon the Opening of the American University.]

[Reprinted from the *Methodist Review*, March, 1914.]

An old Arab woman on the River Nile in Egypt was looking for top soil for her melon patch. Scratching at a mound by the river side, she uncovered some clay tablets. These tablets, when deciphered, furnished authentic historical data for a period in Egyptian history which had been understood but little. The mound was Tel-el-Amarna. It marked the spot where the Pharaoh Akhenaten had built his capital and had reared his temple for the worship of the true God as a spiritual deity over against the materialistic animal worship of the time. But the new departure was too high for that day. The Pharaoh died overwhelmed. His body was hidden away in a dishonored tomb. Temple and city fell into ruins and became heaps for the bittern and the jackal. But in time the tablets re-hearsing the story were found. And now Egyptologists pronounce Akhenaten "the world's first idealist and the world's first individual."

John Fletcher Hurst was an idealist. He belonged to the Brahmin caste of scholarship and refinement. All the more keenly, perhaps, did he feel the certain condescension among scholars, even in his day, concerning the people called Methodists. He recalled that Warburton, in the earlier days, had said of Methodism that it was the social waste which has been cast aside and by spontaneous combustion took fire. He lived to hear the fling of Matthew Arnold that Methodism might be emotionalism tinged with morality, but it lacked sweetness and light. Himself an approved scholar, welcome in any circle of intellectual exclusiveness, John Fletcher Hurst determined to claim for his church that leadership in the realm of the mind which long since she had won in the life of the spirit. As the location for his venture he selected the capital of this country. Here he sought to found a university of loftiest pretension. Through the medium of the same undertaking he purposed, moreover, to unite the two, so long disjointed, knowledge and vital piety. Against the glow of his own enthusiasm there soon arose the inevitable shadow of reaction. He himself was misunderstood. His scheme was deemed "a dream," "a white elephant," a "flash in the pan," a "Gargantuan Frankenstein which must fall apart through its own unworkability." And so he died. Many discerned not the signs of the times. Of the American University they said, "It is heaps for the bittern and the jackal."

They did not understand. Nor little wonder. He himself must be an idealist to understand that word of Nietzsche. "It seems that in order to inscribe themselves upon the heart of humanity with everlasting claims, all great things have first to wander about the earth as enormous and awe-inspiring caricatures." Again was this paradox an actuality. For, while the enterprise of a university at the national capital seemed only to be wandering about the earth as a caricature, in reality it was inscribing itself with everlasting claims on the hearts of multitudes. "The Whirligig of Time," says the clown in *Twelfth Night*, "brings on his revenges." The emphasis in human events and in human interest has been shifting since that earlier day of Hurst the dreamer. Joseph's dreams always come true. The spirit of the times, even now under our own eyes, is changing. To us is being revealed, through the American University idea itself, the opening of a great and effectual door for service in enlightenment and Christian learning. Changes, almost spontaneously, step by step unfolding themselves, are obliterating one by one the grounds of objection to the enterprise. The question of competition, for example, already has been eliminated. The query as to how extraordinary advantages for higher learning could be provided for through this undertaking, without the raising of some Cressus-like, impossible sum of money, has been answered. The fear that the plan itself has been outgrown is seen now to be only a mental quickening to a different angle of approach. Closet philosophers remind us that this is a wonderful age and that if we are to do our day's task worthily in this new world of thought and life-girding, it must be no ordinary contribution that we shall make to the guidance of men. Aye, verily. But here we find the very clue from the labyrinth for which we have sought so long.

This is a new day not only in the life of the spirit, but also in the practical affairs of men. And it is this vision of the new day that has lighted us to a new faith in the American University undertaking. For under the new light it is seen that within the bosom of this very enterprise there lies slumbering the one norm of life which can adapt itself efficaciously to the altered needs of the time and through this very adaptation thrive. Let us pause for a moment and see what are the needs which thus must be met.

Three characteristics mark the thought life of our time. The first is the search for ultimate reality. The human spirit seems bewitched in its eagerness to find the ultimate explanation of things. This attitude of spirit expresses itself in research work of every character. Our industries and trade, manufactures, our inventions, methods of transportation and communication, our food production, our agricultural conservation,

even our fisheries, all are revealing our increasing dependence on science and discovery. The social fabric is involved in the outcome of research investigations now being conducted in laboratories, research stations, experimental plants, observatories, weather bureaus, and hospitals. Remedial agencies for the race in unfathomed richness are found to inure to research workers. Radium and mesothorium project their light of hope into medicine. Serum therapy reinforces the fight against contagion. The *anopheles maculi pennis*, the dread yellow-fever bearer, is caught on the wing. And these results are merest sparks or scintillations from the fires of the toiling research benefactor. At last we have come to see that humanity itself is to get on largely through the discoveries and ventures of such pioneers as Harvey, Jenner, Lord Rayleigh, Sir William Crookes, Edison, Madame Curie, Stiles, Major-Surgeon Reed, Pasteur, Richet, Carrel, Burbank, and their like. As a consequent upon this is the fact that these very investigations and results are revealing a hitherto undreamed of partnership between research and the training of youthful minds. Louis Agassiz foresaw this. In his university work long ago he combined the two ideas. His students at the outset were put at research work as the best method of developing their own powers.

A second characteristic of the thought life of today is the vitalizing of truth when once discovered. This vitalizing of truth we find made possible through the dissemination of educative information at first hand to the people. The effort to prevent disease, ignorance, and immorality by enlightenment through channels that shall reach the humblest classes, such as health exhibits, warning signs, picture displays, and various other morally instructive objective demonstrations, is one of the marks of the day. The new vision of social service, the uplift of the people through organizations directed toward publicity and instructional ends, the ever-widening utilization of the printed page, the pulpit, and reform campaigns, with their frank discussion of subjects hitherto *tabu*, the bringing of new facts and inspiration through Chautauqua circuits to communities where the common people live, the enormous popularity of the problem novel, and the new utilization of the stage for informing the careless—all such tendencies, to one who understands, mark a supreme trend of present-day life.

A third characteristic of our time is the development of individualism. The secret of the present vogue of Dr. Maria Montessori is that through her method of training childhood she is endeavoring to answer a demand aroused by the psychologic and biologic researches of the past two decades. She says, "The fundamental principle must be, indeed, the liberty of the pupil." In this doctrine of liberty the Montessori method is based upon the individual.

No longer is there any thought of molding all individuals alike in life training. Now it is sought to find the capabilities of each individual and to develop

those capabilities. The principle is being accepted that the selection of particular individuals of unusual powers for special development will secure to the race its most rapid advancement through properly equipped leadership. This may account for the revival of interest in the work of the Austrian monk Gregor Mendel. Certain it is that there is a well-defined evolution forward from the work of the great forerunners in education—Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Herbart, and Froebel. And there is a new emphasis given to individual divergence from type. So we have increasing specialization in study and more and more emphasis laid on vocational training.

Now, what is the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from all this? Is it not that any institution which to-day aims to minister to the modern needs must adjust itself to these new tendencies and interests in life? Gone forever is the day when human learning can be summed up in the old academic *trivium* and *quadrivium*—*Lingua, Tropus, Ratio, Numerus, Tonus, Angulus, Astra*. Gone forever the day when a university doctor can lecture on all fields of knowledge, or a medical professor can occupy, as Oliver Wendell Holmes said that once he did, not a chair in the professional school, but a whole settee. This is because we are coming to realize that the old saying that knowledge is power is not true. Useless knowledge has no relation to power. And it is *power* that we must have as girding for the life of the new day. For, as De Quincey suggests, the difference between knowledge and power is of celestial diameter. Every step that we take in knowledge only gets us further along the same plane. But the very first step in power is a step upward as on an ascending Jacob's ladder stretching from earth to things above the earth; it is a flight upward into another sphere where earth is forgot and angels come and minister unto us.

With the problem thus frankly stated, is there any way by which the American University can be put into functioning existence, so that it can meet the needs which are characteristic of the life of our time? Is there any field which this institution can enter, bringing the gift of power, and yet be saved from useless or destructive competition with other existing institutions? Is it possible to retain the ideals of the founders and yet at the same time enable the university to enter on a beneficent career of bringing to other existing schools, not rivalry in the struggle for funds, students, and prestige, but cooperation, elements of assisting strength and quickening, wider scope of life and a projected efficiency? Is it possible? In this day and generation of grueling fight for one's own, can such things be? Again the answer is, "Aye, verily!" As ground for our answer, let me hasten to call attention at once to unique conditions existing to which the American University has access. It is not so much what this institution has as what now it is able strategically to do.

All the world knows that over a century ago George

Washington called the attention of the American people to the extraordinary advantages that would inure to the whole country through the right utilization of the government resources for education and scholarly research. These resources are massed in the government archives, departments, bureaus, museums, libraries, and similar institutions. It often has been recited how George Washington in his will made provision for the actual founding of a national university at the capital of the country, which should carry out this plan of putting the government departments to distinctively educational use. It may not be so familiar to all, however, that "Washington was not alone in his purpose. Directly or indirectly, the first six presidents favored with a greater or less degree of earnestness the foundation of a national university."

Nothing came of it all, however, while the government treasures themselves kept heaping up and multiplying, until now they represent an almost unparalleled storehouse of riches. "Every branch of human knowledge has a literary deposit in Washington."

It is to this educational equipment of the national government, which for a century thus steadily has been accreting, that we propose to turn for the means of enabling the American University to do some of the things to which allusion has been made.

Certainly will the university be enabled, through this Federal treasure house of educational material, to attempt her first task, that of helping to answer the call to a *search for ultimate reality*. This will be done through the organization of an institute for research to be operated in connection with the government departments and bureaus and yet to be a component function in the life of the American University. This institute will not be intended to carry on research work of its own. Rather will it be simply a *nerus*, or connecting link, by means of which students may be introduced to the opportunities for research now existing in the government departments. It is designed to make available what already exists, but is not being put to its maximum educational use. This institute will have a director of research. He will have a thorough knowledge of the opportunities for research in the government offices. The primary function, therefore, of the director of research will be to open the door to those channels of new discovery and scientific suggestion which exist under government auspices.

What is involved in this proposal may be gathered from a remarkable statement by President Hadley concerning research facilities now existing in the government departments at Washington: President A. T. Hadley, Facilities for Study and Research in the Offices of the United States Government at Washington, p. 9.

It would be time wasted to seek to demonstrate the research opportunities open in Washington. Professor Balfour, of Oxford University, declared: "There is no city in the world where scientific study can be pur-

sued to so great advantage as in Washington." In learning and enlightenment Washington will take the place which Paris has held. She will be what the Greeks called Athens, the *omphalos*, the world's center.

It is easy to see a thing after it is done. Here the statesman is he who, like Francis Asbury, foreseeing the great future of this country, is wise enough to desire to preoccupy its most strategic points with centers of Christian light, but in a larger day than that of the apostolic circuit rider shall not forget the national capital, where in balance hang the issues of life and death for many peoples. The Roman Catholic Church, which so wisely, for her purposes, maintains in this country 321 newspapers and public prints, counts it worth her supreme effort to build at Washington a great school of learning, which with vision she calls The Catholic University of America. And his Holiness, who has taken this university under his own special watch-care and for it cherishes unending solicitude, announces to the world that the institution is to be the chief training station of Catholicism for the western hemisphere. One is reminded even now of those earlier lines of the poet Wordsworth:

The ancient thrones of Christendom are stuff
For occupation of a magic wand,
And 'tis the Pope that wields it: whether rough
Or smooth his front, our world is in his hand.

At such a center as the national capital, therefore, none ought to feel that such direction of effort as is contemplated by the American University is unwise or ill advised. The research work of the Rockefeller Institute alone would demonstrate the wisdom of the initial part of the plan. But in Germany research work distinctively is carried on under the auspices of the universities. And there notably, while with us increasingly, there is a remarkable development in industrial research as a recognized function of universities and technical schools.

Such an attempt upon our part, moreover, answers the desire recently expressed by the University of Pennsylvania to set apart certain of her professors for purely research work. The kind of work which we have in mind has been done at the government departments with high success by post-graduate students from West Point and the Naval Academy. Students of the Catholic University of America at Washington now are putting to valuable use the same resources. Such an institute as we intend to operate can become an intermediary and intellectual clearing house between other American institutions of learning and the government offices. In time it could become a bureau of information for foreign scholars and institutions. As such the scope and value of its life would be measureless.

How clear the field is may be gathered from the fact that national legislation has provided for the free use by students of all that the government has in the way

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MARCH, 1914.

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of educational equipment. The expense of the adventure, therefore, would be nominal. The institution, moreover, which puts into operation this plan will not be encroaching on the field or work of any other existing institution. For such an undertaking could be possible at no place but at Washington. The government collections which have been gathered and massed at the national capital, by the very nature of the case, can have no duplicate. They must remain unique.

Again, this is the accepted time. Events each day make more evident the growing feeling that the time has come when the educational resources of the government at Washington ought to be put to practical ends. We arrogate not to ourselves or to our enterprise that which is beyond our capabilities or our proper scope—none the less, we fully are minded now to make the high adventure, to break through the hedge, and to lay virile and quickening hands on these resources.

What wealth of material, what matchless opportunities are ours! Authorized and justified by the spirit and the letter of two acts of Congress, one can say, "Here is the equipment of The American University. Here are our laboratories, our libraries, our museums, our experiment stations, our art galleries, our botanical gardens. They are ready and waiting. Have they not dignity and promise? Where on earth can they be surpassed."

The second step in the development of the life of the American University will consist in an attempt to assist in the *vitalizing of truth* that once has been discovered. This will be done by means of a system of lectureships. The dissemination of knowledge through lectures, as a defense for its dignity and value, does not need to cite the lectures of Plato in his garden or the discussions by Aristotle in the shady walks around the lyceum. Aberdeen University for four years existed on lectures alone. Illustration of the power that can be exercised through a wise system of lectures is found in the Bampton lectures in Oxford University. These discourses on theological and philosophical thought, made possible by the beneficence of John Bampton and delivered in Saint Mary's, Oxford, where John Wesley preached, have had not a little to do with changing the course of higher thinking in the Anglo-Saxon world. Mark also the delightful labors of enlightenment revealed in the work of the Lowell Institute of Boston. Whether it be the young poet, Noyes, picturing the sea in English poetry, or the learned Von Dobschutz explaining the influence of the Bible on civilization, or that wizard of speech George Herbert Palmer discoursing on Edmund Spenser—tell me, is there any one element more distinctive and helpful in the higher education of the American people than is provided by the choice spirits summoned to noble task and utterance through the call of the Lowell Institute?

Exchange professorships and popular university extension lectures are assuming more and more an earnest and permanent character. Institutions of learning are coming to feel that diversified series of attractive free lectures are a fitting part of university life as related to the community life of the people. No undertaking of any university in the country is attracting more widespread interest, perhaps, than are the picturesque but highly satisfactory traveling tent exhibitions and peripatetic platform demonstrations for instructing rural populations now being conducted by the University of Minnesota. Out in his own State the farmers affectionately call the scheme "George Vincent's Circus." And when were farmers or farmers' boys ever backward about attending a circus? Such lectures as are proposed in the American University need not necessarily be confined to Washington. Lecturers can be secured and sent to such points as will offer largest opportunity and most fruitful field for the message. Such of the lectures as may deserve permanent form will be published. Thus, like the Bampton lectures,

these discussions can be made a continuous contribution by the university to the advancement of knowledge, and they will be conveyed through that channel which carries to the largest numbers and the most ready minds at the least possible cost.

The third and final provision in the proposed inauguration of work by the American University will be an attempt to meet the demand for a higher development of *individualism*. This will be done through the maintenance of a comprehensive system of fellowships. On the nomination of other universities, colleges, technical and professional schools, proper students will be selected and granted fellowships for study at agreed-upon universities or places of investigation in America and abroad. The selection of these fellows and the academic oversight of their work will be lodged in a board of award of seven members, who will be given the right to employ for special needs the services of approved scholars. The university convocation day will be the set time for public functions in connection with the fellowships, and indeed for all public work involved by academic degrees or distinctions. These fellowships will provide for the payment of satisfactory stipends to assist the students to unique opportunities for the development of themselves as instruments for the higher development of others. Fellows who have pursued satisfactory work will be invited to embody the results of their study in popular lectures to be delivered on the convocation day at Washington, or at such other places and times as the university may direct. Lectures which are deemed worthy will be published as a part of the permanent educational output of the institution.

The fellowship provision will be found, at certain points, to coalesce with the research idea, since it will permit a wider distribution of research work than can be carried on at Washington, or, indeed, at any one given locality. It is interesting to see how the fellowship plan is beginning to ramify throughout the whole field of higher university work. The formulation of such a plan will be recalled as characterizing the initial efforts of our own Federal government for educating the Filipinos. In connection with a proposed exchange of professors between South American institutions and Harvard, the republics of Chile and Uruguay are planning to send students as well to study at Cambridge, while Argentina proposes annually to send to the United States from 50 to 100 students of high grade to carry on post-graduate work in their varied fields.

In making his presidential address to the Chemical Section of the British Association this year (September 15, 1913), Professor W. P. Wynne declared that "he who is able to convert education committees and private donors to the view that a far better return for the money can be assured if part of the large expenditure on scholarships for matriculated or non-matriculated students were diverted to post-graduate purposes, would have done a service to science and the state the value of which, in my opinion, cannot be overesti-

mate." This advice is being followed by some of the women's colleges in England. Newnham College, Cambridge, for example, has been putting increasing stress on fellowship work, with the result that several brilliant young women recently have been enabled to do work, in which they have contributed vitally to the advancement of science. (The Englishwoman, November, 1913. Women and Scientific Research, by E. Eleanor Field, p. 153-4.)

The present activity of the Carnegie Institution of Washington is an attempt at the development of the field of knowledge through the work of approved scholars who make researches and experiments or collect material for subsequent work by other matured scholars. We, on the other hand, shall concentrate our efforts on the training of the human instrument itself. We shall do this through the molding of young men and women who as yet have not "arrived," to borrow the French phrase. May we not, therefore, be doing a more vital work than the Carnegie Institution in the degree that trained manhood and womanhood and potentially developed youthful life transcend in importance for future usefulness the mere addition to the sum of human knowledge or the heaping up of material for future exploitation? The world moves by great personalities. There is no substitute for the contagion of personality, and it is into the radiant arena of the possible achievement by personalities brought to flower and fruition through our efforts that we make our venture and take our chance.

The Rhodes Scholarship plan is a most interesting contribution to the better good fellowship of the English-speaking races. But Cecil Rhodes was an Englishman. Some very admirable and highly competent Englishmen are a little predisposed—dare we say it?—to be insular. They have such excellent and thoroughly satisfactory reasons for being insular in the glorious life history of their own "tight little isle." None the less, insularity does interfere somewhat with that *Weltblick*, that world-vision, on which a very good friend of mine, Herr Hegel, was wont to insist as the prerequisite for a right understanding. Was not Cecil Rhodes, the empire-builder, touched a little with insularity when he provided that his scholars must study at Oxford University alone? Who would utter other than reverence for Oxford University, that sweet mother nurturer of English culture—*Alma Mater, fortunata, illuminata, beata*? But are there not other spots than Oxford where angels do come and minister unto men? Is it heresy to suggest that the *Pane degli Angeli* of Dante's dream may be distributed to even better advantage for mental assimilation and soul-quickening elsewhere than at Oxford if that venerable mother possesses only in mere fragments or possesses not at all some particular portion of the bread of the angels which the heart doth covet? He who would know the science of the Romance languages wisely might prefer the Sorbonne even to the towers and halls which do hold such purple charm in the gloaming on

the meadows of the Isis. For some reason best known to themselves, have not medical men beaten a path to Vienna? Why should a young architect overlook the *ecole des Beaux Arts* at Paris, or wherefore should a young engineer of any race neglect our own Massachusetts Institute of Technology? Out of what varied races have come the ardent souls who now recall the plain rooms and hard benches where in Jena, perhaps, or Leipzig, or beside the Spree, through metaphysical mists more wonderful than any English fog, spirit spoke to spirit and the soul made answer and followed the gleam! The Oxonian John Wesley, desiring a change, went to Herrnhut and there found Zinzendorf. So, by extending the privileges of the fellowships of the American University to allow the fellows to pursue their studies at any university or in any place where the opportunities are greatest, may there not be accomplished work more significant for the future than can be done by any method which restricts the study to one university or one environment alone?

The Chinese government saw great possibilities in the Boxer indemnity money which was returned to China by the United States. Acting under the best expert advice that the world affords, the Chinese authorities have devoted the income from the indemnity fund thus returned to the support of a national university fellowship system. By means of this fellowship system Chinamen of unusual promise are being sent each year to America to be educated at American colleges and universities. Bishop Lewis informs me that, through intelligent administration, the funds and the usefulness of this fellowship plan itself constantly are expanding. The plan is becoming of increasing leavening power to the whole Chinese nation. The last report of the indemnity university fellowship fund certainly is a commanding proof that the Mongolian spirit is awake to the cumulative advantage which by this means will endow the Middle Kingdom more and more with a true world vision and world feeling.

To add one last personal note of interest to this picture, take, as a concrete illustration of the thought, the case of a young physician who for several years was on the staff of the Wuhu General Hospital in Wuhu, China, and who now is on the staff of the Harvard Medical School in Shanghai, China. During his service in the Far East there has come to this earnest medical worker an insistent need for instruction in his special branch of research in parasitic diseases, especially the diseases incident to residence in that part of the Orient. But there are only two men who can furnish this physician what he requires. One man is in Europe, in London, at the School for the Study of Tropical Diseases; the other man is in the University of Illinois. Or, as a complement to this case, take the experience of a young man who, after studying at Wesleyan University, had determined on a course of study which must take him to the famous Dr. Koch, in Berlin, Germany. It was a hard struggle to reach that goal, but the way was conquered. The young man

gave himself to the opportunity. Personally I recall him now as I saw him in those student days in the Prussian capital, laboring as an unknown toiler with such devotion at his self-appointed task. But not in vain, for there that young man received the direction and impulse which later issued in a priceless service to the world through his discovery of the cause of the hook disease. As a friend and counselor suggests, "How much simpler and better to seek out and find men like these and give them opportunity for study under those specialists in the whole wide world who can teach them what they need to know, than to undertake the duplication of grounds, buildings, and faculties already in existence."

Thus, in the American University, as now projected, we have a plan that is at once irenic and practical. It can be worked from the plant as now we have it. But far more vital than this is the fact that this proposition covers the latest modern needs in life-training. We are not rash, therefore, we believe, in expressing the hope that as this plan is considered it will come to be accepted as the natural starting point for an undertaking in the higher life-training which can be made of far-reaching scope and importance. If there are objections to the plan, let us not forget the old saying, "Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome." The late William Stead was appealing to all hearts when he said, "My idea is that everything wrong in the world is a divine call to use my life in righting it." Such a thought absorbed into the soul would find a holy and transforming use for criticism. It would change the critical attitude at its very source into a yearning to help.

"Very good," says some one, "but some pertinent questions will have to be answered. May not this plan be a plausible make-shift for simply opening the institution? Will not recourse be had later to the more commonly accepted and traditionally distinctive university faculty work? By and by will there not be founded an ordinary academic college? Thus competition, crowded out at the door, may climb in later at the window accompanied by seven more dreadful attendants?" In all frankness we answer that no action by the present board of trustees of the American University can be made binding upon any subsequent board of trustees. Only the provisions of the university charter granted by the United States government itself are immutable, save as changed by act of Congress. Moreover, who can forecast or foresee what a generation or two may bring forth of change in the life of any American school of high standing? Professor Bowne somewhat facetiously was accustomed to say that we ourselves dwell in a constant razzle-dazzle in the life of the spirit. Things change rapidly in this land. The plan of Bishop Hurst, for example, only a quarter of a century ago, without question was the last word in higher education at that time. But within these twenty-five years the whole spirit of education and the emphasis of the educated life itself have shift-

ed. And so the original plan of Bishop Hurst—let us be frank—is outgrown, and we are forced into a new adjustment. This same process may be true concerning the working basis of our own present initial effort. Undoubtedly the present plan will require constant shifting and steady vital readjustments, but, notwithstanding all this, this plan, as now laid bare, hides nothing. In itself it is the whole enterprise so far as, with our present light, we are able to compass it. We do not intend to open an undergraduate college. We have no intention whatever to have recourse later to any hidden schemes which for the moment are held in the background. On the contrary, we distinctly are of the opinion that this present plan in itself is an undertaking calling for all attention and effort. If worked untried by us all, it can be made a great achievement, not so much for the Methodist Episcopal Church as for the whole country, where now the battle of Protestantism and the Light again is being fought out for humanity. Only this time it must be fought to the finish. We can flee no further to escape it.

The great thing, the truly momentous issue here involved, which does not, at the first cursory hearing, appear on the surface, is this: The provision which admits all other schools to all the benefits inuring from the undertaking of the American University itself is truly of far-reaching significance. If the provision is correlated properly, if the work itself is carried out in a generous spirit of mutual consideration, if, for the sake of the larger hope, we will hold in abeyance some of our own questionings, the enterprise can be made a natural working out to fitting conclusion of the theory of Christian education as understood and propounded by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"But," says Mr. Worldly-Wise-Man, "are you not overvaliant for the truth? Who will pay for all this? Whence will come the money?" The answer is that the financial plan under which now we are working is a proposition that the American University shall raise \$1,500,000, in three units of \$500,000 each. The first unit of \$500,000, when raised, shall be used for the opening of the institution. After the university has been opened, the general plan will be continued through the effort to complete the whole fund by raising the additional two units amounting to a million dollars. We have raised the first unit of \$500,000. Thus we hope to have in hand for our initial operations a working endowment fund of \$500,000 clear of all encumbrances. And this amount is the exact sum which by a bill now in Congress has been asked of the United States government as the preliminary foundation for establishing the proposed Federal University at Washington. Toward the subsequent additional million-dollar endowment fund which we propose, we already have subscriptions amounting to \$200,000, without mentioning certain other dependent funds. But, without thought of any futurities of asset, let there not be forgotten, in considering this project, that wise word of Professor Faulkner, "The history of education is

the best commentary on the question of the sacred prophet, 'Who hath despised the day of small things?'"

"But that Federal University proposition," says Mr. Faintheart, "is not that, after all, to be the effective stop to all your hopes and plans? What need will there be for the American University when the great Federal University at last is founded at the national capital? Will not such a national school of learning, supported by the Federal Government, render futile the hope of activity upon the part of such an institution as you are trying to establish? Would it not be wiser to sell to the promoters of the Federal enterprise your site and buildings and use the proceeds in some practical way for educational work or institutions already existing?" We shall enter upon no discussion of the proposed Federal University. Such an institution may be founded; and again it may not be founded. We, like the hero of traditional fiction, have a heart prepared for any fate. Lest we may be charged with trifling, however, let it be said that the present proposed plan for the American University has thoroughly in mind the possibility of a national university at the national capital. But this possibility of the future establishment at Washington of a Federal university only adds to the availability of our plan. In the event that a Federal institution is organized, this plan assures such conditions that the existence of the American University will not be disturbed thereby. Rather will the call for its activity be the clearer and more insistent. For now mark clearly two consequences that would spring out of the existence, side by side, of the American University and the proposed Federal institution. The only changes necessitated in the scholastic life of the American University through the existence of its neighbor would be the shifting of the center of emphasis in the American University. Not only would the American University be afforded a heightened ability to accomplish its distinctive work through a proper affiliation with the Federal institution—some such role, perhaps, as is filled by Mansfield College at Oxford—but also it would have committed to it a new duty, a vast opportunity, unique and priceless.

If the proposed Federal institution is founded, it will be weak and practically atrophied at one point. By the nature of the case the Federal University must resemble in character all of the similar American institutions supported by the State. One of the significant features in connection with our State universities is the need that is emerging for influences outside of the State university to supply to its students that religious instruction and care which the institution itself does not offer. This condition is one of the crucial problems in our national life. More than one half of our Methodist students are in State-supported institutions, and the increase in the number of students thus situated is so rapid that at the present rate of increase it will be but a few years before the proportion will be three quarters. In meeting the problem of supplying religious care and instruction to its students,

the Federal University would resemble the State universities. Because of this fact, in the selfsame hour that recorded the foundation of a Federal university at Washington there would be opened to the American University a great and effectual door of spiritual usefulness.

The devoted labors of the Christian workers who now at four State universities are pushing a campaign of constantly growing effectiveness and triumph for their Lord is a suggestion of what is meant. These spiritual masters of men, at these most vital centers of life for all the States involved, are laying the sweet persuasions of the Christian Church, like the healing shadow of Peter, across the hearts of receptive multitudes. These are prophetic workers. They have caught the vision of a great opportunity for community centers bringing community leadership. They are holding open channels of supply of ministers for the altars of God. Through activities of like character with these so singularly blessed of the Master, the American University could become the pilot-flame of the spiritual life for the National University at the national capital. As such the American University would possess always a unique field of loftiest influence. For to all our science there is a vital doctrine of final causes that "articulates us back from the halls of learning to the seething life of humanity." And there we could furnish a spiritual note to a materialistic time.

The supreme culminating virtue, says the poet of the Faerie Queene, is the virtue of magnificence. To see large, to mark the end from the beginning, to behold the glory where others see only the mean or the commonplace—that is the culminating virtue of life. It is this virtue of magnificence that distinguishes, we believe, the American University. As yet her glory is the glory of the imperfect. But face to face with her opportunity, would it not be a sad thing indeed, would it not be evidence of dethronement from any right to divinely granted power, if this undertaking, freighted with such vicissitudes and also with such prayers, did not seek to have in its plans some fore-gleam at least of what the future may bring? This is an adventure not for a day. It claims the far-off increase of the years. Other men, other generations must have a part in molding this work, which we shall commit to their hands as only our beginning. Then, by the faith and vision of the fathers, by the toil and sacrifice that have been the hidden foundations of the present existence, by the assurance that comes from the consciousness of high purpose, let us build worthy of the early hopes. The supreme fact of a right direction at last is secure. Have no fear of the outcome. Here are involved elements and interests that will compel success. Only let us meet the divine testing as it was met by Seneca's pilot in the storm: "O Neptune! you may save me if you will; you may sink me if you will; but, whatever happens, I shall keep my rudder true!"

President Wilson Will Open The American University.

President Woodrow Wilson will open the American University on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 27, 1914. The public exercises will take the form of an open air assembly on the grounds of the University. Bishop Earl Craunton will preside and Bishop Alfred Harding of the Protestant Episcopal Church will offer the opening prayer. Distinguished speakers will take part. The Marine Band will furnish music. A detailed program will be published later. The new car line to the University is being pushed vigorously to a completion.

Trustees of American University Meet.

The trustees of the American University met on March 25, 1914. The plan for an Episcopal residence on the university site was reported as making progress. The Honorable William Jennings Bryan, the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Mr. William S. Corby and Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., were elected Trustees. The Board of Award for the University were appointed as follows: Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State; Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Alfred Charles True, Dean of the Graduate School of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Thomas N. Carver, Director of Rural Organization Service, United States Government, and Professor of Economics in Harvard University; Dr. John W. Hancher, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Dr. William Andrew Wood, pastor of Maple Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Lynn, Mass. Dr. Frank W. Collier of Boston was selected as Director of Research.

Miss Susan E. Bayard Bequeaths \$1,000 to the American University.

By the will of Miss Susan E. Bayard, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., \$34,000 is left for thirteen different public benefactions. Among these bequests is one for the sum of \$1,000 to the American University, subject like the other twelve to the life estate of Miss Mary Bayard, the sister of the deceased. Through personal legacies she has distributed \$38,000 to nineteen different beneficiaries in sums varying from \$250 to \$5,000. The Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, William M. Galbraith and Ralph Bayard Baldrige are appointed executors of the will.

This is another noble instance of the projection of one's powers and possessions into channels of blessing for future generations. The number of thoughtful and consecrated friends of humanity is diminished by the death of Miss Bayard. May many be found to emulate her example.

The American University Courier

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Washington, D. C., June, 1914

No. 1



OPENING DAY PRESIDENT WILSON SPEAKING

Left to right Bishop McDowell, Bishop Hamilton, Secretary Bryan, mostly hidden, Bishop Cranston, Secretary Daniels, Bishop Harding, Dr. Wedderspoon, President's stenographer, Dr. A. C. True

President Wilson Opens the American University.

May 27, 1914, forever will be the historic day of the American University. The plans of Chancellor Hamilton for opening the University already had received the unanimous approval of the Board of Education, the College Presidents' Association, and the University Senate. Not a few of the foremost educators in the land to whom these plans had been submitted for counsel and help had given their unqualified endorsement. There now only remained to inaugurate the plans for actual application and development. This last has been done in a public function which will remain memorable in the minds of those who were privileged to be present. The occasion, moreover, promises to have no small significance in the new trend of modern Christian training.

Every auspice was favorable. A cloudless day had wrapped in beauty the noble westward slope whereon lies the great university campus. On one side below was the national capital, its snowy buildings framed with green. Around the foot of the slope toward the south and east rolled the Potomac in a picturesque sweep toward the sea. The distant vista was of blue stretching mountains. To this spot it was that on May 27, in the afternoon, came President Wilson to lend his own personal interest as an educator and his official recognition as head of the nation to the university whose true natal day it was,

It was to be an open-air assembly. Long before the hour set for the formal exercises the people had been gathering. Automobiles had been rolling out over Massachusetts Avenue boulevard. The new electric railroad which had been completed for this special day had brought visitors in a steady stream. For a half hour, while the seats were being occupied, the Marine Band, sent by the Navy Department, gave a concert. Twenty of the leading clergymen of Washington, representing all denominations, under the leadership of Dr. William A. Haggerty, as Chief Marshal, looked after the ticket bearers. Soon all seats were exhausted. When Bishop Cranston, as Presiding Officer of the Day, arose to call the assembly to order and to introduce Bishop Harding, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, to make the invocation, there was a vast expectant throng centered around the speakers' platform and on the lawns between the university buildings.

Bishop McDowell probably never spoke with more intellectual vigor and reach than now as with characteristic eloquence he voiced the hopes and purposes of the many workers who had contributed to this hour. For among these workers he had had no inconspicuous place. Washington people especially were grateful for his help and presence. With striking apothegm, keen analysis and sympathetic vision of the new adventure, his classic utterances served as a keynote for all that followed.

The national anthem now fittingly introduced the President of the United States. President Wilson also was in congenial atmosphere. His was an unaffected personal interest. Sympathetically he expressed the high significance of the occasion and of the undertaking. Then with impressive utterance the Chief Magistrate formally declared the university open for the work to which its founders had dedicated it. The emphasis which he placed on vision lifted the occasion to lofty heights of spiritual significance. It is questionable whether the President ever condensed into so brief a compass thought that was at once rich, inspirational and practical in its application.

It was wholly fitting that the next speaker, Bishop Hamilton, should have a leading part on the program. He could not but make an address of rare persuasiveness and vision. For had he not contributed the first dollar to the enterprise? He was the life-long friend of Bishop Hurst, the Founder. Bishop Hamilton now is enjoying two lectureships for the university. He spoke out of a sincere love for the enterprise and gave a graphic word picture of the effort of the university to adapt itself to the modern trend of thought in education and life training.

A thrilling incident that followed was the flag raising, which was in charge of the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Josephus Daniels. The embodiment of patriotism, gathering inspiration from the present outlook in national affairs, this popular son of North Carolina made a moving address on the university motto, "Pro Deo et Patria."—For God and Country. Then at the word of the speaker, a great naval ensign, which together with a lofty mast, had been presented by Mr. John B. Hammond and friends, was flung out above the university grounds and buildings. The band took up the strain of the "Star Spangled Banner," while the people, springing to their feet, sang, under the contagious leadership of Mr. Percy S. Foster, the immortal lines of Francis Scott Key.

No better setting could have been found to rouse William Jennings Bryan to one of those inimitable utterances which have given the Secretary of State a place unique in present-day affairs. Mr. Bryan was at his best. A member of the Board of Trustees of the university and of its Board of Award, the Secretary felt at home. His gracious words cheered every heart. A cool breeze, which began to blow over the campus while Mr. Bryan spoke, seemed to catch its refreshing and stimulating vigor from his own spirit.

In the absence of Bishop Alphens W. Wilson, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. Dr. F. J. Prettyman, chaplain of the United States Senate, pronounced the benediction. And the American University had commenced its academic functions as the youngest in the mighty fellowship of American institutions of learning.

At a meeting of the trustees preceding the opening exercises the report of Chancellor Hamilton was presented and showed a steady gathering of money, friends and important forces to the help of the university. Stated concisely, the new plans for the university are as follows: First, fellowships for graduate study; second, a director of research work for the service of students wishing to avail themselves of the resources of Washington; third, lectureships in Washington on important matters; fourth, lectureships at educational centers elsewhere under the auspices of

the American University; fifth, the publication of significant volumes of lectures and theses.

Dr. John W. Hancher, a member of the Board of Award, read to the assembly a paper ordered by the Trustees at the morning session, voicing their appreciation and approval of the seven years administration of Chancellor Hamilton, and pledging him their co-operation and support for the future in terms and phraseology so commendatory and so confident, as to command his gratitude and to prompt his best endeavor for years to come.

A copy of the official program is subjoined, the text of the hymns being omitted:

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

OPENING DAY

OPEN-AIR ASSEMBLY

University Grounds

2 P. M.—Band Concert by the Marine Band

2:30 P. M.—The Formal Exercises

Wednesday, May Twenty-Seventh

MCMXIV

PRESIDING OFFICER,

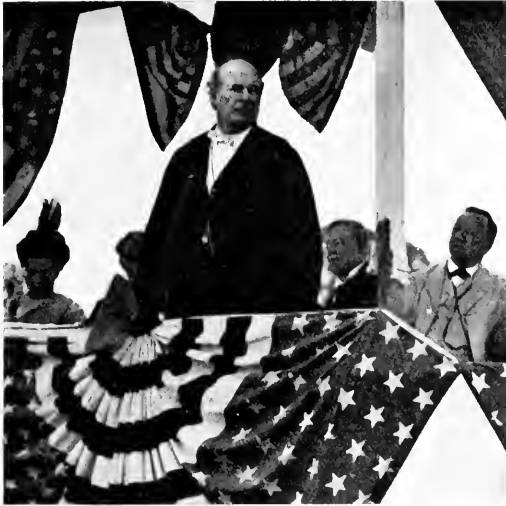
BISHOP EARL CRANSTON, LL. D.

Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Resident at Washington

MUSIC BY THE MARINE BAND

PRECENTOR, MR. PERCY S. FOSTER

- 1 MUSIC *Selected*
- 2 INVOCATION,
The Right Reverend ALFRED HARDING,
LL. D., Bishop of Washington
- 3 FAITH OF OUR FATHERS,
FREDERICK W. FABER
- 4 ADDRESS,
Bishop WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL,
LL. D., Chicago, Illinois
- 5 MUSIC *Selected*
- 6 ADDRESS,
Bishop JOHN WILLIAM HAMILTON,
LL. D., Boston, Massachusetts
- 7 PRO DEO ET PATRIA,
The Honorable JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Sec-
retary of the Navy
- 8 RAISING THE FLAG,
(*The National Ensign will be hoisted by MR.
JOHN B. HAMMOND, Superinten-
dent of the University Grounds*)
- 9 THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER,
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, 1814
(*Singing by All the People, Standing*)
- 10 ADDRESS,
The Honorable WILLIAM JENNINGS
BRYAN, Secretary of State
- 11 AMERICA..... SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH
(*Singing by All the People, Standing*)
- 12 OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY,
By His Excellency, WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States
- 13 DOXOLOGY THOMAS KEN
- 14 BENEDICTION,
Bishop ALPHEAUS WATERS WILSON,
LL. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, South
- 15 MUSIC *Selected*
Laud Domino.



SECRETARY BRYAN SPEAKING

Prayer of Bishop Alfred Harding.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, giver of every good and perfect gift, we invoke thy blessing on the exercises of this day, and upon this "new sowing for the Master and for man," the American University, whose doors are now opening.

We bless thy Holy Name that thou didst put it into the hearts of thy servants who inaugurated this enterprise to establish here, in the Capital of the Nation, an institution to be devoted to the advancement of learning and to the promotion of the religion of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. We thank thee, O Lord, for thy blessing on the labors and thy answer to the prayers of those who for a score of years have labored and prayed for the consummation of this day.

Be graciously pleased to indue with heavenly wisdom those to whom is entrusted the direction of this university. Guide them in their policies, that the work may grow and prosper, and that the courses of studies to be pursued may be of such value, as to place this University in the forefront of the institutions of learning in the world. Give to those who shall be chosen to teach the guidance of thy Holy Spirit, and to those who come to learn, such diligence and devotion as will result in sending forth men well equipped for their life-work, consecrated by the Holy Ghost, and filled with the spirit of true patriotism, bringing to the service of Church and Commonwealth trained and disciplined minds, and a willingness to give themselves to the uttermost for the good of the nation, and the well being of their fellows.

We ask thy blessing in all things upon the President of the United States and the Members of his Cabinet and the Congress, beseeching thee that all their deliberations and all their acts and decisions may be for the safety, honor and welfare of thy people, and the benefit of our most holy faith and true religion.

Grant, O Lord, that the founders, benefactors, and all those who, to the furtherance of the work of this University faithfully offer to thee of their prayers, their labors and their substance, may come, together with all thy Saints, to those unspeakable joys which thou hast prepared for those who unfeignedly love thee.

Prosper thou the work of our hands upon us; prosper thou our handiwork.

We ask all these blessings and mercies in the name of Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, who has taught us to pray. (The audience joined Bishop Harding in the Lord's Prayer.)



SECRETARY DANIELS SPEAKING

Address by Bishop Earl Cranston.

As an organization The American University had its inception in 1891. It was chartered by act of Congress in 1893, twenty one years ago. Being of full age this corporation today takes its place among the teaching institutions of the nation and of the world and enters upon its life work. Back of every new enterprise there must be a constructive and determining mind. This institution was conceived and projected upon the consciousness and into the plans of the church of which he was a bishop by the Rev. John Fletcher Hurst, D. D., LL. D. By him this broad site was purchased in 1890, and held until the corporation was formed. Measuring his faith by his courage in that transaction we perceive the spiritual quality of the foundation upon which the University was established. God loves a brave, true man who, once assured of the autograph affixed to his orders, dares to the uttermost venture of life or reputation. There are crises in the march of souls and in the fulfilling of trusts. Mr. President, when it is braver to stand still with all the enginery of action tensely throbbing against the restraining will than it is to advance. (Applause.) In such a stress God helps his man to stand firm, and God's people know the quality of that type of heroism. (Applause.) But Bishop Hurst's call was to action until his strength gave away and he was summoned to his rest. He had done his part. It was to his successors in commission and to his surviving associates in the great undertaking that there came that period of brave inaction which tries loyalty and beats down zeal until patience may prove itself the greater virtue. Even Bishop McCabe, who succeeded Bishop Hurst as the leader of the movement, and whose genius rioted in opportunity when dollars were needed for God's work, balked in his efforts to give new momentum to the enterprise and add to its list of active friends. Meanwhile the public was left to wonder if at last the Methodists had found a task too big for them. (Laughter.)

Bishop Hurst's first call was for \$10,000,000. To a church that has expended approximately \$40,000,000 annually in its multiplied activities that sum was not a staggering demand in itself. But there were other church colleges already upon the hearts of our people, and in their life and administration colleges are human things. They do not welcome rivals or more pretentious candidates for the favor of their natural supporters. The last twenty years have been wonderful years in church expenditure. Besides the building of endowments for growing church universities we have had an era of church building. The people have and they

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year. Free to Contributors of University Funds.
Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JUNE, 1914.

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selves heavily for new and costly temples. Under these conditions the American University has had to bide its time. Meanwhile all our important institutions of learning have been rapidly advancing their standards and the problem of the American University has been one of shifting factors. Some of Bishop Hurst's plans have been modified in the light of later educational developments. But the original purpose to create here at the national capital a commanding center of advanced teaching which shall be at once reverently Christian and fearlessly progressive has never for one moment been abandoned.

We have now come to the beginning only of the realization of that purpose. Let not the impressive program of this hour mislead any one. We are going about our Master's work in a very modest way. Today's program is prophetic rather than monumental. The presence of these distinguished churchmen and statesmen not only indicates their appreciation of the importance of the kind of service which is promised by this foundation, but suggests also that in the training of the typical American both the church and the state have a legitimate part, and that loyalty to God and his church and loyalty to the national Government so far from being incompatible virtues, are indissolubly united in the best conception of American Citizenship. (Applause.)

We are cheered by the presence today of so many of our faithful friends. We miss the visible presence of the long honored President of our board of trustees, Dr. David H. Carroll, by whose generous bequest this opening day was hastened, and we lament the illness which confines Dr. Carroll's successor, the Hon. Aldis B. Browne, to his home, while his heart is here with us. But with God's glorious sky above us, and the thrill of his approving voice making jubilant our spirits, we are ready to consecrate to the perpetual service

of God and the world for time and for eternity, for men and for women who would seek truth at its purest fountain and life at its only source, the American University—chartered by the American Congress and pillared upon the one corner stone that can support a holy church and a righteous and abiding state—Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior of Men, the Light of the World. (Prolonged applause.)

Bishop Cranston: Among those who counsel the University has been brought to its present plan of going forward with its great work to which it is committed—prominently among those who have been foremost in this work—is Bishop William Fraser McDowell, whose counsel to us has been invaluable, whose presence here today certifies the profound interest of one who has been an educator in our church, and an administrator of our educational affairs, in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education and who later has administered the highest office of the Church, Bishop William Fraser McDowell, whom I have the pleasure of presenting to you at this moment. (Applause.)

Address by Bishop William Fraser McDowell, President of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is many years since Mr. Emerson, at Harvard, on the banks of the Charles, spoke of the American scholar. Harvard College and the Republic itself were both young on that long-gone August day. (The speaker looked up from his manuscript and said, "like this," which evoked laughter.) This event of ours is related to that. Both terms in the old subject have changed, both have become larger and richer in their content, but here on the banks of the Potomac, as yonder on the Charles, we still have to do with the American scholar; we are still planning to "write a new chapter in his biography." We count ourselves happy that we can thus relate ourselves to all the high ideals and noble purposes of all our past. We especially rejoice that our happy and auspicious festival, the inauguration of our new educational experiment is honored by the presence of the President of the Republic, who embodies and illustrates in his own culture, his character and consecration to public service, the finest traditions, the fairest example and the holiest uses of scholarship. (Applause.)

We are formally inaugurating today a notable experiment in higher education. Nothing else quite like this has been planned or tried on our soil. We propose at least four unique, distinct lines:

(1) The opening of the rich and varied materials of education and research, afforded by the government, to the students of the world, under competent direction and guidance.

(2) By a carefully devised system of scholarships and fellowships, the opening of the graduate instruction of the world to our select young men and women.

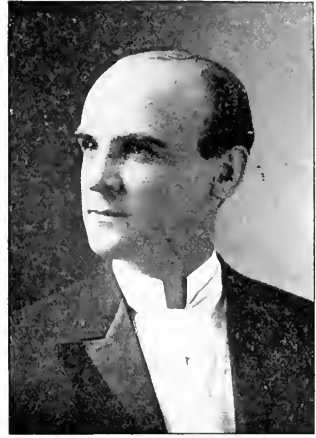
(3) The creation of a body of scholars, gathered from everywhere, sent everywhere, united here as Fellows, recognized and pledged to humanity's service and the larger uses of the largest learning.

(4) The creation of lectureships for Washington and elsewhere and the making of a literature which shall in ample and steady stream refresh the life of the Republic and the world.

This is the simple outline of our large purpose. It would be easy to grow prophetic and to foresee the day not far off when there shall be a thousand scholars, gathered out of all the land, bearing the advanced degrees of the world's universities and bound together as Fellows of the American University. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and applause.) Nothing else I venture to think so daring or so wise has been proposed by any American church. Happy the body that can hold fast to traditions, happy the body that can also make traditions. (Exclamation of "Amen" and applause.) This movement has due regard to those English ideals in which our early roots were struck, and those later German influences now so profoundly affecting our entire educational life. It remains true to both streams and sets a new and living stream flowing in the world. It has always been believed, for example, that an institution must have a vast equipment in the way of buildings and grounds, and a strong teaching body of eminent scholars or it could not be a university. Our institutions have had to be visualized or they could not get money either from private benefactors or public treasuries. Brick and stone have been thought imperative both for attracting dollars and drawing students. Well, if today you ask to see the Ameri-



MR. ALDIS BIRDSEY BROWNE

DR. FRANK W. COLLIER
Director of Research

can University, I ask you to look beyond what is visible here, to the universities of the old world and the new, to every place where a foremost scholar dwells and teaches, to every laboratory and library holding truth for the eager student. (At this point the speaker was handed a glass of water, and said, "Thank you, but is it getting as dry as that?" which evoked laughter. The speaker then interjected, "One might think that this were an agricultural address and that problems of irrigation were now in process of solution!" which brought forth more laughter.) The American University exalts in its plans not the local but the universal, not the provincial but the cosmopolitan, not the visible but the invisible. And to him who has the eyes of his mind and heart opened this high mound presents the rising vision of open doors in Berlin and Leipzig, Oxford and Paris, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Cambridge and New Haven, Columbia and Princeton, Chicago and Wisconsin, and a great host beside. And through this fair gateway opened this hour streams of youth are starting to these open doors in all the learned world, and hither soon they will be returning, and the outgoers with hearts all eager will meet the incomers with their hands full and the light of purpose on their brows. (Applause.)

And never before, it seems to me, has here been quite such an application of the democracy and the cosmopolitanism of advanced learning. Yonder at the top of the world sleeps England's foremost dreamer, Cecil Rhodes, who opened the Universities of England to the youth of America. No finer plan had ever been devised to make acquaintances and friends of the youth who pretty soon will lead the English-speaking peoples. Already that plan makes mightily for the world's peace and will make for it still more mightily in days to come. And this in even larger measure will serve like purpose. "Saxon, Norman, Dane are we," says England's poet. Saxon, Norman, Dane, and everything besides are we. And that final federation of the world toward which the whole creation moves, will come not at the point of bayonet or mouth of cannon, but at the hands of the clear thinkers, the world-trained scholars (applause), the brotherhood of learning, the people—men and women who study together in youth and in manhood, and come together for the common good. (Applause.)

The words have dropped out earlier than I thought they would—the common good. The common good is before our eyes this afternoon, the common good not as interpreted

for Methodism or for America; but the common good as interpreted for humanity. (Applause.) Goldwin Smith's seat at Cornell contains the words: "Above all nations is humanity." We shall be smart enough in America and I think we shall be rich enough, but if we ever break it will be because we set our hearts on learning and wealth and all that belongs to them, for their own sake, and for our own sake, instead of consecrating ourselves to the common good, interpreted in world terms. Maybe this is not what I was expected to say, but I am not thinking chiefly of the American University as opening a new gate of educational privilege for American youth. I am thinking of it chiefly as opening a new chapter of service for the American scholar, whose biography we are always writing. We shall open up and apply new and wonderful resources? We shall push back the boundaries of the unknown? We shall not be content simply to learn what is already known? We shall make lectures and theses and monographs? We shall open the wealth of the world for our eager and aspiring youth? All that surely and proudly and gratefully. But our service will not be final and perfect until we have opened new resources of life to those whose lives are barren; or until we have pushed back the boundaries of the unendurable. (Applause.) We shall defend the truth with many a brave blow, but the scholar will strike his bravest blows for humanity. The wealth of the world open for eager youth, the need of the world open for the touch of the trained youth.

"Round the cape of a sudden came the sea,

And the sun looked over the mountain's rim,

And straight was a path of gold for him,

And the need of a world of men for me."

Path of gold opens for those we send to Berlin and Paris and the rest; need of the world of men for those whose faces turn this way after Berlin. Wealth easily becomes selfish, culture just as easily becomes selfish and betrays itself in so doing—and both must be saved by service.

Every year I pass through a noble campus gateway bearing this inscription: "So enter that daily thou mayst become more thoughtful and more learned. So depart that daily thou mayst become more useful to thy country and to mankind." That is our thought in all our plans.

There have been many theories of education since Aristotle, who believed in education as a training for good Greek citizenship. Many have thought of it chiefly for its ecclesiastical uses. In our time there is rather undue emphasis upon the demand for practical results. Philosophy is being compelled both to bake and butter the modern man's bread. One of Mr. Howell's best known characters thought all education was to train a man to exploit the community for his own benefit. Nations have sometimes had such ideals. In the face of this intensely practical demand, one has an increasing regard for those blessed old humanists who did not have the

fear of a dollar before their eyes, but just loved sweetness and light because they were sweetness and light. Many of us were brought up on the theory that the end of higher education was character, but the modern world has learned a better word and enlarged the meaning of all these noble terms by putting that better word into them. That better word, now on scholars' lips, is service and its example and interpreter is that one world citizen, head of the church, supreme Teacher of mankind who came "not to be ministered unto but to minister." (Applause.)

Modern education has become very expensive, but it has also become very necessary. The world's machinery has become very complicated. The world's engineers must be very competent. The people become increasingly omnipotent. Their leaders must be ever more capable. Learning is to be pressed into the last fold of our life. Truth is not for the few but for the many. Therefore our interest is not in these highly privileged Fellows of the American University to whom gates shall be opened, but in that universal humanity whom these Fellows will help to lead out of ignorance. Our final concern is not the higher education of the few but the highest possible education of the many. It is not easy to keep wealth democratic. Heaven save the world from a scholarship that is not democratic. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and applause.) Selfish and snobbish learning is intolerable. Wealth will be asked for this as for other educational movements. Wealth ought to be so asked for or given without the asking. One wishes that the day might come that Professor Malaffy described when he was here and when the first great gifts were being made and he wrote that in America "The rich men are going about like roaring lions seeking what they may devour." (Laughter.) What shall be asked of the University in return? Here again we must go back to one of our oldest universities for answer. When, in young manhood, Charles W. Eliot was becoming president of Harvard he said: "The University will make to the community rich return of learning, of poetry, of piety, and of that fine sense of civic duty without which republics are impossible."

Pastour defined democracy in these words: "Democracy is that order in the state which permits each individual to put forth his utmost effort." But you feel the incompleteness of that. The period came before the sentence was finished. This utmost effort must be like Abraham's election—you understand that Abraham was a candidate for a long time (laughter)—that the nations of the earth may be blessed. This American University thus takes upon itself an immense responsibility in the very name it bears. For it is to help make that new American who shall help to make that new America, which shall help make that new world which is the goal of history. (Applause.) It will take the provincial and make him a cosmopolitan even while it deepens his patriotism. Seated here at the capital it will act as a unifying force for a world group, making for peace and righteousness with all men of light and leading and goodwill. Goldwin Smith declared that "democracy is not yet large minded." If not, it must be made so. For the whole world needs a large-minded America. I shall not soon forget a night in Calcutta when several hundred native Indian students gathered about me after an address and asked me to speak again. One of them spoke for all, saying: "Tell us about George Washington and Abraham Lincoln." (Applause.) To hear these names thus spoken in the heart of that Eastern world gave me a new, keen sense of America's place in the world. And that sense of our world place is upon me today as I speak these opening words for this vast venture into the higher life. We cannot make the world American, nor English nor German. We cannot make it republican in form. The Master of our souls did not direct us to go into all the world and teach the English language to every creature. We cannot even whip the whole world, though some seem to think we can, and ought. But we can unite with the men and nations who keep the lamp of truth aflame, and the love of men alive, to teach the world; to train it in truth and peace, sympathy and righteousness; to lead it in paths of brotherhood; to break down the caste spirit everywhere. "The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity," and the American University solemnly pledges itself to perform its tasks in such spirit that the trustees of posterity shall nobly fulfill their holy trust for humanity's sake. We look for the time,

"When light shall spread and man be like man

Through all the seasons of the Golden year."

When the whole round world shall

"Be bound in every way

By gold chains about the feet of God."

And upon this vast endeavor the Methodist Church asks the favor of men and the blessing of Almighty God. (Prolonged applause.)

Bishop Cranston: At this early period in our history as an institution, we shall not begin by giving any exhibition of disloyalty to the American government. We have drawn very heavily upon the executive departments for our program today. We have no thought, however, of suspending the operations of government. (Laughter.) Important as the hour is, we shall not have ventured so far. We are very sure there can be no war measures taken this afternoon. (Applause and laughter.) We are bound to have peace. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and laughter.) But while we realize the great favor which has been shown us in the President's having given his consent to be with us, and formally to open the American University, our realization binds us to any arrangement by which the President's convenience or duty may be accommodated. I shall introduce him to you now. How greatly embarrassed have we been as a people in finding fitting terms in which to present those who hold our highest offices? I can remember in the olden days, when we were taught to say, "His Excellency," and "Your Excellency," until we found out that every little secondary individual in Europe was called "Your Excellency"! (Laughter.) And now comes the suggestion, "His Majesty"! (Laughter.) You could not find a little kingdom anywhere in the wide world, whose ruler is not presented and looked up to as "His Majesty." Well, I think we have a majesty equal to any majesty that occupies any throne the world over! (Applause.) And I believe I will venture (laughter) "His Majesty," the President of the United States, primarily representing the majesty of Christian manhood (applause), and officially representing the majesty of the American people. (Applause.) The President—our President! (Prolonged applause.)

Address by the President of the United States.

Bishop Cranston, ladies and gentlemen: The distinguished gentlemen who arranged the programme of the afternoon have been gracious enough to excuse me from making an address. They have permitted me to say the few and simple words, which I can say with so much depth of feeling, which will welcome into the world of American scholarship this new university.

There is a sort of imaginative excitement about witnessing the inauguration of a great adventure of the mind, an adventure of the immortal part of us, which, if it do its work as it should be done, may leave its mark upon mankind for all time. Universities may outlast nations and their history is not marked by the movements of parties or the changes of politics.

I do not know of any fight which is more heartening than fighting for the ideals of scholarship. I have never pretended, of course, that in a college you could make a scholar in four years. A Yale friend of mine said that after teaching for twenty years he had come to the conclusion that the human mind possessed infinite resources for resisting the introduction of knowledge; and it takes considerably more than four years to break down the defenses and begin the high enterprise of scholarship. But I have at least fought to have the opportunity to begin it and to awaken the mind to the seriousness of the undertaking.

Scholarship is the mastery, the exact mastery and comprehension of great bodies of knowledge; and the comprehension is more difficult than the mastery. It is much easier to know than it is to understand. It is much easier to acquire than it is to interpret. And yet all knowledge is dead which is not interpreted. The vision of the scholar is worth more to the world than his industry.

It is appropriate that a university should be set upon a hill. It must be a place of outlook and there must be eyes in it that can comprehend the things that are seen, even the things distant and vague upon the horizon. For the object of scholarship is not to please the scholar, is not to amuse the leisure of inquisitive minds, but to be put forth, to release the human spirit from every kind of thralldom, particularly from the thralldom of darkness, from the thralldom of not knowing the path and not being able to see the way as it trends it. It is knowledge properly interpreted, seen with a vision of insight, that is uniting the spirits of the world. Charles Lamb made a remark once which seems to me to go pretty deep as a human remark. He was speaking very ill of some man not

present in the little company in which he was talking, and one of his friends said, "Why, Charles, I didn't know that you knew him." He said, "I-I don't; I-I can't h-hate a man I-I know." How profound and how human that is! There are races whom we despise, and it generally turns out that we despise them because we do not know them. We have not found the common footing of humanity with which to touch them and deal with them. I have sometimes, when sitting in the company of particularly ably dressed people who were interested in philanthropy, wondered whether they knew how to be philanthropic. Philanthropy does not consist in giving your money to pay for what somebody else will do for mankind. It consists, at the fountain head, of putting yourself on the same level of life and comprehension with the persons whom you wish to help and letting your heart beat in tune with their heart so that you will understand.

The object of scholarship, the object of all knowledge, whether you call it by the large name of scholarship or not, is to understand, is to comprehend, is to know what the need of mankind is and to find that need in yourself, so that you can interpret it without going to the books—merely by looking in your own heart and listening to your own understanding. That is the reason, ladies and gentlemen, why scholarship has usually been most fruitful when associated with religion; and scholarship has never, so far as I can at this moment recollect, been associated with any religion except the religion of Jesus Christ. The religion of humanity and the comprehension of humanity are of the same breed and kind; they go together. It is very proper, therefore, that under Christian auspices a great adventure of the mind, a great enterprise of the spirit, should be entered upon.

There is no particular propriety in my being present to open a university merely because I am President of the United States. Nobody is president of any part of the human mind. The mind is free. It owes subservience and allegiance to nobody under God. The only thing that one can do in opening a university is to say we wish to add one more means of emancipating the human mind, emancipating it from fear, from misunderstanding, emancipating it from the dark and leading it into the light.

I hope there may be lecturers in this university who can interpret life. I have not met many, but I hope you will catch some of them. Carlyle had a fancy once of an old professor who was the Professor of Things in General; and I do not see how anybody can be a successful professor of anything in particular unless he is a professor also in some degree of things in general; because unless he knows, and knows with real vision, how that particular thing is related to all the rest, he does not know anything about it. I have often used this illustration: A man loses his way in a desert, and we say he has lost himself. If you will reflect for a moment, that is the only thing he has not lost. He is there; but he has lost all the rest of the world. He does not know where any other fixed thing in the world is. If he did, he could steer by it and get home, or get out of the desert, at any rate. His whole validity as a man depends upon his knowledge of the points of the compass and where everything else in the world is. He will run his head against a stone wall if he does not know where the stone wall is; and after he has run his head against the stone wall his identity is of no particular importance. He has lost identity. He has lost his life, not by not knowing himself, but by not knowing where the stone wall was. That is what the German scholar has in his mind when he speaks of orienting ourselves.—Knowing where the East is, we will not have to go East, but if we know where the East is we can steer for any part of the compass by relating ourselves properly to the East.

So we are here setting up on this hill as upon a high pedestal once more the compass of human life with its great needle pointing steadily at the lodestar of the human spirit. Let men who wish to know come and look upon this compass and thereafter determine which way they will go!

Resolutions of the Trustees on the Death of Aldis Birdsey Browne.

WHEREAS, In his allwise Providence, our Heavenly Father has called from earth our friend and brother, Mr. Aldis Birdsey Browne; and

WHEREAS, This eminent citizen, this useful and beloved servant of the Church, long has been a partici-

pant in many activities in civic, educational and philanthropic channels of power; and

WHEREAS, We, the Trustees of the American University, feel ourselves especially bereaved in the decease of our tried and aggressive leader; he it therefore

Resolved, First, that in the death of Aldis Birdsey Browne the citizenship of the National Capital has lost one of its noblest spirits and the Christian Church one of its most earnest, helpful and devoted sons;

Resolved, Second, that the many causes of charity and righteousness of which he was an exponent and a director have parted with one of their wisest and most efficient administrators;

Resolved, Third, that the American University, in the removal from its councils of the President of its Board of Trustees, feels poignantly the loss of his leadership, and records its deep appreciation of his generous gifts of time, energy and money and of his unflinching zeal in response to all its calls and needs;

Resolved, Fourth, that, as comrades in labor with this broad-visioned worker, we express our sense of personal loss, and declare our own purpose the more earnestly to promote this cause of the university which he so dearly loved;

Resolved, Fifth, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Board and that a copy of them be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

Adopted June 2, 1914.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,

Secretary.

John A. Gutteridge.

A life of unwonted energy and purposeful labor closed its earthly stage when on May 6, 1914, the Rev. Dr. John A. Gutteridge, after a prolonged illness, at his peaceful seaside home in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, found his eternal rest. Under handicaps that would have discouraged many a stout heart, this man pushed and won his way to merited distinction in the ranks of his ministerial brethren. In the pastoral and benevolent work of his own Conference, the Newark, he attained a high level and achieved notable results. For many years he wrought successfully in the service of Syracuse University, and during the closing decade of his life he served as Field Secretary of the American University. In his personality he united geniality and grit, accuracy of detail and breadth of system. His name will be cherished in the homes of thousands. His faith has triumphed and his crown is won.

Action of the Board of Trustees on the Death of Bishop Bowman.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us the Rev. Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D., LL. D., and

WHEREAS, The venerable Bishop long was associated with us as an earnest supporter and faithful counselor in the cause of the American University; he it therefore

Resolved, First, that we will cherish the memory of this good man and faithful bishop whose words and work shall live long in the history of the church;

Resolved, Second, that we are deeply sensible of the loss to us and to the church at large in the closing of his most estimable life;

Resolved, Third, that we assure the family and relatives that we shall cherish always his kindly spirit and active brotherly interest in the University and do now wish to convey to these bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy;

Resolved, Fourth, that we order these resolutions spread upon our records and a copy sent to the family.
Adopted May 27, 1914.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

Resolutions on the Death of Mr. Truman D. Collins.

WHEREAS, In His allwise Providence it hath pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from among us our friend and collaborer, Truman D. Collins; and

WHEREAS, Our friend long was associated with us as a loyal friend of the American University and a generous supporter of the work with his counsel, interest and money; and

WHEREAS, He often had expressed his earnest desire that the University in some way might inaugurate the actual work for which it was planned; be it therefore

Resolved, First, that we have experienced a most serious loss in this passing of our friend and that the American University has suffered greatly by this cutting off of our associate from his loved activities;

Resolved, Second, that we shall cherish always in the memory of workers associated with us in this enterprise the active interest and optimistic hope of our brother;

Resolved, Third, that we assure the son and other relatives and friends of our brother that they have our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction;

Resolved, Fourth, that we order these resolutions spread upon our records, and that a copy be sent to the son of Brother Collins.

Adopted May 27, 1914.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

Our Biblical Museum.

A new interest has developed on the part of the public in the Mountford-Mannreov Palestinian Museum, located in our College of History. Through the joint labors of Madame Mountford and Miss Mannreov the collection recently has been enlarged in scope and put in an improved condition. Large numbers have been present on the days when the Museum has been open, and the descriptions of the costumes, utensils and curios have been given by these artistic and informing daughters of Israel. Madame Mountford is now filling engagements lecturing in the middle West. Miss Mannreov for the summer will be at the Museum on Wednesdays from 2 to 4:30 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 5 P. M. to show visitors the rich and instructive contents of the Museum.

Frank W. Collier, Ph. D., Director of Research.

On the fifth page of the COURIER we present the picture of our new Director of Research, the Reverend Doctor Frank W. Collier, who was elected to this important position on March 25, 1914, and entered upon

his work the first of May. A native of Maryland and a graduate of Johns Hopkins, he is thoroughly at home in the region of which Washington and Baltimore are the great centers. He is also an alumnus of the School of Theology of Boston University, and long was associated intimately, as student and collaborator, with the late gifted philosophical writer and teacher, Professor Borden Parker Bowne.

Dr. Collier comes to the University directly from the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston. He now is vigorously at work preparing the first catalogue or manual which will appear probably in the early fall and will contain information for graduates from college, as to materials, facilities, privileges and helps to be found in Washington for prosecuting studies and researches along special lines.

Our American University.

The advice of old ERICHTUS still holds good: "If you cannot frame your circumstances in accordance with your wishes, frame your will into harmony with your circumstances." The beauty of this philosophy is that it not only brings comfort to those who practice it, but also in many cases it furnishes a better course of action than was at first contemplated. This truth is illustrated in the career of our American University, which was so auspiciously opened last week. The sponsors of that institution, finding it impossible exactly to fulfill the dream of Bishop Hurst, its founder, turned to a line of action quite different, with the result that many persons are convinced that the new design is better than the original plan. Instead of the traditional university, with its elaborate equipment, its varied faculties and its numerous students in residence, the American University will in the first place consist of an institution for research, to be operated in connection with the departments and bureaus of the government, which constitute Washington an unrivaled center for such investigation. In the second place, a system of lectureships and publications will be arranged, through which widest diffusion of knowledge will be made possible. Finally, on the nomination of other universities, colleges and technical and professional schools, approved students will be granted fellowships for study in universities at home and abroad. In the March-April number of the Methodist Review Chancellor Franklin Hamilton presented a finely constructed description of the work which is to be carried on by the American University, and outlined the expectations which are cherished by its friends. At that time he also answered certain objections which were urged against the university by persons not familiar with the terms under which its work is to be conducted.

The whole Church should rejoice in this culmination. Elsewhere a complete account of the opening is given. As showing the motive of the university, Bishop Hamilton said:

"The object of education is not only the diffusion of the improved arts, science, philosophy and literature of America and Europe, which are only means to an end, it is not only cultural and vocational, to be conformed to the world, but for the higher and holier purpose of being transformed by the renewing of the mind to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct and the character of mankind."

The financial plan under which the American University is to be conducted is worthy of attention. It is proposed to secure \$1,500,000 in three units of \$500,000 each. The first of these has been raised and will be put into immediate use. The securing of the balance will go forward now as rapidly as possible, and it is believed that so much interest has been awakened in the enterprise that many persons will rise to its support who hitherto have hesitated, because they could see for the near future no practical outcome of their gifts. Time alone can show whether the scheme of this educational departure is wise; but surely there is no further occasion for misgivings and doubt, much less for those vague irritations which were experienced by many of our educational leaders when they assumed that the American University would be a competitor with existing institutions. That was a fine putting of the case which Bishop McDowell gave when he said, "Nothing else so daring, and I venture to think nothing else so wise, has ever been proposed in an educational way by an American Church."—*The Christian Advocate*.

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OPENING DAY—BISHOP HAMILTON SPEAKING

Opening Day, May 27, 1914 Formal Exercises Continued.

Bishop Cranston: Now we will resume our program. Among the early friends of this college—of this institution—was John W. Hamilton, the brother of the Chancellor. I believe it is a matter of tradition that Bishop Hurst mentioned to Dr. Hamilton his project of the American University and that Dr. Hamilton went down into his pocket at once and said, "and I will give the first dollar." So that the foundation upon which we are already resting today is the dollar offered by Dr. Hamilton to Bishop Hurst. (Applause.) Dr. Hamilton's interest in the institution, like the man, has been unfolding, and recently he has used that marvellously persuasive power of his so effectually with his friends as to endow a chair and is already at work in constructing another chair. But I will not stop to tell you just what that means, because the time is short and I wish to present to you Bishop John Hamilton, who will speak to us now. (Applause.)

Address by Bishop John William Hamilton, LL. D.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chancellor, if he is about here anywhere (voice from platform: "Here he is."), Mr. President, Honored Guests and Friends:

I esteem it a most distinguished honor to be present today, to share in the courtesy and favor of the nation's official countenance. It is most fitting for us, Mr. President, that you, not only as the most distinguished resident of this city, and in your high office our first citizen of the world, but as *primus inter pares* in your educational position among the distinguished Presidents of the great Universities of the United States, should grace this occasion with your presence and approval. And it is in like keeping with the appropriateness of this hour, and the high calling of the great school whose doors we open today, that the hon-



OPENING DAY BISHOP McDOWELL SPEAKING.

ored members of your cabinet, who are distinguished representatives of the Christian Church as of the National Government, should lend us their influence and encouragement (Applause.)

The importance of this day will mark an epoch in the history of the American University. But the importance of the occasion is not to be measured by the present resources of the institution. It is to be determined by all of its future history. The great Aberdeen University of Scotland for four years consisted of a single professorship.

Neither is the significance of these exercises to be measured by the honor and distinction of all these great representatives, even though they were unprecedented in their abilities, excellence of spirit and great friendly environment. Our presence here will be magnified or minified by what is to come. It is not the pretensions of this day, but the quality and amount of work to be done, down the long years by this University, which shall give significance to what we say and do.

Who are the young men and women to be, who will enter these open doors and go forth from them to help influence the nations and the world? We are but the men of today; they shall be the great men of tomorrow, the greater men of the greater tomorrow after tomorrow, and then again of the tomorrow after that tomorrow. Say not that either privilege or achievement is near to the finish. The great men of all the past should be as little men in contrast with the great men who are to come. We have witnessed great intellectual achievements, but we are far away from the greatest and best of achievements yet to be accomplished by the greatest and best of men. We have often been told of the eccentric head-master in the German School who never removed his hat when he met or stood in the presence of the nobles and even princes of the realm, but always accosted the boys of his school when he met them by bowing to them and lifting his hat. When he was reproached for his disrespect of the nobility he answered promptly, "I know who these men are, but I do not know who these boys may be."

And we were told that it was one of the boys, who was then in his school, whose words as a man "shook the world."

"The task of the future," said an Englishman who was interested in the education of India, "is gigantic but not impracticable." And the task is one, the world over, and the world under. Education has not yet arrived at the age of definition. The whole system of education has been like the ship styled "King of Cork" in a fantasy of Mediterranean travel:

"The King of Cork was a funny ship
As ever ploughed the main,
She kep' no log, she went where she liked,
So her Cap'n want to blame."

We have started with our youth as if they were so many dolts with so many cubic inches of vacuum in their heads, which had to be filled with so many cubic inches of a certain kind of filling. And we have gone to a single gravel bed or two for the material with which to fill all alike, principally to a town of Phocis in Greece, where "the oracles were given forth by a priestess, the Pythia, who (according to a late tradition) seated herself upon a golden tripod above a chasm whence issued mephitic vapors. Inspired by these she uttered words which were then arranged by prophets especially educated for the purpose." When the vacuum was supposed to be filled, the psychosis reached total consciousness at a given moment, and the student was turned out of the schools at the period ironically named Commencement, a finished product, in most cases.

"The bookful blockhead ignorantly read
With loads of learned lumber in his head,"

—a "mere machine of memory." He was then expected to start out and learn his lesson all over again in trying to find his place in life where for the substance of his success he was to engage in what has been vulgarly called "making a living." To be a bit more explicit, it may be said these Delphian oracles were reduced to a system, in a mechanical factory known as the college where so much Greek—and to modernize it a little, considerable Latin was added—with occasionally only enough chemistry to make the solution (Laughter), and all kinds of so much boy were mixed up for four years, and when the drugs were all gone, the finished product was turned out to be selected and labeled. By the process very often of unnatural selection the first collection was deemed good enough to be set aside for the ministry, the second only good enough for the law, and the third would just about do for the practice of medicine. (Laughter.) After that, what was left was known as cullings, and they were thrown in a heap for the schools, the trades and the labor unions generally, to pick out as they came along, and set to work as occasion might require. The carpenter was at liberty to set aside the brassy timber from the sound, and the fishmonger to cull the small oysters from the large. The outcome of such schools was more misfits than fits. And the result has been the professions, with here and there an exception, have gone along "jargonizing like a foreigner at his food," and the tradesmen have had a happy-go-lucky time of it, or have been playing at a game in which from the very start, it was evident to the skillful mind, that they were sure to lose. Hence, ninety to ninety-five percent of all the men who have "gone into business" have made failures of it; full as large a percentage as the profession should show. The unfortunates have clamored, and made their own matters worse by seeking to correct the deep-seated error with revolts and strikes. And the whole country has been wild with panics which, like the seasons, have come in cycles, one about every nineteen years. Whether it is because the education has been so misfitting, or many parents and guardians have no care for the welfare of their children, we have now whole sections of the country which provide no kind of schools for their youth, except when and where the saloon and other liquor interests supply the funds. And there are whole states where ignorance is such bliss and learning such a luxury that the ruling class furnish only such schools for the most ignorant as the taxes on the poverty of the most indigent poor can pay for.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, has described conditions which must not be allowed to continue. He says, "The efficiency of legislatures and the respect in which they are held have declined. The courts are, as a whole, less efficient and less respected today than they were a generation or two ago. Reverence for law is not maintained at its old level." And he includes the church in his description of de-

linquency, in its unwillingness to "rely on * * * fundamental teachings of Christ." "Legislature, court and church then," he says, "seem to be passing through some organic transition which temporarily impairs their powers." He turns to the schools for his hope of their recovery from these conditions and concludes that "In our country education is the one great agency for promoting intelligence and righteousness, which unquestionably has gained power in the United States during the last half century."

But it is quite evident that a better education or a different dissemination of it is needed to correct the spirit of the age, for it is the public spirit which needs the schooling.

We must lift our eyes to a larger vision; we must lift our age to a nobler living. We have come to the verge of the old learning. We must cross the chasm to the school and the era of the New Learning. We must seek for and acquaint ourselves with new definitions. The old no longer will do. "Education," said Emerson, "should be broad as man."

This it must be to keep abreast of all his needs and all his aspirations. And what the one man needs and feels all men need and feel. Individual education must be made national, and the national education must provide for the needs and feelings of every individual until the blight of ignorance is lifted from every mind under its sway. As an eagle stirreth her nest, it must awaken sluggish minds, and where there is no impulse in the community it must incarnate one, to make provision for the two needs of knowing and loving. Ignorance, like slavery, is a prison, and no nation is wholly free so long as there remains an ignorant person in it. No man is a good citizen who can look with the least degree of allowance on the ignorance of his fellow man.

It was Raja Ram Mohan Roy more than any other of his race who incarnated the impulse which led thinking Indians to desire and work for "English education." This he did, he said, that "the ideas and science of the West should liberate the minds of his countrymen and bring new light." It was not long before the policy of the Government was changed. It was Frederick the Great who said: "An educated people can be easily governed." Lord Macaulay soon saw that uniformity of language was necessary to unity of government, and it is to him the Government owes the English education, as it has since been developed all over India. If there is unrest there now, what would there have been without the schools for the study of the English language, with the "147 vernacular languages of extraordinary variety, and these languages spoken by nearly or quite 300,000,000 persons."

There are 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, and 1,624 of these in America, while there are only 937 in all Asia, 587 in Europe and 276 in Africa. Can there be any argument framed, therefore, which would not select the English language for all Americans. There is more room in the language than any other for the freedom of all other tongues. It contains approximately 600,000 words. The vocabulary of one of our standard dictionaries aggregates about 450,000 words. No obstacle or contrivance can hinder the much wider usage of English than by Americans only. It is the language of business and travel already around the world. It is now spoken by more than 27 percent of all the persons who speak respectively all the European languages combined, and by more than one-tenth of the world's population or more than 160,000,000 persons. The number of persons who speak the language now, are eight times the number who spoke it at the beginning of the last century, and it is spoken by nearly as many persons as speak the French, Italian and Spanish all taken together. Time was, when it was widely rumored that no great scholarship could be contained within the English language, and scholarship generally was supposed to consist mostly of familiarity with the dead languages. "Scholars, so called, could only feed their minds on the classics such as the vultures crave and find their food. But scholarship is no longer confined to things which are past and dead." "Experience to most men," said Coleridge, "is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed." The thorough scholarship needed in our day must be attained and given through the living to the living and not through the dead to the dead. Garrick was right when he said we are obliged to our imagination for three-fourths of our importance, if the ambiguity of the saying includes such use of the imagination as to clear the way and help on to whatever it is important that we should know. Such scholarship demands a living vehicle of expression, and if ever the English language was too limited for scholarship it has gotten bravely over it, for its

life gives it scope. "Wherever language is alive," said Lowell, "it grows."

Our education must not only be a national one, but it must be American—our own. We must, therefore, school ourselves to our own task. Come here who may, they must adapt themselves to our way. There is no such process of assimilation going on anywhere else in the world. We are the crucible in which is melted the outcome of all nations. We calcine and oxidize until the valence is complete. To this end we must use our own methods. We must Americanize all our foreign peoples. The largeness of the task must appear when we class one-third of all our ninety millions and more as foreign born, and still add a million more each year.

As I said, when this ground was consecrated to the New Learning, we are making history fast, but faster now than then. We have seen since then a half dozen nations born in a day. Mr. Stead was strictly accurate when he wrote his book on the Americanization of the world. Our prodigal expenditure of money in travel has opened hostleries in foreign lands which cater to Americans, and are found all around the globe. Our academies, colleges and universities are frequented by students from the backward nations in the Eastern hemisphere as well as the Western. The uprising in Mexico is inspired and fostered by the influence of agitations in the United States. Japan and China and Korea are all indebted to our Western civilization for their awakening. Our form of republican government is copied in whole or in part by the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Salvador, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Under pressure of the same powerful influence the limited monarchies watching and waiting stand with fear and trembling. The whole British Empire quakes with the forebodings of a woman scorned and the Ulster militia. (Laughter.)

And no other government is so set for the peace of all nations. It has often been said that England, Germany and the United States can compel the peace of the world. The time is not far distant when the United States can do it alone. (Laughter.) The German Imperial Commandant Lazarus von Schwendi spoke from experience when he said, "To carry on war three things are necessary. Money! Money! Money!" (Laughter.) If the story told of the Rothschilds is true, they held back a European war a few years ago by refusing the loan of money for war purposes; this country can soon check any great war in the same way. We are already the wealthiest of all nations; the balance of trade has crossed to this side of the seas, and we shall not stand long waiting for the balance of money. But we now have the better way of putting an end to war, and that is by our preaching and practice. Our example can do more than our money. So long as we can bear slight and injury without anger and resentment, and when we have been wronged turn to international courts for recourse, the other nations sooner or later will imitate us. We have held back already "the iron cure of humanity" in more instances than one, and we have taught victorious nations to settle with their defeated enemies, by paying them satisfactorily for the damage they have done them and in sending back tribute money after it has been handed over. It is our privilege to teach mankind:

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

It behooves us therefore to look well to ourselves as the world's example.

If education, as President Eliot assures us, "is the one agency for promoting intelligence and righteousness," it must be so defined as to meet the need of every unlearned person, keep abreast of the aspirations of the learned and secure the welfare and usefulness of all the people by bringing the greatest good within the reach of each and every individual to promote his well-being and usefulness. The Pythia, then, not of mephitic vapors, but the priestess of inspiration to noble living and well doing,

"Shall sit at the gates of the world,
Where nations shall gather and meet.
And the East and the West at her bidding
Shall lie in a leash at her feet."

We have given more attention to the making and teaching of books than to the study and development of the students—"The proper study of mankind is man." Experimental psychology is comparatively a new study, and a psychological

laboratory is a purely modern invention. It is only the New Learning which has discovered that the school is less for tuition than ignition, and that the teacher is more a torch-bearer than a cotton press. Education is more an awakening of inborn and embryonate faculties than the filling of a helpless vacuum, whether applied to the individual or the nation. It is an inlook for the calling forth of an outlook. We do not educate the man by "telling him what he knows not, but by making him what he was not and what he will remain forever." It is not then simply the intellectual side of education which is needed—there need be no under-estimate of its importance—it is essential to all learning. And there is inestimable value in education for itself alone. But the supreme importance of education is in the creating and strengthening of character which alone gives certain steadfastness and permanent prestige to the whole man and the whole nation, and this has not been done and cannot be done by intellectual attainments only. How this is to be done is the great question engaging the minds of the strongest educators everywhere.

During the year 1910 there were 462,530 admissions or commitments to the prisons of this country, and on the first day of that year the prison population was 109,311. The number of juvenile delinquents reported during the same year was 22,903. By far the larger proportion of these numbers is not chargeable to our foreign-born population. Five-sixths of the total number of prisoners in the United States reported by the Commissioner-General of Immigration for 1908 were native born, and for the most part had at some time been in our schools. The average number of murders annually during the twenty years from 1885 to 1904 was 6,597. In 1896 the number was 10,662. In Germany the convictions equaled 95 percent and a fraction; in the United States 1.3 percent. We are the most criminal nation upon the face of the earth. The civil prosecutions are similar games of chance; probably with 95 to 1, the plaintiff and the defendant both will give the lawyers all they have in it and possibly all they have besides. A case was settled this last week in New York which had been in the courts twenty-five years and cost the litigants from a quarter to half a million of dollars, and the total amount in dispute went for costs long years ago. The courts are merely a travesty of Justice—spectacular debating societies to try the wits of men for the support of the court officials and the attorneys by a burdensome taxation of disinterested persons who seldom go near them.

If the schools are to reduce and finally eliminate these lamentable statistics and make over these trifling tribunals, "the task" may seem "gigantic," but is it impracticable? It certainly becomes us to look into the character of our schools and the kind of instruction which is given. If the mere filling process is to continue, it would seem at least prudent to change from the pits whence the kind of gravel has been taken. Little wonder that Bishop Wellden who knew something of India, and much of education, should declare that he held with an intensity of conviction which it was difficult to express, "that secular education, wherever it was given and by whomsoever it was given, was a lamentable failure." One of the members of the Madras Council of Education said more than a half century ago, "Education without moral culture is probably as often injurious as beneficial to society."

It must be admitted that "the education of character, which is presumably what is meant by moral education, is something very deep-lying and depends on a number of factors of which school life is only one." If such education is beset with so great difficulty in State schools as to make it impracticable because of the traditions and religious differences of the people then some school must be found in which such education may prevail. It is not impracticable, and no other safeguard has been discovered for human conduct and private character. And such tuition does avail in preventing crime and securing integrity. But it must be a religious instruction which obtains. Education which is not rooted in religion has no safeguards. But it is not enough that it should be religious only. There is a religion that teaches that a common water snake is the embodiment of the god of the floods, and a little while ago the prime minister of the country in which such belief prevails, went into the temple into which one of the snakes had crawled and worshipped it. In this Christian country we accept the statement of Mark Hopkins that "religion without morality is superstition and a curse, and anything like an adequate and complete morality without religion is impossible." Because the water-snake religion, with numerous others, is in this country we have been driven into the churches for both

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our religion and morality. And it is the persons who elude the church schools that fill our prisons. Judge Faucett of Brooklyn stated recently that of the 2,700 boys charged with crime who had come before him during his five years as Judge not one attended Sunday School. During the eight years that I was in charge of the more than fifty secondary schools and colleges of the church, among both the white and colored people in the South, which for so many generations had been the schoolless section of the country, not a single student of all those schools was lynched or charged with the crime for which the savages pretentiously claimed to lynch their victims. And what was true of our schools was true of all the students in the schools of the American Missionary Association.

But Christian Schools without Christian teachers are like a ship at sea whose captain has "crawled in through the cabin window." When Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who later was twice Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, was addressing a Convocation in Madras in 1868, "he singled out as the man to be named first for greatness of character in the nineteenth century not any statesman or soldier or man of letters, but Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugly." (Cries of "Hear! Hear!")

The baffling nature of the hindrances led the English Government in India to divorce the higher education from government control. And such will be the American policy when all the higher education sets up its only essential aim

and assumes responsibility; for, as Renan said, "The question of education is for the modern world a question of life or death on which depends the future." The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and the conclusion of the whole matter is, "Fear God and keep His Commandments, for this is the whole duty of man." To this end we open this University today with full confidence that the blessing of the Immanent Presence shall rest upon all its teachers and all its students always, for "religion and education are not a match for evil without the grace of God."

I was present in the meeting of a ministerial association at Plymouth, Massachusetts, during the erection of the great Faith Monument. The association was invited to visit the monument, and they went in a body. They happened to be there at the very hour when the builders had the great granite basal figure entitled "Education" swinging by the ropes. The master mason, evidently a man of much sentiment, said, "Education ought to be set by religion," and he called to the preachers to take the ropes, which they did, and lower the great stone symbol of the nation's presiding genius, to its final resting place on one of the four significant corners of the monument.

In no other city of the world than Washington should education in like manner be set, so certainly, so firmly, so permanently upon the one foundation of the Christian faith. (Prolonged applause.)

Bishop Cranston: This band which has been playing for us today is always in demand, and is now required elsewhere. We must, therefore, change the program just a little again. We will have the raising of the flag at this time, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." We want you all to join in the singing and then Secretary Daniels, of the Navy, will address us. The audience will stand and face about during the ceremony of raising of the flag.

The audience stood and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," by Francis Scott Key, accompanied by the Marine Band and led by the precentor, Mr. Percy S. Foster, while the National Ensign was hoisted by Mr. John B. Hammond, Superintendent of the University grounds.

Bishop Cranston: Thank you, Gentlemen. The audience will be seated.

Bishop Cranston: The Secretary of the Navy can say some things which are rather thrilling when he speaks through the mouths of those great cannon which constitute our offensive and defensive means of expression as a nation. At such time he is rather formidable, but I have known him to be quite peaceable and rather fraternal. He is in a good mood today, and you need not be afraid at all. Besides that, he is a good Methodist. (Laughter and applause.) The Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and a trustee of the American University. (Applause)

Address by the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on the Subject, "Pro Deo Et Patria."

A few moments ago we raised the stars and stripes over a great University, dedicated to the glory of God and service of mankind. They are one and inseparable, now and forever. (Applause.) It is appropriate that on such an occasion the flag of our country shall be hoisted. The flag is the symbol of our love of country and our worship of God. From the most ancient times men have been swayed by symbols. There has always been a craving in the human heart that its fathomless feeling, its inexpressible emotions, shall find some outward representation. Unable often to interpret the passions and longings of its own breast, the soul has craved some object in which they might be concentrated, crystallized, and visualized. The Almighty recognized this instinct of the human nature when He put the bow in the skies. Man's need of the symbol is therefore doubtless the reflection in himself of his Maker's image.

Our flag is the proud confession to the world, in the laconic but eloquent speech of symbolism, of the principles, faith and history of the nation. Designed partly by the Father of his Country, shaped originally by the soft hands of woman, originated in the City of Brotherly Love, dedicated by poetry, bathed in the blood of patriots, tattered with the bullets of enemies, and glorified with the forty-eight stars of a perfect union (Applause), the stars and stripes is the most beautiful symbol of nationality the world has ever seen. (Exclamation of "Amen" and applause.)

The beauty of our flag has had just tribute paid it by the



OPENING DAY—DOCTOR HANCHER READING.

late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom it was given to be spokesman for the Nation, when he said:

"I have seen the glories of art and architecture, and of mountain and river. I have seen the sun set on Jungfrau and the full moon rise over Mont Blanc, but the fairest vision on which these eyes ever looked was the flag of my country in a foreign land. (Exclamation of "Amen" and applause.) Beautiful as the flowers to those who love it, terrible as a meteor to those who hate it, it is the symbol of power and glory, and the honor," said Senator Hoar, "of seventy million Americans."

Seventy millions then, nearer one hundred millions now, and hundreds of millions yet unborn. (Applause.)

It is a symbol which stands for liberty. The men of the Thirteen Colonies, who first settled this country, came here that they might find liberty—that freedom which was not theirs under the ancient governments of Europe, and Old Glory today never flies down the street above the tattoo of the drums and the flare of the trumpet but that we hear in her fluttering the heart-beat of man from the time he first yearned for liberty—liberty of person, liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, liberty of the mind, liberty for the exercise of genius and the development of talent. (Applause.) For the inalienable rights of man, "for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," the stars and stripes stand as no ensign ever stood before. It speaks to us of Concord, of Bunker Hill, of Trenton and King's Mountain, of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

It speaks for hope. When the committee of Congress decided that the flag should have thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, there seemed to be something prophetic in the design. The star always speaks for hope; it tells the mariner that the midnight storm is passed; the stripe speaks for suffering from the blow of fate. Our country has had its share both of national joy and national chastening. It has been made perfect through suffering. We came to Yorktown by way of Valley Forge. We came to a perfectly

cemented union through the shedding of fraternal blood. We have come through the time of stripes to the time of stars. We can never again believe that even in the woes of panic, we shall not emerge into prosperity again. Our experience has taught us that the blackest cloud has its silver lining. We may not expect that the republic will not again have its problems to confront, its perils to pass through, its evils to correct, but we may never believe with Old Glory as the emblem of our national ideals that this republic shall ever crumble in the dust amongst the wrecks of time. (Applause.)

It stands for shelter. There has been wrought in its texture something of the tears and blood and sacrifice of the exiles from other lands who came here when our shores were bleak and our wilderness primeval in order to find a refuge from persecution and tyranny. The new world was to them a shelter in the time of storm. Since the erection of our republic, since our flag was first flung out to the winds, half the monarchies of the world have become republics, as if those who could not come to our shores would follow our example and seize for themselves the blessings which America insured to her sons and daughters.

The flag has always stood for protection of the weak and for shelter for the distressed. Does it stand for that to-day as much as it did when its splendor enraptured Washington, or when it inspired Jackson to win the West in the victory at New Orleans? Is it possible the time can ever come when it shall be planted over a conquered people, when it shall ever be carried by our armies in a war of aggression? Will it ever stand for any such principle as government of a conquered people without the consent of the governed? God forbid! (Exclamation of "Amen" and applause.) We do not believe that it will ever float over another foot of territory won by war. It must stand as it has always stood, for shelter, for protection, for refuge and rest.

It is my good fortune to be at the head of the biggest university in America. That, no doubt, accounts for my in-

vation to have a place on the program this afternoon. (Laughter and applause.) It may not be generally known that the United States Navy is our foremost educational institution, with schools and colleges afloat and ashore, giving instruction from the three R's to the most abstruse learning for diplomats and the most practical lessons in mechanics and technology. Every day fifty thousand sailors answer the call "To books," and in our school are taught not only to serve their country but to become scholars and theorists as well (Cries of "Good" and applause), and to combine education of the head with education of the hand. A few months after the American people elected a school teacher to be President (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") every officer in the American Navy became a school teacher. (Laughter and applause.) I come therefore to bring this afternoon, Mr. Chancellor, to this new University the greetings of the "University of the Seas" (Applause), and welcome it to a high place among the educational institutions of our country.

Religion and patriotism have been twins from the day they united to lead the children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land. It has been said that the trekking from the Nile to the Jordan was God's first university, and that in forty years it gave the world but two graduates—Joshua and Caleb. (Laughter.) But what graduates they were! (Laughter and applause.) "For God and Country" has been the shibboleth of every notable contest in the history of the world. I will not say there is no patriotism separate from religion, but it is within the truth to say that in every decade the noblest patriotism has burgeoned forth from homes where religion presided and the household worshipped God. (Cries of "That's right!" "That's true!")

Methodism was born in a university. The new and vitalizing faith that transformed the lives of John and Charles Wesley and their associates, came to them as they pursued their studies at Oxford. But the religion that made them living epistles did not stop in the university. It went out to all the world. (Applause.) It gave them a vision of duty to mankind that enabled John Wesley to declare "the world is my parish." The impulse of Methodism was given direction and organizing capacity by the training of the college, but its inspiration came from a divine source. Its mission was to preach a living gospel to dying men. The godly zeal of the early Methodists did not revolutionize Oxford, for, like many educational institutions in our day, formalism and bookishness often choke out simple faith in the Word. The Wesleys and Whitfield were learned in the classics, but they soon heard the call to go into the highways and carry the Gospel to those who sat in darkness (Exclamation of "Yes"), and publish the good news. Denied admission into pulpits, they made pulpits in God's first temples and carried their messages to the forgotten men and women in crowded factory centers and to the toilers wherever they could secure a hearing. (Exclamation of "Amen" and applause.) It has been often said—and sometimes truly—of Methodists what the Irish school master said of the pioneer Wesleys in Ohio: "The Methodists are a very narry people. I could never belong to that church. I could never hear to have to feel my spiritual pulse every morning to see if my religious temperament was normal. No; (Laughter) I could never be a Methodist. They are a very narry people. But," added the Irishman, "I have observed that a narry stream runs strong." (Laughter.) Under the auspices of this strong church, broad in everything except where it thinks the Ruler of the Universe has narrowed the way from earth to heaven, the doors of this institution are opened to promote learning and research. May it fulfill its high mission and be a leading factor in the agencies working to make the National Capital a mecca for education as it is the mecca for statesmanship!

It stands for all the ideals of the American people, and one of the greatest of these is for an educated citizenship. Will our citizenship measure up to the country's needs? In a large measure the answer to this question depends upon whether our educational institutions educate for service and illustrate the highest ideals. Only this week, a distinguished preacher in New York declared that "our universities are controlled by capital and do not heed the call of struggling humanity." If that should become true, to what source could we turn for Leadership and Light? Your university, fortunate in its environment and fortunate in its broad scope, cannot fail to hear the call to serve humanity. It will hear the clear call that Wesley heard at Oxford, and put all learning and science under contribution for the opening of doors of help and opportunity to struggling men and women. In this high service it will marry Religion and Education, a union necessary for the highest development of our race.

Because Education and Patriotism in America are one, it is fitting today that we raise the flag to float over this great school of learning which we are establishing in our nation's capital. (Prolonged applause.)

Bishop Cranston: I was just thinking as the Secretary closed that when the flag was first raised the nation was insignificantly small, but it has been growing, and let us hope that this institution will repeatedly continue in the growth and glory that came to the nation under our flag. This afternoon again and again, efforts have been made to locate the Chancellor of this institution. (Laughter.) He has not hidden away of necessity, but in the construction of the program he simply ignored himself as a factor in the affairs of this day. For seven years he has been leading the trustees and the friends of this institution up to this hour. I know that you would regard it as an unpardonable oversight if this occasion should pass and no recognition be given to the man who has touched all of the springs and set us all jumping. (Applause.) I am bound you shall see him; the trustees this morning had the same kind of an attack, and they directed that some kind of a resolution should be prepared expressing their opinion of Chancellor Hamilton. I call upon Secretary Hancher, a good-looking gentleman himself, one of the secretaries of our Board of Education, who will give you the views of our trustees.

Dr. John W. Hancher, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education: I am highly honored to be asked by the trustees who constitute the committee for the Board of Trustees (naming the members of the Board), to bring you, at the mandate of the trustees, this utterance:

We do but emphasize the immortal dream, far-reaching vision and invincible courage of Bishop John F. Hurst first Chancellor of the American University, and the enthusiastic devotion, indomitable purpose and magnetic leadership of Bishop Charles C. McCabe, late Chancellor of the American University, when we stop a moment to make due recognition and bestow well-earned gratitude upon Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, worthy successor and present incumbent in this immortal line.

That he "is come to the kingdom for such a time as this" is well testified by the achievements which make this day possible. His seven years' administration has been full of problems most difficult, perplexities most trying, obstacles most stubborn, tasks most stupendous. He has met them all with discriminating judgment, sturdy personality, profound conviction of duty and consecrated devotion to a lofty and noble purpose. Thus has he led us to this epochal day in the history of Christian education in the world's civilization. We esteem ourselves privileged to record this expression of our official confidence and approval, and here and now pledge to Chancellor Hamilton our cordial support and unflinching cooperation in the further prosecution and development of the interests of the American University.

(Signed) EARL CRANSTON.

BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON
CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
W. R. WEDDERSPOON,
JOHN W. HANCHER.

May 27, 1914.

Washington, D. C.

Bishop Cranston: Let me present Chancellor Hamilton to you (Applause), worthy of all tributes that have been given him. (Applause.)

Chancellor Hamilton appears on the platform and bows to the audience amid prolonged applause.

Bishop Cranston: Now, my friends,—I thought our friends of the music had all gone, but I am glad to see that some of them are here. (Applause.) I suppose that by nationality we are all Americans—all of us who are here. Ecclesiastically, I may take it, we are all Methodists! (Laughter.) Politically, we are all Democrats! (Prolonged applause and laughter.) It is the first time, I believe, I ever said that I was a Democrat! (Prolonged laughter.) Oh, well, the "Grand Old Party" was a grand old party because it was democratic in all for which it stood, and the Democratic party is a grand old Republican party, because it has stood for the Republic from the beginning! (Laughter and applause.) And we are all gloriously mixed up! (Applause.)—but hilariously so! (Applause.)

Now, in introducing Secretary Bryan, I ought to have made him an exception, perhaps. (Laughter.) I suppose accord-

ing to his theology he was foreordained to be here today, and to make us this speech, which he is about to give. I am very sure that whether foreordination works in this case or not, grace is operating (Laughter)—and that the man who is to speak to us now, who has the heart of the American people (Cries of "Hear, Hear!") and who has their sympathy in all his efforts for the keeping of the peace of the world, (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and applause) will give to us a message that shall grip our hearts and inspire our enterprise. Honorable William J. Bryan, Secretary of State. (Prolonged applause.)

**Address by the Honorable William Jennings Bryan,
Secretary of State.**

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is worth while waiting fifty-four years to hear a Methodist Bishop say that "we are all Democratic." (Laughter and applause.) I am glad to be here, although it seems that my presence more than my speech is necessary. We can all help by our presence, but none of us can add much by speech to what has already been said. I am glad to participate in this extraordinary occasion, and if I have any right to participate, it is not due to the fact that I am holding a high office. I do not emphasize as much as some do the value of an office. Sometimes it comes by accident (Laughter), and sometimes, as in my case, by favor. (Laughter.) And if it comes rightfully, it ought to come more as a result than as a cause.

On this occasion today, and at this time, we are dealing with matters so important that the mere holding of an office does not justify participation in this program. The President was here, but he had a higher claim to the invitation and the opportunity you gave him, than because he was President. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") He represents, as no other President has ever done the union of learning and religion in this country. (Applause.) He is the first of our Presidents taken from an educational career; the first chief executive who in his life work was an exponent of our educational system. (Applause.) And no President has brought more spiritual consecration to his work ("Hear! Hear!" and applause.) than President Wilson. And Secretary Daniels is here, not primarily because he is the Secretary of the Navy—that might entitle him to a place at a Baptist meeting; but that would not justify his coming to a Methodist meeting. (Laughter.) You might invite him because he is a Methodist; he represents the reunion of the two churches. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" followed by applause.) I might creep in on my relationships (voice "Yes, sir"), for my mother was a Methodist when I was born, my wife was a Methodist when we were married, and the only one of my children who will carry my name down to posterity is a Methodist. (Applause.) Our only son is a member of this church; I am thus hedged about on three sides by Methodists! (Laughter.)

And yet I think I have even a better claim to a place on this program; while I place but little emphasis upon those lines that separate the church into different groups. I have a firm grip on the fundamentals of Christianity (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") that underlie all our faiths. (Applause.) And these good men of the Methodist faith who have laid the foundation here of the American University are not more interested than I am in all that this University stands for. (Applause.) I have not made the sacrifices for it that some of them have, and my name cannot be linked with it as the names of some of them are. I imagine that the Hamilton brothers will be to the American University much what the Wesley brothers were to the early Methodist Church. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and applause.) But even the Hamilton brothers do not appreciate more than I do the importance of bringing higher education under Christian influence. (Applause.)

It is not necessary for me to make a speech today. I think I am down for an "address" (Laughter), and there is a difference between an "address" and a "speech." I learned it in the campaign of 1896. (Laughter and applause.) I found they were overworking me (Laughter) and I told them that as a matter of self-preservation, in order that I might have assurance that I would live until election day (Laughter) I must limit my speeches to three each day. And so a few days after that, after I had spoken about ten times, I looked upon the program, and I found that I was then about to make my first "speech." (Laughter.) They had put me down for three "speeches," and twenty-six "addresses" (Laughter), by which they meant that an "address" was to be only of short duration, while a "speech" was a longer ef-

fort. I am down for an "address" this afternoon (Laughter), and I could not, without violating the proprieties of the occasion, venture to make a "speech," after all that we have heard this afternoon.

I did not know what my text was (Laughter) until after I reached the grounds. I tried to find by inquiry last night what I was expected to talk about, but I inquired of those who were going to talk, and they seemed afraid to tell me, for fear I might speak before they did (Laughter); and so it was not until today, after lunch, as we were preparing to come to the platform that I found my text. Bishop Cranston was going with me through this splendid building, and we came to the chair that you will find up in the Assembly Hall. It is a chair that was presented to this institution by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain, and is made from timber taken from the old church in which Wesley preached and near which he lived. We saw carved on the top of the chair these words: "Unite the Pair so Long Disjoined.—Knowledge and Vital Piety." (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") That is my text this afternoon—"the union of knowledge and religion."

My friends, I have no doubt of the future of this great university. Why? Because it is building on solid rock, and it is prepared to do a work that is important, not to this church only, not to this nation only, but to the world! (Exclamation of "Amen.")

What the world needs today is the union of the head and heart in life's work (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and applause); and the great fault of education, as we have sometimes found it, is that it trains the mind, but does not train the heart at the same time. If I understand the weakness of education, it is, first, that it sometimes weans men away from sympathy with his fellows. When you unite the Christian religion with it, you teach brotherhood along with mental development. (Exclamation of "Amen" and applause.) And the second weakness is that the mind is sometimes so enlarged that the possessor of the mind forgets that "the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." It is the purpose of every school with a religious impulse behind it, to secure to the individual the intellectual training that he needs without weaning him from sympathy with his fellows, and without making him forget God. And never have we needed such influences more than today. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") We ought to teach the doctrine of brotherhood. Why? Inventive genius has so multiplied the strength of a human arm, that aggregations of individual wealth that tend to classify society, tend to separate the extremes, so that a part of the world does not know and, therefore, cannot sympathize with the rest of the world. Unless there is some force constantly teaching the doctrine of brotherhood, we will find society disrupted, because of the breaking of the bonds of sympathy. (Applause.)

Tolstoi says that the great need of the world today is sympathy; that back of every wrong and injustice of which man complains, you will find a lack of sympathy. He has suggested what is known as "bread labor" as a remedy, and he insists that man must toil himself if he would remember his brother who toils. (Applause.) His belief is that only by constant contact with manual labor can the heart of man be kept linked to the heart of other men. Whether he is right in his remedy or not is a matter for discussion, but I have no doubt that he is right when he says that what mankind needs most is sympathy.

What mankind needs is a response from the heart of his fellow man, a love broad enough to take in all mankind, and if I understand the Christian religion, its hope rests upon the bringing of all the world into a universal brotherhood. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and "Amen!" and applause.)

Wendell Phillips complained of the scholar when he said that he did not interest himself as he ought in the affairs of his country. He said, "The people make history, and the scholars write it, half truly and half as colored by their prejudices." We need today an education that will have a spiritual impulse behind it, an education that will send out its graduates, not to sit idly upon the shoulders of the multitude, but to get down with the multitude (Cries of "Hear! Hear!"), and help bear the burden of the world. (Applause.) There is nothing else that will make a man willing to bear burdens. The difference between the selfish man and the unselfish man is easily described. The selfish man wants somebody else to bear his burdens, and the unselfish man is looking for burdens to bear. (Applause.) Nothing but religion (Cries of "That's so") teaches a man to want to bear burdens. (Applause.) This is the change that Christ can bring in a human heart. He can change that heart from a

stagnant pool into a living spring (exclamation of "Amen"), overflowing with that which refreshes and invigorates, and an institution like this will live in proportion as it makes springs out of those who go forth from it, in proportion as it gives an impulse that will make life worth living. (Exclamation of "Amen.")

A man will not love his brother unless he loves God. I am not a preacher (Cries of "O, yes, you are!" followed by laughter). That was my first ambition, but I was only six years old when I abandoned it for the law. (Laughter.) I am not a preacher, but sometimes I feel tempted to preach (Cries of "Go on! Go ahead!"), and I cannot tell how long I shall be able to resist the temptation. But if I ever do preach, my text is already selected, and here it is: The language is stronger than I would use, for I am very conservative of statement; but I do not like to change the Bible; and this is what the Bible says, "If a man says he loves God and hates his brother, he is a liar." (Applause.) Now, that will be my text (Laughter), if I ever preach. And it will be a long sermon (Laughter) if I attempt to show how many there are. (Laughter.) It will be a long sermon, if I attempt to show in how many different ways a man can prove that he hates his brother. Therefore, before you can educate a man to love his brother, you must educate a man to love his God. And if this great university lives up to its possibilities, lives up to the ideas and ideals of those who brought it into existence, every man and every woman who goes out from its doors with a diploma will go with a fixed relation established between himself or herself and God (Exclamation of "Amen.")

Religion has been defined as "The relation that man fixes between himself and his God." And to make you understand how practical a thing religion is, the man who gave us that definition added that morality is the outward manifestation of that inward religion. In other words, religion is the basis of morals, and I know of no other foundation upon which morality can be built. I can understand how a man can borrow his morality, ready-made, from some one who built upon that foundation; I can understand how a man in a crowd may lean upon some one else when he cannot stand alone; but I know of no foundation for a moral code except religion. And when this University attempts to put the impulse of religion back of the scholars who go forth from it, it renders a service to all mankind.

We need not compare what scholars can do; some can do more than others; but there is no scholarship that the world has ever known which can, without a moral impulse and a spiritual vision, equal the work of the ignorant man whose heart has been touched by the love of God, and who has brought himself into sympathy with all humanity. (Applause.)

The boy who never entered a school but whose heart is aflame with brotherly love, will do more good than the man who leaves college with all the learning that a college can give, but who thinks that he has reached a point where there is no intellect greater than his own. (Laughter and cries of "That's so.")

The struggle today in the intellectual world is the struggle in the Garden of Eden—the struggle between Faith and Reason. Faith said, "Obey"; but Reason said, "Why should we obey?" "Why should we not follow our reason?" The struggle is just the same with every human being. It is between Reason and Faith, and the man who tries to walk by Reason will stumble. The man who goes no faster than he can see goes slowly. The man is not far-sighted who walks without faith. "The heart," said Pascal, "hath reasons that the mind cannot understand, because the heart is of an infinitely higher quality." And so faith is higher than reason. Faith is that quality of the heart that reaches out toward the throne of God, and takes hold upon the verities that the mind cannot grasp. Let the scholars who are without religion go forth, and do what they can; but the world moves through those who go out inspired by faith to do more than they can see. You cannot tell what can be done by calculation. I suppose people thought when Bishop Hurst talked about ten millions of dollars that it was a dream; but when we can give more than ten million for one battleship, is it dreaming to think that the time will come when you can give as much for such an institution of learning as this—an institution intended to uplift the world (Cries of "Hear! Hear!"), as for one battleship? (Applause.) Compare their influence. One man, educated in this university and

sent out with a passion for service, can do more for the peace of the world than any hundred battleships! (Applause.)

The nations that have rested for their hope upon their material strength have gone down. The path of history is strewn with the wrecks of nations that thought they were omnipotent.

Why did they go down? Because "the God who reigned over Babylon, is the God who is reigning yet." It is because God has so made this world that only moral forces are the permanent forces; and this institution is building for the future and without the danger of failure when it is striving to send people forth with a desire to put their shoulders under heavier loads and bear the burdens that are grievous to be borne.

What can this institution do? Estimate, if you can, the combined service of those who will feel its influence. Measure, if you can, that which will be accomplished by the faith that will be inspired here.

I have never heard a better illustration of faith than that given by a colored preacher. He said that faith was a willingness to do what God told him to do without asking any questions. To illustrate it, he said, "If God tells me to butt my head through a stone wall, I butt. That's my part. Going through the wall is the Lord's part!" (Laughter.) A homely illustration? Yes; but it is true. The great things of this world have been done by those who had the faith to attempt the seemingly impossible, and by attempting, proved what man could do.

I used to wonder how Sodom could have been saved by a few righteous men; I wonder no longer. There is not a community in this world that cannot be saved by a few righteous people (Cries of "Hear! Hear"), who have the faith to put God to the test. (Applause.) I remember hearing a great churchman from Canada, speaking in New York a little more than a year ago, quote some lines that you may have heard. They thrilled me when I heard them:

"I know of a land that is sunk in shame,

Of hearts that faint and tire;

But I know a Name, a Name, a Name

That can set that land on fire!"

The men and women who go forth from this university will not rely upon the brain alone; they will go forth with a faith which, like a consuming fire, nothing can withstand. (Applause.)

Faith does not ask what the results are to be to the individual. We were reading at family worship the other day the life of Joseph, and when we read how he was put into prison because he would not surrender his virtue, I wondered if anybody could find a better illustration of the fallibility of human reason than could be found there. If there ever was a time when a man might have felt justified in saying that it did not pay to do right, it was then; but it was through that prison that he reached a place by the side of Pharaoh, and was able to save a land from famine. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") And so the Christian knows that the very trials through which he passes may be the steps by which he ascends to higher service. The Christian knows that it was the death of the martyrs that made the Church; and when he remembers that they could smile amid the flames because they had faith that they would accomplish more by their death than they had been able to accomplish by their lives—when the Christian remembers that, he does not ask whether he is to live for the truth or to die for it. He is as ready to die for it as to live for it, if that is to be his lot. In other words, if I understand the purpose of this institution, it is to make men indifferent as to what comes to them, but tremendously interested in contributing to the welfare of the world. (Applause.) Because that is the purpose of this institution, and because I believe that that is the way that an individual, a university, or a nation, can become great, I am glad to be with you today.

We had hoped to have the University Catalogue ready long before this, but unavoidable circumstances have delayed this first issue. It is expected, however, to be ready for distribution late this fall. Applicants will receive copies as soon as it is published.

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No. 4



DR. DAY, CHANCELLOR OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, DELIVERING THE FIRST CONVOCATION ADDRESS, MAY 26, 1915.

Address by Dr. James Roscoe Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Now, my dear good friend Bishop Cranston has made things difficult for me. I did not consent to be a bishop, because I realized that I could never be a bishop like Bishop Cranston! And my vanity would not allow me to play a second part.

As to the gentleman referred to, I spent a very delightful evening with him just two or three weeks ago at a dinner at the home of my closest neighbor, who was his host, and I will testify to you that there is no more magnetic man on the continent of America than Theodore Roosevelt! And although I am as far away from his position on some questions as ever, I see no reason why men who differ may not like each other at the likeable points. I have had some difficulty in getting along with people for a while, until they progressed and came along to where I stood!

I think I never had any disagreement with Bishop Cranston or Bishop Wilson, at my left, nor with your Chancellor, except with regard to this hour. I did have a very decided disagreement with him about my coming here,—but perhaps you do not know, Mr. Chancellor, that I was offered the Chancellorship of the American University myself once! You remember Bishop McCabe—you never forget him—he constituted himself a board of trustees, and this board came to me and unanimously offered me the Chancellorship of the American University, at a salary very much in excess of what I have ever received, and of what I believe he could ever have raised! But the Lord in his wisdom provided a man much better adapted for this chancellorship than I would have been.

I cannot refrain from congratulating the University upon this hour. Something was said in Bishop Wilson's—the other Bishop Wilson's—prayer about "the day of small things." It seems to me that these are days of great things. I am told that forty-four years ago a brass band marching through the streets of Syracuse, the very center of the city, succeeded in picking up an audience of about a hundred and fifty persons, for the first commencement occasion of that institution, and there were forty-one students in all at those exercises. The years have passed, and now it is a little dangerous to use a brass band to gather people into an auditorium that seats three thousand people. We must not make the publicity too loud, or there will be too great a crowd! And the student body numbers, not forty-one, but four thousand! So you see the

beginning was about as small as this, if you date back a few years. And really, the American University is beginning about as large as any university has begun in this country, unless it was one immediately taken into the fostering care of some multi-millionaire. They have all been little and unknown; this has been little and known.

What to talk about! I have been told what to talk about by at least a half-dozen people, and if I were to obey five of them, I would be ruined! But these are days when it is exceedingly difficult to tell what to talk about on an occasion like this, because there is so much that ought not to be said, and there are some things that ought to be said very wisely, if they are said at all. So I think I will talk about you.

The American University suggests to me in its character and its scope and its work, that source of industry, that issue of morality and religion, and that essential unit of our land and country,—the American citizen; and it seems to me that it is a fitting time to say a few words about that American citizen, and his relation to the varied conditions and enterprises of this great land and country.

You know there is quite a prevalent thought, and strange as it may seem in a great republic, a growing thought, that our nation is founded upon navies and armies, and a great host of executives, ambassadors and consuls, and all of that, and that about the last man of them all is the plain simple citizen. But it is the citizen who is the fundamental element in the land; it is the citizen who is the primal unit. The capitalist with his great ability and vast resources is that citizen. The laboring man with his brawny arm and stout back is that citizen. The mechanic and the artisan, using the offerings of inventive genius at his task, is that citizen. The lawyer, the doctor, the minister or the teacher, is that citizen. It is upon that basis that we laid our foundations, and it is upon that unit that we predicate our future and hope for our achievement. With profoundest respect for offices which we have created, I nevertheless am forced to say to you that the executives of this land are only the servants of the citizens, to do their bidding and their will in the government, because the citizen is busy with his vocations—his agriculture, his mechanical arts, his various enterprises; and this citizen has found it necessary to guard his rights as a citizen, and that necessity was never greater than it is to-day, that he protect administration and legislation by what we call the constitution, because, since the world began, man has had a direct and rapid tendency to take charge of responsibilities that not only belong to him, but that belong to others also; and in a great land

like ours—without any person in mind, or any particular incident, but speaking upon general principles, you can see how easy it would be for a great political organization to reinforce men in executive positions, from the highest to the lowest, who will come to feel that they are governors and rulers of the people; and when that is conceded, we have not government *by* the people and *of* the people, but a government *over* the people; and it becomes paternal and meddlesome and disruptive. Therefore a duty is laid upon the American citizen to keep a sharp eye upon the form of government, that, on the one hand, it may not become too mechanical, or on the other, too socialistic, but that it may be fortified and protected and directed by that instrument which stands as the embodiment of the loftiest thinking in government, which the world has ever seen.

Now, this citizen has certain great privileges that are inalienable. They belong to him. They have always been disputed in every land and country; they have been subordinated by tyranny; they have been misused by feudalism; they have been subjected to party order and tyranny; and the citizen has been robbed of his high privilege. But in our land and country that is about the first thing that greets us, that welcomes a stranger upon our shores, as an inheritance which has been created by the men and women born on our shores. Our citizen has a privilege to the utmost that there is in him,—a privilege to make the most of himself. The Creator of us all has enforced upon him that he shall make the most of himself; that if he has one talent, it must be made two; and if he has five, they must become ten. He must make the most of himself; and no man or body of men has any right whatever to dispute his title to that privilege, itself an obligation as well as a privilege. And the more he makes of himself, the more education he has, the more property he acquires, the more influence he exerts among his fellows,—the greater asset he is in his land and country.

It is the indisputable privilege of every man, woman, and child of broad America to make the most of himself or herself in the fear of God. And he must adjust himself—that citizen—to all the new conditions that shall arise. And it is no small responsibility that is placed upon him to discover those new conditions, and seize them at their opportune moment. But he must be ready for any new arena, or any widened cycle, or any great endeavor. He must be at the front of his opportunities. Now, that has been disputed, and the man has often been suppressed, and if he shows a genius for development, and the conquest of great things, there have been those who have been disposed to enter into controversy with him upon those points. If he has become measurably successful in a community or a State, there is that in human nature characteristic of the common level to which you and I belong, which proceeds immediately to apologize for its own lack of success by accounting for the success of the transcendently successful upon some adverse and unworthy principle; and we lift ourselves into respectability and account for ourselves in the little that we do by antagonizing, upon what we claim are just principles, the man who is superlatively successful. You have seen that; that is a little bit of the philosophy of human nature.

Now, we have to adjust ourselves to our new conditions. The common level of our thought and activity must be upon heights so lofty that we can take in these widening ranges of human endeavor and consider them intelligently. There are people in the world that condemn a railway train,—because of a hot box! They say there should be no such thing as a hot box in any well regulated railway train, and they would knock off the wheel because of a hot box. Now in our great economy occasionally there is a hot box. We all understand that. And it has been something of a tendency with us to attack the hot box and to attack the train on account of the hot box. In our economy, commercially, industrially, in our large business enterprises, there are certain incidental features that are a little bit disturbing and perplexing, and we would have a right to say, in the common thought, possibly somewhat dangerous. We are not content to cool off the hot box and let the train go on its way, but we immediately begin to tear up the track and side track the train. I think possibly you might guess to what I am referring! Now the result is very disastrous, because the road is needed, and the train is needed. You know that in these days that have passed, this man, this citizen, that stood out before the civilized world in such gigantic proportions, with such tremendous endeavors, as the world had never seen at that time, was suppressed, and has been suppressed for these several years, because it was thought that there were certain dangerous tendencies in certain particular activities. That, however, was not true. That

was against logic and philosophy and sound sense, and resulted in great disaster to this citizen, in disaster to the working man, yes, more than to the rich man. A rich man can always take care of himself when his business is in trouble; a poor man has hard work when his dinner pail is empty. This attempt to regulate things by an arbitrary law proceeded at once to disturb the whole economy of our great men and country, but having once entered upon this kind of enterprise, it seemed impossible for those who assumed to have wisdom sufficient for these things to recover themselves, or to stay their hand, and the result was that your business man rolled up his money and put it in the banks safely, and withdrew it out of manufacture and out of commerce and out of trade. The outcome was something of a cyclone that struck the commercial world as it never had been stricken before. A black cyclone, rushing out of the West, is familiar to some of our eyes. With rancorous voice, the thunders roaring, with lightnings gleaming, tear down through peaceful communities, uprooting the toil of joyous and hopeful years, slaying and dismembering the toiler, and leaving desolation and wailing in their track. We launched a cyclone some years ago,—some of us thought we saw it coming; we now know we did—a cyclone of deputies and prosecutors and laws and commissions, and all sorts of lowering clouds and lightnings flashing, until the business of the country was hurled in every direction, in dismembered and scattered forms,—big business and little business, and all kinds of business; and we have been waiting some months now, waiting for a possible recovery, when the clouds shall drift past, and the sun come out. How long we shall wait is not quite known.

It is said that the terrific war is going to bring us relief. Don't you believe that. We shall pay our part of that debt. That war is yours and mine, and we must not expect to trade upon it successfully. We shall pay our part of the debt. Then what do we confront? We confront that with which we have ever contended. We are an American people. Have we reached that period in our history where now we are paralyzed? Shall we bewail the things of the past, or will we brave the cyclone? We are an American people, and we shall begin with great heroism and great courage, and there is intelligence enough and magnetism enough and strength enough, in this land of ours, to put our feet once more upon the high broad commercial summit.

You think that commercial life is the great life of the American people? I think it is a physical basis which is pretty comfortable! Somebody asked Henry Ward Beecher to account for his oratorical ability in moving audiences, and he said, "In the first place, I am a superb animal." And there is a great deal in that, a great deal. Sometimes it discounts a man because you expect more than there is of him, and a little fellow comes along and says some things, and you give him ten times more credit than belongs to him! But all commercial enterprise of this land is a physical basis, and it is a large basis. Over in the far East, the meanest caste is the commercial class, but in our land and country, commercial enterprise is something different from anything the dark parts of the world have known; it has to do with intelligence; it has to do with religion; it has to do with the highest family domesticity; it has to do with all the high forms of civilization; it is something that is interwoven and interlaced throughout the entire world, from the steppes of Russia to the plateaus of South America, from the mighty mechanical arts of the United States to the gold and diamond mines of Africa, from the enginery of enterprise in Great Britain to her unfading palms and endless resources on the plains of India. All over the world, commercialism is related to everything that has to do with the great development and progress of mankind, and is not a discredited thing; and you want to think of it in that light. It has to do with the whole world, and we belong to the whole world, and the whole world is looking to us as it never looked to us before, and if we measure up to our opportunity, we shall appreciate that fact. The world about us is surging upon us, and we belong to it all.

Now, there is one aspect of our great land that is exceedingly interesting to me, and it comes out of this thought: as no other people upon the face of the earth, we are a combination of all of the peoples of the earth. How many of us here can trace to the same progenitures on both sides of the family? Not very many. We are rather multiform; we strike into the German and into the Dutch and into the English, and so all along the line of great peoples, until these different conditions enter in to that character that we call the American, and that character is the strongest character in the world. Every great, heroic battle that ever was justified in war, every great form of literature, every form of art, by chisel

or brush, all of the mighty movements of human life, along all the currents of civilization, flow through our veins; and we incorporate them, and we impersonate them, and we represent them.

Some men have been saying recently that we have no distinct Americanism, that there is no such thing. They say, "He is an Englishman," or "He is an Irishman," or "He is a German." It may be that your citizen has come from one of those countries, but if you keep him here for three hundred and sixty-five days, he never will get back again to Ireland or England or Germany the same man that came out of that country. He will wear the American stamp, and he cannot shake it off. Pat came down the gang plank of the steamship, with a little stub clay pipe in his mouth, and a little bundle done up in a bandana handkerchief, and they said to him, as he came on the wharf, "Pat, what do you think about this country?" "Begorra, I don't know, but I'm ag'in the Government!" And he may land here "agin the Government," but you see the second generation, you see the boys and the girls that are born in his home, and go into your American schools, and your high schools, and your colleges, and go out into this great American life, and you would not recognize Pat and his bundle and his sons and daughters are not "agin the Government!"

It makes a vast difference. It may be that they are born in other countries, and it may be that some of them are foolish enough to tie themselves to the other country by a hyphen! It is possible! Well, we will not be much disturbed by that, though we hope they will get over that foolishness soon. One thing we do feel, that there should be in no procession through any city street or country road on our national holiday any flag floating but the Star Spangled Banner! We want the naturalized citizen of America to be so naturalized that he will be gladly naturalized out of what he was, *because of what he is to be*, and we believe that that is characteristic of the large host of our citizens who are said to be allied to us. They are more than allied to us; they sing our patriotic songs; they hear our patriotic orations; they mingle their children in our schools; they throng the aisles of our churches; and wherever they were born, we have an American people, and if anybody doubts that matter, it could be put to the test!

I have been a little disturbed to hear some talk about what would happen among certain of our citizens if we get into controversy with some nation across the water. There would not be any other citizens but American citizens!

So I say we stand related to the whole wide world in our commercialism. But then commercialism is not all. It is only a physical basis. We ascend from a basis as a mountain ascends from a base. And so with all that there is in commerce,—and there is much, very much; so much that the American citizen ought to be left to carry on that commerce himself. And the United States ought not to meddle, but to reinforce that citizen in his commerce.

There are some things that a citizen cannot do, like coining his money; he cannot do private post-office business, he cannot manage the revenue of his land and country. But in anything that he can do he ought to be left to do that thing which he can do. It is essential to that citizen; it is essential to our government. The less officialism and the more citizenship, the better for this broad land of ours! He should run his railroad. Put a railroad into officialism that does not know a locomotive headlight from a tail lamp! Put a train crew into officialism! Put the capitalization of a great railway into officialism! Why, the many forms of business that I might mention in addition to this great form of transportation have been created by men who have disciplined themselves by long years of arduous application to business forms, and these men are the best men to govern the business which they have created.

I would like to see our government very generous with the railways! I would not like to see much more of this haggling about space or weight in carrying mails. I would like to see the Government make it possible for railways to carry mail with fair profits. I myself am somewhat devoted to the idea of a railway. If it had not been for a railway, I would have come down to this occasion about next Wednesday! A railway increases the value of the land out yonder on both sides of its track for twenty-five or thirty or forty miles, and that cranky old brother up there among the hills that talks about how the train killed his cow, can get five times as much for his farm as he could before a railway went by that way; and for his cow, too! In fact, now he would keep a blooded cow! She would have too much sense to get on a railway track! So with all of these farmers getting iron out of the

mountains, getting harvests off the valleys, getting oil out of this great Pennsylvania over here, getting coal out of the veins where the Lord hath hidden it,—in all these things it is the man that is needed, and a great many men, men with large capital, men with many working men as their associates, in this vast business, until the great wheels begin to move again, and the great currents flow out, and the working man has once more filled his dinner pail, and Margaret and the children are happy because he is at work once more. That is what I want to see.

I would like to see a subsidy of the American marine. I do not like this idea of our people being driven over to the Clyde and Belfast (as soon as the submarines are gone!) to build their ships. I want them to build their ships on this side of the sea, as great as "The Vaterland," as great as any ship that ever floated, and I want to see them sailing those ships under the American flag. I traveled around the world a little while ago,—at the expense of my trustees. I have to say that, or you would think I was one of those bloated bondholders! What was my humiliation; what was my joy! I left New York harbor under St. George's cross. Glad I was for that! I sailed under St. George's cross after sea and ship after ship, and it was only when I sailed into the harbor of Hong Kong that I saw my native land in her flag at the mast-head of a merchant steamship. I had seen all other flags,—Norwegian, Italian, English, French, German; I had sailed one sea under the German flag, and one sea under the Dutch flag; but nowhere had I seen Old Glory until that day I sailed into the harbor of Hong Kong. I was glad, but I was humiliated. I sailed under that flag up to Shanghai, and then the Japanese flag took me, but thank the Lord, I got it again at Yokohama and sailed through the Golden Gate under the Stars and Stripes. I want the privilege of sailing around the world again,—at the expense of my trustees! And I want to sail under the Stars and Stripes. And I want this great American Government to wake up to the thought that it has a mission to its merchant marine. We have developed our prairies by the sowing of our grains and the reaping of our harvests; we have put railways in every direction through the continent; we have built our cities and our towns and have populated vast regions; and have been so absorbed by this interior development that we have forgotten the vast seas. Now, it is time to turn our attention outward to the shore line,—and if certain people do not behave themselves, we know where we will get our ships! But I think they are going to behave themselves. The President is getting after them. Sometimes I get a little hot blooded when I think of women and children, and I think of devils and fiends, and all that sort of thing; and then I say, "Oh, but you're a good Methodist; stop that!" I think it will come out all right, but I want to see every mighty endeavor of this great country moving out along the lines of the most intelligent and progressive and mighty citizenship.

And I do not want that we shall wait for men to tell us what our privileges and our opportunities are. I do not want a Congressman to find it possible to stay in Congress over one term,—and I wish it were half a term,—who will truckle and compromise with any body of men or any sentiment that in any way compromises this country! I want the notice served upon every man that makes our laws in legislature or Congress that it is not important for him to be here, but it is mighty important for him, while he is here, to be a man, and to be a patriot, and to remember first his great land and country; that is your business and duty! And if that sentiment were extended, and not mixed up so much in party politics, I think it would not be long before there would be some great reformers among our representatives in both Congress and in the States. Now, that is not a criticism of anybody, is it? Nevertheless, it is what I believe, and I think it is what you believe.

Now, there are certain elements, that if I had time, I would discuss a little. I think, for instance, that this land of ours has come to a time when there is a tremendous demand for morals and religion. Old fashioned morals and religion. Ten Commandments and a holy Sabbath! Puritanism? Yes, Puritanism. I was raised in a Puritan home. Oh, my, what a home! I used to hear dear old Dr. Upham—Bishop Hamilton, you have heard him—say, "I would to God it might rain Puritanism on this land of ours forty days and forty nights!" And to that I say "Amen!"

Congress cannot make righteousness. Now that is nothing against Congress. That is not the business of Congress. It cannot make righteousness. It cannot make dishonest business honest business. It cannot make ignorance intelligence. That is not its business. It has lots to do of itself,—lots of

righteousness to do of itself. I do not know how much I endorse Billy Sunday, but I would give more for four days of Billy Sunday in righteousness-making than I would for four years of an American Congress! Righteousness is something that must take hold of consciences and hearts, and bring about the consecration of the soul to the laws of Almighty God, and self-surrender to the things that are high and holy and unselfish and pure and true and good; and that responsibility is on the citizen, is on you and me, and all the groups of citizens up and down in this land.

Then I think that there is a certain attitude to our home franchise that we owe; and I think that this righteousness has to do with the common places,—you know, just the common places. It is not under a spire and a chime; it is in the kitchen and the parlor. It is everywhere. It is in the store and in the shop. It is not singing about "Jerusalem, the Golden." If it were, it would shut me out; I cannot sing! It is not hanging the hinges of the gates of the New Jerusalem. It is not that thing. But it is bringing the Tabernacle of God among men, and setting up "Jerusalem, the Golden" along the avenues and streets of Washington, and every city and hamlet of our country. It is being honest in business; it is being pure in conversation; it is revering the marriage bond, and not kicking it about as a plaything. It is living true and straight in every obligation. It is spending the taxes of the people so they get it back in parks, and get it back in sanitation, and get it back in schools, and get it back in paved and swept streets. It is returning to the people the money which they pay into the tax gatherer; it is in all the things that pertain to health and happiness in the domestic life, and in the civil progress. That is our home franchise. There is a view of frugality about it, and frugality that needs to be emphasized in this country as it never was emphasized before. I am just plunging right along without much regard to any outline, or anything else, because I am afraid it is going to thunder and rain, and you will leave me, but it will have to hurry if it gets here before I get through. Frugality; now that is something that we as a people are not always keeping in mind as we should. The poor try to emulate the rich, to have what the rich have, to live as the rich do, to ride in the automobiles that the rich ride in,—even if they ride into the ditch; to follow all these lines of extravagance. That insatiate mind goes on from one form of pleasure to another pleasure. That has been the case all the way up and down the land, and it is here to-day, with some people who cannot afford it, and I think I am one of them!

Now, there is an emphasis that we will do well, as American citizens, to heed with great earnestness. We say that the rich are to blame. Well, sometimes they are. There are a few fools among the rich, but the rich as a class are pretty good people. I have lots of friends among them. I am making them poor as fast as I can! But they are nice people. They have a hard time to manage their riches!

Now we get a few results, and if these people who are disturbed by the rich extravagances would only just stop for a minute and think how the order of things is not to be charged up to a false economy; but it has been so from the beginning, and ever will be so, it would make a vast difference with the peace and contentment of our country. There would be less riot and fewer strikes and less disorder, from which one would come to a feeling of contentment with what he is and what he has.

Now, let me say to you,—for I must sum it up, and sum it up in a hurry,—that we stand facing our tremendous responsibilities. They are laid upon us, and we have our opportunities, and it will be chargeable to us if we do not discharge them in the fear of God, most reverently. It is not a time for riotous living, or for careless indulgence, but it is a time for great sobriety and faithfulness.

I do not know,—possibly I am mistaken,—but looking back into the days of my boyhood, as I looked a few hours ago with one of your best known citizens, it does seem to me now that the people were very thoughtful then. They were thinking great questions; they were reading sober books. The largest proportion of the books were the books of the Bible and the dictionary. They were intelligent at the franchise. The women were qualified to vote if they did not have the privilege. The boys and the girls were taught that life is a sober thing; sometimes perhaps a little too sober. But that period created great men, and when the Congress wanted them, they were waiting, and when the great war wanted them, they marched out of every State of this great northern zone, and went down to preserve the Union, because they were men of gigantic convictions and gigantic thinking. They were as great in the South as they were in the North,—great East

and West. Statesmen and soldiers, scholars and merchants, teachers and ministers, lawyers and doctors. That great host of a generation ago was a thinking generation, and I think the secret of it all was because of the forms of education which addressed themselves to those people. The public school was a college in those days, the public school on the hill and in the valley, and all along the country ways; and in those schools there were declamations, there were lyceums, there were forensics, that were worthy of young men and young women; and the academy was there with its brick walls and its white French dome; and the old academy took in some of the brighter and more enterprising boys and girls; and the seminary was not a great way off, and they went there to this denomination or that denomination; and there were colleges beginning to spring up all along through the States; and the people began to send their sons and daughters out into the colleges, and that was the hope of the beginning of this tremendous people.

Now, what we have to do as an American citizenship is to build on the same basis,—the church, the school, the college, the university; and our land and country should be exceedingly generous with the university. It should not build a State university in one State and in another State,—one college in each State,—and think that that is the full duty done, when those institutions are put into rivalry and competition with older institutions, doing equally worthy work, and leave those older universities to struggle on with debt and with difficulty, simply because they are religious; but it should give its sympathy and it should give its aid to every form of secular education that can be approved by the general Bureau of Education of our country and the departments of education in our States, until the whole land is feeling the power of the universal pulse of this land, financial, as well as intellectual, through the entire bounds of education, in so far as they touch the national life and the secular interests of the people, in preparing citizenship and scholarship for subordinate teaching through the whole realm. The country should foster these forms of education—this institution and all the institutions of like character throughout our land.

If I were going to moralize a minute, I would say this, in danger of touching perhaps neutrality: Sometimes an assertion of force is the shortest road to peace! I am a very pious and peaceable man, but the Lord help the fellow that will strike a woman in my presence! I think you get the thought! Our people should be defended by our flag, wherever they walk or sail, in all God's earth, if their pursuits are lawful. And the President of the United States had done nothing so praiseworthy since he came to yonder White House as he did when he demanded that their rights be respected. If our flag is not an assurance and guaranty of protection to every man and woman, whether on land or sea, then it is only a colored fabric that floats idly and mockingly in the sky! Our flag is something more than a patent of trade. Our flag has in its folds the blood of heroes, and the blood of heroes must appeal to even the peaceful citizenship of this age, and we must understand that peaceful as we will be, and for peace as we will pray, nevertheless that flag symbolizes all the protection which our men and women, brothers and sisters, have a right to levy upon us in their helplessness and in their distress.

First Convocation Day.

The address by Dr. James Roscoe Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, at the first Convocation of the American University at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 26, 1915, rendered the occasion truly memorable. Many well-known people from a distance attended the exercises which were presided over by Franklin Hamilton, Chancellor of the university. The formal exercises of the day had been preceded by a meeting of the board of trustees of the university at which there was a large attendance. Matters of moment transpired among which was the election of Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran of Dawson, Pa., as a member of the board, and the appointment of Samuel J. McWatters as Counseling Professor of the Interpretation of Sacred Literature. At the trustees' luncheon Mrs. Earl Crans-ton was hostess. The announcement was made of many new gifts to the university of great interest.

The convocation exercises were held in the new permanent open-air amphitheater which has just been erected in a charming dell on the university grounds, shaded by a delightful grove of giant tulip poplars. The new structure which is modeled after the ancient Greek theater was the gift of Mr. William T. Galliber, president of one of the leading banks of the national capital. Here before the great assembly which had gathered Chancellor Day made an address that profoundly impressed all who heard it. The speaker whose topic was "The American Citizen," began by reprehending the policy of regulating the commercial enterprises of the country "by arbitrary laws," and declared that this system brought the country several months ago to a business depression which could not be passed without constructive legislation by the States and by the Federal government.

The speaker said that the attacks upon "big business" were directly responsible for the depression, because they caused financiers to refuse to invest their money in enterprises that had hitherto been considered sound. "The cyclone of laws and commissions," he

from the College of History Building to the open-air theater. Those who participated in the assembly were attired in academic costumes. There was a goodly number of representatives from other schools of learning. Chief Marshal Dr. James Shera Montgomery, with aides from the clergymen of all denominations in the city, followed by a military band, led the way to the theater.

The invocation was by Dr. William R. Wedderspoon and the convocation prayer by Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Bishop Earl Cranston, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, introduced Chancellor Day.

The work and growth of the University were discussed by Bishop John W. Hamilton, of Boston, Mass., and Dr. Frank Wilbur Collier, director of research at the university. A statement was made by Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson, president of the Woman's Guild of the American University, on the work of the guild. The purpose of this new and enthusiastic organization of women, which is to be nation-wide, is to add to the gen-



PROPOSED COLLEGE OF COMPARATIVE RELIGION

said, "scattered big business and little business alike. We have been waiting many months for the sun to break through the clouds. How long we shall be compelled to wait is unknown. It is said that this terrific war will bring relief, but I am certain that we shall pay our share of the debt of the war. This war is your war and my war."

The world will look to America for trade after the war as never before, Chancellor Day predicted. The speaker praised President Wilson's note to Germany following the sinking of the Lusitania, and predicted that Americans of every class would support him in case of war. He said that American character is the strongest in the world, and he emphasized the fact that all classes would unite in times of stress. Chancellor Day then made a plea for the return of "Puritanism" in the American homes, and declared: "I do not know how much I endorse Billy Sunday, but I would give more for four days of Billy Sunday's righteous making than four months of righteous making by the Congress of the United States."

The convocation exercises opened with a procession

eral endowment of the university, to build a College of Comparative Religion and increase the endowment for this College, which already is \$100,000, and to complete the McKinley College of Government.

Much interest was manifest in the assignment of fellowships which was announced at the close of the exercises by Chancellor Hamilton. Owing to the disturbed conditions across the sea, no foreign fellowships as such were assigned. The money granted, if desired for this purpose, however, could be so used. Five candidates were created Fellows of the American University. The appointments were:

Merrill Jacob Holmes, A. B., Simpson College, B. D., Garrett Biblical Institute. Nominated by Garrett Biblical Institute. Is to study the philosophy of religion at Harvard University.

Hasse Octavius Enwall, A. B., Northwestern University, S. T. B., Boston University School of Theology. Nominated by Boston University. Is to study philosophy at the University of Paris.

Marie Louise Townsend Morse, A. B., Vassar College. Nominated by Goucher College. Is to study physics at the Johns Hopkins University.

John Wesley Edward Bowen, Jr., A. B., Wesleyan University, M. A., Harvard University. Nominated by Harvard University. Is to study American history at Harvard University.

Frank Blair Hanson, A. B., George Washington University, A. M., University of Illinois. Nominated by George Washington University and the University of Illinois. Is to study Zoology at the University of Illinois.

The Board which made the awards, consists of Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels, P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Alfred Charles True, dean of the graduate agricultural schools of the United States government; Professor Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard University; Dr. John W. Hancher, a secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. William Andrew Wood, a New England clergyman.

Dr. Whitford L. McDowell, district superintendent of Washington District, Baltimore Annual Conference, dismissed the assembly with the Apostolic benediction.

Address of Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson, President of the Woman's Guild of the American University.

I appear before you to-day reluctantly so far as I am personally concerned, but gladly for the cause I represent.

The Woman's Guild of the American University has had a vision of marble buildings dotting this spacious campus of more than ninety acres and hundreds of students thronging their halls. The work we have inaugurated to make possible this vision is nation-wide and our goal a dollar for every member of Methodism. The plan we have adopted for securing this is so simple in conception, the sum asked from each individual so small, and the object to be attained so vast and far-reaching, that it almost transcends comprehension, but we believe, with your personal assistance and co-operation, it will be speedily realized.

This means interested co-operation on the part of our bishops, our district superintendents and our ministers everywhere, and judging from the unanimous endorsement and support of our resident bishop, Bishop Cranston, our district superintendent, Dr. McDowell, and the ministers of Washington, I believe we shall have it in full measure.

Since the organization of our Guild such elect women as Mrs. S. M. Hartsock, our first president, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. C. C. McCabe, and Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, honored vice-presidents, have passed to their reward. In the work of the Guild, we cannot but feel the presence of these noble Christian women and are inspired to our best and most determined efforts to win success. There remain with us such women as Mrs. John A. Logan, of dynamic force and a potential factor in all good works, Mrs. Benjamin F. Leighton, Mrs. Aldis B. Browne, Mrs. Andrew B. Duvall, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, and Mrs. Jonathan P. Dooliver, whose husband (the late Senator Dooliver) met with us here and thrilled us with his eloquence only a few short years ago. Mrs. Earl Cranston, Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and others, are coming in to fill the places of those who have passed to the beyond.

We have as our object the general endowment of the University, and the specific work of erecting and endowing the Woman's Guild College of Comparative Religion, which is one of the greatest Home and Foreign Missionary projects ever contemplated, the building to conform in material and general architecture to the present splendid and imposing buildings, and is already endowed in the sum of \$100,000, and the completion of the McKinley College of Government, honored with the name of that loyal Methodist and devout Christian gentleman, our martyred President William McKinley.

This woman's movement, that has been enthusiastically endorsed from the beginning by the university fathers, is a mighty impetus toward the completion of the American University, that has been in course of building for the past twenty years, and which will stand as a monument to Methodism and Protestantism, as the great Catholic University does to Catholicism at our National Capital. A fairer, more commanding site does not exist here, and would be difficult to surpass anywhere, and as Bishop Hurst and his associates se-

lected a location thus wisely it remains for us, their successors, to build wisely.

The time is ripe for such concerted action on the part of Methodism, when the universities of the old world, because of the conflict raging there, are closed to the hundreds of our students, who, if they could secure the same advantages, would and should remain at home.

The work of the university, as you know, will be wholly post-graduate, and will, therefore, not conflict with the interests of any of our other institutions.

The practical work of our Guild was inaugurated on Sunday, May 2d, in Metropolitan Church, the National Church of Methodism, being presented by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, and supplemented by our personal efforts, in three weeks, almost the full amount of one dollar for every member has been secured, and the lauded and saintly Miss Lewie M. Foss, whom we all admired for her beautiful Christian character, was made the first memorial member by the payment of \$100 by her sister, Mrs. Benjamin F. Leighton, wife of the president of the Board of Trustees of this university. The other churches of Washington are inaugurating a like campaign, and we are now appealing to the churches throughout the United States to co-operate in this truly Christian educational work.

Every cent of every dollar will be used for the purpose contributed, and we will not decline a dollar from any of our friends, but the Treasurer, Mrs. William M. Hannay, of 207 J Street, N. W., daughter of the late Matthew G. Emery, an honored trustee of this university, will welcome your contribution and preserve your name.

This campaign will bring the university to the attention of not only Methodists, but friends of Christian education everywhere, and this mecca they will proudly seek when visiting Washington. In the years to come, who knows but our children and our children's children will rise and call us blessed for the part we have taken in contributing a dollar toward the realization of this vision?

The first money that was handed me for this work was two dollars from a Presbyterian Congressman and his wife, and just before leaving home this morning, a phone message came from a Presbyterian clergyman saying: "Tell Mrs. Anderson I would like to contribute a dollar toward the work of the Guild," and with his Scotch humor added, "I think one good Presbyterian dollar ought to count as much as ten Methodist dollars," and I am not so sure but that it does. At all events we accept it as an encouraging omen.

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll,
Leave thy low vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

Progress of Our Working Plan.

By DOCTOR FRANK W. COLLIER, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH.

On May 1, 1914, I began my duties as Director of Research of the American University. I visited the departments, bureaus, and institutions of the National Government, and other facilities for study and research not under the control of the Government. In all they number about fifty. I found that the year which I had spent in Washington in this very work facilitated my task. I was received courteously. A few heads of departments at first seemed a little lukewarm. Others heard our proposition with enthusiastic interest. The majority heartily offered to co-operate with us to the extent of their ability.

Having learned what were the opportunities offered by these government bureaus and institutions, my next work was to assist in compiling the catalogue. One cause of the delay in issuing the catalogue was the baffling difficulty of segregating clearly the material describing these bureaus. To arrange the material scientifically was a very difficult and delicate task, since this has never yet been done in any handbook issued to the public.

The Library of Congress has been used by us more extensively than any institution of the government service. Dr. Putnam, the librarian, Mr. Bishop, superintendent of the reading room, and Mr. Slade, the chief of the periodical division, have given their services unstintedly.

In the Department of Agriculture we have three very able students who are doing work of the very highest order. They

are under the direction of Dr. Oswald Schreiner and Dr. B. M. Duggar, two of our own counseling professors.

We have one student in the Bureau of Education where he has the advantage of the guidance of Commissioner Claxton himself. Next year we are to have at least two more students in this same bureau.

Tuesday, October 6, 1915, the first actual class-room work was begun in the College of History building. There I met some earnest students, and we began our classes in philosophy. The work was difficult in its very nature, being courses in Theory of Thought, Theory of Knowledge, Metaphysics, and Theism. The students, however, have profited so much that they have become our missionaries, and I am told that these classes in philosophy will be larger next year.

We have had twenty-eight students enrolled. To these must be added the five fellows whom the Board of Award are to ask you to confirm, thus making a sum total of all students actually enrolled for the year of thirty-three. The actual number of applicants for fellowships has been twenty. But if our catalogue could have been issued earlier, and the proper announcements made, we certainly would have had over one hundred applications. And had we the money to finance this plan, there is no limit to the scope to which it can be expanded.

In addition to my overseeing the research work in the government departments, and my classes in philosophy, I have tried to do some university extension work. This took the form of a teachers' training class which met each Wednesday night during the winter at the Foundry Church.

We have not had as many courses of lectures as we expected. Nevertheless we did something. The course on the English Bible by Dr. I. J. Peritz was both interesting and instructive, and it is to be continued next year by Dr. Peritz. Next year we are planning to give additional courses by several leading men, among them Dr. John R. Mott, Justice Thomas H. Anderson, Dr. Wm. A. Wood, and others with whom we are making preliminary arrangements.

The work of the year prompts me to make the following recommendations:

1. A School of Comparative Religion. This is our first need. It would supplement the work in philosophy, and increase the number of students in class-room work. The first school of comparative religion in America was proposed by the American University, and it should be realized by the American University.

2. A School of American History. Dr. J. F. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, tells me there ought to be at Washington a School of American History similar to the American Classical Schools at Athens and at Rome. No man can properly cover the field of American history without spending some time in Washington.

3. Another open door of great usefulness would be the founding of a School of Diplomacy, appropriately located at the National Capital.

4. In time it might be wise to organize a graduate School of Agriculture.

Rev. S. Townsend Weaver, Our New Financial Secretary.

The Rev. S. Townsend Weaver, for fifteen years a member of the Des Moines, Dakota, and Upper Iowa Conferences, has been appointed Financial Secretary of the American University. Mr. Weaver has studied at Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and at other schools. For several years he has been engaged in literary work and has published "The University New Testament" (1909), "The Biblical Life of Christ" (1911), and "The New Testament in Its Inspired Literary Form" (1915), all books of acknowledged worth. In 1912, 1913 and 1914 Mr. Weaver was the pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington D. C.

Mr. Weaver has a high reputation as a platform speaker, and has filled many Lyceum and Chautauqua engagements to the delight and profit of large audiences. His entrance upon the work of the American University will give new scope for his talents and large field for his efficiency. He begins his services at once.



REV. S. TOWNSEND WEAVER

Seal of the American University.



On December 7, 1892, at the regular meeting of the trustees, "on motion of A. B. Browne, the Executive Committee was authorized to procure a seal for the corporation."

The Executive Committee through a sub-committee, of which Mr. Andrew B. Duvall was chairman, on December 3, 1893, reported a form of seal which on motion was adopted as the seal of the Trustees of the American University, and which is described as follows:

"In perspective a representation of the Capitol Building at Washington, D. C., as seen from the southeast; in chief the legend 'Pro Deo et Patria'; in base, the figures '1891.' The whole surrounded by a circular band milled upon its outer edge and inscribed with the words, in chief, 'The American University,' and in base, 'Washington, D. C.,' in manner and in form substantially as more plainly appeareth, depicted and stamped in the margin."

Our New Open-Air Amphitheater.

On the first page of this issue of the *Courier* will be seen a glimpse of the new open-air amphitheatre, on the site of the American University. This sylvan setting for the first Convocation Day exercises was used for the first time on Wednesday, May 26, 1915, when Chancellor Day of Syracuse University delivered the Convocation Oration. The picture gives a good idea of the spacious platform, one hundred feet long and twenty feet broad, seating one hundred people. The faces shown are those of Bishop John W. Hamilton (at the left), Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, Bishop Earl Cranston, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Chancellor James R. Day, Mr. Holmes, the stenographer, Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, Mrs. John F. Keator, and Dr. Charles W. Baldwin.

The great trunks and some of the beautiful foliage of the native tulip trees that surround and shade the place are well reproduced. Around one of the largest of these trees the platform has been built, and the lower branches extending above the speaker form a natural sounding board, while the branches from others of the group reach out their friendly aid in completing the excellent acoustics of the amphitheatre.

Semi-circular rows of seats constructed of chestnut and cypress firmly anchored in the ground confront the platform, and rise tier upon tier on the sloping hillside. Here an audience of twelve hundred may be comfortably seated, and all enjoy a clear view and distinct hearing of the speaker. In the rear of these permanent seats the space is ample for extra chairs, and standing room for thousands more within easy hearing of the platform.

The location of the amphitheatre is about two hundred paces west of the College of History, where the level of the main campus declines gently at first and then dips at an angle just suited to the purposes of an out-door assembly. A little to the south and west of the platform a generous and unfailing spring of cool water issues from the ground and sends its perennial stream down the shady run toward the west. The diversified topography beyond the amphitheatre with its variegated growths of shrubs, vines and trees adds charm to the scene. This gift of God through nature is a peculiar asset to the University. On the sunniest of summer days here a multitude may sit and feast in comfort on music and eloquence.

Sherman and Garfield Chairs for the American University.

The headquarters chair of General William T. Sherman, used by the great soldier from 1869 to 1880 while commander-in-chief of the United States army, and the armchair used by President Garfield during his too brief term at the White House, have been added to the historic furniture collection of the American University. The donor is Mr. John La Monte Hurst, of Denver, Colorado, son of the late Bishop Hurst. Mr. Hurst,

who maintains unabated his father's interest in the educational enterprise at the capital, has furnished with his gift original official documents authenticating the chairs. The antique gatherings of the American University, already impressive, are enriched by this new accession in a singularly happy way, for the chairs will be joined to the sofa of Abraham Lincoln, the armchair of President Grant, the dining table and chairs of Senator Charles Sumner, the Civil War desk of Secretary Stanton, the manuscript cabinet of Bancroft the historian, the ancient rush seat of a Plymouth plantation elder, the oak throne carved from the beams of Wesley's City Road Chapel, the standing work desk and file-case of Bishop Hurst, which formerly was that of the encyclopaedist McClintock, and the cavernous work-desk of Chaplain McCabe, from which went out the thrilling call "A Million for Missions." Other pieces of furniture similarly associated with creative men and women have been promised for the university collection which soon will be a feature of Washington.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Office, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JUNE, 1915.

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Washington, D. C., September, 1915

No. 1



OPEN-AIR AMPHITHEATRE, THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, CONVOCATION DAY, MAY 26, 1915
FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PLATFORM, MIDDLE SECTION

BUILDING A GREAT SCHOOL.

[Reprint from Boston Transcript.]

Good Progress on the American University.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The eyes of American Protestantism will turn to Washington on Wednesday, May 26, when the first Convocation Day of the American University will be held here on the grounds of that institution overlooking the valley of the Potomac. This interesting ceremony was opened last year by President Woodrow Wilson, a former president of Princeton University. The convocation orator this year will be Dr. James Roscoe Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, whose outspoken criticisms in opposition to governmental interference with American commerce and industry have added to his reputation as a great educator. It is to be presumed that, speaking in one of the most critical moments of our national life, Dr. Day again will give voice to ideas that may command country-wide attention.

This gathering will be noteworthy in many ways, for, although the American University is being developed under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is not a theological institution but rather represents the endeavor of all Protestant denominations to establish a notable experiment in higher education like nothing else that has been planned or tried upon American soil. The university is unique not only in spirit and purpose but in its material settlement, for authorities have agreed that perhaps nowhere else in the United States could be found a site in itself so nearly ideal for the needs of a great university; while its location at the seat of the National Government, with which its relations are so close, must give it an eminence unrivalled among the educational institutions of the country.

In a Natural Amphitheatre.

This correspondence already has referred to the national beauties of the great tract of land which with wondrous foresight the projectors of the American University acquired and

paid for many years ago. Complete plans for the development of the nearly one hundred acres owned by the university drawn by Frederick Law Olmsted are in existence, and the time inevitably will come when the group of buildings erected among the hills and vales of the Potomac will attract the admiration of visitors from all lands. A natural amphitheater only a short distance from the College of History will be used for the coming convocation and all other subsequent gatherings which may take place out of doors. Upon a sloping hillside stout benches of the almost everlasting cypress wood are being constructed to seat 1,200 persons. Surrounding this open-air auditorium and almost completely shielding it from the rays of the summer sun is a circle of huge tulip trees. The amphitheater is of such sweep and the ground of such contour that the seats may be expanded indefinitely. Upon the surrounding acres a screen of picturesque bushes has been permitted to grow until the whole audience would find itself protected from the rays of the western sun upon the hottest day. A trickling brook which makes through the whole property toward the Potomac takes its rise in a spring of sweet water just below the amphitheater. A little distance to the north, upon one of the countless knolls, stands a grove of primeval oak trees said to be more than two hundred years old. Across to the southwest rise the trees of Sycamore Hill, each planted by a bishop of the Church and in time to set off the beauties of the projected administration building.

Not a Thing of Stone and Faculties.

But the American University is not a thing of stone and faculties. Its finished College of History, its uncompleted McKinley College of Government building, the only important structures within the ground, impress the observer as only the almost hopeless start of an ambitious dream of the future. The impression does injustice, for the American University is a thing of spirit and purpose rather than of buildings and teaching staff, and this purpose already is achieved in large degree. The popular misconception of the status of the American University no doubt is widespread and has been encouraged by the seeming lack of equipment suggested by

here although beautiful grounds and partly untenanted buildings. It is only simple justice on this eve of Convocation Day, to state something of the purposes and achievements of the institution.

The Keynote of the Work.

In his striking address at the Convocation Day exercises a year ago, Bishop William Fraser McDowell outlined as follows the four "unique, distinct lines" upon which the American University was inaugurated:

1. The opening of the rich and varied materials of education and research, afforded by the Government, to the students of the world, under competent direction and guidance.
2. By a carefully devised system of scholarships and fellowships, the opening of the graduate instruction of the world to our select young men and women.
3. The creation of a body of scholars, gathered from everywhere, sent everywhere, united here as fellows, recognized and pledged to humanity's service and the larger uses of the largest learning.
4. The creation of lectureships for Washington and elsewhere and the making of a literature which shall in ample and steady stream refresh the life of the republic and the world.

Embraces All Protestantism.

It should be emphasized that the work of the university is not denominational. It embraces all Protestantism. Bishop Harding of the Episcopal Church and head of the Cathedral Foundation is as much interested in the success of the American University as Dr. Franklin Hamilton, its chancellor. All denominations, even to the (Dutch) Reformed Church by Theodore Roosevelt, are represented upon its board of trustees. The university stands for education under the auspices of Protestantism, but not along the lines of any sect thereof. In time it will make a study of comparative religion, as part of its curriculum, but not for the purpose of advancing any one religion. Neither does the university seek to compete with any of the other excellent colleges and universities of the land. It will operate in a field peculiarly its own and distinct from that of any other educational institution.

Study in Government Offices.

Under acts of Congress passed in 1892 and 1901, one of them drawn and sponsored by William McKinley, all the learning stored in twelve of the most advanced departments of the United States Government is available for students. These include such aids to general education as the Library of Congress, the National Museum, the Bureau of Education and the Department of Agriculture; such specialties as may be represented by the Patent Office, the National Botanic Garden and the Bureau of Ethnology; such offerings in applied science as may be discovered in the Army Medical Museum, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey and the Naval Observatory. The conservationist even may avail himself of the researches of the United States Fish Commission, as may the future scientific forester observe the practical work of the forest service. Already students, under the guidance of the university, have tutored upon courses in connection with these bureaus. No tuition fee is charged, except five dollars for the cost of matriculation, the trustees going upon the theory that if the Government can offer its facilities without cost they are in fairness bound to do the same. Thus the graduate school already is open and is enrolling students continually.

This utilization of the immense educational resources of the Federal Government duplicates the work of no other college nor could it naturally be done except by an institution situated in the city of Washington. In addition, this graduate school will be supplemented by a widespread system of fellowships which will give to young people the choice of advance study not only in Washington but anywhere else in the world that the best is to be found. Thus no instruction in the Romance languages is to be found in the United States comparable to that of the Sorbonne at Paris. A student desiring the privileges of that unrivaled school may secure them through a fellowship of the American University. If he would study the best to be learned of literature, he may be sent to Oxford. Two applications for fellowships are on file by young men desiring special instruction at Columbia, another at Harvard. This vast system will be floated after the manner of the Rhodes scholarships, but it will avoid the fatal mistake of that useful enterprise in compressing all its interests at one university. One of the features of the forth-

coming Convocation Day will be the awarding of several of these priceless fellowships. The graduate, therefore, will receive his diploma, not from a narrow faculty assembled at Washington but with the stamp of the greatest scholarship in the world. Yet he will come back to his own country a Fellow of the American University. This system, as stated, already is in successful operation, and to that extent the American University is a going concern.

College of Comparative Religion.

The ambition of Chancellor Hamilton and the trustees who are loyally supporting it is not, as will be seen, to assemble a ten-million-dollar university plant in the shortest possible time. On the contrary, Chancellor Hamilton believes that if the three additional projects now in mind are accomplished during his own lifetime his work will have been well rewarded. The first of these is the establishment of a College of Comparative Religion. This, as its name implies, will offer facilities for a complete survey of the field of religious history. But more than that, it will cover all missionary propaganda, make possible a study of all problems in connection with missionary work and provide an unexcelled fitting school for missionary endeavor. John R. Mott, the well-known international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has been engaged for a series of lectures upon this general subject next fall. The American University aims to establish a nucleus, indeed, for a study of the religious problems of the world, and it is pointed out that the breaking down of many things in Government and tradition in the Far East has opened a new field of incomparable fertility.

Schools of History and Diplomacy.

A building will be needed for the purposes of this branch of education, and the Woman's Guild, under the leadership of Mrs. (Justice) Anderson, of Washington, has undertaken the management of a countrywide movement to secure what is needed. The building will cost about \$350,000, and already about \$100,000 bequeathed for this specific purpose is in hand. The structure would be used not only for the College of Religion but to house all woman's interests, including the appurtenances of feminism, suffrage, and whatever else might be particularly a collective interest of womankind. As Chancellor Hamilton says, "The women will succeed, of course—they always do."

A second project under way is the establishment of a School of American History, for which unrivaled opportunities for research are under the hand of the student; and a third the founding of a School of Diplomacy, for which the American University may be said to possess the best strategic location in the world. The United States is rapidly becoming a world center in governmental affairs, and the advantage of a school of this character might by reflex action prove of inestimable benefit to the government which so generously has placed its treasures at the disposal of this institution.

W. E. BRIGHAM.

DR. CHARLES E. SLOCUM LEAVES AMERICAN UNIVERSITY \$10,000.

Dr. Charles E. Slocum, of Defiance, Ohio, recently deceased, made provision through insurance policies and an invested sustaining fund by which the American University at Washington, D. C., now inherits \$10,000. Dr. Slocum was widely known as a publicist and authority in historic-genealogical matters connected with Ohio. He was a scholar of vast learning and acute intelligence. He was a cousin of the celebrated General Slocum, of Civil War fame, of whom he had written a life.

Dr. Slocum long had been interested in the American University. Especially did he approve of its later development in the direction of post-graduate study and research. He had contemplated and had discussed with Chancellor Hamilton the practicability of further endowing in the University a lectureship whereby might be perpetuated the investigations to which he had devoted so much labor and love.

PICTURE GIFTS FOR THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Two highly interesting and valuable collections of pictures have been given to the American University by friends of the institution in the National Capital. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Letts, of Washington, D. C., learning that the Camp Gallery of National Portraits was for sale, bought the entire collection and presented it to the university. This remarkable gathering of steel engravings, etchings and crayons, showing, in life-sized proportions, eminent Americans who represent the heroic era of our past history, now fittingly adorns the university Assembly Hall.

Thoroughly in keeping with this first gift is the second offering of pictures, though different in character. These were presented by Mr. William S. Corby, a trustee of the university. Mr. Corby, an intelligent collector and connoisseur of art, had gathered twenty-one choice examples of the work of Lucien Powell in water color and oil, showing classic and sacred scenes. These all now in their vivid and romantic coloring decorate the library and trustees' room in the College of History.

A unique accompaniment is the gift to the university by Bishop and Mrs. Cranston of a Chinese mother of pearl inlaid picture of the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the time of Bishop Cranston's election. This curious and valued gift accompanied a donation of a goodly portion of the bishop's library with additional interesting souvenirs. Not the least of these is an ancient lamp excavated by Bishop Hurst with his own hands at the site of the city of Sidon, and afterwards given to Mrs. Cranston.

RECENT GIFTS OF MONEY.

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\$2,500, Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$1,000, Thos. W. Smith, F. X. Kreitler, Estate Clara M. Eads; \$500, Mrs. Wm. McEchron; \$100, W. J. Sibley Estate; \$200, T. C. Hunter, B. S. Graves, A. A. Chapin; \$125, Mrs. E. B. Kellogg, W. R. Walker, Mrs. M. M. Sprowles; \$105, C. C. Glover; \$100, G. T. Spahr, T. F. Miller, Mrs. W. H. White, Mrs. Emma Sconce, J. W. Jackson, W. S. Pilling, H. A. Houseman, C. I. Corby, C. E. Welch, Geo. Lewis, J. A. Gary, Edward Cain, J. C. Gribbel, Kate S. Gillespie; \$80, Mrs. L. B. Lamb; \$60, Mrs. Dinsmore Austin; \$50, W. C. Arrison, Robert Carson, Daughters of Bishop Simpson, Misses Elizabeth and Ida Simpson, and Mrs. C. W. Buoyn; Mrs. G. H. Bickley, Jas. Gaines, Mrs. J. F. Keator, Anna F. Bickley, Mary E. Felton, H. B. Felton, M. A. Blankley; \$40, J. R. Peters; \$30, U. O. Colson; \$25, Mrs. M. J. Allison, Salem Kile, W. F. Hutchinson, F. E. Miller, Miss Arabelle Crandall, J. L. Tennant, Dr. E. V. Keen, J. L. Spaulding, Jr., Mrs. J. R. Field, Gavin Neilson, J. C. Letts, C. W. Baker & Sons, C. J. Pugh, B. A. Walker, Mrs. M. F. Middlecoff, W. J. Lateer, Miss O. N. Chamberlain, D. C. List, Isaac Watts, H. L. McCombs, N. N. Lampert, Dils Bros. & Co., J. A. Bryan, J. G. Matlick, W. J. Montgomery, Edward Perry, Alex. Lawrence, E. J. James; \$20, Joe Dempsey, C. H. Harding, G. C. Coon, C. Varley, Jr., J. H. Johnson; \$15, E. G. Taulane, Janc Patton, C. F. Hansberger, J. B. Wansley,

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Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.

\$100, Geo. F. Washburn; \$25, D. C. Plannette; \$20, D. D. Campbell, H. T. Quigg; \$15, Dillon Bronson; \$10, N. Saemann, Jos. Horner, J. M. Boyd, G. W. Townsend, Nellie Snider, A. B. Riker, Luther Pilling; \$7, L. Ferguson, G. E. Wood; \$6, E. C. Toy, H. C. Adams, J. H. Delbridge, C. L. Cole, J. W. Campbell; \$5, N. L. Rockwell, R. J. Wyckoff, Miss Rebecca Watt; W. H. York, K. M. Lewis, J. F. Murray, A. H. Nazarian, J. E. Sawyer, J. W. Briggs, F. A. Richards, H. P. Cooper, Wm. Coleman, E. J. Heller, D. F. Pierce, B. E. Pratt, W. Millar, A. B. Coolidge; \$4, W. F. Grandy, M. J. Holmes, W. O. Shepherd, S. F. Beardslee, G. W. Koser, C. H. McCrea, A. J. Matthews, N. W. Deveneau, C. W. Jaycox, Z. H. Webster, I. J. Peritz, E. P. Robertson, J. T. Entor, D. F. Pierce, D. C. Haven, Isabell Blaisell, C. M. Fanson, J. D. Bills; \$3, C. E. Weed, W. G. Boyd, W. B. Doble, E. D. Lupien, Paul Haugan, G. K. Flack, W. L. Clough, D. M. Houghtelin, D. O. Sanborn, E. S. Holm, Mrs. E. R. Baume, H. G. Billie, J. R. Chaffee, Mrs. J. S. Bell; \$2, G. W. Case, F. C. Brayton, J. B. Braddock, A. B. Mettler, D. J. Ford, L. I. McDougale, F. H. Wyrick, H. L. Goodrich, E. G. Sanford, C. L. Baxter, H. M. Powell, W. C. B. Moore, O. D. Harrington, L. E. Watson, G. A. Finch, S. G. Briggs, J. W. Barnett, W. R. Fruit, Robert Duell, G. W. L. Brown, D. J. Shenton, F. T. Stevenson, I. M. O'Flynn, Seth Reed, J. S. Kingan, W. A. Parkinson, A. M. Billingsley, C. W. Gilman, F. J. Zavodsky, C. P. Keast, S. Lugg, C. E. Tripp, A. Knudsen, T. H. Skewis, A. Hopkins, C. M. Hall, W. H. Smith, P. J. Williams, J. M. Cass, Marion Reddish, W. T. Hartley, D. L. Marsh, G. K. Statham, L. E. Carter, W. A. Campbell, F. L. Decker, S. A. Carney, F. E. Taussig, N. J. Wright, C. Samuelson, L. A. Brown, F. M. Sawyer, J. A. Russell, Jos. Cooper, Miss E. G. Hall, A. F. Reimer, D. T. Robinson, T. C. Martin, W. T. Hale, F. P. Shaffer, O. E. Roddy; \$1, M. L. Kjelstad, W. F. Tomlinson, E. G. Hooper, H. D. Stewart, R. E. Brettle, C. E. Lane, W. H. Manning, A. B. Taylor, O. A. Retam, F. Mittlefehldt, C. M. Eddy, A. Copeland, A. H. Youell, C. D. Smith, W. H. Collycott, Geo. Britten, T. A. Greenwood, L. S. Boyd, M. L. Dearien, E. C. Woodruff, J. R. Fretts, M. H. Branham, B. Nilsson,

Harry Felton, H. H. Johnson, John Beddow, J. G. Bill, Miss S. E. Lombard, L. W. Staples, Edwin Genge, E. A. Peck, R. I. Blanchard, W. P. Rulison, Eugene Wiseman, Mrs. F. B. Willard, C. E. Luce, C. W. Sampson, A. W. Brown, J. W. Hancher, T. D. Williams, F. H. Wright, S. W. Wyman, M. S. Kaufman, J. S. Smallwood, F. D. Sawyer, Mrs. C. A. Anderson, J. H. Freedline, W. E. Harvey, E. A. Cooke, M. E. Taylor, M. Shaw, J. Hanna, R. A. Phillips, H. G. Ross, O. A. Emerson, C. E. Miller, C. M. Stackweather, C. A. Robinson, Judson Davis, S. J. Greenfield, S. W. Brown, C. M. Smith, S. T. Dibble, N. A. Darling, A. S. Haven, E. H. Scott, F. M. Harvey, E. C. Love, E. O. Webster, H. C. Campbell, H. E. Eades, F. J. Fulton, E. L. Nixon, John Krantz, D. W. Howell, L. M. Flocken, I. A. Bean, Chas. Pittman, W. F. Berry, G. E. Ackerman, H. E. Dumnack, E. R. Drummond, B. G. Lipsky, D. F. Faulkner, W. P. Holman, D. B. Phean, H. A. Clifford, C. N. Garland, F. Palladino, H. W. Norton, N. B. Woodsum, G. D. Holmes, I. T. Johnson, M. McKinley, Sara F. Lee, S. Rouse.

Asbury Memorial Fund.

\$25, A. J. Holmes, J. C. MacDonald.

(—) Scholarship Fund.

\$652, (Name withheld).

Bishop McCabe Lectureship Fund.

\$100, W. S. Corby; \$5, T. F. Jones, R. M. Eastman; \$2, E. E. Frellick, J. D. Murphy, F. Kingdon; \$1, G. E. Allan, W. F. Davis, E. J. Webber, C. F. Smith, C. A. Plumer, S. D. Brown, E. R. Drummond, H. E. Foster, E. L. Dow, H. Pendleton, N. B. Woodsum, G. T. Johnston, I. A. Bean, W. E. Purinton, S. D. Brown, W. H. Bowden, B. F. Allen, J. Gibson, F. K. Gamble, E. L. Brown, W. H. Bower, G. A. Martin.

Fellowship and Scholarship Fund.

\$1,000, Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$100, W. S. Pilling; \$50, Miss Mary F. Devor, Robert Carson, Miss Arabelle Crandall; \$25, J. S. Felton; \$20, C. H. Edenborn; \$15, E. G. Taulane; \$10, I. W. Barnes, Mrs. E. W. Henderson; \$2, I. Vernol.

McKinley College of Government.

\$2.50, J. C. Horton; \$2, S. A. Dalzell.

Gustavus F. Swift Fellowship Fund.

\$11,000, Mrs. Annie M. Swift.

West Virginia Endowment Fund.

\$2, E. J. Matthews; \$1, Miss Margaret McGaw.

General Endowment Fund.

\$5,000 (Name withheld); \$5, A. G. Reynolds.

Pennsylvania Building Fund.

\$10, E. W. Moses; \$9, Geo. R. Scott; \$3, M. V. De Forest, C. Van Peters, Miss Annie T. Law; \$2, W. C. De Forest.

RECENT GIFTS TO OUR LIBRARY.

The Glenriddell Manuscripts of Robert Burns.

Mr. John Gribbel, of Philadelphia, has presented to the American University copies of the two volumes of the famous Glenriddell manuscripts of the poems and letters of Robert Burns. Mr. Gribbel two years ago purchased the original documents and has won the admiration of the literary people of America and Great Britain by returning the books as a gift to the library at Edinburgh. While the books were in his possession, Mr. Gribbel had one hundred and fifty copies printed from etched plates, after which the plates were destroyed. Each of the two volumes in the set given to the American University has the Glenriddell arms stamped upon the board, and also an impression of the Bongo engraving of Burns. Each volume also contains a copy of the deed of gift by which Mr. Gribbel names as trustees of the manuscripts the Lords Provost of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Earl of Rosebery and Mithlothian. This rich addition to the literary treasures of the university comes from the hand that has frequently opened in liberal helpfulness to our enterprise.

PROFESSOR COLLIER'S POPULAR SEMINARS ON PHILOSOPHY.

Among his other plans of work for the coming year, as director of research of the American University, Dr. Frank W. Collier is to carry on two seminars in the history of philosophy.

One of these will be of special interest to students of cotemporary opinion. This seminar is to be no less than an examination of the cotemporary systems of thought, which have been the foundation of twentieth century life, and which, it is declared, are now most potently molding the moral and spiritual attitude of the world.

Beginning with Spencer and scientific agnosticism, Dr. Collier will examine modern pessimism, Nietzsche and the school of revolt, modern spiritualistic cults and present-day vedantism, pragmatism and radical empiricism, Eucken, Bergson and the basis or explanation of the materialism which so increasingly, he declares, is becoming a dominant characteristic in modern life.

As it is the province of philosophy to interpret human experience, and thus become the guide of life, the seminar will be of practical significance, and because of the popular interest in these subjects it will be open to all.

MACWATTERS JOINS FACULTY OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Washington, May 29.—A brilliant man has just been added to the faculty of the American University. At their annual meeting the university trustees confirmed the appointment of Samuel J. MacWatters as counseling professor in the interpretation of sacred literature. Although still a young man, Professor MacWatters has a long record of accomplishments. He has pupils scattered in every part of the country. For years Professor MacWatters has held a chair in Boston University School of Theology. He has just resigned

OFFICERS OF WOMAN'S GUILD OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY



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this position and forthwith been transferred to the faculty of the new university now building in the National Capital. Professor MacWatters studied with the artist von Mueller in Berlin, Vanuciumi in Rome, Emil Behnkan and Shakespeare in London, with Sprieglea in Paris, and finally with Dudley Buck in New York. His own music is like that of the Stainer School. He is a distinguished composer and a musical virtuoso of high ability both in singing and instrumentation. But it is through his remarkable gift of literary interpretation that Professor MacWatters comes to unique expression. He is famous as an interpreter of Browning, Robert Burns and the Bible. During the coming autumn and winter Professor MacWatters will give lectures and literary interpretation of the great masterpieces in the American University courses, which will be open to all. A new artistic and intellectual asset has been added to the life of the city.

W. E. BRIGHAM,
in *Boston Evening Transcript*.

THE OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S GUILD OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

In this number of THE COURIER we present the pictures of the officers of the Woman's Guild of the American University. Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson, wife of one of our university trustees, Justice Anderson, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is the efficient and capable president. Her address on the purpose and work of the Guild on our first Convocation Day is a complete expression of the spirit of the organization. Mrs. John A. Logan, long and popularly known for her large and broad public attitude and activity, in civic and charitable lines, is vice-president. Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, honored and loved for her devotion and able administration of varied forms of missionary and church endeavor, and possessed of the gift of song, wields the pen as recording secretary. Mrs. Aldis B. Browne, whose husband up to the time of his lamented death one year ago was president of

our board of trustees, and who is herself one of the busiest and most successful helpers of every good cause, is the corresponding secretary. Mrs. William M. Hannay, the treasurer, is the daughter of our first university treasurer, Hon. Matthew G. Emery, who for many years successfully served the institution in that important office. She is well fitted for her position.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB.

REV. S. TOWNSEND WEAVER, Financial Secretary.

I.

Since the publication of the last number of THE COURIER the American University Club has been instituted for the purpose of identifying a multitude of friends of the university, of the highest Christian education, and of American ideals and institutions all over the United States, with the general organization and work of the American University, bringing them together into one body, enabling them to contribute to the success of the institution, to promote its enterprises and enjoy its ministry. It is a well-considered and approved plan of co-operation, and has enrolled in its membership a considerable body of men and women in the District of Columbia and the various States of the Union, such as Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, Iowa, Kansas, and others. Though the purpose of the Club is large and manifold, its plan of organization is simplicity itself, as may be seen by the application for membership attached hereto, which every minister and layman, and the multitude of friends of our great work in all the denominations, is urgently invited to sign and forward without delay. The American University and the American University Club will minister ambitiously and effectively to every locality and interest, and will thus lay claim upon the active support of everyone who is interested in the great work of the church in promoting the highest Christian education, the true Protestant Americanism of the Republic, and the practical ministry for the common good. Some have united with the Club by subscribing one dollar a year for five years, others two dollars, others five, others ten, others twenty-five, and others one hundred dollars a year for five years.

The following contributing members are cordially solicited:

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------|----------|---------|
| 25 | members contributing | \$100.00 | a year. |
| 50 | " | 50.00 | " " |
| 100 | " | 25.00 | " " |
| 250 | " | 10.00 | " " |
| 500 | " | 5.00 | " " |
| 1,000 | " | 2.50 | " " |
| 1,250 | " | 2.00 | " " |

There are no membership responsibilities aside from the subscription for the support of the university, the branches in various parts of the country being directed by the university in conference and counsel with the local members. The Club should increase the enrollment and strengthen the work of every educational institution in our country.

II.

It is the supreme purpose of the Club to advance and promote the general program of the university, as this is being directed by the Chancellor and his associates.

This general program has been stated in his own strong way by Bishop W. F. McDowell, at the opening of the university, May 27th, 1914, "the historic day of the American University," and is as follows:

"We are formally inaugurating today a notable experiment in higher education. Nothing else quite like this has been planned or tried on our soil. We propose at least four unique, distinct lines:

(1) The opening of the rich and varied materials of education and research afforded by the government to the students of the world under competent direction and guidance.

(2) By a carefully devised system of scholarships and fellowships the opening of the graduate instruction of the world to our select young men and women.

(3) The creation of a body of scholars, gathered from everywhere, sent everywhere, united here as Fellows, recognized and pledged to humanity's service and the larger uses of the largest learning.

(4) The creation of Lectureships for Washington and elsewhere and the making of a literature which shall in ample and steady stream refresh the life of the Republic and the world.

This is the simple outline of our large purpose. It would be easy to grow prophetic and to foresee the day not far off when there shall be a thousand scholars, gathered out of all the land, bearing the advanced degrees of the world's universities, and bound together as Fellows of the American University. Nothing else I venture to think so daring or so wise has been proposed by any American Church. * * * The common good is before our eyes this afternoon, the common good * * * as interpreted for humanity. * * * I am thinking of the American University as opening a new chapter of service for the American scholar, whose biography we are always writing. We shall open up and apply new and wonderful resources. We shall push back the boundaries of the unknown. * * * We shall make lectures and theses and monographs. We shall open the wealth of the world for our eager and aspiring youth. All that surely and proudly and gratefully. But our service will not be final and perfect until we have opened new resources of life to those whose lives are barren, or until we have pushed back the boundaries of the unendurable. We shall defend the truth with many a brave blow, but the scholar will strike his bravest blow for humanity."

Who that reads this noble statement of the purpose of a great church does not feel a fine fire burning in his very brain and heart as he thinks of the presence in the way of life of such an ambitious program in behalf of our humanity? It is for the advancement within the immediate future of this great purpose that the American University Club has been instituted. Every man and woman is earnestly and cordially invited to share in this great enterprise by filling out the application hereto attached and forwarding the same by early mail.

III.

The American University Club is admirably suited to the preparation in many localities of a foundation for the University Lectureship which is to be instituted in city and country throughout the United States. When the membership in any city or county has become sufficient to insure the success of the Lectureship the American University may introduce the instruction it has for the multitude in behalf of the common good, and thus refresh and enrich the neighborhood, minister to the needs of all the people, arouse many young men and women and start them off to the preparatory school, the college or professional school, and interest the graduate in further study and research for the benefit of his neighbors. One of the outstanding institutions of New England for many years was the Boston Monday Lecture of Joseph Cook, which refreshed the life of the com-

munity and of the country at large. This is the fine evangelism of the university in behalf of salvation from sin, and of righteousness which recovers the whole man, instructs him fully in the things of the Spirit, and builds him up in the most holy faith in the midst of a society that is more and more becoming the kingdom of God. Earnest men and women everywhere and of every faith are urged to inform themselves fully about this department of our great work, and co-operate with us in the early introduction of the Lectureship and the promotion of its ministry in their localities by the immediate enrollment of a considerable number of men and women in the American University Club.

IV.

A not unimportant duty of the American University Club is the promotion of the highest ideals and essential institutions which have made our country illustrious since the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers. Washington is the United States in miniature. Here all the States assemble and become the Republic, each State exerting a greater power here than at home, New York greater than at Albany, California than at Sacramento, Minnesota than at St. Paul, and Louisiana than at Baton Rouge. This strategic position of the Capital City has not been overlooked by amiable neighbors among religious and other organizations. Our Roman Catholic friends have colonized here heavily, planting strong churches, colleges and universities, and entering with great energy into the life and work of the Capital and the Nation. Here are brought the large financial resources and the strongest leaders of the Roman Church, and here these friends are founding the center of their educational activities, with a great university that will rival anything in Europe. We cannot but commend them for this. America is a free country, and invites the men and women of the world to its hospitable shores. But this it is fair and just to state: The American University and the Catholic University differ in the fact that the first seeks by every approved means to keep and make the Republic American, while the Catholic University seeks to make it Roman. The Americanizing and Romanizing agencies and influences are earnestly at work in Washington and throughout the Nation. There is room within the sphere of the American University, however, for those forces and ministries only which are consecrated to the defense and promotion of America as a free country with an untrammelled ballot, a free church with an open Bible, a free school with an open mind for the youth, and a free society with all the ideals and institutions of our liberty-loving humanity. The men and women of the United States should know without malice or prejudice the situation at the Capital of their country, and assemble in large numbers in the American University Club for the intelligent and effectual defense and promotion of our essential Americanism. Our Roman Catholic friends, aside from the irreconcilable differences between Americanism and Romanism, are seeking to exercise an influence over the Republic that is wholly disproportioned to their numbers. There are more Methodists in the United States than Roman Catholics, to say nothing of the vast body of Protestant communicants in the various denomination of evangelical churches. It is of much more than incidental importance that the American University Club

is an institution admirably suited to the enrollment of the great multitude of friends through the United States who desire to participate with money and influence in the making of an Americanism that shall guarantee the perpetuity and efficiency of the ideals and institutions that have made America illustrious and powerful throughout the world.

Every reader of these words is urgently and cordially invited to take up the plan of the American University Club in his own locality. Any person may become a member of the Club by the subscription of one dollar or more a year for five years and receive the University COURIER, giving the news of the American University in its great work at Washington and throughout the world.

Application for Membership.

I desire to be enrolled as a member of the American University Club, and hereby subscribe.....
dollars a year for
 five years, payable on the first day of.....
of each year, toward the support of the American University of Washington, D. C., and the advancement of the highest Christian education at the National Capital and throughout the United States.

Name
 Address
 Church
 Date

OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF CONVOCATION DAY.

The American University,
 First Convocation,
 Grove Amphitheatre,
 University Grounds.
 2:15 P. M. Academic Procession.
 2:30 P. M. Convocation Exercises.
 5:00 P. M. Band Concert and Lawn Reception.
 Wednesday, May 26th, MCMXXV.
 Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, presiding.
 Convocation of American University.
 Music by Pistorio's Concert Band.
 Chief Marshal, Dr. James Shera Montgomery.

CHIEF MARSHAL'S AIDS:

Rev. Henry Anstadt, Luther Memorial Church.
 Rev. John E. Briggs, Fifth Baptist Church.
 Rev. James D. Buhner, First Reformed Church.
 Rev. John Brittan Clark, First Presbyterian Church.
 Rev. Lindley D. Clark, Friend's Church.
 Rev. Charles E. Fultz, United Brethren Church.
 Rev. H. L. Hout, Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
 Rev. Lewis E. Purdum, Ingram Memorial Congregational Church.

Rev. Louis Randall, Rhode Island Avenue Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. Charles T. Warner, St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Rev. George Le Roy White, Anacostia Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Earle Witley, Vermont Avenue Christian Church.

Precentor, Mr. Irving Le Roy McCathran.

1. Procession.....Music by Band

2. Invocation... Rev. William R. Wedderspoon, D. D.

3. Music Band

4. Convocation Prayer,

Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson, LL. D.,

Senior Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

5. Faith of Our Fathers..... Frederick W. Faber

6. Introduction of Convocation Orator,

By Bishop Earl Cranston, LL. D.,

Senior Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church.

7. Convocation Oration,

James Roscoe Day, LL. D., D. C. L.,

Chancellor Syracuse University.

8. Music Band

9. Lectureships in the American University,

Statement by Bishop John W. Hamilton, LL. D.,

Boston, Mass.

10. The Woman's Guild of the American University,

Statement by the President of the Guild,

Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson.

11. Progress in Our Working Plan,

Statement by Dr. Frank Wilbur Collier, Ph. D.,

Director of Research American University.

12. Music Band

13. Assignment of University Fellowships.

14. "America".....Samuel Francis Smith

15. Benediction,

Rev. Whitford L. McDowell, D. D.,

District Superintendent Washington District,

Baltimore Annual Conference.

16. Music by the Band and Lawn Reception.

sities in Europe will be obliged to look elsewhere for higher education, not only this year, but perhaps for years to come. Many foreign students are already coming to us, many more will come as the result, direct and indirect, of present events.

"We have now a supreme opportunity to demonstrate our capacity for intellectual leadership. Whether the war continues three months or three years, our opportunities and obligations to take the lead in education and civilization will be the same, and America should respond by offering the best opportunity in the world for her own students and for those who may come from other countries.

"In the case of South America this student migration will be facilitated by the opportune opening of the Panama Canal. Students from the western coast of South America will find it alluringly convenient to go via the canal to educational centers in the United States.

"Within the last two decades the increase in opportunity for graduate study and research, and for professional and technical education has been very remarkable, much greater than most people even in America realize. The recent raising of standards and the better equipment of medical schools, the large endowments and appropriations for all forms of engineering, the marvellous growth of our colleges of agriculture, the development of colleges and schools of education, and the rapid increase in income of all the better colleges make it possible for this country to take the lead in education in a way that would have been impossible even at the beginning of the century.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA - FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Office, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

SEPTEMBER, 1915.

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DOCTOR CLAXTON ON THE AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.

Convinced that one of the results of the present European war will be to interest foreign students in opportunities for education in the United States, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, has authorized the immediate preparation and publication of a special bulletin, describing, for the use of foreign students, the facilities for professional and collegiate study in higher institutions of learning in this country. The bulletin will be printed in several languages.

Europe's academic loss is likely to be our gain. Commissioner Claxton thinks this is America's opportunity. He says:

"Thousands of students who have been attending univer-

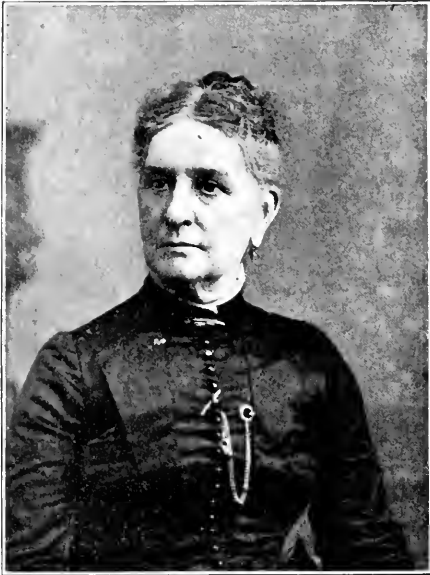
The American University Courier

Entered as second-class matter February 27, 1909, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of July 16, 1894

Volume XXII

Washington, D. C., December, 1915

No. 2



MRS. REBECCA GRAZIER



MR. ROBERT BOYD WARD

OVER \$100,000 FOR THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The death of Mrs. Rebecca Grazier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., puts the American University in possession of property valued conservatively at over one hundred thousand dollars. Before her death Mrs. Grazier consented to a bonded adjustment through which upon her decease the property should revert to the university, she meantime maintaining possession, use and all income. This adjustment covered extensive real estate holdings in proximity to the city of Pittsburgh, which long had served Mrs. Grazier as a summer home and farm. Recent realty developments in connection with adjacent expanding steel plants, however, already have turned the farm into an expanse of building lots for homes and business purposes. Some real estate men value the property now at \$150,000.

In addition to this real estate gift the bonded arrangement with Mrs. Grazier had covered an invested fund of \$20,000, the income from which provided annuity payments to the donor together with resources to pay the taxes and for the care of the property. This fund of \$20,000 also now reverts unconditionally to the university.

Mrs. Grazier, who had reached her ninetieth year, will be remembered by many residents of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania as the widow of the late John Grazier, one of the foremost old-time merchants of the Steel City. She was a loyal and devoted Metho-

dist of the earlier school, a woman of wide religious and philanthropic interests and sympathies. For many years she had been one of the most earnest supporters of the historic Smithfield Street Church in Pittsburgh. Her early days of penury, Mrs. Grazier often declared, had led her to desire a better chance for other young women and men, especially for their training for leadership in fields of religious and educational activity. She craved this notably for young missionaries. This last act of beneficence gives her desires projected efficiency for the generations to come.

Action of the Trustees on the Death of Robert Boyd Ward.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His allwise Providence to remove from the midst of this life's activities to the wider and larger activities of the higher life, Robert Boyd Ward; and

WHEREAS, While bearing heavy burdens and responsibilities arising from the vast business enterprises which he had inaugurated, Robert Boyd Ward, at real sacrifice of time and energy, had devoted himself to many religious, educational and philanthropic works; and

WHEREAS, In a peculiar sense of interest, sympathy and active labor, Robert Boyd Ward was associated with the work of the American University, serving as vice-president of the Board of Trustees, and having

assumed the personal care of one of the most important enterprises of the institution; be it, therefore,

Resolved, First, that the Christian Church and the best citizenship of this country have suffered a notable loss in the untimely decease of this strong leader of men and this faithful son of the Household of Faith;

Resolved, Second, that the associates of this true-hearted toiler and loyal comrade are conscious of having had taken from them that which time may not repair, while reminded again of the immortal value of manhood and integrity and the deathless significance of unselfish service for others;

Resolved, Third, that we as members of the Board of Trustees of the American University especially realize our own bereavement through the taking from us of one whom all had learned to respect and admire as a Christian gentleman and brother of the loftiest instincts and impulses;

Resolved, Fourth, that in gratitude for the example of the life of Robert Boyd Ward and in appreciation of his consistent high character, we do now record formally in our transactions our sense of grief at his death;

Resolved, Fifth, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and published in the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURIER, and that a copy of the same be sent to the wife and children of our departed friend.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the American University at their annual meeting at Washington, District of Columbia, December 16, 1915.

(Signed) CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

Recent Gifts to the American University.

GIFTS OF MONEY.

Fellowship and Scholarship Fund.—\$1,000.00, Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$20.00, Mrs. J. H. Herriot; \$15.00, Miss Hannah M. Pierce; \$10.00, Miss Ella R. Arnold, W. H. Rybolt, Mrs. Mary M. Dummire, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fosdick; \$5.02, Two collections; \$5.00, Hugh Dougherty, A friend; \$3.00, G. W. Kilgore; \$2.00, Oscar McGraw; \$1.00, A friend, Mrs. O. W. Thornburg, C. E. Carbaugh.

General Fund.—\$1,000.00, Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$623.14, Wm. Sibley Estate; \$100.00, George Lewis, W. S. Corby; \$40.00, Mrs. Dinsmore Austin; \$25.00, H. L. McCombs; \$10.00, Wm. L. Clark, John Oenslager, Jr., James Peters, George C. Coon; \$5.00, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Coon, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Hickman, Charles T. Wright, G. O. Little; \$2.50, Miss Annie M. Vessey; \$2.00, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hunt, W. R. Wedderspoon, Miss E. Matthews, Miss L. Steele; \$1.00, Mrs. F. V. Walker, Miss Annie M. Davis, Miss Julia M. Pond, Carrie Searle, W. F. Crafts, Mrs. Annie E. Hendley, Elizabeth G. Perry, Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, O. H. Hillman, Miss C. B. Norman, L. M. Chambers, C. C. Vold, O. O. Thomen, Mrs. J. W. Gerber, Mrs. J. A. Clark, Mrs. M. G. Slarrow, Gordon Slarrow, Frank B. Gilmore, Miss Emma Brown, Rosalind Morrison, Caroline P. De Witt, Anelia M. Allyn, B. F. Seaton, Roy Ford, Dr. A. M. Trivett.

Bishop Hamilton Lecturship Fund.—\$50.00, W. R. Wedderspoon; \$20.00, Mrs. A. T. Bliss; \$5.00, C. W. Walker, V. W. Mattoon, J. E. Sawyer; \$3.00, E. C. Mason; \$2.00, Samuel Lugg, S. F. Beardslee, O. S. Baketel, T. A. Olsen, H. P. Bergh, Geo. A. Fee; \$1.00,

R. L. Blanchard, L. F. Rayfield, Benedict Nilsson, W. R. Fruit.

Asbury Memorial Fund.—\$31.15, Wm. Eakins.

GIFTS OF FURNITURE AND BOOKS.

By the will of the late Isabella Demming, a lifetime member of the Faulkner Methodist Episcopal Church in Malden, Mass., the university has been enriched in furniture and books. The executor has placed in the Chancellor's office a new mahogany desk and chair, with the latest model of L. C. Smith typewriter, a revolving bookcase, and the latest edition of the un-abridged Standard dictionary. In the classroom of the Director of Research he has also placed a new golden oak desk, with revolving chair. In addition the nucleus of a reference library of philosophy has been made possible by the purchase of about 150 volumes of the best philosophical works. These gifts, made possible by the will of Miss Demming, amount to over five hundred dollars.

Miss Frances M. Cadden has presented to the university a valuable collection of books, among them many volumes bearing on the American Indians, and also a beautiful black walnut bookcase and an old spinning wheel of black walnut. We regret to record that Miss Cadden has departed this life.

The library has been enriched by many valuable books. Mr. J. P. Camp contributes over two hundred volumes, beautifully bound in red morocco, and Drs. S. V. Leech and C. W. Miner have given some rare and valuable sets. Bishop Earl Cranston has presented the library with over two hundred volumes, some of which have proven very useful. The Bishop has given us also a beautiful map globe of the world. Mrs. Cranston, being of like mind with her husband, gives the library some rare books on classical art and literature, including a large number of valuable photographs of Greek and Roman art; and also to our museum an ancient earthen lamp which Bishop John F. Hurst had dug out of the ground in one of his excursions to the Holy Land and later had presented to her.

Mrs. B. J. Mills, through the Rev. S. F. Harriman, has contributed to the library a collection of interesting books made by her late husband, the Rev. B. J. Mills, of McConnellsville, Ohio.

Miss Alice D. Goddard, of Georgetown, has presented to the university a beautiful American flag of the design of 1812. It has the thirteen stripes and fifteen stars, and measures about five feet by three. Miss Stoddard is one of the Daughters of 1812. The flag has been placed in the library of the College of History, where it forms a conspicuous ornament and an attraction to the eye of the visitor.

Sweet, Yearlong Christmas.

Meek Son of Mary, Judah's Lion strong,
Emmanuel, born at Bethlehem's manger low,
Redeemer of our race from sin and woe,
Right ruler, just law, all power to thee belong,
Yet selfish greed and grasp wrest men to wrong;
Come where the blasts of war's dread trumpets blow;
Help each to find or make a friend of foe,
Refiner of the heart awakened long,
In thy vast crucible the nations melt,
Scorn for the weak drive out and pride of race,
Till men in mutual love from war shall cease,
Meet in true friendship that the world shall belt,
And helpful service shall mere trade outpace.
Sweet, yearlong Christmas, bring the agelong peace.
—Albert Osborn.

Rare Indian Relics for the American University.

Mr. William S. Corby, one of the leading citizens of Washington, D. C., and a member of the Board of Trustees of the American University, has just presented to the university the J. H. Reynolds Collection of Aboriginal Relics. The late J. H. Reynolds was one of the ethnologists of the Smithsonian Institution and this collection represents long and indefatigable tours of search and discovery. The implements number about seven hundred varied articles. Some of them are of rare beauty in color and texture. Among them are Aztec pieces from Central America, with objects of great interest used by the later North Carolina Indians. The collection covers hunting and war arrow heads, spear heads, axes, knives, fleshers, scrapers, hammers, chisels, beads, polishers, gorgets, pipes and drills. It forms a comprehensive historic connection with the life especially of the early aborigines in the Potomac and Shenandoah valleys. It will be, however, most helpful and suggestive in any study of the American tribes along the central section of the Atlantic coast.

Judge Hendricks Gives Historic Comanche Indian Arrow to the Museum.

Judge John A. Hendricks, of North Carolina, has just presented the university museum with an arrow used by the Comanche Indians in the battle at Lost Valley, Young County, Texas, July 12, 1854. This particular arrow has sad and tragic interest from the fact that it killed D. W. Bailey, a Texas ranger, who took part in the fight. The arrow was drawn from the dead body by S. G. McGarrath, Captain of the rangers. The deadly weapon had entered the body about eight inches, piercing the heart. The dark stain of the unfortunate's blood still marks the arrow. The rangers won the battle, discovering finally that one of the bravest of the Indian warriors was a woman. Captain McGarrath gave the arrow to Judge Hendricks. It long will be preserved and viewed with interest as a memento of those bloody forays that marked the Wild West.

Moving-Picture Machine.

The Bureau of Commercial Economics of Washington is unique as an institution. It is an association of the leading institutions, manufacturers, producers and transportation lines of America, to engage in disseminating geographical, commercial, industrial and vocational information by the graphic method of motography, showing how things in common use are made or produced, and under what conditions. Films of the Bureau are now shown in about one hundred of the universities and colleges of the United States and Canada, and its work has extended to South America and as far east as China, as far south as Australia, and as far north as Siberia. It has freely offered its services to the American University; and the Director, Mr. Francis Holley, has generously placed in the Assembly Hall of the College of History a Powers 6a moving-picture machine inclosed within a fireproof asbestos booth. This is at a cost of nearly \$900, and the outfit has been loaned to the American University indefinitely. The apparatus embraces also a first-class stereopticon.

War Helps the Values of the Carroll Estate.

By the will of the late David H. Carroll, of Baltimore, formerly president of the Board of Trustees of the American University, the university is to be a beneficiary in the distribution of the residuary estate to the extent of two-fifths. Delay in the settlement of the estate has been due in part to the fluctuations and uncertainties in the value of the Cotton-Duck securities which form a large part of the assets. Friends of the various benevolent causes, which, together with the university, are to be sharers in the final distribution, will be glad to learn that unusual activity in the Woodberry-Mt. Vernon mills and in other places growing out of extraordinary demands for cotton-duck recently has given added value to the bonds of the company. An early distribution is expected.

Annual Meeting of Trustees—Great Progress.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the American University at Washington, D. C., held on December 16, was one of the most encouraging for the institution ever held. A large number of the Trustees were present. Social character was given to the gathering by a trustees' luncheon to which a number of guests had been invited, Mrs. Cranston serving as hostess. The occasion also was marked by the inauguration in the afternoon of a course of lectures on American Diplomacy by one of the Board, Justice Thomas H. Anderson of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Chancellor Hamilton's report revealed remarkable progress of the university, not only in its financial strengthening, but also in its educational work. Already within one year forty-one students are pursuing postgraduate study or investigations and eleven professors have been enrolled. Between two and three hundred thousand dollars of productive endowment were announced as having become available since the last meeting. Many personal gifts of interest were reported, notably those of Mrs. G. F. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Letts, and several secured by Dr. Frank W. Collier.

The National Capital itself now is taking a more active and vital interest in the university enterprise. This was evidenced anew by the acceptance of trusteeship with the institution by several foremost men of the city, irrespective of any denominational affiliation. But an even more gratifying proof was the report made by Mrs. Justice Anderson of the work inaugurated by the Woman's Guild of the American University of which Mrs. Anderson is President. This Guild, whose officers are from among the best known women of Washington, are planning and pushing a great national campaign in behalf of the university, which is designed, among other purposes, to carry out one of the most important Home and Foreign Missionary projects as yet conceived.

Officers of the Board of Trustees elected were President B. F. Leighton, of Washington; Vice-President, in place of the late Robert B. Ward, whose death was the source of deep sorrow to his fellow trustees, W. S. Pilling, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Charles C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank; Secretary, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, of Baltimore. The organization of several new fellowships was announced as undertaken, especially one for the

graduates of DePauw University. It is proposed also, at the earliest possible moment to finish the Convocation Auditorium which will seat 1,500 people.

One feature of unusual interest to those outside of Washington was the appointment of a committee to arrange for a fitting recognition of the approaching close of Bishop Cranston's active service as Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This proposed public recognition will take place at the University exercises on Convocation Day, June 2, 1916. On that occasion a mass meeting will be convoked of every one interested, not only in Washington, but also from other cities and communities. Thus early a cordial invitation is extended to all to remember the date, June 2, and to plan to be present.

JOHN R. MOTT TO LECTURE IN THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Dr. John R. Mott, the profound student of world-wide religious conditions and outlook, will deliver a course of lectures in the American University the coming spring. The exact dates of the lectures will be announced later through the public press, with the particular subjects to be treated. Dr. Mott's thorough mastery of his great themes, coupled with his deep consecration to the progress of the Kingdom, renders his utterances of seer-like and prophetic character. All interested in the world-problems of today and in Christianity's present opportunity will hail his coming to us with great delight.

Prof. Carroll's Pro-Seminary of Art and Archæology.

Professor Mitchell Carroll, Ph.D., Counseling Professor in Archaeology and Art in the American University, who is also Professor of Archaeology and History of Art in George Washington University and General Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, conducts a Pro-Seminary of Art and Archæology in his offices in the Octagon, 1711 New York Avenue, every Wednesday from 4:39 to 6 p. m. During the present session the subject of study is "Pre-historic Art and Archæology." Considerable use is made of the illustrative material in the U. S. National Museum and the Library of Congress, and sessions are sometimes held in those places. Terms of admission may be obtained by applying to the Director of Research.

Professor Duncan's Course in Oriental Languages and Literatures.

We desire to call attention to the remarkable opportunity which serious students have offered to them in the courses to be given by Professor Duncan in Oriental Languages and Literatures. In the preliminary stages of organizing our work it naturally has been difficult to adjust all of our departments to the plan as a whole. But we wish here and now to call special attention to the department of which Dr. Duncan has been appointed the head. He naturally will follow his own methods in carrying on the work committed to him and plans later to project a popular study of the English Bible, book by book, using the present accurate translations as the basis of study.

But the present announcement in this department is to call attention to the unusual advantages now open for the study of Oriental languages and literatures.

In this field, as all who know the subject are aware, Professor George S. Duncan is one of the most talented and learned scholars now living. In the particular branches to which he gives his attention, he is one of the world's foremost authorities.

At our request, Professor Duncan has prepared a brief announcement of his work. We herewith publish it, inviting all who may be interested in the subject to communicate with him either directly or through this office. The statement is as follows:

In this department elementary, intermediate and advanced courses will be given in Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, Assyrian, Babylonian, Sumerian, Egyptian hieroglyphic and hieratic.

Special attention will be given to courses in the Hebrew Old Testament. The various books will be critically studied with the aid of the best commentaries. Every effort will be made to get at the exact idea of the sacred writer from the standpoint of his own time. The various problems of higher and lower criticism will be studied in connection with each book.

Emphasis will be put upon research work, and themes will be assigned for original investigation.

Lectures by Doctor Wood.

The first series of lectures of the present academic year were delivered by Dr. William Andrew Wood, S.T.D., on 'The Religions of the World.' The subjects were: Primitive Religions, Tribal Religions, National Religions, Religions of Prophets, Religions of Law, and Religions of Deliverance. This course was a scholarly presentation of our present day knowledge of the world's religions.

Justice Anderson on American Diplomacy.

The university has been favored with two lectures on American Diplomacy by Justice Thomas Henry Anderson of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. For some years the Justice was the American Minister and Representative to South American countries; and his lectures made it evident to his hearers that he not only spoke from knowledge but from the rich experience of a trained diplomat. Those who had the privilege of hearing these lectures can much more intelligently follow the diplomatic controversies through which our country is now passing.

Fellows of the American University for 1915-1916.

In this number of the COURIER may be seen the pictures of the first class of Fellows appointed by the Board of Award and confirmed by the Board of Trustees of the American University in May, 1915. The statement which follows gives the names of these five Fellows, the institutions where they received their baccalaureate degree, the institutions nominating them for fellowships, and the subject of their present studies and the institutions where they now are studying:

John Wesley Edward Bowen, Jr., A. B., Wesleyan University, M. A., Harvard University. Nominated by Harvard University. Is studying American history at Harvard University.

Frank Blair Hanson, A. B., George Washington University, A. M., University of Illinois. Nominated by George Washington University and the University of Illinois. Is studying Zoology at the University of Illinois.

Merrill Jacob Holmes, A. B., Simpson College, B. D., Garrett Biblical Institute. Nominated by Garrett Biblical Insti-



JOHN W. E. BOWEN, Jr.



FRANK B. HANSON



MERRILL J. HOLMES



HASSE O. ENWALL



MISS MARY L. T. MORSE.

tute. Is studying the philosophy of religion at Harvard University.
 Hasse Octavius Enwall, A. B., Northwestern University, S. T. B., Boston University School of Theology. Nominated by Boston University. Is studying philosophy at the University of Chicago.
 Marie Louise Townsend Morse, A. B., Vassar College. Nominated by Goucher College. Is studying physics at the Johns Hopkins University.

Professor MacWatters Inaugurates His Work.

Prof. Samuel J. MacWatters, the new Counseling Professor in Sacred Literature, is rapidly commanding the attention of the people of Washington. In addition to his organizing his work at the university, he has been busy in the Extension work, having given his Drama of Saint Paul at the Foundry and Metropolitan churches in Washington and in Alexandria, Va. He has also spoken before the Woman's Federation of Clubs of Washington on Browning, and delighted the joint meeting of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He will be busy for a number of weeks to come with the schools of the higher education in Washington.

Rev. S. Townsend Weaver and Rev. J. F. St. Clair No Longer with the American University.

At the Trustees' meeting on December 16th it was announced that on December 1st the relation of Rev. S. Townsend Weaver with the American University had terminated. Previous to this the resignation of Dr. J. F. St. Clair, who had served as our representative in Iowa, had been presented and accepted. This is the stated public announcement of these two changes.

The Woman's Guild of the American University.

With contagious leadership, Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson, one of the leading women of Washington, has taken upon her heart the formation and advancement of a great national league of women in behalf of the American University. There is an old saying that imitation is the best commendation. If this be true, Mrs. Anderson and the women associated with her have high reason to be satisfied with their undertaking. Two weeks after Mrs. Anderson originally announced to the world her intention to inaugurate this Woman's Guild and to carry it out to its logical development throughout the country there appeared in the New

York Times an advertisement announcing that a great national league of the women of America was about to be organized in behalf of the Catholic University of Washington. The plan announced was to follow closely the propositions laid down by Mrs. Anderson in her first public announcement of the American University Guild. Wisdom is justified of its children.

Mrs. Anderson has associated with herself a very strong and capable body of women of experience and vision. The names of some of them alone suffice. Mrs. John A. Logan is first vice president. The secretary is Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce. The corresponding secretary is Mrs. Aldis B. Browne, whose name recalls the virile and lovable man who so long served as president of the Board of Trustees of the American University. The address of the corresponding secretary is The Dresden, Washington, D. C. The address of the president, Mrs. Anderson, is 1531 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C. The treasurer of the organization is Mrs. William M. Hannay, the daughter of the late Matthew G. Emery, who was one of the founders of the University, and for many years acted as its invaluable treasurer.

With such leadership, any cause would be predestined to success. But the plans themselves of the Guild are so wise and practical that they have but to be stated to be commended. The purpose of the Guild, as concisely announced by its leaders, is as follows: "We have as our object the general endowment of the university, the completion of the McKinley College of Government, and the specific work of building and endowing a College of Comparative Religion which is to be one of the greatest and most far-reaching Home and Foreign Missionary projects ever contemplated. Already the project is endowed in the sum of \$100,000. Our goal is \$1.00 for every member of Methodism." This call rings like the note of a trumpet. The printed statement which the Guild is preparing to send out through the country has in it one item to which we call earnest attention. "The sum asked (\$1.00)," says the president, "is so small that it comes within the means of every one. It is distributed so widely and comprehensively that it should not be felt by any one church in the aggregate. Moreover, this is an appeal unlike many others, it will not be made again. The imposing Roman Catholic University at Washington, with its numerous buildings, perfect equipment and great endowment, contrasts notably with our own university almost as old in years." Let everyone lend a helping hand to the Woman's Guild of the American University.

Interesting Old Furniture, Once Used by Great Men of the Nation, Now at the American University.

(Reprint from *Boston Transcript*.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The headquarters chair of General William T. Sherman used by the great soldier from 1869 to 1880, while commander-in-chief of the United States Army, and the arm-chair used by President Garfield during his too brief term at the White House, have been added to the historic furniture collection of the American University. The donor is Mr. John La Monte Hurst, of Denver, son of the late Bishop Hurst.

The foregoing news dispatch published a short time ago in most of the papers serves to direct attention to the peculiar fondness of the late Bishop John F. Hurst

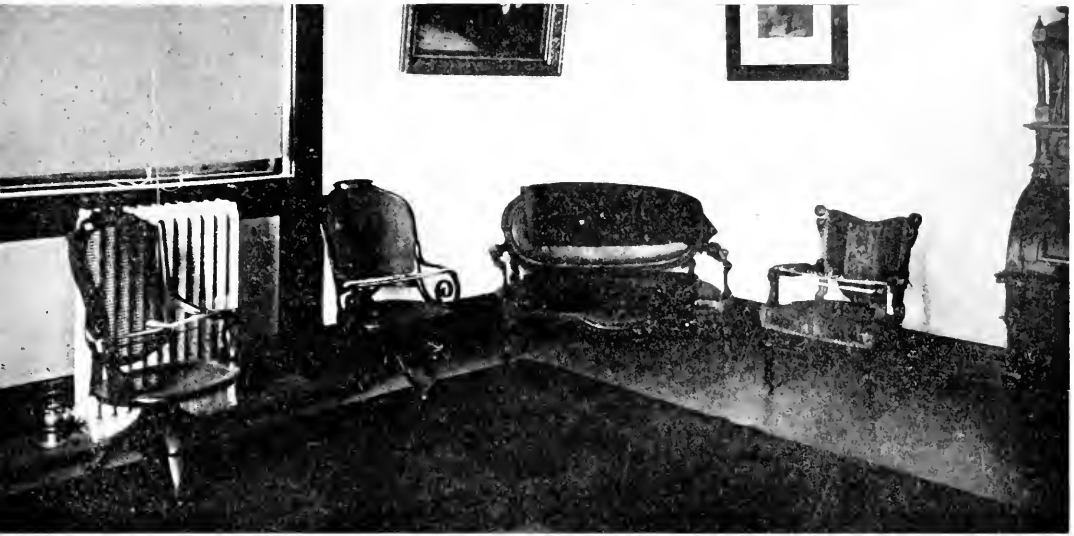
for old furniture and the unique use made of his collection, for it now is housed in the Chancellor's room of the American University. It was the dream of Bishop Hurst that a \$10,000,000 university, if one may use such a phrase intelligently, should be established in the city of Washington under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The dream has been realized in a measure by the purchase of almost 100 acres of land in an unexcelled location upon Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues. This is in the open country, upon a high plateau looking down to the Potomac River and across to Arlington. It is a little more than a mile west of the celebrated Cathedral grounds of the Episcopal Church and is directly in the sweep of the finest municipal development. Two buildings have been erected on the grounds. The College of History is finished and open. McKinley Memorial College of Government is completed on the outside and awaits the expenditure of about \$150,000 to complete the interior. The purpose of this letter is not, however, to discuss the American University as an institution but to write a few pleasant words of some of the curiosities, so to speak, in connection with the establishment.

CURIOS IN THE CHANCELLOR'S ROOM.

The College of History is one of the finest built structures in Washington in point of material and solidity. It is of marble and solid oak; and the most curious thing about it is that although it was finished sixteen years ago it was not opened to students until last fall. That, however, is another story. The room of the chancellor, Rev. Franklin Hamilton, Ph.D., of Boston, is the first on the left of the main entrance to the building, and one entering the spacious chamber is astonished to note the apparent poverty of its furnishings. With the exception of a beautiful mahogany desk, used by the chancellor, everything else looks as if it had just come from a second-hand furniture store and were awaiting repairs. Here, for example, is an antique black walnut sofa, bound in green leather and much the worse for wear. In fact, it is rather disgracefully frayed in some parts, and the visitor wonders why such a wreck should be left standing around. A little nickel plate on the back of the sofa tells the story, however—"Abraham Lincoln, 1861-65." So this was the sofa that served the great President in the White House through the period of the Civil War.

CHARLES SUMNER'S DINING TABLE.

A large circular dining table, of light walnut, and half a dozen badly worn chairs stand about for the daily use of visitors. These were the property of Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts. The chairs are upholstered in leather and the supports of the table are ornamental and adorned with carvings of the lion's head. The Garfield chair was used in his office at the White House by the President from March 4 to September 19, 1881, the legend it bears informs us. It is of black walnut and the seat is of closely woven rattan, a little broken in places. The Sherman chair is of black walnut also and is of the familiar type of office swing chair, with the strands of rattan more widely spaced and perhaps more badly broken than in the other. Whether or not by the wish of the late bishop, no attempt has been made to repair and refinish any of the furniture.



SHERMAN CHAIR, GARFIELD CHAIR, LINCOLN SOFA, GRANT CHAIR, STANTON DESK.

STANTON'S GREAT DESK.

One of the most formidable articles in the room is the huge black walnut desk used by Edwin M. Stanton during his period of service as Secretary of War in the Lincoln Cabinet. It abounds with pigeon-holes, drawers and spacious compartments, and tradition says it possesses a secret compartment where Stanton was wont to hide important documents. But the most careful examination by the visitor fails to discover any such appurtenance—thereby, perhaps, demonstrating what a really "secret" kind of a place it is. A human interest touch is given this ungainly relic by two little depressions cut into the wood and through the cloth covering on either side of the face of the desk. These were made by the great War Secretary cutting off the ends of cigars with his knife; and the official who shows this curio cites these disfigurements as indicating the nervousness of Mr. Stanton, in that sometimes he would swing to the left and cut off a cigar and then again over to the right, always, however, bringing his knife down within a little spot or cup about the size of a half-dollar. Another likely explanation is that part of the time one side of the desk was more cluttered with documents than the other and that the Secretary burrowed in where he could strike bottom easiest.

GEORGE BANCROFT'S WARDROBE.

An enormous wardrobe standing in one corner of the room, of lighter wood than any of the other articles, was used by George Bancroft, historian, one-time Secretary of the Navy and acting Secretary of War, presumably in his study. This piece of furniture is noteworthy as containing nine large shallow trays wherein it is said Mr. Bancroft kept a series of maps. A third presidential souvenir in the room is an arm-chair used by U. S. Grant while President, from 1869 to 1877. Among other pictures on the wall is one painted on wood of Francis Asbury, the first American bishop of the Methodist Church. The

face is well done, but the drawing of the hands and some other features of the picture is defective. In an adjoining room is what irreverently might be described as a "whale" of a desk used by the late Bishop Charles C. McCabe—the "Chaplain" McCabe of Civil War fame. This gigantic structure, of the once universal black walnut, is a veritable arsenal of pigeon-holes, boxes and files, so elaborate in these appointments that, in fact, it might almost accommodate the correspondence of a Government bureau.

WHERE WESLEY'S VOICE RESOUNDED.

One of the most beautiful articles of furniture in the building is an exquisitely engraved chair in the lecture room made from the original beams of City Road Chapel, where Wesley preached and beside which he lived. This was presented to Bishop Hurst by Rev. Thomas Bowman Stephenson, D.D., LL.D., president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, at the second Ecumenical Methodist Conference, held in October, 1891. This in turn had been sent to the conference by the pastor of the original church in England. The beautiful reading desk used in the lecture room was given by Charles C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, who is treasurer of the American University.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF WASHINGTON.

Why, or how, Bishop Hurst assembled these historic articles is not known to the writer, except in the inference that in his vision of a great American university which should render Protestantism and his country a distinct service, he deemed it appropriate to associate with the project memorials of the great patriots of America. The university possess also the original letter of George Washington in which the first president refers to the contemplated building of "an university" in the Federal City, and announces that he has determined to vest his Potomac shares in that university. Another letter of almost equal interest in the field of education is one written three

years earlier, in 1792, by Thomas Jefferson. Until Massachusetts Avenue was cut through to the west to pass the university there stood upon the grounds an ancient and picturesque house of which it is said that Washington once lodged therein.

FOUNDER'S PROPHETIC WORDS.

The American University as an educational project is well worthy more extended treatment than is possible at this time. Although the cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1896, the university was not opened until last fall and has a class of only twenty-eight students, taught by Frank W. Collier, Ph.D. For the present it will offer post graduate courses only, although in time it may develop into a full undergraduate institution. Through the efforts of Chancellor Hamilton, its finances have been placed upon a solid basis, and no one familiar with the spirit of the Methodist denomination can doubt that, despite early handicaps, the American University in time will take its place among the greatest educational institutions of the world. Perhaps the late Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver spoke prophetically when he said, at the laying of the cornerstone of the McKinley Building in 1902: "While it seems possibly a thing out of place to say, I am glad that it will have to struggle for its life. I have had an opportunity to observe the growth and influence of such institutions in the United States, and those today are the most influential—like Yale, and Harvard, and Princeton—which in their origin and early history saw all the hardships that belonged to a struggle for life. The strength of a man is made by the perils he goes through, by the hardships he encounters, and by the work he does. The same law is applicable to the life of all institutions, and most of all to the institutions which are to command the intellectual future of the United States."—W. E. BRIGHAM.

Fellowship for Graduates of DePauw University.

The plans of the American University contemplate the gradual enlargement of the foundations for fellowships until many of the other universities and colleges of the country shall be able annually to nominate from among their graduates one or more selected scholars for the post of Fellow in the American University. We now specifically are seeking to endow a fellowship for the alumni of DePauw University. For the moment the funds in hand for this purpose do not warrant a regular appointment to the proposed fellowship. Dr. Fred M. Stone, our Endowment Secretary, however, has secured a provisional gift which can be used for this purpose. With great pleasure, therefore, we announce that the first incumbent of the DePauw University Fellowship will be appointed at the Convocation Day exercises at Washington, next June. Graduates of DePauw University who may be interested in securing this fellowship may apply at once at our office for application blanks which must be submitted to their own President, Dr. Grose, for the nomination and endorsement of the proper officers of DePauw University.

Friends of DePauw University will be glad to help in the contributions toward this fellowship, every dollar of which will be held in trust sacredly for the benefit of the graduates of the university at Greencastle. All who may read these words are invited to communicate in the matter with Dr. Fred M. Stone of this office.

We Must Have a Large Convocation Hall.

The need of a commodious Convocation Hall grows upon us now with each year. The present Assembly Hall in the College of History Building is totally inadequate for Convocation Day gatherings. The Open-Air Amphitheatre, while ideal for warm, pleasant weather, is of course useless during the cold months and on wet days. The McKinley College of Government Building, as planned, has in it a Convocation Hall which will seat 1,500 people. This auditorium would give us a permanent assembly place adapted to every need. It has been estimated that for \$50,000 this main hall of the McKinley building could be completed, leaving the remaining rooms in the building for finishing later. The building is so planned and the present state of construction is so far advanced that the plan proposed is perfectly feasible. If this plan thus could be carried out the arrangement at once would relieve all our present embarrassments. At the same time it would allow us, without needless burden, opportunity to secure further funds with which to complete the remainder of the McKinley building. One of our trustees, Colonel Heistand, a lifelong personal friend of President McKinley, has taken upon his heart the completion of this memorial to his friend. Colonel Heistand at present is on United States Army duty at Chicago. He would welcome correspondence or suggestions there. But in every way we desire help in this next great needed undertaking. Who will lend a hand? Send to the office for a free picture of the McKinley Building.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DECEMBER, 1915.

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The American University Courier

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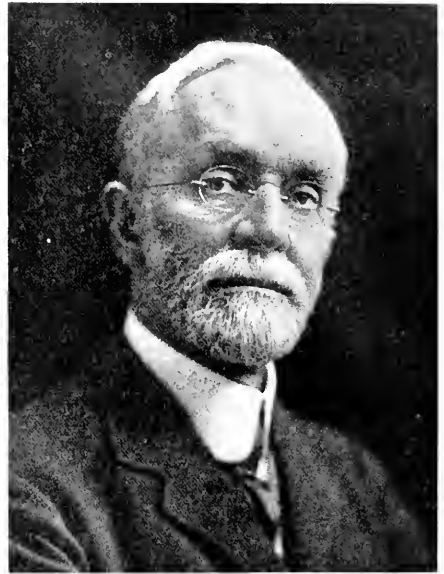
Volume XXII

Washington, D. C., March, 1916

No. 3



MR. HART ALMERKIN MASSEY



MR. CHESTER D. MASSEY

Fifty Thousand Dollars for Fellowships.

Mr. Chester D. Massey, of Toronto, Canada, has made arrangements to turn over to the American University at Washington, D. C., \$50,000 from the Massey Estate. The money is to create an endowment fund bearing the name of Hart A. Massey, the income of which shall be used for the support of graduate fellowships in the American University. In the assignments to such fellowships priority of claim shall be allowed to young men and women of the Dominion of Canada. But if the fellowships are not thus assigned they shall be open to all.

This gift has unusual interest from the fact that it makes operative what long had been a cherished desire of the late Hart A. Massey so widely known as the founder of the great farm implement manufactory of Canada. The senior Mr. Massey wished to make a contribution from Canada which should establish, if possible, some link between the Methodisms of Canada and of the United States.

For this purpose, the American University, from its cosmopolitan character and plans, appealed to this great iron master whose business comprehended continents. The son now puts the father's dream into practice and yet fashions it to meet the needs of the new day. In this remarkable family the son even surpasses the father, for under the generous impulse of Mr. Chester Massey the estate has been enlarging its scope and making new and increased benefactions. One of the latest has been the magnificent religious and social commons or student headquarters building for the University of Toronto which will cost probably

\$1,500,000. At a time when nation-wide efforts are being put forth to unite the various religious bodies in their programs of work at least this gift by a Canadian to the American University is notable. It reveals a fellowship of interest felt by the citizens of both countries that cannot be lost. At this time of peculiar stress the gift, in no little measure, will help to strengthen a real sense of brotherhood and true internationalism of service.

Assignment of American University Fellowships with Bishop Quayle as Convocation Orator.

Bishop William A. Quayle is to give the Convocation Day address at the American University, Washington, D. C., on June 2d, 1916. On this occasion the university is planning to grant ten Fellowships for graduate study, varying from \$500 to \$725 each. Owing to the war, no foreign traveling Fellowships as such will be assigned, but the money given may be used for foreign study and travel if so desired.

The Fellowships are open to both men and women who have been graduated from colleges and universities of recognized standing. In the actual assignments to candidates, qualifications for future life-leadership will weigh quite as much as scholarship. The Fellowship plan is designed to assist in training gifted young men and women for practical leadership in the highest walks of life.

Fellowship application blanks now may be obtained from the Registrar of the American University.

Gifts of Money.

(The acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be considered sufficient receipt therefor.)

General Fund.—\$750, Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$50, W. E. Eppert; \$25, I. N. Hall; \$5, Plumley E. Perkins, A. L. Wiley.

Ashbury Memorial Fund.—\$5, J. T. Wigren.

Bishop McCabe Memorial Fund.—\$250, Miss Kate S. Gillespie.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.—\$8, W. A. Hall; \$5, J. H. Beveridge, A. H. Nazarian, J. M. Boyd; \$1, G. R. Carver, Enos Holt; \$3, J. H. Delbridge; \$2, F. E. Taussig, J. S. Smallwood, Samuel G. Briggs, L. Ferguson; \$1, A. M. Billingsley, W. L. Clough, O. R. Miller, J. R. Fretts, W. A. Parkinson, C. E. Tripp.

Fellowship and Scholarship Fund.—\$1,750, Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$250, Miss Kate S. Gillespie; \$25, Mrs. Esther Frick, Miss Kate Bond; \$10, Miss Rebecca L. Gillespie; \$5, E. C. McGraw.

Listing of the American University.

In the current report of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church the American University formally is listed as a graduate university. In making up this report certain facts concerning the American University were tabulated which will not be without interest to our friends and patrons. They illustrate how time itself labors often in advancing a righteous cause. Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put into the American University enterprise and all the generous gifts that have been made, it cannot be denied that time also has worked. A cursory citation of facts will illustrate this. For example, the university site is set down as covering about ninety-two acres, but the present conservative valuation of this ground is \$800,000. In the matter of the buildings the McKinley College of Government is not completed, but the total value of buildings, based upon the estimates of a competent authority, is given as \$501,720. In the statement covering the equipment of the university the library, aside from its large number of valuable pamphlets, has 20,000 bound volumes with a value of \$12,000. The scientific apparatus is worth \$21,000. The museum and furniture together reach \$10,000.

In summing up the permanent funds of the university the total endowment for all purposes is \$834,000, of which \$555,000 is productive. In addition to this there are annuities of \$26,000. The maintenance of the university is based upon an income derived from two sources: Stated gifts and interest from endowment. The interest from endowment annually reaches \$22,275. During the past year there has been an increase of endowment of \$112,300. The total indebtedness of the university is \$82,464; but over against this there is a much larger amount of pledges and subscriptions collectable. This later side of the ledger is being increased steadily by every member of the working force of the university.

The university is listed as doing exclusively post-graduate work, and already, after its first year as a working institution, it shows an enrollment of forty-one students and seventeen professors. The university at present is engaged in raising the second unit of \$500,000 in its grand campaign to raise for endowment purposes \$1,500,000.

Some of Our New Trustees.

Sufficient notice we fear has not been called to the strengthening of our Board of Trustees by the addition of new members. Several have been added who will bring unique interest and efficiency to our board; such are Mr. Charles J. Bell, President of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, and Mr. John C. Letts, the energetic and sagacious head of a chain of large mercantile enterprises. Unique interest is given to our work through the coming to us of Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, the talented and brilliant editor and Secretary of the National Geographic Society. What woman more appropriately could have been added to the board than Mrs. Cochran, of Dawson, Pa., whose name is found in every list of large benefactors? Then there is Mr. Robert H. Ingraham, of Fond du Lac, Wis., a man whose beneficence and wisdom in religious and educational matters distinguish him as one by nature fitted to help lead a great university. George H. Maxwell, the eminent patent attorney of Boston, whose intimate knowledge of Washington gives him rare ability to help guide this enterprise has been the latest contribution from New England. The expanding interests of the university are well cared for through the coming to us of that great western railroad man, Mr. A. M. Schoyer, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

Others we will announce. These whom we now name give evidence of the high field into which we have entered for our choice of trustees and directors. The very names of such leaders give assurance of success and growing achievement in our enterprise.

Mrs. Anderson, President of the Woman's Guild, Makes a Western Trip.

Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson, the President of the Woman's Guild of the American University, has taken a trip to Colorado. It is her plan while away from Washington to give close attention to the interests of the league which she represents. While her visit to the West primarily is for the sake of her health, she still hopes to find many opportunities for advancing the great cause to which, with such singular devotion, she is giving her life. Mrs. Anderson is planning work in Pittsburgh and Chicago, where she will make addresses, and in the State of Colorado where she will remain for a month. Here Mrs. Anderson is so well known and has so many associations of influence that her activities cannot but evoke ready and helpful response. First we pray that Mrs. Anderson's health may be benefited greatly by the travel and that she soon may be returned to us in her accustomed vigor and optimistic spirit of leadership. At the same time we bespeak the kindly offices of all to whom the President of the Woman's Guild may bring the cause of Christian education and Protestantism in the National Capital. Let them remember that this gifted and consecrated woman—among the choicest women of the land—out of her own spirit of helpfulness is giving herself without any remuneration whatever or any expense to anybody, but with great physical burden and nervous strain to herself, to a work in which now millions of people throughout this land vitally are involved.

Mr. Calvert Crary Succeeds Mr. R. B. Ward as Treasurer of The Patrick Clendenen Land Company.

The death of Mr. R. B. Ward, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the American University, and Treasurer of the Patrick Clendenen Land Company of New York City, necessitated the election of a new treasurer of this important corporation in New York. At the annual meeting of the company in New York Mr. Calvert Crary, of Newtonville, Mass., was elected to succeed Mr. Ward as treasurer. Already Mr. Crary has entered upon his important duties. With accustomed vigor and profound business sagacity Mr. Crary is straightening out the details which were disordered by Mr. Ward's death. As executive officer of this corporation Mr. Crary is looking after its interests and closing up the business and legal complications incident to a lease of the properties. A favorable lease has been executed and it is hoped that from this time on, for the subsequent ten years covered by the lease, the income from the property will justify the generous desires of the noble giver of the property. Every interest of the valuable estate is being safeguarded. It is believed by those competent to speak that the neighborhood in New York City in which the holdings of the Patrick Clendenen Land Company are situated will show an improvement with the years and that it will be distinctly advantageous to maintain this property and safeguard it for what the future will produce of increment in value. Meanwhile Mr. Crary has the gratitude of all who know how busy he is in his willingness to take on this added task.

Lectures on the Bible.

The annual lectures on the English Bible were delivered in January by Dr. Ismar J. Peritz, Ph.D., Professor of Semitics and the English Bible in Syracuse University. The general subject was the Sermon on the Mount. The special lectures were, The Literary Character and History of the Sermon on the Mount, The Essential Teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, The Sources of the Teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, and The Authority of the Teachings of Christ. The interest in this course was manifested not only by the large number who attended, but also by the constant attendance of many of the prominent clergymen of Washington, who gladly embraced this opportunity of getting the latest word on this important subject. Dr. Peritz had the pleasing experience of seeing his audiences increase in number, the final one being the largest in attendance.

Prof. MacWatters' Lectures on Literature.

Prof. Samuel J. MacWatters delivered his first course of lectures before the university during the month of February. From the large numbers who came to the Assembly Hall, even through the most inclement weather, it was evident that the masterpieces of English Literature, when interpreted by a master, are very popular. The special subjects were: Omar Khayyam and Rabbi Ben Ezra, The Drama of St. Paul, American Poets, The Faith of Tennyson, Browning's Saul, and Wagner's Parsifal. It will be pleasing to those who attended this course to learn that Prof. MacWatters is to deliver another course in the spring.

Lectures on Art.

Dr. Mitchell Carroll, Counseling Professor in Archaeology and Art in the American University, and General Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, lectured January 14th on Paul at Athens, and the following day on Washington the City Beautiful. The lectures were illustrated by lantern slides, and Dr. Carroll, being equally at home in ancient Athens and modern Washington, proved himself a pleasing and instructive guide to the large number who met him in the Assembly Hall of the College of History. Dr. Carroll is to deliver two other lectures in April.

The Dr. John R. Mott Lectures.

The lectures by Dr. John R. Mott which we have advertised as to be given in the American University this spring will have to be delayed a little. On his way back from the Panama Congress Dr. Mott sent us word that the exigencies in connection with the war had so altered his program that some changes would have to be made in his itinerary. The war has added enormously to his burdens. He has found it necessary to get release from a number of appointments already made, some of them of great importance. To our keen regret we ourselves must fall under this latter category. We know, of course, that our friends will appreciate the circumstances and sympathize with the feelings of Dr. Mott and the need of his conserving his energies. His leadership at this time is of such great importance that he must restrict the boundary of his labors. Dr. Mott's activities in the recent Panama Congress have been a severe strain upon his strength. Those who were present at the Congress declare that the greatest moment of the whole Congress was when Dr. Mott made his moving and inimitable address of Sunday night before the great gathering. The whole company was profoundly stirred. It is safe to say that the influence of that one meeting will abide through all the days of their lives with those who were fortunate enough to be present.

In making this announcement concerning the lectures which Dr. Mott is to give with the university we desire it expressly to be understood that the lectures are not cancelled but simply postponed. The day will come, and that we trust speedily, when the duties of Dr. Mott will permit of this course at Washington. When the course is given it will attract wide attention and hearing. We hope to put the lectures in such form as that they may have the widest possible publicity. Meantime, assuring Dr. Mott of our regret at his necessary decision, we assure him of our deepest interest, and we sincerely trust, with multitudes throughout the land, that this terrible war, with all that it has brought upon the world may, like the shadows of the night, that is burdening the heart of the world, pass from us, taking with it forever the dread spectre of armed strife among the children of men.

The Corby Collection of Pictures.

The beautiful and valuable collection of pictures by Lucian Powell, which Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Corby have given to the American University, has been increased by still others generously added by the donors. The trustees are grateful for this accession to the equipment of the institution. To afford the pictures

a proper opportunity for display with suitable light, two rooms have been set apart as Trustees' Reception Rooms, in which these pictures will be grouped as a permanent collection.

The rooms are especially adapted to this purpose and the pictures will have every favoring accessory of hanging and surrounding. For the walls of the rooms are being tinted with a light cream-colored paint in the new stipple wall finish, so justly popular. The floors, thoroughly renovated, are to be covered with art rugs. Appropriate furniture will be installed with several mirrors. Closets are being fitted up. And thus at last the trustees will have a home worthy of their deliberations. The Corby Collection of paintings will have a permanent setting calculated to lighten their artistic interest. Henceforth all visitors to the university will be eager to view what will prove in a real sense a gallery of art. The view from the windows of these Reception Rooms, looking out over the great western Potomac slope toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, must be seen to be realized in all its beauty and charm. We doubt if any university in America can match the prospect from the western windows of our College of History building.

"Lodestar and Compass"—The Souvenir of a Memorable Occasion.

The little book entitled "Lodestar and Compass," of which some of our readers doubtless possess copies, is the souvenir volume which the Trustees of the American University have issued to commemorate a memorable occasion. All who were present at the opening exercises of the university felt that the occasion deserved some fitting form of permanent remembrance. To this end the Trustees of the university, at their own expense, have published this book, and desire that it shall be circulated as widely as possible. A large edition has been prepared. This will make it possible to place the volume in public libraries, and in the libraries of universities and colleges throughout the land. We are anxious also that this book,—not only a commemorative publication, but also a volume of real value in itself,—shall come to the hands of the presidents of our institutions of learning, to professors, ministers, public men and other moulders of opinion. Especially do we desire that the book shall be read by young men to whom the Church and the nation are looking for leadership and the quickening impulses of new ideas. Here is the peculiar field where, without doubt, the book can accomplish greatest good. We trust that a great host of our young men coming up into places of influence and leadership shall study carefully this book. To whomsoever it comes the book carries with it the best wishes of the university, of the Trustees and of the Chancellor, the desire being that this great enterprise speedily may be brought to its rightful place in the hearts of our thoughtful and influential people. Anyone who especially is interested in this matter is invited to communicate with the Chancellor. In order that the book may receive as wide a distribution as possible some friends have been paying for the expense of a number of volumes to be given to others. It has been suggested also that such gifts may be made concrete through a contribution to the Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund, one or more of the volumes in return for this contribution being given either to the donor or to anyone whom the donor may indicate. Help us to spread everywhere this book, in which is

stated clearly the motive and purpose of the university. As one of the foremost educators of the land has written in a letter to the Chancellor: "Wherever this volume comes it cannot fail to be a promoter of utmost value to the cause."

The United States Weather Bureau at the American University.

We present in this number of THE COURIER two pictures, illustrative of the operations of the Weather Bureau in the observation of solar radiation and in the measurement of water evaporation. Professor H. H. Kimball, who is in charge, has written the interesting and instructive description which follows:

Figure 1 gives an interior view of the solar radiation observatory of the U. S. Weather Bureau, located in the southeast corner room on the second floor of the College of History building on the campus of the American University.

In the foreground at the left of the picture is shown the registering apparatus by means of which a continuous record is obtained of the total amount of heat received on a horizontal surface by direct radiation from the sun and reflection from the sky. The register is in electrical connection with a Callendar pyrheliometer which is mounted on the cap stone of one of the ventilating flues of the building, at a height of 451 feet above sea level. There is practically no obstruction between this pyrheliometer and the sky in any direction down to the true horizon.

On the top of the second case from the left front of the picture is shown a Marvin pyrheliometer, which is used to measure the amount of heat received by direct radiation from the sun, on days when the latter is unobscured by clouds. Its readings are more accurate than are the continuous records from the Callendar pyrheliometer, and they are therefore used to check the latter. When in use it is exposed on a shelf outside a southeast window in the morning, and a southwest window in the afternoon.

Both these pyrheliometers make use of the principle of the electrical resistance thermometer, in connection with a Wheatstone bridge, the latter, in the case of the Callendar pyrheliometer, being self-adjusting.

A close relation has been found to exist between curves representing diurnal variations in radiation, evaporation, air temperature, and the relative humidity of the atmosphere. It has also been shown that there is a close relation between these curves and one representing the diurnal variations in the transpiration of certain plants. The relation is such that Briggs and Shantz have stated in a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture that "Radiation may be looked upon as the primary causative factor in the cyclic changes." It is therefore evident that solar radiation measurements are of fundamental importance to meteorologists and biologists.

To the right of the window in the picture is shown a switchboard, which also carries a rectifier, by means of which the alternating current of the electric lighting circuit may be used to charge the batteries necessary to operate the various instruments.

The solar radiation observatory at the American University is one of four maintained by the Weather Bureau, the other three being at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., and at Sante Fe, New Mexico. The observation from all four stations, which represent four quite different types of climates,



UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU—SOLAR RADIATION PLANT FIGURE 1

are reduced at the American University, and prepared for publication in the Monthly Weather Review in such form that they may be readily compared.

Figure 2 shows a standard evaporation equipment of the Weather Bureau, installed on the campus of the university. In the center of the picture is the evaporation pan. This is kept nearly full of water, the depth of which is very accurately measured each day to ascertain how much has been lost by evaporation. To the right and a little back of the pan is a standard rain gage, for measuring the depth of the rainfall each day; and to the left is an instrument shelter, in which are the thermometers for registering the maximum and the minimum temperature of the air each day. An anemometer for measuring the air movement over the pan is not shown in the picture.

Mount Vernon Seminary to Build Close to The American University.

The Mount Vernon Seminary, so long and so widely known as one of the foremost institutions in the National Capital for the training of young women, is planning to establish a great plant just diagonally across the street from the American University. The seminary management has purchased a noble tract of land on the elevated ridge which is traversed by Nebraska Avenue. Here there is to be erected a magnificent building of size sufficient to house the seminary and of an architectural dignity in keeping with its past history and future scope. In addition, of course, there will be all the added resources which accompany today a working, progressive young women's finishing school of the highest grade. The grounds are com-

modious enough to afford every help needed. The location is the most salubrious in the whole District of Columbia. The environment must be seen to be understood in all its beauty and charm. It is hoped that the work of actual construction on the new building may be begun this spring. We certainly trust that this may be true.

The accession of the seminary as a neighbor to our own university in its permanent home will strengthen the appeal of this newer quarter of the metropolis. Just below us is arising the famous new national cathedral. Every year is demonstrating that in the not distant future the glory spot of Washington will be the slope and ridge which is crowned by the American University. Meantime we extend to our sister institution, our new neighbor, the heartiest welcome. We shall be glad to extend to the coming students any help that our resources may afford. Our grounds will be open to them, our halls will greet them often, we trust.

Why Not Place the Francis Asbury Statue at the Entrance to The American University?

The nation-wide effort that is being made to erect a statue of Francis Asbury in the National Capital will enlist the sympathy and commendation of all who are acquainted with the story of the great itinerant pioneer preacher. No one is acquainted with the deeper impulses and spiritual forces that underlie our American civilization unless the story of Francis Asbury has been mastered. Here was one who forsook the delights of home and never knew the comforts of wife and family for the welfare of his nation and his time. In these days, when we are coming to know that religion and life are one, it is no straining after effect to connect the labors of the itinerant preacher with the material success that has come upon us as a people until the wilderness indeed has

blossomed like the rose. Where better could this typical pioneer preacher stand, this heroic figure, than at the Federal City of the nation? How better could he be seen than on horseback where all eyes may mark the very form in which he rode—steed, saddle and bags, cloak, preacher hat, and Bible.

In the halls of the American University, painted on wood, there is preserved as perhaps the choicest treasure of the university an original painting of Francis Asbury taken from life. There he is seen as if about to speak. On his face are the marks of the master of men; and yet in his eyes is the unmistakable sense of loneliness, gathered, without doubt, from the lonely haunts which through the decades he traversed. Are we mistaken in feeling that the epic of this man's life does not lend itself to a best interpretation if the national statue which is to commemorate him is placed in the market or at the cross-roads of a great city where the multitudes surge? John Hay said concerning the national monument to Abraham Lincoln that it ought to be withdrawn from the center of travel and the mingling crowds. There is something peculiarly appropriate to the Lincoln national monument that it should be isolated on a slope by itself, above the Potomac. It is in keeping with the life-story of Lincoln whose experiences set him apart from his fellows. For this same reason we sincerely trust that the committee having charge of the Francis Asbury statue at Washington will not place it on the Mall or in some down-town public square. It ought to be on a height above the city, looking down upon the dwellings of men. It ought to be in a setting where the picturesque help of nature, and the sweep of field and forest and river and sky would put the figure in surroundings that would recall the man in actual life. Like Lincoln, Asbury ought to be withdrawn from the haunts of men. He ought to have a background in keeping with his experiences. He ought to have an environment that forever would recall that life of wandering over rugged places which felt the touch of his horse's hoofs only to break forth into singing. For this reason we earnestly advocate the placing of the proposed figure of Francis Asbury at the junction of Massachusetts and Nebraska avenues, on the ridge which is the highest point in the District of Columbia and is the most striking and imposing spot in the National Capital. On one side the ridge slopes away the city; toward the left the prospect widens westwardly into the noble Potomac Valley and away into blue mountains framing the horizon. Here, on horseback, Francis Asbury ought to stand. In less than twenty-five years this neighborhood will be one of the most frequently visited and highly desired sections of the national metropolis. Colleges, Seminary, University, Cathedral, homes of leading citizens, slopes, fields, and groves, great boulevards leading to utmost stretch of the Capital all will be there. We beseech those who are responsible for the erection of this national tribute to a man who helped materially to make America to remember the future years in erecting his memorial. It militates nothing against this idea to say that it is also in keeping that the spot just described is the main entrance to the grounds of the American University.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PLANS FREE EDUCATIONAL MOVING PICTURE SHOWS.

[Reprint from the *Washington Evening Star*.]

Bureau of Commercial Economics to Cooperate at Saturday Afternoon Meetings in Depicting Scenes—Industrial and Other Life.

The American University, in co-operation with the Bureau of Commercial Economics, an institution devoted to the dissemination of knowledge by means of the moving pictures and the stereopticon, has inaugurated a Saturday afternoon series of lectures at the college of history, on the grounds of the university, Massachusetts and Nebraska avenues.

The series is intended more especially for public school teachers and the senior scholars in the high schools, and for their convenience they will be given at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoons. Other adults and children accompanying them, however, will be welcome.

The lectures, it is said, will reveal to the eye the life, scenery, plant and animal life, the different industries—fisheries, mining, agriculture, manufacturing in its multitudinous phases—and the natural wonders of the different countries of the world. Official films of the

governments of Canada, the Latin American republics, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will be shown. There will also be films of college athletics, Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls, which are meant to be incentives to young people to seek a better preparation for their lifework.

Government films will show the wonders and beauties of the great national parks of the United States, such as the Yellowstone, the Yosemite and the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

The United States has had prepared with great care and no small cost films picturing the different tribes of Indians in their native habitats in order that the Indian life that is rapidly passing might be preserved for posterity. These films will be shown in the course of lectures.

As the lectures are part of the extension work of the university, no admission fee will be charged.

To reach the university grounds visitors should take the Tenleytown cars and secure a transfer at Macomb street.

[Reprint from the *Boston Evening Transcript*.]

CAPITAL RIVALS BOSTON.

Becoming a Great Intellectual Centre.

City Rich in Schools and Universities and Other Institutions Dedicated to the Advancement of Learning—The Work of the American University and What Some of its Students and Teachers Are Doing for the Nation.

[Regular Correspondence of the *Transcript*]

Washington, March 10.

Washington is rapidly becoming the great intellectual centre of the United States. There are more names in *Who's Who* from Washington than from any State in the Union. In the Government departments and bureaus there are between twenty-five hundred and three thousand scientists. It is claimed that in one suburban section of the city there live more men given to the intellectual pursuits than in any other place of the same size in America. Washington is rich in schools. The Roman Catholics have two universities, the Catholic University of America, and Georgetown University. Then there is the George Washington University, and last year the American University began its work. The last-named school has commanded the attention of those interested in the advancement of learning at the national capital because of the peculiar plans of its brilliant chancellor, Franklin Hamilton. These plans, in addition to regular university work, which is to be developed as rapidly as funds will permit, include travelling fellowships, the use for research purposes of the wonderful scientific collections in the different Government departments and bureaus, and lecture courses.

The university confines itself to graduate work. No one is admitted as a regular student who has not first won his baccalaureate degree. This is in many ways an attractive idea, but it is a question whether or not the American University can succeed in a plan that has been tried and given up by Johns Hopkins, Clark, and the Catholic University. The future must determine whether those in authority are right in this matter. It is now a graduate school which has no ambition to grant a large number of degrees, but seeks to live up to the highest educational ideals. In the working out of the three plans there has been an honest endeavor to live up to these ideals. Of the five fellowships granted at the first convocation two are at Harvard,

one is at the Johns Hopkins, one at the Chicago, and one at the Illinois State University. Among the students at work in the Government scientific bureaus are some of remarkable ability. One of these men has discovered three agricultural laws one of which discoveries has added hundreds of millions of dollars to land values.

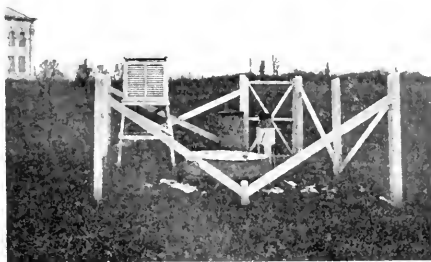
USING FILMS IN THE LECTURES

Chancellor Hamilton always has magnified the lecturership plan. By this means he holds that the latest results of investigation and discovery may be given the largest publicity. His plan in fact is double: Courses of lectures at the university, open to the public, and extension lectures delivered in Washington and later in other cities. Dr. Frank W. Collier and Professor Samuel J. MacWatters have been busy with the extension work in the District of Columbia. Lately a new plan, which will be far-reaching in its influence, has been instituted at the university. Mr. Francis Holley, director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, an institution dedicated entirely to educational work, has been so impressed with the high educational ideals and the superb location of the university that he has joined with the university in inaugurating a new extension lecturership. The Bureau of Commercial Economics controls hundreds of thousands of feet of films of all countries of the world. Every Saturday afternoon for the remainder of the academic year these films will be used at the lectures. Films from Australia are now being used describing life and industry in Australia. In turn, the United States Government will send films to Australia picturing life and industry in America. The idea of the university is that such films have not only educational value in the ordinary sense, but they have a large power for the promotion of peace. When the people in all lands see the constructive work of peace they will be slow to allow their rulers to plunge them into the destructive work of war.

BEST KIND OF TRAVELOGUES.

These lectures are given on Saturdays in order that the school teachers and high school students may have the benefit of them. They are in fact the very best kind of travelogues, and have proved very successful in such large cities as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. The American University is now offering Washington what these large cities have enjoyed. Before this course was inaugurated Mr. Holley and Dr. Collier submitted the plan to high Government officials, ambassadors and foreign ministers and some of the leading scientists of Washington, and it received their enthusiastic approval.

Courses of lectures have been numerous this year. Two factors in this plan we were interested to see in their working: the number and quality of the lectures. The university site is just one-half hour by trolley from the centre of the city. This would mean nothing to Greater Boston people who are accustomed to ride a number of miles to attend a lecture, a concert, or the theatre; but Washington's lecture and entertainment area is compact, and the people are not accustomed to travel any great distance to get to a lecture or a theatre. Then the number of lectures of different kinds is very large. If we may judge by the most recent lectures, Chancellor Hamilton's plan is rapidly overcoming those drawbacks of habit. He is offering the kind of lectures that are not given elsewhere, keeping the quality high, is beginning, as one scholar expressed it, "to make the people ashamed not to come."



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU—EVAPORATION PLANT FIGURE 2

The policy is to have every year at least one course of lectures on the English Bible. This policy rests upon the conviction that the English Bible has a large place in any education worthy the name. But the course may treat the Bible as a whole or some section of it. This year the subject was the "Sermon on the Mount." The lecturer was Dr. Ismar J. Peritz, a man very interesting in himself; by race a Hebrew, born in Germany, and by choice a Christian minister who is teaching Semitics and the English Bible in Syracuse University. His encyclopedia articles have made him a scholar of international reputation. Bringing his native Hebrew spirit and his Semitic and New Testament scholarship to the "Sermon on the Mount," much was expected of him. His audiences, made up as they were of scholarly clergymen and serious-minded laymen, who were anxious to get the latest word on the teachings of Jesus as found in the "Sermon on the Mount," were a challenge to the lecturer. But his audiences grew from day to day, and it was evident that this lecturer measured up to the chancellor's ideal. Dr. Peritz had the two essentials for such lectures, scholarship and moral passion; and thus his lectures were popular in the best sense of the word.

GRANT SERIES BY MACWATTERS

Literature seems to be the most popular subject with Washington people, judging from the increasingly large audiences that followed the course on the interpretation of the masterpieces of English literature. Professor MacWatters having spoken in many churches and schools, and before clubs, was better known than most of the lecturers who preceded him. He is different, however, from most interpreters of English literature. From his subject it is evident that his bent is toward the poets who treated of the deeper things of the human spirit—in fact, the philosophical and religious poets. The first lecture was an index of the man and his method. It was a comparative study of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat" and Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra." The Rubaiyat is a fad with a certain class of people, and they came with their copies of Omar so that they might the better follow the lecturer. The speaker began by describing the Persian poet and his masterly English translator, Fitzgerald. Then he declared that the Rubaiyat is no poem at all, but a number of quatrains of a sensually minded agnostic and cynical pessimist. Those who brought their copies of Omar soon lost interest in them, their attention becoming absorbed in the strength, beauty and purity of Browning's optimism as the lecturer showed they were found in "Rabbi Ben Ezra." The second lecture was the "Drama of St. Paul," an original arrangement in

dramatic form, by the lecturer, of the words of the great apostle. The third of the course was selections from American poets, which was considered by many the best of the series. The faith of Tennyson was the subject the following day. It was the product of careful study and religious insight. Browning's "Saul" was the subject of the fourth lecture. Here again we see the lecturer's leaning towards philosophical and religious subjects; and in this poem he found the deepest things in philosophy and the highest in religion. The closing lecture of the course was in Wagner's "Parsifal," a fitting climax to the series.

CHANCELLOR'S PLAN JUSTIFIED

There are a few outstanding characteristics of MacWatters' interpretation of literature. He gives the great poets an opportunity to speak for themselves, not smothering them with commentary; his expositions have the marks of reality; scholarship is in evidence, but learning does not crush out life; and the fine personality of the man is inseparable from his work. No course could more fully justify the chancellor's plan than this one. In fact, Professor MacWatters will be compelled, because of the demand made by the large audiences that attended his lectures, to give another series before the close of the present academic year.

The university is very young, and the great war has hindered it, as it has about everything; but the fellowship system, the plan to use the treasures of knowledge in the Government bureaus, and the system of lectures have fully justified the chancellor's original plan. The university is fast becoming a factor in the life of the national capital.

W. E. B.

A Bill Now Before Congress Emphasizes the Wisdom of the Plans of The American University.

A bill offered in the Senate by Senator Gallinger and in the House by Mr. Abercrombie very clearly indicates that the direction of effort now being made by the American University is the wisest possible direction in view of the unique opportunities that come from the fact that the university is located at the National Capital. The bill in question aims at protecting the standards of educational institutions in Washington and preventing any abuse of the power of degree-giving. Proper provisions cover all needed safeguards for such purpose.

But the vital thought underlying the bill, the clear purpose of the originators of the measure, grows out of the very same perception of unique opportunities for study and research work at Washington that in the beginning evoked the dream of the American University. It is true that Bishop Hurst so clearly saw this field of opportunity that he, with that tremendous driving power which was the mark of the man, sought to translate vision into task. But others before Bishop Hurst saw this same field, and others since his day have dwelt upon it and formulated many plans and enterprises that covet treasures now clear to all.

After providing for the creation of a board to be known as the University Board, the bill gives this board three specific duties. These duties sound so familiar to the present workers in the American University that the sponsors of the bill must forgive us if we wonder whether they have been reading the catalog and prospectus of the American University. The board is to "inquire into the scientific operations of the Government and recommend * * * measures for utilizing for educational or research purposes such scientific operations and the governmental facilities connected therewith." We thank the honorable mem-

bers responsible for this bill for this reiteration of the work to which some time ago we set our hands.

A second provision concerning the proposed University Board is that it "shall advise and direct adult research students * * * in the use of such governmental operations or facilities and to organize and carry on any post-graduate teaching and research work for which Congress may hereafter appropriate or accept funds." That is just what our Institute of Research under the very capable leadership of our Director of Research, Dr. Frank W. Collier, is now doing.

As if, indeed, the board seal of the American Government were desired to dignify the Fellowship plan, which is the crown of all the efforts of the American University, mark this last provision concerning the educational duties of the proposed University Board. The board shall "promote exchange of professors or students between universities in the United States and foreign universities, and administer any funds for this purpose which may be appropriated or accepted by Congress." This is simply the Fellowship plan of the American University in so many words. May all the Stars be prosperous to its widening course. We thank the distinguished gentlemen in both houses of Congress for the commendation of our work which their bill offers. We have other reasons for gratitude to Senator Gallinger who helped us mightily in days when such help was gracious indeed. May he long remain to dignify and maintain the high traditions of the Senate of the United States of which he is so distinguished a leader.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

MARCH, 1916.

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXII

Washington, D. C., June, 1916

No. 4



BISHOP JOHN W. HAMILTON

BISHOP JOHN W. HAMILTON, CHANCELLOR OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Bishop John W. Hamilton has been elected Chancellor of the American University. He was elected to succeed his brother, Franklin Hamilton, who at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held during the past month at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was elected a bishop and appointed as resident bishop at Pittsburgh. Thus one brother succeeds the other as an active bishop in the church, while the retiring bishop succeeds his younger brother as chancellor of the university. The situation is unique and merits a word of reminiscence.

Bishop John W. Hamilton gave the first dollar toward founding the American University. In the early days of Bishop Hurst's titanic struggle to inaugurate the new university he had no closer friend and more ardent sympathizer than Bishop Hamilton. The two again and again were brought into closest association in their common interest in the great work at Washington. Again and again Bishop Hamilton

brought help to the wearied hands of Bishop Hurst. Always and everywhere the younger bishop turned the thoughts and gifts of his multitudinous friends toward Washington. This interest upon the part of Bishop Hamilton persisted through the administration of Bishop McCabe. Needless to say, it was intensified when Bishop Hamilton's youngest brother, without either the suggestion or indeed the knowledge of Bishop Hamilton was elected Chancellor of the university.

Throughout the service of Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, as the head of the institution, Bishop John Hamilton has been his closest and most valued adviser and helper. Together the two brothers wrought with unflinching zeal to advance the work which now at last was beginning to attract the attention and trust of the most conservative educators. The older brother, having the larger circle of friends and helpers, slowly but surely moulded his vast reach of acquaintanceship and financial backing into an assured support for the university. It is no exaggeration to say that Bishop Hamilton has had quite as much or perhaps more to do with the recent notable progress and success which

have come to the American University than has Chancellor Hamilton. Not a few of the bishop's plans have helped materially in giving present-day vitality and real distinction to the university in its new and chosen field of life. In real crises of the university's struggle the enterprise has found a resourceful and indomitable leader in its behalf in Bishop Hamilton.

Nothing, therefore, was more natural than that, upon the removal of Chancellor Franklin Hamilton, the trustees of the university instantly should turn to one of their fellow trustees, this long tried friend, and ask him to become the new Chancellor Hamilton. Bishop John Hamilton has accepted the trust and already has assumed the care of the institution which immediately must be relinquished by Franklin Hamilton because of the heavy and pressing duties of the great Episcopal area committed to his care. But the university will gain by the exchange, for it is safe to say that no man in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and few men in the country, could be found so imperially equipped for the task given as is Bishop John Hamilton. From earliest youth he has been a burden bearer, accustomed to difficult situations and seemingly impossible demands. Seldom or never has he failed to accomplish more than was asked or expected. He has lived the strenuous life. Times without number has he wrested victory out of defeat. Yet always has this been done without leaving behind the sting of rancor or the residuum of distrust. For if there is any one thing in which all unite in ascribing to Bishop John W. Hamilton it is the happy grace and real gift of an infinite friendly tactfulness. While efficient accomplishment follows the work of his hands, real cause for mordant grievance against John Hamilton exists with no man.

The American University counts itself happy, indeed, and has vast reason for rejoicing that the new Chancellor has come to his kingdom for such a time as this. Bishop John Hamilton is too well known to need here any biographical introduction. His induction into office instantly brings new prestige to the university and will multiply its clientele in every field, as the days go on. With characteristic forehandedness the new Chancellor is laying plans for a great forward movement in behalf of the university. Already he has secured cash and pledges sufficient to endow one lectureship in the university and has made good headway toward the endowing of a second lectureship. Thus with added increment will go on the campaign for the American University. This campaign designedly is aimed at attaining two things,—a wider circle of friends and a new attitude of helpfulness toward increasing the resources of the institution. No one is better fitted to lead optimistically and resistlessly in this forward movement than is the new Chancellor. On the recent Convocation Day Bishop John Hamilton was honored by the trustees of the American University with the gift of the degree of L.H.D., Doctor of the More Humane Letters. This highest degree which a university can confer symbolizes the faith and anticipation of all friends of the university in the leader who now comes to guide the destinies of an enterprise freighted with such vast possibilities for the future and with such prayers to God for its success. Happy indeed and divinely favoring be all auspices for this new great Chancellor.—*illuminatus, fortunatus, beatus!*

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

By CHANCELLOR JOHN W. HAMILTON.

The announcement that I have been elected chancellor of the American University has been published widely. It would seem anomalous for me to retire from one responsibility having reached the age limit, to assume another no less arduous and equally important.

When my brother was elected to the episcopacy the Bishop resident in Washington and one of the leading trustees of the University came to me to obtain my consent to accept the chancellorship if elected by the trustees. I responded promptly, "No. I am laying down cares at the voice of the Church. Why should I elect to take up others equally responsible?" But one Bishop after another continued to make the same request, until I found but one sentiment and a unanimous election in the annual meeting of the trustees.

A substantial pledge toward the erection of another building was immediately made by one of the trustees, \$1,000 in cash was placed in my hands toward a fund for free scholarships and \$500 given toward the improvements of the grounds, and the retiring chancellor announced a new bequest of \$100,000. If this order of procedure is to continue it will certainly be a matter of interest to be associated for a time with the institution which so commands the confidence of its friends. I am advised that large bequests in wills have also been made and now that the University has such assured foundation a number of very helpful annuities are offered.

It is certain no better inducements are afforded anywhere for the wise and productive use of money than in this beautifully and eligibly located school. Occupying the highest point of land in the District of Columbia, overlooking the city, Arlington and the Potomac River, the one hundred acres within the city limits give the landscape artists and the architects of buildings an opportunity not to be found elsewhere in or near the capital.—*The Christian Advocate.*

Boston, Mass.

ACTION OF TRUSTEES ON THE DEATH OF BRAINARD H. WARNER.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His allwise Providence to remove from our earthly brotherhood to the eternal home Brainard H. Warner; and

WHEREAS, While burdened with heavy responsibilities of business, Brainard H. Warner gladly found time to devote himself to many religious, educational and philanthropic works; be it, therefore,

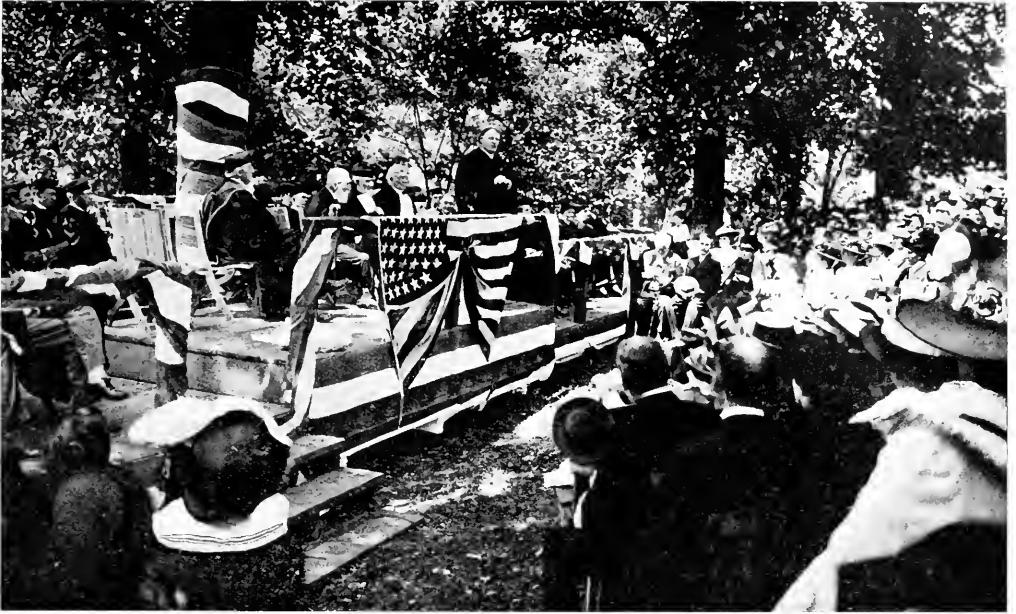
Resolved, First, that the Christian Church and the entire city of Washington have suffered a great loss in the decease of this strong leader and faithful citizen;

Resolved, Second, that we as members of the Board of Trustees of the American University express our sense of bereavement through the taking from us of one whom all loved and admired as a Christian gentleman and brother;

Resolved, Third, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and published in the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURIER and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of our departed brother.

TESTIMONIAL TO BISHOP CRANSTON.

The Second Convocation of the American University was made the occasion of a most appropriate testimonial to Bishop Cranston, one of the trustees of the institution. The members of the Board of Trustees felt that this was the fitting time to show their appreciation of the man whose active service as senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church was ending on the day which marked the completion by him



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SECOND CONVOCATION—BISHOP QUAYLE SPEAKING

of fifty years in the Christian ministry. And so it was planned to give formal expression to this feeling on this particular day. A committee long had taken under advisement the best manner of observing the day and finally three things were decided upon. And these three things, all of which were fulfilled, made the day memorable.

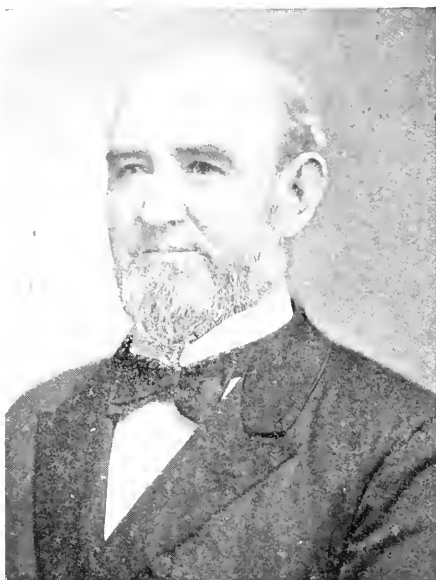
The first was the action of the trustees in conferring upon the Bishop the degree of L.H.D., Doctor of the More Humane Letters. At the public convocation exercises this degree, the highest degree which a university can confer, accordingly was given to the Bishop by the Chancellor of the university. It was conferred at the same time that a similar degree was given to Bishop John W. Hamilton. And it was a most interesting sight, indeed, when the two bishops who during so many years had served side by side, stepped forth side by side to receive their academic distinctions. Hardly had the degree been conferred, however, when Hon. B. F. Leighton, President of the Board of Trustees of the university, came forward and in behalf of the university presented Bishop Cranston with an order for an automobile. Thus the second part of the testimonial as planned had been carried out. The third and final mark of appreciation for the man and bishop took the form of a banquet in the evening of Convocation Day, and in this the university was joined by the friends in the churches and the city of Washington. This occasion, which was crowded to the capacity of the hall where the function was held, was graced by the presence of the President of the United States. But the banquet itself deserves a notice at more extended length. This will be found in another column. Here we desire to record our deep and lasting appreciation of all that Bishop Cran-

ston has done for our work and to rejoice with his legion of friends that he, in no real sense, is retired from active work, but has simply transferred his activities to other fields. The great work to which now he is dedicating his powers will give vast and congenial scope to all his efforts. May our friend be stayed in strength and health; to see the desire of his heart and to accomplish the mighty task to which he has set his hands.

BANQUET TO BISHOP CRANSTON.

On the evening of Convocation Day, Friday, June 2, the people of Washington and the surrounding district gave to Bishop Cranston a testimonial of their appreciation and affection which will not soon be forgotten. At the Maison Rauscher, in the heart of the city, the company gathered from far and wide to do honor to him who after twenty years was laying down the cares of the active episcopacy. Seven bishops had come to speak their greetings. Many people from a distance were seated at the tables. There was every evidence of a real and enthusiastic interest in the purpose for which the company had gathered.

After a bounteous repast, Dr. McDowell, District Superintendent of Washington District, called the company to order. Then in rapid succession, beginning with the toastmaster, Dr. McDowell himself, speakers followed each other in laudations and expressions of honor and appreciation to the guest of the evening. A less sensible man than Bishop Earl Cranston might have been forgiven had he lost his head under such a rain of praise. But most of it really was warranted, all of the words were sincere, and, taken all in all, the occasion was a fitting and thoroughly justified tribute to a man who has left



BISHOP EARL CRANSTON

a profound impression not only upon the national capital but also upon the country as a whole. Bishop John Hamilton, Bishop Berry, Bishop Alphaeus Wilson earlier in the day, Bishop Nuelsen, Bishop Franklin Hamilton and finally Bishop Quayle all spoke interestedly and affectionately.

A national significance was given to the function from the fact that the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, was present and made an address that appealed to all. Not to be outdone, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, showed his interest in a most unusual manner. Being engaged at Annapolis both for the day and also the evening, the President none the less planned to be present. To do this he had to motor over to Washington for the banquet and then later in the night motor back to Annapolis again in order to meet an engagement there. The address of the President in commendation of Bishop Cranston was most felicitous. The President spoke especially of the spirit of the Bishop and of the influence that it never failed to exercise upon him when with Bishop Cranston. The remarks of the Chief Magistrate showed sincere feeling and they evoked universal and enthusiastic approval. Truly it was a scene long to be remembered. Earl Cranston has had many experiences in his life, but none that will abide more sweetly, we believe, than this last gathering of the faithful around their beloved leader. He goes out to a great task. The memory of this last testimonial banquet ought to hearten him through all the days that are yet to be. May those days be many!

SECOND CONVOCATION JUNE 2, 1916.

Bishop John W. Hamilton has been elected Chancellor of the American University to succeed his brother, Franklin Hamilton, who resigned to take up

his new work as a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Earl Cranston was tendered a fine testimonial at the convocation exercises in the afternoon, at which he was presented with an automobile. In the evening the city of Washington joined in a true love-feast banquet, at which, among many other notable guests, there were present and spoke Secretary Daniels and the President of the United States.

Bishop Cranston and the new Chancellor together were honored at the hands of the university trustees who conferred upon the two bishops the degree of L.H.D., Doctor of the More Humane Letters. Bishop William A. Quayle made a remarkable convocation address on the subject, "The Scholar and His Times." Those who have heard this poet-preacher know how useless is the effort to give adequate reporting of his utterances. Suffice to say that the Bishop in discoursing on John Milton and the quickening lessons drawn from his career never were more eloquent, happy or effective. The hearers were enraptured.

A great company had filled the new open-air amphitheatre in the romantic tulip grove on the university campus to mark this Second Convocation of the American University. It was Friday, June 2, in the afternoon. Many notable citizens of the national capital were present. Seven bishops were on the platform and took part in the exercises. The weather was the caressing breath of a perfect day in June. The sylvan shade, the green slopes reaching upward to form a natural amphitheatre, the bright academic costumes of those participating in the convocation, the historic significance of the hour which was witnessing the first assignment of degrees in the life of a new university, the noble spaciousness of the university campus itself,—all helped to make the occasion memorable and to give a sense of exaltation to those who were so fortunate as to be present. It was a record day in the life of the American University.

Ten fellowships were granted on the recommendation of the University Board of Awards. In addition to the two honorary degrees given, three degrees were conferred upon candidates in course. The work of the three students thus honored has been pronounced to be of the most brilliant character, each candidate having added constructively to the sum of human knowledge. One discovered three laws of agriculture which will serve to enrich millions of acres of farming land in this country. The second has made clear the methods of nitrogenous enrichment of the soil. The third has created a more economical way of producing "Baby-beef." Doctorates in philosophy were awarded to Elbert Clyde Lathrop and Junius Sidney Cates. Morton Oscar Cooper was made Master of Arts.

The fellowship awards for the scholastic year 1916-1917 were as follows:

| NAME. | NOMINATING INSTITUTION — SUBJECT AND PLACE OF STUDY. |
|----------------------------|---|
| Clyde Foster Armitage.... | Boston University, School of Theology — Religious Journalism—Columbia University. |
| Eli Edward Burriss, Jr.... | University of Pennsylvania — Philology—University of Pennsylvania. |
| Clara Frances Chassell.... | Cornell College—Religious Education—Columbia University. |
| Miriam Caris Gould..... | University of Pittsburgh—Psychology—Columbia University. |



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY—SECOND CONVOCATION CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES UPON BISHOPS CRANSTON AND HAMILTON

- Merrill Jacob Holmes.....Garrett Biblical Institute—Philosophy of Religion—Harvard University.
- Clyde B. Moore.....Clark University—Psychology—Clark University.
- Raymond Frank Piper.....Harvard University—Philosophy—Harvard University.
- Madge De Grofft Thurlow...Goucher College—Physiology—Johns Hopkins University.
- Archibald TremayneGarrett Biblical Institute—Semitics—Yale University.
- Thos. Jackson Woofter, Jr.University of Georgia—Sociology—Columbia University.

FIRST DEGREES CONFERRED BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The honorary degree of Doctor of the More Humane Letters was conferred upon Bishop Earl Cranston and Bishop John William Hamilton, in recognition of their many years of valuable services to their church and country. More detailed account will be found elsewhere in our columns.

The degrees in course were conferred upon the candidates of whom we give brief sketches as follows:

Elbert Clyde Lathrop, son of the Rev. John R. T. Lathrop, A.B., D.D., and Sarah A. Lathrop, A.B., née Zeigler, was born in Greensburg, Ind., October 6, 1885. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from DePauw University in 1907, and during the year 1906-1907 acted as Instructor in Chemistry at DePauw University. The following year, 1907-1908, he was a member of the Instructional Staff of the Department of Chemistry of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., where he also carried on research work in chemistry, and received instruction in biology. In 1908-1909 he was Consulting and Analytical Chemist for the New York Analytical Laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the same time served as Instructor in Chemistry in the night school of Pratt Institute.

In the spring of 1909 he entered the Office of Soil Fertility Investigations, Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1915, on the transfer of this Office to the Bureau of Plant Industry in the same Department, he was appointed as Biochemist, which position he now holds.

In the fall of 1914 he registered with the American University as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with his major subject Chemistry, and his principal minor Plant Physiology. On June 2, 1916, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the American University, being the first candidate to receive a degree from the University. The subject of his dissertation is "A Chemical Study of the Organic Nitrogen Compounds of Soils and Fertilizers."

All of Dr. Lathrop's work was done under the personal supervision of Dr. Oswald Schreiner, Ph.D., who reported on his thesis as follows: "The broad scope of the subject-matter, the quantity of the experimental work performed, the difficulties in experimentation which were overcome, the importance and significance of the results achieved and the excellence of presentation of a difficult scientific subject, are all factors which especially make this dissertation notable in complying with the high standard of quality which the American University requires."

During the past seven years Dr. Lathrop has been engaged in chemical researches dealing with the subject of Soil Fertility. His researches have thrown much light upon the question of the chemical nature of the organic matter of soils and fertilizers and the biochemical changes which take place in soils. He is the author of a number of Department Bulletins and other scientific papers on the chemistry of soils and fertilizers. In 1911 Dr. Lathrop was awarded the Longstreth Medal of Merit by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for "important recent researches in agricultural chemistry."

Dr. Lathrop is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Chemical Society, and a member of the American Society of Agronomy.

Junius Sidney Cates, son of Henry Manley and Mary Elizabeth Cates, née Bradshaw, born August 10, 1877, at Swepsonville, N. C.; spent early life on father's plantation; received a common school education at local school; received a degree of Bachelor of Agriculture from North Carolina A. & M. College at Raleigh, 1902; received a degree of Master

of Agriculture from same institution in 1904; entered the Graduate College of Cornell University in fall of 1904, pursuing work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; before completing doctorate work accepted a position with U. S. Department of Agriculture in fall of 1905 to carry on research work in the Office of Farm Management; for seven years was head of the section of Weeds and Tillage Investigations in this Office, making many important discoveries in the economic control of America's greatest weed pests, the results of which have been published in various departmental bulletins and scientific articles; while pursuing these studies, also discovered new fundamental laws on the relation of weeds to tillage needs of crops.

Was furloughed from this Office from 1912 to 1913, inclusive, during which time was Editor-in-Chief of the *Southern Planter*, the leading and oldest agricultural journal of the South, published at Richmond, Va. In capacity as editor of this journal took a strong part in the matter of legislation bearing on agricultural development in this region and was instrumental in fighting through the Virginia Legislature such pieces of constructive legislation as the Lime Grinding Act; the Lewis Dog Law, which is now looked upon as a model for the control of "predatory dogs"; the Bonding Commission Merchant Law; the Torrens Land Registration Law, etc.

In 1914 was called back to accept a position in an executive capacity in the Office of Farm Management, having in charge Farm Organization Investigations for the Northeastern States, which position he now holds.

Registered as candidate for Doctor of Philosophy at the American University in fall of 1914, taking as major subject Agricultural Economics, principal minor Agronomy; submitted dissertation on "Some Investigations on the Weed Problem in American Agriculture," and was granted degree of Ph.D., June 2, 1916.

Dr. Cates' work was done under the personal supervision of Dr. W. J. Spillman, whose comment on his thesis was: "It seldom falls to the lot of a single individual to make as many important discoveries as were made by Mr. Cates in pursuing these studies. I feel that they are unique in their enormous economic value to the farmers of this country."

Dr. Cates is a member of Kappa Sigma and Alpha Zeta fraternities; also of numerous economic and scientific societies.

Morton Oscar Cooper was born October 23, 1888, at Manson, Iowa; spent his life on a farm until he entered the Iowa State College in 1908, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1912, ranking second in scholarship in the College of Agriculture. He was the winner of the Armour Scholarship, donated by J. Oden Armour, and the State Fair Scholarship, donated by the State Board of Agriculture of Iowa. He represented the Iowa State College as a member of the Livestock Judging Team at Kansas City, Mo., in 1911, and at Chicago, Ill., the same year. He was appointed instructor in Animal Husbandry at Delaware College, Newark, Del., 1912, and became Scientific Assistant, Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, 1912, which position he now holds. He is joint author of a number of bulletins published by the Department of Agriculture. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi and Delta Sigma Rho fraternities, and of the American Farm Management Association.

Mr. Cooper received the degree of Master of Arts from the American University, June 2, 1916. His work was done under the personal supervision of Mr. E. H. Thomson, who said of Mr. Cooper's thesis: "I believe this thesis to be an excellent contribution to the literature on the economics of livestock production in this country. Mr. Cooper has shown excellent ability in the preparation of this work, not only presenting it in clear, concise form, but interpreting the results in a broad, philosophical manner."

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SECOND CONVOCATION.

Grove Amphitheatre, University Grounds.—2:15 P. M., Academic Procession.—2:30 P. M., Convocation Exercises.—5:00 P. M., Band Concert and Lawn Reception.—Friday, June Second, MCMXVI.

Bishop Franklin Hamilton, Chancellor, Presiding
Music by Pistorio's Concert Band
Chief Marshal.....Dr. William R. Wedderspoon

CHIEF MARSHAL'S AID:

Rev. Henry Anstadt, Luther Memorial Church.
Rev. James D. Buhner, First Reformed Church.
Rev. L. Morgan Chambers, McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. John Brittan Clark, First Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Robert W. Coe, First Congregational Church.
Rev. Charles E. Fultz, United Brethren Church.
Rev. Paul R. Hickok, Metropolitan Presbyterian Church.
Rev. H. L. Hout, Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Rev. G. I. Humphreys, First Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. D. H. Martin, Dumbarton Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. H. W. O. Millington, Brookland Baptist Church.
Rev. W. W. Shearer, St. Columba Protestant Episcopal Church.
Rev. Thomas W. Sidwell, Friends Church.
Rev. Charles T. Warner, St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Church.
Rev. G. Ellis Williams, Petworth Methodist Episcopal Church.

Precentor, Mr. Irving LeRoy McCathran.

1. ProcessionMusic by Band
2. InvocationRev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D.D.
3. Music Band
4. Convocation Prayer.....Rev. Charles Wood, D.D.
5. Faith of Our Fathers.....Frederick W. Faber
(Singing by All the People, Standing.)
6. Convocation Oration
Bishop William Alfred Quayle, LL.D., Litt.
D., St. Louis, Mo.
7. Music Band
8. Assignment of University Fellowships.
9. Conferring of Degrees:
Elbert Clyde Lathrop, Doctor of Philosophy.
Dissertation—A Chemical Study of the Organic Nitrogen Compounds of Soils and Fertilizers.
Junius Sidney Cates, Doctor of Philosophy.
Dissertation—Some Investigations on the Weed Problem in American Agriculture.
Morton Oscar Cooper, Master of Arts.
Thesis—An Economic Study of the Production of Beef in the Corn Belt States.
10. Music Band
11. Address
Bishop J. W. Hamilton, LL.D., Boston, Mass.
12. Address
Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.*
13. Greeting from the Board of Trustees.....
.....Hon. Benjamin F. Leighton, LL.D.
14. America
.....Samuel Francis Smith
(Singing by All the People, Standing)
15. Benediction
Bishop Joseph F. Berry, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
16. Music by the Band and Lawn Reception.

*Bishop Alphaeus W. Wilson spoke in place of Secretary Daniels, kept away by official duties.



ELBERT CLYDE LATHROP



JUNIUS SIDNEY CATES



MORTON OSCAR COOPER

EXTENSION LECTURES.

With the second semester the American University, with the coöperation of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, introduced a new phase of extension lectures. In the Assembly Hall of the College of History every Saturday afternoon, moving-picture lectures, describing the different countries of the world and different industries, were given. These lectures increased in popularity; and two series, covering the first and second semester, have been planned for the coming academic year.

LECTURES BY DR. MITCHELL CARROLL.

On the afternoons of April 1 and 6, Dr. Carroll delivered lectures on Rome, the Eternal City, and Our American Archaeological Heritage, respectively. Both lectures were illustrated by stereopticon. The slides illustrating ancient Rome were most uncommon, and those illustrating the second lecture were a revelation of the rich archaeological heritage of America. The lecturer proved to his audiences that archaeology is anything but a dry subject.

DR. THEODORE P. ION, D. C. L., ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The present world-war seems destined to end the age-long Eastern Question. Dr. Ion, one of the greatest authorities on international law, and a native of Greece, lectured on the timely subject, The Eastern Question, on April 25 and 27. In the first lecture he treated his subject from its origin to the Special Treaty of 1841. In the second lecture he began with the Crimean War and carried the history down to the present war, and helped his hearers to forecast the outcome of the present struggle. International law was seen to be a very real thing as elucidated by Dr. Ion.

DR. GEORGE S. DUNCAN ON THE ANCIENT EAST.

Dr. George S. Duncan, Ph. D., of the Johns Hopkins University, and Consulting Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature of the American University, delivered his first lectures at the American University May 2 and 5. The first lecture, The Sumerians in Mesopotamia, 5000 B. C.-2000 B. C., outlined the life of the peoples in the land between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers for three thousand years. The second lecture, Archaeology and the Old Testament, 2000 B. C.-500 B. C., was a scholarly and vivid account of the sources and development of the Old Testament. Dr. Duncan not only illustrated his lectures with lantern slides but with tablets thousands of years old.

DEATH OF JOHN BROOKS HAMMOND.

The older residents of the National Capital recall John B. Hammond as a stirring and prosperous business man who thirty years ago played a vital part in the life of the city. In war times John Hammond was engaged in civilian service in aid of the army and was so closely connected with army affairs that he long had been accounted a Civil War veteran. He had indeed been admitted to membership in one of the Grand Army posts of Washington. His memories of war experiences were varied and vivid. Among his treasures were a revolver and bowie knife, taken from a Confederate soldier near Cabin John Bridge, just outside of Washington. As a business man he held an important place in the city's activities. When a great gale had twisted out of plumb the high tower of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church and the tower was in imminent danger of falling, Mr. Hammond was commissioned to save the tower which he did by a most ingenious method of mechanics.

One of the great events in Mr. Hammond's life was his association with President McKinley. Mr.

Hammond served on the McKinley Inauguration Committee and was brought into close association with the President. He was instrumental in bringing to the university the old stepping stone of Metropolitan Church on which, as our friend often was wont to remind visitors to the university, many Presidents of the United States had rested.

The last twenty years of Mr. Hammond's life were spent as the Superintendent of the Grounds and Buildings of the American University. Faithful in his services, assiduous always in his love and care for the university, John B. Hammond came to be himself at the last one of the institutions of the university. His manly, dignified frame, his kindly, genial face, with its long patriarchal beard, his old-time regard for the prerogatives of his office and his pleasant friendly speech, all gave an impression to the visitors to the university that they were glad to cherish. But now our friend has fallen. He has heard his Master's call and has laid down all earthly cares. He will not soon be forgotten. His labor was builded into the walls of the growing university, not only in a physical but also in a deeper sense. We have faith that he will continue to rejoice in our progress. His relatives, daughters and wife, have our sympathy in their bereavement. In another column reference is made to the most fitting and highly interesting memorial which the widow of Mr. Hammond has established in the university to commemorate her husband. Thus for all time John B. Hammond is to have his name linked in fitting manner with the enterprise to which he gave twenty years of his life.

JOHN B. HAMMOND COLLECTION OF AMERICANA.

Mrs. Hammond, the widow of the late John B. Hammond, for twenty years Superintendent of the Grounds and Buildings of the American University, has planned a most interesting memorial for her husband. In keeping with Mr. Hammond's long and deep interest in the university, Mrs. Hammond is making a collection of various objects which her husband had gathered connected with historic events in the nation's life. These she is forming into a memorial gift to the university in her husband's name with the idea that they shall be kept together in perpetuity and bear his name. A large and appropriate glass case is being made to house these objects in the university library. There in excellent light they will be displayed to all visitors and form a most interesting adjunct to the growing treasures of the university.

A goodly number of American weapons and firearms form the basis of the exhibition. In addition there are varied examples of ammunition. Some Indian arms recall aboriginal days. A hatchet, brick and knife from the house in which George Washington was born are preserved. A fine portrait of President McKinley adds to the interest. Captured Confederate weapons, with a reproduction of the John Brown pike of Harper's Ferry which served one Confederate cavalry force as a lance, bring back stirring times of the Civil War.

In addition there is a truly remarkable collection of Confederate money. This gathering of Confederate and old State notes with one Confederate bond is worthy of any museum in the land. A bag of ancient

coins, of which several cover examples most rare in American numismatics, heightens the historic value of this truly notable memorial to a departed friend. Four large illustrated volumes, two on the Civil War and two on our Island Possessions, enrich the collection.

CLARENCE G. TORREYSON, NEW SUPER-INTENDENT OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Succeeding the late John B. Hammond, Clarence Gregg Torreyson has been appointed Superintendent of the Grounds and Buildings of the American University. Mr. Torreyson for twelve years was the efficient and faithful assistant of Mr. Hammond in all the work of the superintendency. The new superintendent comes to his present position, therefore, thoroughly equipped and posted in all details of the work. He has earned his promotion and will justify it in every particular.

Superintendent Torreyson will live on the grounds of the university in a house which now is being fitted up with modern improvements for his occupancy. This house of the superintendent, as it will be known, is on Nebraska Avenue in close proximity to the College of History. When all repairs are completed it will be a delightful home for our superintendent, but more, it will result in having a responsible representative of the university present to receive all visitors.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JUNE, 1916.

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXIII

Washington, D. C., September, 1916

No. 1

The Ex-Chancellor.

It is but just to Bishop Franklin Hamilton to say that during his administration the expenditures of the American University have been brought within its income and more than a million dollars added to its holdings. This alone made it possible to open the school.

But he had so many interests in hand, so many unfinished undertakings that it will be some time before he can transfer to his successor all these matters satisfactorily to himself and all concerned. His assignment to a residence in Pittsburgh will enable him to give frequent advice, attend all meetings of



BISHOP FRANKLIN HAMILTON

The election of Chancellor Franklin Hamilton to the office of Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the election of his brother, John William Hamilton, a retired Bishop, to be his successor as Chancellor of the American University, is without a precedent in the history of the Church.

the trustees, and answer questions concerning the administration of the university, without interfering with his Episcopal duties.

The first duty of the new Chancellor will be to secure additional facilities for the opening of new departments, and to furnish additional accommodations for the increase of students. Every dollar received will be so much clear gain, and will not be needed to pay deficiencies of old indebtedness, but promote the greater usefulness of the university. The friends of the former Chancellor can make no mistake in rallying to the support of the new Chancellor, for it is "all in the family."

Recent Gifts of Money.

(The acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be considered sufficient receipt therefor.)

General Fund—\$175.00, Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$150.00, W. S. Pilling; \$100.00, T. W. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Cochran, Calvert Crary, C. C. Glover, Mary E. Robinson, Wm. Price, Alex. Simpson, W. S. Corby, S. F. Bowser, Charles Gibson, J. N. Gamble, W. J. Faux; \$50.00, C. W. Fairbanks, Anna F. Bickley, Mrs. J. F. Keator, Summerfield Baldwin, C. E. Welch, John Grubbell, J. C. Letts; \$25.00, G. H. Maxwell, H. B. Felton, B. F. Leighton, C. B. Rogers, T. H. Anderson, H. O. S. Heistand, R. S. Ingraham; \$15.00, C. H. Smith; \$10.00, Z. L. White; \$1.00, Miss Isabella L. Grant, D. W. Couch, Mrs. D. W. Couch, Miss Ann Couch, E. H. Scott, A. E. Budd, Miss M. A. Alexander.

Fellowship and Scholarship Fund—\$1,750, Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$250.00, T. C. Hunter; \$50.00, W. J. Montgomery; \$40.00, J. Edgar Leaycraft; \$25.00, M. H. Masland; \$20.00, Lars A. Whitcomb; \$10.00, F. F. Thornberg; \$2.00, J. W. Rhoades.

Asbury Memorial Fund—\$100.00, C. W. Drees.

McKinley College of Government—\$4,000.00, Estate of T. D. Collins.

Bishop McCabe Lectureship Fund—\$1,000.00, Estate of T. D. Collins; \$2.00, E. L. Braun, Frank King-

don, Lester Strout; \$1.00, John Krantz, John Carson, C. H. Bryant.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund—\$1,000.00, Estate of T. D. Collins; \$8.00, C. L. Cole; \$6.00, B. W. Kramer, L. E. Watson; \$5.00, H. G. Falke, G. W. Townsend, D. D. King; \$4.00, W. H. Bowser, Fred Goodger, R. O. Phillips; \$3.00, M. G. Shuman, H. A. Reed, M. W. Fuller; \$2.50, J. A. Brewington; \$2.00, J. L. Sparklin, E. A. Cooke, D. J. Ford, Miss Sarah Lansing, E. W. Blakeman, H. L. Goodrich, H. G. McCann, O. E. Rodkey, F. L. Decker, F. A. Gould; \$1.50, E. L. Nixon; \$1.00, A. B. Mettler, T. H. Skewis, E. H. Scott, A. E. Budd, E. V. Allen, C. F. Beebe, C. H. Bryant, C. F. Butterfield, W. F. Davis, C. E. Dow, A. C. Elliott, F. K. Gamble, E. S. Gahan, John Gibson, T. F. Jones, A. J. Lockhart, J. N. Palmer, W. R. Patterson, D. B. Phelan, G. O. Richardson, T. T. Ross, C. F. Smith, O. F. Smith, H. H. Johnson, D. W. Howell, R. S. Cushman, Miss M. J. Henry, Mary E. Henry, D. F. Faulkner, I. T. Johnson, H. W. Norton, J. M. Cass, D. L. Marsh, F. M. Malcoll, C. N. Garland, J. H. Smith, S. S. Williams, Miss M. L. Monroe, Frederick Palladino, C. A. Purdy.

A Father's Benevolence Made Effective by His Son

The late Truman D. Collins, of Nebraska, Pennsylvania, was known widely for three distinct traits—his exemplification in dress and general habits of the sim-

ple life, his business acumen applied to a diversity of material interests, and his practical helpfulness in lines of Christian benevolence, especially in the promotion of missions. His decease, a few years ago, threw upon others the care of an estate of varied properties, requiring utmost diligence and sagacity for their conservation. This function has been performed faithfully and energetically by the administrator, Mr. Edward S. Collins. From the hand of this efficient executor the American University has received six thousand dollars in fulfillment of pledges made by his father; four thousand for the McKinley Memorial College of Government Fund, and one thousand each for the Bishop Hamilton and Bishop McCabe Lectureships. May the Collins tribe increase in number and in possessions!

Massachusetts Avenue to Be Improved to the District Line.

Of the large number of matters affected by the action of the recent Congress one is materially related to the American University and the region surrounding our site. That item is the appropriation for the widening and surfacing of the western part of Massachusetts avenue from Nebraska avenue to the District line. This portion of the handsome thoroughfare which traverses the District from Anacostia river on the southeast to the Maryland line on the northwest has been opened and graded for about three years, and for two years and more has been utilized by the electric trolley line which serves the public traveling to the university.

This new improvement will give fine opportunity for travel by private vehicles and on horseback through a region of picturesque beauty, and for the farther development of a vast tract, sloping to the west and north toward the Potomac and eminently fitted by nature for modest homes and more palatial villas. With other and similar extensions of streets and avenues through the suburban parts of the district and the building of additional means of rapid transit, Washington is providing the conditions for the building of homes (and, we fear, of apartments), where the benefits of air and sunshine will be enjoyed in an increasing degree for its growing population.

The New Mount Vernon Seminary.

On its beautiful and commanding site on the east side of Nebraska avenue, just north of Massachusetts avenue, ground has been broken and foundations are in progress for the new Mount Vernon Seminary. The long and honorable record of this leading institution for the education of girls and young women, located at M and Eleventh streets, northwest, is about to find its golden opportunity for expansion in its new habitat so near to the American University. The structure about to arise at a cost of about \$300,000, will form a prominent and attractive adornment to the city on the northwest heights, the topographical crown of the National Capital. From the level of the site itself a broad view opens to the eye in every direction, while from the upper stories and roof of the building a magnificent panorama taking in the city of Washington, the Virginia stretches down the Potomac to Mt. Vernon and westward to the Blue Ridge mountains, and the Sugar Loaf of western Maryland, will inspire the beholder.

In a later issue of the *Courier* we shall hope to pre-

sent our readers with a detailed description and picture of the building which is to stand as a neighbor to our own College of History. To Mrs. Somers, the venerable founder, to Mrs. Hensley, her efficient lieutenant, to the staff of teachers, to the hundreds of alumnae and to the friends of the Seminary we extend our hearty congratulations at the inception of the great enterprise, and with them all we shall rejoice when the capstone is placed on the noble pile, and join in the song of "Grace, Grace Unto It."

Calendar for Academic Year 1916-1917.

1916.

Tuesday, October 3—First Semester begins.
Thursday, November 30—Thanksgiving Day. Work suspended.

Thursday, December 21—Christmas recess begins.
Monday, December 25—Christmas Day.

1917.

Tuesday, January 2—Second semester begins.
Thursday, February 22—Washington's Birthday. Work suspended.

Thursday, April 5—Easter recess begins.

Sunday, April 8—Easter Day.

Tuesday, April 10—Work resumed.

Tuesday, May 29—Convocation Day.

More Colonial Pieces from Dr. Dowling.

Dr. Thomas Dowling again has made a notable contribution to the university in the gift of several ancient spinning wheels, both for cotton and flax. Other articles of Americana previously had been added to our growing collection by the same friendly hand. These have been put in the southwest corner on the main floor of the College of History, where the beginnings of our university museum may be seen. Dr. Dowling's method of showing and promoting a wholesome antiquarian interest in the early period of our national life is to be commended and should stimulate others to "doing likewise."

A Grand Knabe Piano Installed.

Through the kind offices of Mrs. Frank W. Collier a very fine piano has been placed in our Assembly Hall. The instrument is one of the Knabe Piano Company, a grand, of superior tone. This long established and honorable house generously has made the university an indefinite loan of this superb musical mechanism. Its attractive appearance and beautiful response to the deft touch of Professor MacWaters and other artists already have given much pleasure to many hearers. It is a highly prized acquisition to the equipment of our College of History.

Miss Jackson Gives An Interesting Letter.

Miss Cordelia Jackson, of Georgetown, has given us a manuscript letter, four pages large (letter size), paper bearing water-mark of "Taylor," written by Joseph Carnaby, from Baltimore, July 15, 1790, to "George Browning, Minister of the Gospel in Montgomery Circuit, to the care of Daniel Elliott, said County." The letter breathes the spirit of earnest, devout piety and deep interest in the work of the itinerant who, after two and a half years of service in the field, was called to his reward.

Welcome, Bishop McDowell.

Together with the other Christian institutions and agencies of Washington and vicinity we hail with delight the coming of Bishop William Fraser McDowell, the new Resident Bishop of the Washington area. After a strong and successful administration in Chicago and the neighboring region, he comes to join his labors to those of his able predecessor at the National Capital, Bishop Earl Cranston, now released from the more burdensome duties of the episcopacy. Bishop McDowell has rendered large and distinguished service to the church, not only to his own denomination, but to the general Christian public of this and of all lands. His sane optimism, his unflinching charity, his broad brotherliness, his judicial mind, and his classic utterances by pen and voice, have won for him recognition and distinction in all the higher circles of thought and life. Both by native trend and by experience he is eminently fitted to co-operate with and promote the higher Christian education as embodied in the aims of the American University. At the opening of the university in 1914 he gave eloquent and fitting expression to the ideals for which the institution stands. By a providential combination of circumstances, Bishop McDowell will have at his easy command the counsels of the two recently retired bishops, both of whom are to reside in the city. May our new Episcopal leader find in Bishops Cranston and Hamilton his Aaron and Hur!

Doctor Wedderspoon Goes to Chicago.

The united heart of clergy and laity of this city regrets the prospective departure of the Rev. William R. Wedderspoon, D. D., from the pastorate of Foundry Episcopal Church, to accept that of the Saint James Church in Chicago. In this regret the American University deeply shares. Unremitting in his labors as pastor, unsparing in his sympathy with all suffering, edifying and inspiring in his preaching of the pure word, he has greatly endeared himself to a multitude of friends who will follow him with their earnest prayers and wishes for large success in his new field.

Bishop Cranston Enjoys His Car.

This midsummer note from the Peninsular State indicates a lively program of rest on the part of one of our recently retired Bishops:

Ludington, Mich., July 25, 1916.

MY DEAR BROTHER OSBORN:

You blessed people about the American University office would have to see me fanning myself in a twenty-five mile breeze, created by the Dodge car, in order to understand what an aristocrat the generosity of my friends has made me. Such a "retirement" has not made me silly, but it has impressed me deeply with a sense of my unworthiness of it all. The gift of the car, with a winter top for bad weather, extra tires and cushion covers, and enough over to build a garage and pay a chauffeur for the summer, leaves nothing for me but to thank God and my good friends and enjoy my rest for this season at least.

I appreciate it all, and thank you and Dr. Stone, as well as the Chancellor Bishop for your part in it.

Very sincerely,

EARL CRANSTON.

A hearty God-speed to our Apostle of Reunion and may his new "Dodge" help him to speed the glorious cause to an early consummation!

Fellowships of the University.

The Fellowships which the American University has granted to graduates who have finished their undergraduate studies *cum laude*, have attracted the attention of alumni and alumnae all over the country. The applications are pouring in from universities and colleges in such numbers that the Board of Award will find their task not merely one of honor, and only a sinecure. The Trustees are pleased to recognize the merit and medals of the young men and young women who are ambitious to pursue the post-graduate courses, but they must require them to conform to the high standards according to which the fellowships are granted.

Fellows of the American University for 1916-1917.

On pages four and five of this number of the *Courier* will be found the pictures of the ten Fellows for the academic year 1916-1917. Their names, the nominating institutions, and the subjects and places of study are as follows:

| NAME. | NOMINATING INSTITUTION — SUBJECT AND PLACE OF STUDY. |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Clyde Foster Armitage..... | Boston University, School of Theology — Religious Journalism—Columbia University. |
| Eli Edward Burriss, Jr..... | University of Pennsylvania — Philosophy—University of Pennsylvania. |
| Clara Frances Chassell..... | Cornell-College—Religious Education—Columbia University. |
| Miriam Caris Gould..... | University of Pittsburgh—Psychology—Columbia University. |
| Merrill Jacob Holmes..... | Garrett Biblical Institute—Philosophy of Religion—Harvard University. |
| Clyde B. Moore..... | Clark University.—Psychology — Columbia University. |
| Raymond Frank Piper..... | Harvard University—Philosophy —Harvard University. |
| Madge De Grofft Thurlow..... | Goucher College — Physiology — Johns Hopkins University. |
| Archibald Tremayne..... | Garrett Biblical Institute—Semitics—Yale University. |
| Thos. Jackson Woolter, Jr..... | University of Georgia—Sociology —Columbia University. |

Dr. Collier's Work in Philosophy.

The regular courses in philosophy for the year as conducted by Dr. Collier will comprise the Theory of Thought, the Theory of Knowledge, and Metaphysics. The first semester should give ample time for the thorough investigation of the problems of the Theory of Thought and the Theory of Knowledge; Metaphysics will require the entire second semester.

A seminar, meeting twice a week, will also be conducted by Dr. Collier. The general subject will be the influence of speculative thinking upon the development of civilization. The method will be the historical, beginning with man where we find him in his first efforts at thinking, and following him down to the present day. Such work presupposes on the part of the investigator a general knowledge of the problems of psychology, of epistemology, of metaphysics, and of the history of philosophy.

The work will help the student to understand the interrelation of the individual and social consciousness; and it should show how personal thought, feeling, and prejudice influence the development of civilization.



MERRILL J. HOLMES



ARCHIBALD TREMAYNE



MADGE DEG. THURLOW



MIRIAM C. GOULD



CLARA F. CHASSELL

Safety First, for Money.

"Caution is the parent of Safety," is a good financial proverb, and creditable inducement for benevolence. But beneficence is not looking for safe-deposit vaults. Productive investments, safely guarded, are an evidence of prudent and worthy trusteeship.

The caretaker of all the funds given for the benefit of the American University has been the best inducement to make other gifts. The advice of the late Chaplain McCabe, in asking for money, was "Tell the people what you did with the last money they gave you and they'll give you more."

It was a wise choice, when the President of the Riggs National Bank, one of the most notable banks in the United States, was elected by the Trustees Treasurer of the University. The institution has no more devoted friend, faithful caretaker and safe counsellor in the investment of money. It is to his wise administration the University is indebted for the splendid increase of the income and safe investment of the endowments.

Small Gifts.

The story of the "first dollar" has given no little encouragement to the many friends of the University, who have not felt able to give larger sums, but who did desire to give according to their ability. While hundreds of thousands of dollars have been received from the generous laymen who have laid deep the foundations of the School, tens of thousands of dollars have been received in small gifts. Lecture foundations are almost all the result in the aggregate of many very small gifts.

Much as the Trustees appreciate the noble endowments which have been so munificently bestowed in great gifts, they still desire to encourage the giving of any sums no matter how small which express the appreciation of the work of the University by multitudes of friends. They will all be acknowledged in the columns of the COURIER.



CLYDE B. MOORE



ELI E. BURRISS, JR.



RAYMOND F. PIPER



CLYDE F. ARMITAGE



THOS. J. WOOLTER, JR.

The Women Helpers.

The women earn more money than men, ungrateful as the world may be in their compensation. Men there are whose fear of woman's privileges and pursuits makes of her successes the "wolf at the door." Now that the women are taking the place of men in Europe, a tremor has seized the pessimist and coward and he has taken to forecasting the result of woman's work when the war is over, with the dreadful fear that having gotten her hand in, she will take so much of man's work away from him and do it so much better that the best of the money and the most of it will be hers. It behooves the men, therefore, says this ghost of prophecy, to be on their guard as to just how much of privilege they will permit the women to have. How pitiable these anachronistic misanthropists who live so persistently with their ancestors!

"Poor old Paul," so long slandered as the enemy of the cultured and progressive woman, evidently had no such fear or outlook when he exhorted the Philippians as "true-yoke fellows to help those women which la-

bored with me in the Gospel, with Clement also and with other my fellow-laborers whose names are in the book of life."

A good woman far away in Michigan has written the new Chancellor, saying, "Why not have the women help you to build the American University?" Having no scruples, he replied immediately, saying, "Please, sister, begin, begin you!" Back came the word with the next mail, "One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars already."

The American University stands with the gallant Apostle and not only welcomes but invites the splendid help of the good women to share in all their tasks. The Chancellor, Faculty and Trustees feel the greater responsibility as if new work had been given them, and all the more obligated when they are joined by the women in their now more encouraging task. Let a woman share your task or, as Jean Paul said, "Give you a task, and you are hers heart and soul; all your care and trouble lend new charms to her for whose sake they are taken."

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY'S FIRST BOOK.

Lodestar and Compass.—An Adventure of the Immortal Part of Us.—Edited by Franklin Hamilton, Chancellor of the American University.

This is the first of the volumes which the American University is to issue from time to time, the purpose of which, to use the words of Bishop McDowell, is "the making of a literature which, in ample and steady stream, shall refresh the life of the Republic and the world." The book is a record of May 27, 1914, the day upon which the American University was opened. Dr. Hamilton writes the preface, the perusal of which will enable the reader easily to follow the exercises of the day. Then follow Bishop Harding's Invocation; Bishop Cranston's address, "Without Haste, Without Rest"; Bishop McDowell's "A New Chapter in the Biography of the American Scholar"; President Woodrow Wilson's classical address, "Lodestar and Compass"; Bishop J. W. Hamilton's address, "The New Learning for the New Day"; Secretary of the Navy Daniel's "Pro Deo et Patria," and Secretary of State Bryan's "But I Know a Name, a Name, a Name!" Dr. Hamilton has also incorporated his "Life Girdling" and the "Working Plan for the American University." The illustrations will be prized. The frontispiece is an excellent photograph of President Wilson making his great speech. There are good half-tones of the college of history, of the McKinley College of Government, of the speakers of the day, of the historic furniture, the sofa of Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner's table and chairs, the historical chair presented to the University by the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain, of Secretary Daniels, and of Secretary Bryan speaking, of the George Washington letter, of old Fort Gaines, and of the painting from life of Francis Asbury.

We add a few comments of the press:

President Wilson, in his address formally opening the American University at Washington, closed with the following words: "So we are here setting up on this hill as upon a high pedestal once more the compass of human life with its great needle pointing steadily at the lodestar of the human spirit. Let men who wish to know come and look upon this compass and thereafter determine which way they will go!" These words suggested to Chancellor Hamilton the title for this volume, which contains the record of this historic day at the National Capital. And in those words the President finely expressed the noble ideal to which this new university is dedicated. When one has read the entire address, which has no more than thirteen hundred words, he feels that Mr. Wilson paid the university a sincere compliment in delivering this classic at its first convocation. It is worth reading for its well-nigh perfect diction, and it is worth reading for its educational ideal. It is one of those little masterpieces, once read, haunts the mind, and compels one to read it from time to time as his eyes fall upon it.

There are a good number of illustrations, some of which are of the curious which were described by the Washington correspondent of the Transcript in his interesting letter of some weeks ago. The volume is a worthy record of what in the future will be looked back upon as an important day in the history of higher education in America.—*Boston Transcript*.

Some of the loftiest and most apocalyptic utterances of human tongue in matters of education are to be found in this record of a day's doings in the opening of that great institution of Christian education. What a book is this to take a high place among the histories of the progress of Methodist culture and of Christian education!—*Western Christian Advocate*.

Chancellor Hamilton has collected the excellent addresses that were delivered in connection with the opening of the American University.—*Zion's Herald*.

The addresses are all of a high grade. They are inspiring,

They stir the blood. They move the Soul. They put the reader on a mount of vision. They make him wish he could pack his grip and start for the American University. The full-page illustrations, which illustrate the scenes of the day, enhance the value of the book.—*Central Christian Advocate*.

The new book gives an account of the opening of the American University, Washington, D. C. It contains the addresses of the distinguished speakers of the occasion—including President Wilson, Secretaries Bryan and Daniels; Bishops Cranston, Hamilton and McDowell, and of the chancellor, Franklin Hamilton. These distinguished men served as historians and prophets for the university, and every lover of higher education will eagerly seek their vision. The book and university alike are commended to Methodist readers.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*.

There Are a Few Left.

The illustrated book giving account of the American University, its Opening Exercises, including the Addresses of the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, three of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and other interesting information, has a wide distribution.

The remaining copies will be given away, postage prepaid, to persons who contribute one dollar a year for two consecutive years to increase the fund for the Bishop McCabe Lectureship Foundation on the Evidences and Inspiration of Christianity. Address the Chancellor of the American University, Washington, District of Columbia.

Portrait by Hamilton.

[Reprint from the Boston Transcript]

Wilbur Dean Hamilton has just put the finishing touches to his portrait of his brother, Bishop John William Hamilton. * * * The portrait is life size and virtually full length, and depicts the sitter in his academic robes of a doctor of laws, black silk with facings and sleeve bands of rich purple velvet, and a golden yellow lining to the cape. He is seated in a handsome Venetian chair upholstered with red velvet brocade; and the figure is relieved against a gray atmospheric background. The work is still in the artist's studio, in Trinity Court, Dartmouth street, and it is possible it may be seen by the Boston public the coming season, as it will soon be Mr. Hamilton's turn to have a one-man show at the guild, and there are many friends of President Hamilton here who would be glad to have an opportunity of seeing his likeness.

Of course this is a "portrait d'apparat," that is to say, a portrait of an academic officer for an academic place, and it is properly dignified in pose, expression and style; but no one who is at all familiar with Mr. Hamilton's work will make the mistake of supposing that, because of this fact, it is lacking in lifelikeness, naturalness or intimacy of interpretation. The head is very finely drawn and painted, and it is an admirable likeness, full of serious intelligence and thoughtfulness. The attitude is simple and easy and dignified; the draperies are disposed and painted with the greatest skill and art compatible with their relative importance in the scheme of the picture; they take just their rightful place in that scheme, and do not, by their appeal to the attention, usurp the position of consequence that does not belong to an accessory in a portrait. This work, then, will take rank among Mr. Hamilton's most important and most perfect portraits of men.

In Mr. Hamilton's studio may be seen a number of his recent landscapes, a selection of which may, it is hoped, be included in his coming show at the guild. It is not by any means unusual for a portrait painter to be also a highly successful painter of landscape. We have only to cite the cases of John S. Sargent and of Frederic P. Vinton. Mr. Hamilton's landscapes have qualities which are as rare as they are desirable. The picture of "Spring" which he sent to the travelling exhibition of the guild last year, and which is still on circuit somewhere out West, was made a masterpiece of delicacy and poetic distinction. There are several equally fine spring effects among the landscapes in the studio—pictures of exquisite subtlety and refinement, of genuine poetic feeling and of remarkably effective decorative character.

W. H. D.

The above criticism of Wilbur Dean Hamilton's portrait of Bishop J. W. Hamilton is copied from the



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY—OPEN-AIR AMPHITHEATRE WINTER VIEW

Boston Evening Transcript, and the writer is Wm. Howe Downs, one of the most eminent and able art critics of America.

Mr. Hamilton has painted portraits of many prominent persons among whom may be mentioned Justice McKenna and members of his family, F. L. Higginson, members of the Roosevelt family, Dr. W. F. Warren, of Boston University, and the late Bishop Mallalieu. Mr. Hamilton has had a number of "honorable mentions," and has received prizes and gold medals in both Europe and America. A few years ago he took first prize at Boston over the distinguished artist, John Joseph Emmeking. He also received a gold medal for a group of pictures at the Panama Exposition.

F. W. C.

Our Open-Air Amphitheatre—Winter View.

In this number of THE COURIER will be found a picture of our new amphitheatre, built last year for the purpose of open-air assembly. The public had its first sight and use of this structure on May 26, 1915, our first Convocation Day. At that time the foliage of the neighboring shrubbery and of the shapely tulip trees, which cast their shadows over the scene, added the peculiar charm of summer's dress and nature's drapery. The winter view given herewith furnishes the eye with a clearer outline vision of the place. The picture is taken from the southeast corner of the platform, which is capacious enough to seat one hundred persons. Directly in front and showing its roof, a portion of the second story, and its western pediment, is the College of History, standing about six hundred feet east of the amphitheatre. About one-half only of the seating capacity is shown; namely, the central sections. Flank-

ing these sections on the right and left are other tiers of seats, all in semicircular curves which give every hearer a distinct view of the platform.

Until our large Convocation Hall, one of our most urgent needs at present, shall have its place under the roof of the McKinley College of Government, this amphitheatre must serve for all our out-of-door functions. It is a distinct improvement over the plan of temporary seatings and platform located in the sunny area near the College of History, for the ample shade of the trees and the currents of air over the slopes render the spot a comfortable one on the hottest of days. Here on last Convocation Day the music and speaking was of an exceptionally high order. Bishop Quayle was the orator of that day.—Friday, June 24.

That First Dollar.

Many references have been made to the first dollar given to found the American University, and some credit given because it was the first money contributed. But as many a truth is spoken in just many a little thing creeps into importance through a bit of good humor. When the dollar which happened to be the first one was given, no thought of the donor included the possibility of his becoming the Chancellor in some far-off day, or indeed anything more than a bit of fun with the founder of the university.

Bishop Hurst, who had a habit of building "cloud capped towers and gorgeous palaces" in his brains, was chairman of the Program Committee of the Ecumenical Conference of Methodists to be held two or three years later in Washington. The present Chancellor of the American University was the Secretary. One of the meetings of the Committee was held at Dr. Strong's sanitarium in Saratoga Springs. During the

noon hour of one of the days of the meeting, Bishop Hurst asked Doctor Hamilton to walk with him to the postoffice. In the mail which the Bishop received was a great roll of circular letters. When the Bishop opened the circulars, he handed one of them to his brother Hamilton, saying, "This is the first call for ten millions of dollars to found a university in Washington, and as you are with me when the letters are received from the printer, I will give you the first opportunity to subscribe." Doctor Hamilton replied, "The letter is too long to read while we walk, and I will read it on the train this afternoon and respond. When the committee separated, Bishop Hurst returned to Washington, and Doctor Hamilton took the train for the west. As the latter had promised, he read the letter, and replied at once on a postal card as follows: "Dear Bishop Hurst: Since you were kind enough to give me the first opportunity to subscribe to the fund for the founding of the American University, I herewith subscribe one dollar. I do this for two reasons: First, it is within my means and I can pay the subscription. Second, I want so great an institution never to despise the day of small things. And lest you may think I am trifling, I further agree to pay the last one hundred dollars of the ten millions."

The card was handed to the treasurer of the fund, who was then the Honorable ex-Mayor of Washington, Matthew G. Emery. He sent a bill to Doctor Hamilton immediately, who sent the dollar and received in return a receipt for the money.

Art of Giving.

"As I walked by myself
I said to myself
And myself said to me,
Look out for thyself
Take care of thyself
For no one will care for thee."

Could a person plan for himself a more mistaken mission than this?—selfish, friendless, fruitless, always a failure. Selfishness is ever a barrier to friendship, and no man is so poor as the man who has no friend: it is poverty stung with satire.

All life is interdependent, and therefore altruistic. There is not a material force or an atom of matter which does not tend to find and help another. The correlation and conservation of forces is only a material form of beneficence. Man eats to live and does not live to eat, and all his normal living is benevolent. Everything that a good man is, says or does, has a sympathetic effect consciously or unconsciously upon another. The norm of his spiritual nature is cheerfully to give out and not miserly to grasp in. If he has respect unto the recompense of reward he finds his consistency begets reciprocity. "A mind that's scriptm never wants some care," and a man that hath friends has shown himself friendly.

The art of giving then, in nature's own way, is for the love of the giving, which may not be indifferent to the bounty and certainty of getting. "Give," said Diderot, "but if possible spare the poor man the shame of holding out his hand." It would be splendid benevolence, if always given in this way. If "every one loveth gifts and follows the after rewards" the recompense of such benevolence never fails of external benefit. "This communicating of a man's self to his friend works two contrary effects for it redoubleth joys and cutteth grief in halves."

It is not an unwise benevolence which, in the giving,

has some concern for the use of the gifts, after they have been bestowed; but the selfish clamor of one's feelings to hold onto them after they have been given, spoils the giving.

I was once approached in the street when I was walking with a clergyman by a distressful looking fellow, whose garments, or rather want of much of them, betrayed his character, but whose distress had not taken from him "the show of smooth civility," and he modestly asked me for ten cents. The clergyman immediately advised me that the money would be used for strong drink. I replied that he had asked for so small a sum that I would feel better myself if I gave it. When the money was given I said to the poor fellow: "Now what will you do with that money?" With a very plaintive reply, the fellow said as he held out the money in the palm of his hand, "Whose money is this now?"

The American University is receiving every day or two from some part of the country various amounts of money, so graciously and cordially given, that when the contribution is received, it makes the small amount look large, and the greater amount larger. The Lord loves a cheerful giver, and so does the American University. All small things should be "sedulously scanned," for they may be "commented on with loud emphasis." Livy said a long time ago, "It was by not despising these small things that our forefathers made the commonwealth so great."

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXIII

Washington, D. C., December, 1916

No. 2



FALL MEETING OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL BISHOPS, 1916. ART ROOM, HENNEPIN AVENUE CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Bishops In Conference Session.

The first reports of the Chancellor and Ex-Chancellor, after their new relation, were given in the conference of Bishops, which met in the Art Room of the Hennepin Avenue Church in Minneapolis. We know of no other church edifice in the country where an Art Gallery has been provided for oil paintings by the old masters; neither is there anywhere any other layman whose resources and artistic inclinations and taste have enabled him to provide such a priceless collection as graces the walls of this church gallery. Mr. T. B. Walker, the generous donor, whose private gallery in the same city has cost millions of dollars, is assured of the grateful appreciation by not only the congregation who worship in this building, but by all visitors who are permitted to see the paintings, and they are all cordially welcomed to this as to any other part of this great Church. We are fortunate to possess a photograph of the Bishops taken during one of their sessions in this most interesting and inspiring gallery and the COURIER prints the only reproduction which has been made of the picture.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(This acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be considered sufficient receipt therefor.)

General Fund.—\$573.85, Estate of Wm. Sibley; \$500, Miss Kate S. Gillespie; \$100, George Lewis; \$ 60, Interest on

bequests of Mary and Susan E. Bayard; \$50, Miss Margaret A. Blankley, Wm. C. Arrison, H. A. Houseman; \$25, H. L. McCombs, \$5, Miss Rebecca L. Gillespie.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.—\$30, David G. Downey; \$10, F. F. Farniloe, \$8, H. J. Zelle; \$5, Luther Pilling, Dillon Bronson; \$4, Geo. Grant; \$3, G. W. Koser, W. J. Corr; \$2, Thos. P. Baker, Sherman Rouse, J. A. Betcher, C. W. Simpson, F. P. Shaffer, W. T. Hartley, M. E. Taylor, C. M. Fenton, E. C. Toy, W. A. Hall; \$1, E. W. Blakeman, Alex. McKinlay, Joseph Cooper, N. J. Wright, C. Samuelson, D. T. Robinson, Benedict Nilsson, S. A. Carney, G. B. Marsh, Mrs. J. S. Bell, F. J. Zavodsky, Mrs. Eliza G. Hall, F. C. Brayton, A. P. Reimer, F. M. Sawyer.

Chancellor's House Fund.—\$25, A. H. Norcross; \$10, C. F. W. Smith, M. P. Perley; \$5, W. G. Cathart, H. E. Bright, C. N. Church, H. A. Field, W. C. Strohmeyer, J. H. Howard, F. M. Malcolm, Danl. Westfall, B. A. Walker, A. R. Rich, C. O. Mead, L. R. Jones, O. E. Rodkey, W. T. Robinson, Harvey Henderson, R. E. Beetham; \$2, G. W. Wright, G. H. Thorpe, P. Y. DeBolt, H. A. Ellis, J. P. Burns, R. C. Grooms, R. H. Pfeiffer, H. H. Witham; \$1, Wm. Baleke, F. S. Eitelgeorge, Chas. Guenther, L. E. Kettickamp, Wm. Koenekke, Wm. Schutz, W. C. Schultz, C. I. Stuckemann, J. B. Ascham, W. R. Burton, V. E. Busler, Ralph Jones, I. N. Kallb, W. W. Lance, D. McGurk, D. McK. Brackney, B. F. Reading, M. F. Ault, W. A. Boyd, A. K. Byrns, A. H. Flagge, J. P. Edgar, G. W. Flagge, D. V. Gowdy, A. H. Heinlein, R. A. Ilke, Grant Johnston, J. D. Krewell, J. A. Kumler, S. A. McIntosh, T. S. Mitchell, G. W. Randle, J. E. Reynolds, W. B. Theobald, M. D. Tremaine, N. E. Hulbert, H. G. Johnson, C. E. Wakefield, F. Spence, Wm. Richards, R. T. Kilpatrick, J. W. Leese, J. B. Goss, John Wright, J. C. Craine, J. W. Pruen, P. T. Wilson, Wade Smith, Joe Bell, J. W. Eagle, E. B. H. Hoff, C. H. Lakin, C. E. Hamrick, Arthur Lazenby, V. A. Nanna, W. M. Shultz, Gilbert Rogers, W. F. Kendrick, A. H. Coors, A. R. Johns, D. D. King, S. J. Throp, D. C.

Crawford, I. E. Russell, V. W. Doolittle, Ralph Johnson, W. H. Fenton, D. A. Platt, E. H. Jones, C. H. Frampton, F. J. Raab, Escar Pickens, E. W. Chester, L. W. Magee, T. S. Hodge, I. W. Chambers, S. A. Smith, Mary Cruser, Wm. Branfield, I. L. Swisher, M. V. Stone, M. C. Moore, O. C. Baker, R. W. Copeland, Nathaniel Harris, John McGuidwin, I. L. Rogers, Blanche Manifold, Mrs. Anna Dyer, Mrs. Sarah Hammett, P. O. Wagner, Mrs. J. H. Meager, J. H. Meager, R. B. Litten, Ralph Bell, T. M. Dmcke, James Law, Cash, W. P. Kemble, A. S. Orton, R. J. Wade, Miss M. E. Frissell, H. Wilson, E. A. Strother; 50c, M. M. Want, S. T. Davison; 25c, W. C. Mitchell.

Fellowship and Scholarship Fund—\$8,07.00, Miss Mary F. Dever; \$10, Miss Ella R. Arnold.

Bishop McCabe Lectureship Fund—\$2, N. I. Hall.

Bishop McCabe Endowment Fund—\$1, Otto Hermonson.

Floyd Annuity Fund—\$2,000, Mrs. Belle A. Floyd.

Charles E. Slocum Fund—\$2,750, Policy in American Temperance Life Insurance Company.

Recent Gifts to the Library.

Dr. John S. Nollen, President of Lake Forest College, has informed the American University that its name has been placed upon the list of institutions, the libraries of which receive the published lectures of the Bross Foundation of Lake Forest College. Seven volumes have been received and placed upon our shelves.

The Bross Foundation, though but a few years old, has commanded wide attention because of the ability the lecturers have shown in discussing modern problems in relation to Christianity. The American University appreciates the courtesy of the Trustees of the Bross Foundation and President Nollen in making it a recipient of these lectures.

The New York State Board of Charities has presented the University with eighty volumes of reports and other valuable documents upon philanthropy. These volumes are of great value to students doing research work in sociology.

Valuable Furniture Given.

Mrs. J. B. Hammond has given the University a combination secretary and bookcase made of black walnut by her late husband, Mr. J. B. Hammond. This new proof of her active interest in the institution is in harmony with her previous donation of many souvenir and historical articles, constituting the Hammond Memorial Collection, to which she has recently added several interesting items.

From the Estate of the late Dr. Henry B. Deale of Washington, D. C., the University comes into possession of a very fine mahogany bookcase. For many years this bookcase has been in use at the Octagon, one of the landmarks of colonial Washington. The University is indebted to Miss Sallie B. Deale for her kind offices in this matter.

A Gift From Abroad.

A magnificent drawing room center piece of gold carved furniture, nine feet long and five feet wide, and tufted in cardinal silk plush, has been presented to the American University by Professor Samuel J. MacWatters, and may be seen in the Trustees' reception room, where are hung the fine collection of Corby paintings. This rare and exquisite piece of Italian art was brought from Rome, and gives a touch of the renaissance in its present setting, wholly in keeping with the new parlors of the university.

Inductor for Motography Outfit.

Mr. Francis Holley, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics of Washington, D. C., has enriched the motography outfit which he presented to the University with a Powers' Inductor. This instrument makes the pictures steadier and clearer, and also reduces the amount of current about one-half. Director Holley is determined that no one shall surpass him in interest in the American University.

Protecting the College of History Building.

The necessity of the recent renewal of the fire insurance policies of the College of History Building gave occasion for improvements to the building itself. Every effort and expense is being made to preserve this beautiful building and if possible increase its value. Competent estimators place the present value of the building at \$311,000. Experienced builders declare that it would be hopeless to-day to attempt to duplicate the woodwork in the building. Extraordinary quartered oak, no longer used for such purposes, adorns the building in all its corridors, halls and rooms. To preserve this building, so wonderfully constructed, all repairs and improvements needed are being looked after with minute care. The latest work of this character has been the removal of the old skylights on the roof of the building; in their place have been installed modern wire glass heavy skylights which will meet any test of heat or time. In order to safeguard the new construction heavy steel girders strengthening the supports have been installed and every precaution taken to protect against fire. In addition many new fire extinguishers of most recent pattern have been installed. All the windows of the building have been painted without and varnished within. The great outside doors have been repainted and varnished. No expense or care is being spared to maintain the present central building of the university plant in the best possible condition for use and preservation.

The New Trees.

When we read the Spectator beneath the shadows of the trees in "Addison's Path" we meditate on the possibilities of some similar sentimental path with like associations, in our own country. All at once, the inspiration comes to recognize that at our very doors here, on the University Heights, is both the prospect and the prophecy. What mean our wild and unkempt woods and trails but this? But the Campus must first give the promise. Neglected, possibly for sufficient reasons, our transplanted trees about the building are not worthy of the prospect, and one of our trustees now proposes to make an end of the neglect. He has said, "Here's the first money with which to begin." The National Government has accepted his challenge, and presented us with fifty young oak trees, suitable to this soil and climate. We shall follow with one hundred more, if our friends furnish the resources. The foresters are now at work clearing the ground for transplanting the trees. The du Pont Powder Company contributes the dynamite with which to loosen the roundabout ground for the roots.

To purchase the one hundred trees, convey them and enough of their native soil to the Campus, and plant them professionally, we should have five dollars for each tree. For every friend who will contribute this amount

THREE DECEASED TRUSTEES



JUSTICE THOMAS H. ANDERSON



BISHOP ALPHEUS W. WILSON



MR. BRAINARD H. WARNER

for a tree, we shall give it the name the contributor may choose to commemorate and label it with a copper stencil attached to carry the distinction and commemoration.

Remarkable Flora of Our Site.

The wooded part of the University acres consists of more than thirty different kinds of forest trees and more than a half dozen shrubs and plants. The following list could be enlarged:

Varieties of Trees, Vines, Shrubs and Plants on the American University Grounds:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Trees: | 20. Silver Maple. |
| 1. Louisiana Pecan. | 21. Peach. |
| 2. American Elm. | 22. Persimmon. |
| 3. Lotus. | 23. Norway Maple. |
| 4. Slippery Elm. | 24. Linden. |
| 5. Dog Wood. | 25. Mulberry. |
| 6. Tulip. | 26. Arbor Vite. |
| 7. Sassafras. | 27. Pyramidal. |
| 8. Wild Cherry. | 28. Golden Riten Spore. |
| 9. Cedar. | 29. Silver Riten Spore. |
| 10. Yellow Pine. | 30. Norway Spruce. |
| 11. White Oak. | 31. Pine. |
| 12. Iron Wood. | Vines, Shrubs and Plants: |
| 13. Spice Wood. | 1. Wild Grape. |
| 14. Sycamore. | 2. Elderberry. |
| 15. Cut Paper. | 3. English Ivy. |
| 16. Red Oak. | 4. Lilac. |
| 17. White Oak. | 5. Wild Strawberry. |
| 18. Gum Tree. | 6. Sumac. |
| 19. White Ash. | 7. Periwinkle. |

Annual Meeting of Trustees.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University with the new Chancellor on December 6, was one of the most interesting and profitable ever held. There was a large attendance and the wives of the Trustees were present at the luncheon.

The Chancellor reviewed briefly the financial condition of the University, stating that nearly \$30,000 had been received since his election, \$10,000 of which was new donations. A number of recommendations were adopted looking to the improvement of the grounds, planting of trees and laying out of the lawns. New standing committees were appointed, the vacancies in the Board of Award were filled, and plans suggested for University Extension. The subject of the Fellowships was referred to the Executive Committee.

Interesting and fitting memorial tributes were paid to the Right Reverend Alphacus W. Wilson and Justice Thomas H. Anderson. The Right Reverend William F. McDowell, the Right Reverend Collins Denny and Mr. Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., were elected Trustees.

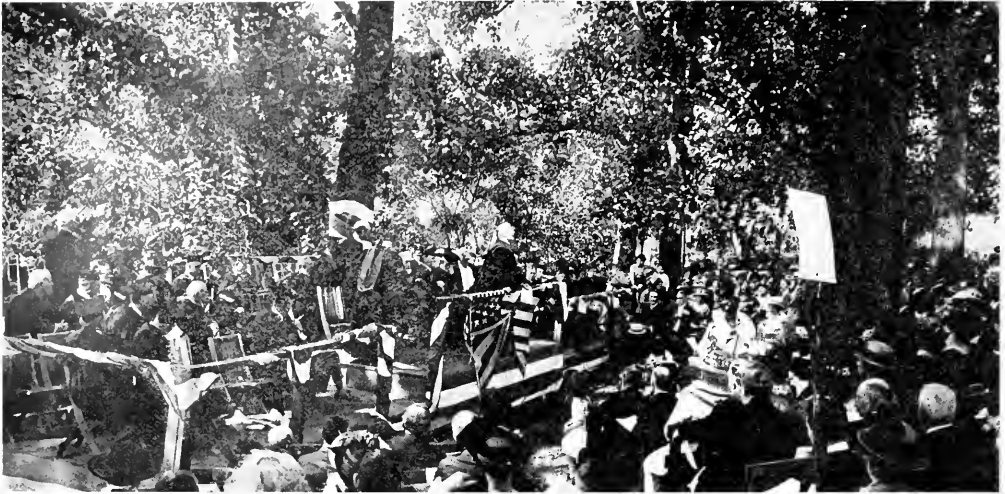
Lectures on Browning.

Professor Samuel J. MacWatters delivered during December a course of lectures on Browning and his poetry. The lectures were: Browning, the Man; Abt Vogler, the Mount of Transfiguration; The Grammarian's Funeral, the Renaissance; Andrea del Sarto, Faultless, but Soulless. Later, Prof. MacWatters is to give a course on Shakespeare.

Visual Instruction.

The University Extension lectures by visual instruction given in co-operation with the Bureau of Commercial Economics of Washington, D. C., are rapidly growing. The lectures at the University have been well attended, and of such a high order that they have commanded the attention of the scientists in the Government Bureaus. Delegations of scientists from these Bureaus have attended some of the lectures.

The work is now being extended to the churches and educational and philanthropic clubs of the District of Columbia, and has awakened inquiry in other educational institutions as far away as California.



SECOND CONVOCATION. CHANCELLOR FRANKLIN HAMILTON ANNOUNCING ACADEMIC AWARDS

"Servant of God, Well Done!"

When the Vice-Chancellor of the American University came home to die his "glorious warfare" was past. He had fought a good fight, kept the faith: there could be no denial to him of a crown of life. The Christian Church was united in the award. With the assurance of the great Apostle he was crowned at last.

There are men too large in their abilities and achievements to be confined within the pale of a single communion. Alpheus W. Wilson, like Saul among the prophets, from his shoulders upward, higher than any of the people, was among all our prophets and preachers of righteousness, a "mount cast against a perverse and crooked generation." The University honored itself in honoring him. He was the first named by his great Church more than forty years ago to make peace with the brethren of the North. And his last service was again as Chairman of the Commission to promote the organic union of all Methodists. It may be said of him, as Gladstone said in the Preface to Poems of Arthur Hallam, "It has pleased God that in his death as well as in his life and nature, he should be marked beyond ordinary men. When much time has elapsed, when most bereavements will be forgotten, he will still be remembered, and his place I fear will be felt still vacant: singularly as his mind was calculated by its native tendencies to work powerfully for good, in an age full of import to the nature and destinies of man."

Death of a Notable Trustee.

It is inevitable that all men must die; but we are never ready to have our friends die. And it is impossible to discern the Providence which permits good and faithful workmen to be cut off in the midst of their usefulness. It nevertheless so frequently occurs, that it has become a widely accepted adage that "death loves a shining mark."

Justice Thomas H. Anderson left the June meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University in seemingly excellent health. So soon after-

ward was he carried to his burial, at less than three score years of age, his friends were not only shocked to learn of his death, but in their blinded judgments were not willing to have it so. This we know, however, good men never die; what "seems so is transition;" their works do follow them.

Whether as teacher in his youth, lawyer in his vocation, diplomat by appointment of the President of the United States, Justice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, he was the well-equipped man of eminent ability, unsullied reputation, and unquestionable Christian probity. As Lecturer in the University, active, devoted, painstaking, and constant in his presence in all meetings, as Trustee, he was so invaluable to the institution, that he will be long missed and tenderly remembered by all who have been associated with him. The memory of Justice Anderson will endure.

Brainard H. Warner.

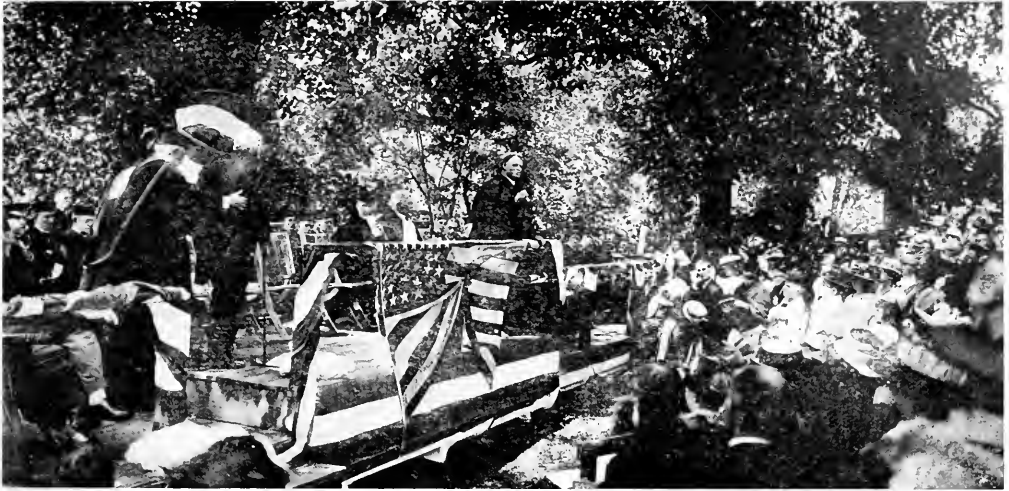
One of the three of our Trustees called during 1916 to the activities of the spirit world was Mr. Brainard H. Warner, long and well-known for his energetic participation in the civic, philanthropic and religious work of Washington. The formal action of this fellow Trustee appeared in the June number of the COURIER. His picture on page 3 of this issue presents the genial face which often brought cheer to his many friends.

BISHOP ALPHÆUS W. WILSON.

By Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, D.D.

Our Vice-Chancellor, Alpheus Waters Wilson, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his residence in Baltimore Tuesday, November 21, 1916. He was born in the same city February 5, 1834, and was therefore within three months of being eighty-three years of age when he entered into rest.

Bishop Wilson's father, Norval Wilson, was a mighty preacher and a member of the old Baltimore Conference. The son was admitted to the same Conference in 1853 and was one of a class of 35, the largest on record. He was educated at Columbian College (now George Washington University) and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Randolph-Macon College in 1875, and from



SECOND CONVOCATION, BISHOP ALPHEUS W. WILSON'S ARRIVAL AT PLATFORM

Victoria University, Ontario, in 1911. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by both Central College and Washington and Lee University.

At the close of our Civil War Bishop Wilson, in sympathy with the Southern States, with a majority of the members of the old Baltimore Conference, formed the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He gave his untiring energies and splendid intellectual and moral powers to the work of God in communion with that church, and lived to see it grow from a weak and shattered condition till it became one of the commanding religious bodies of our nation.

His great abilities, native and acquired, gave him leadership in his Church, so that after repeated elections to the General Conference he was chosen Missionary Secretary in 1878 and Bishop in 1882. In the visitation of Foreign Missions and other work of the Church, he made frequent tours around the world, being in China during the "Boxer Rebellion." In 1907 he was associated with Bishop Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the representative of Canadian Methodism, in the organization of the native self-governing Methodist Church of Japan, a work requiring a high order of statesmanship and brought to a happy and successful completion.

Early in the history of the American University, at the urgent request of its founder and first Chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, Bishop Wilson consented to become a trustee, and later in 1902 he was elected to the post of Vice-Chancellor. Thus was welded one link at least of that chain which is destined to bind into one mighty Christian Church all the scattered parts of Methodism throughout the world. He was faithful as a member of this Board and as an officer of the University.

As one of the "Joint Commission on the Unification of Methodism," Bishop Wilson had been appointed to preach the first opening sermon at the meeting of that body on December 28, 1916, in Baltimore.

For many years his health was very precarious, and those nearest to him were expecting a sudden break-down of his vital powers. From a delightful visit to the Virginia Conference at Richmond, he returned to his home in Baltimore on Monday, November 19, at 5 P. M., and the next morning at 8 o'clock he was borne into the presence of his Lord.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ,
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.

"The voice at midnight came;
He started up to hear;
A mort'ly arrow pierced his frame;
He fell; but felt no fear.

"Tranquil amid alarms,
It found him on the field,
A veteran, slumbering on his arms,
Beneath his red-cross shield.

"His sword was in his hand,
Still warm with recent fight,
Ready that moment at command,
Through rock and steel to smite.

"The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease;
And, life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace.

"Soldier of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Savior's joy."

Adopted by Board of Trustees December 6, 1916.

JUSTICE THOMAS H. ANDERSON.

By Bishop Earl Cranston.

When we were last together, at our June session, Justice Thomas H. Anderson was with us apparently in good health, and no one of his associates in this board harbored the thought that his work was so nearly done. To-day we miss his cordial greeting and genial presence, but shall only begin to realize what we have lost, what the University has lost by his unlooked-for removal from our councils. He was one of our most earnest and enthusiastic trustees, just as he was seemingly indispensable in every sphere of his life-long activities.

On Saturday night, September 30, in Denver, Colorado, after a very serious surgical operation twelve days before, he entered into his rest, being in his 59th year.

Teacher, lawyer, diplomat and judge, he was always faithful to duty, clean in thought, clean in conduct, approved of men, and so at the end was unafraid of death and God.

In brief, Justice Anderson's career was as follows: Born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 6, 1858, he was educated in the public and select schools of that county, and at Mt. Union College, Ohio, which institution, in his later life, conferred upon him the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. After teaching a few years, he entered the profession of the law and won success. He came to Washington in 1893. His clear vision of political issues and his power in public speech brought him into the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, but prior to that time he had held the office of U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, and had served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia. In 1901 he was ap-

pointed by President McKinley a Justice in the Supreme Court of the District, in recognition of his excellent service as District Attorney. His poise, his urbanity, his patience, his industry, no less than his judicial fidelity and accuracy, have been highly commended by the published tributes of the Washington Bar Association.

Justice Anderson was a devout Christian, and officer and trusted leader in Metropolitan Methodist Church of this city, where he is sincerely mourned and greatly missed. Besides his church, he had numerous affiliations, social and literary, and his influence was everywhere wholesome and exalting. He became a member of this board in 1901 and has been one of the most faithful, helpful, loyal supports of this institution.

This minute for our record would not be complete without mention in the same connection of the special service being rendered to the institution by Mrs. Anderson, organizer and leader of the Woman's Guild of the American University—a relation which gives to her a double claim on our sympathetic consideration in this day of her unpeakable sorrow. The two had been in the happiest association since their marriage in 1879, thirty-seven years ago. We stand by her side, gazing into the world beyond, weeping and wondering but seeing clearly the trail of light that marked his going and guides us whither he has gone.

Adopted by Board of Trustees December 6, 1916.

Two More Convocation Scenes.

On pages 4 and 5 will be found two more of the numerous views caught by our artist at our last Convocation, held June 2, 1916. The one on the left represents the moment when Chancellor (now Bishop) Franklin Hamilton was announcing the first academic honors and distinctions conferred by the American University. The one on the right shows the venerable figure of the lately translated Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson approaching his seat upon the platform under the courteous guidance of the Chancellor. Bishop Quayle is delivering his inspiring address on John Milton, the typical scholar in political action.

Our Paris Boulevard.

Congress is certainly bent on carrying out the most liberal designs of that French officer of the American Revolution who had determined after the close of the War, to remain in this country, and among many other works of marvelous improvement, build here a city whose towns and terraces with domes and dormitories should out-city any other city since Cain built the first one. In obedience to the recent appropriation of the late session of Congress the great steam shovel is at work on the lengthening and widening of Massachusetts Avenue to the District line. It has started at our corner of Nebraska Avenue, and is to run along the whole distance of the north side of our grounds. This one hundred and sixty feet of width of Avenue is greater than any other in Washington, except Pennsylvania Avenue, and will be lined with all manner of pretentious palaces.

The grinding of the teeth of the mastodon shovel as it cuts up the hill, boulders, trees, and all, can be heard in our lecture rooms, and no one objects; for the purpose of it exacts toleration, gives an exhilaration to the imagination which runs ahead of it, and sees the lengthened and widened Avenue leveled, graded, oiled, or asphalted, and populated with Fords, Dodges, Franklins, Buicks, Cadillacs, and Pierce Arrows filled with folks who all point to the American University as they fly by and far along.

Credit to Zion's Herald.

When it was too late to correct it we noticed in the last number of THE COURIER that credit was not given

to Zion's Herald for the very fine picture of Bishop Franklin Hamilton, which graced the front cover of the paper. It is a pleasure to express appreciation of this generosity so characteristic of the editors of our vigorous New England contemporary.

Doctor Baldwin's Semi-Centennial Address.

The intense session of the Baltimore Conference, held in Foundry Church, Washington, D. C., was marked by the delivery of a semi-centennial address by Doctor Charles W. Baldwin, who has been Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the American University for twenty-five years. The entire address is full of apt and valuable historical statements, wrought out in the spirit of faith and lofty enthusiasm for the many varieties of Christian activity. In his discriminating references to the educational progress with the bounds of the Conference, he says of the American University:

Methodist Bishops came to Washington, looked on and went away. Wealthy and scholarly laymen came, looked on and passed by on the other side. Of John Fletcher Hurst it may be said, "He came, he saw, he conquered," and lo! the American University. As with the eye of an expert real estate man, he bought for \$100,000 ninety-three acres of land incomparably well located. The day the last dollar was paid he turned to me—(I was then Secretary of the University)—and said: "I am as sure of the success of the university as if I this moment saw the buildings up and professors and students at work." In truth that is just what he did see, and if you will make a trip to our grounds you will see in substance what he saw by faith twenty-five years ago, two splendid buildings, with students and professors coming and going. What it now is, only faintly foretells what it shall be under a succession of such chancellors as Hurst, McCabe and Hamilton.

Wanted! The Stars and Stripes.

The new Chancellor of the American University is a Yankee by adoption, and as such, by choice, as well as necessity, has practiced a respectable economy. He does not want to use any of the university money, which is all the while earning more money, to purchase what he is confident the many friends of the school will be pleased to donate and donate cheerfully. He has long had the habit of asking for any good cause whatever it may need to promote its interests, believing that he himself has the authority of the New Testament for saying, "He that asketh, receiveth."

Just now, the occasion offers for him to ask for a little something new.

Old friends years ago donated a majestic flagpole, long rope and a large standard United States flag which floats over the university campus. It was this symbol of patriotism which gave to the University its college colors, the badge of red, white and blue.

This campus flag, "Whose broad stripes and bright stars" have been "so gallantly streaming" for several years, is "still there," but the weird and shrill wind "as it fitfully blows" "thro' the perilous fight," has come over the seas and wrathfully unravelled not a few of "the bars," and their pendent cords or threads call more for a new flag than the repair of the old one. Who shall give us that new one? Betsy Ross would have made us a new one, but she is dead. The caretaker tells us TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will buy another one made of the best woolen bunting, as large as this one. Until the new one comes the old one is "still there," and it shall "*never touch the ground.*"

Table Talk.

(The American University practices rigid economy. Instead of buying and paying from the current expense account we print under this head a number of things that are needed, and ask the friends of the University to donate them. We place copper plate on the gifts, bearing the name of the donor or in memory of such person as he may designate.)

We want a push-cart, to be used on the campus.

We must have the McKinley Memorial College of Government finished.

We desire a complete set of Hurst's History of Methodism for the Library.

The City of Washington is the thought of a single mind one hundred years ago.

We need a lounge in the office in case of illness, or for the rest of wearied workers.

The Librarian has asked for an India paper copy of the revised Century Dictionary in one volume.

If George Washington was the Father of His Country, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant was the Father of Washington, D. C.

The teacher of philosophy wants a complete set of Hastings' Bible Dictionary and a set of Hastings' Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels.

The caretaker of the grounds and property has expressed a wish for some selected fruit trees to be planted in his garden near his house.

Professor MacWatters has in preparation, a Grand March, and Hymn for the university, with words and music, which will appear next spring.

The Trustees will be grateful for enough money to build a garage for the large touring car we are expecting a friend of the institution to donate.

The Boy Scouts would like fifty or more coffee sacks or gunny bags for carrying kindred soil found in the woods adjoining the campus with which to plant the trees.

If some one would present the University with a Ford Runabout for the use of the Chancellor, Faculty and Trustees, it would enable them to extend more courtesies to visitors than is possible now.

The Lecturers would be grateful if some one or more persons would donate a couple hundred or any number of chairs for the Assembly Hall, so that the persons who are compelled to stand could be seated on special occasions.

We have found, in coming to the city, no more interesting account of the very early history of Washington as it was planned for the future than in the very entertaining and instructive book entitled, "With Americans of Past and Present Days," by the French Ambassador, Mr. J. J. Jusserand.

Raymond F. Piper, one of the latest elected Fellows of the American University, who, according to the demand of the Fellowship Fund has been pursuing his studies in Harvard University, has vindicated his claim to the appointment by having been elected to the chair of philosophy in Syracuse University. This is the second instance of such a promotion, the first having been

that of Frank Blair Hanson, who is an instructor in the Washington University of St. Louis.

A letter written in a distant city to her son in Boston, was sent to the Chancellor of the University recently. The letter was written by a lady seventy-nine years old. It contained the following sentences, "It is a perfect shame that the Protestants of America are not awake to the necessity of having some representative university in Washington. I am astonished to find intelligent people with no knowledge of what Romanism is doing in Washington."

Little by little the spectacles of elderly people are loaned to their sons and daughters as they unwittingly grow older.

The Annuities.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." The vindication of annuities is found in this Scripture. The law of entail is no longer the law of inheritance. What we earn by the sweat of the face is in our names only for a season. Every dollar that has ever been earned has had to be given up; as it has been so it will be. He only is business-wise, and Christ-wise, and has made a surty of a better testament, who can say, as he brings his reckoning to judgment, Lord, thou deliverdest unto me five talents, behold I have gained beside them five talents more.

The investment of the ten talents requires as much sagacity and security as the investment of the five talents. If the liabilities are great in trade they are not in annuities. We desire to thank the annuitants who have entrusted their savings to the Trustees of the American University since the last issue of the COURIER. The University is now in position to give better rates of interest than the banks, and the annuitants are secured against all anxiety and care.

Why Washington is the Best Possible Location for The American University.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fess again has presented his bill providing for the establishment of a national university. We enter upon no argument for or against such proposition. Discussion of the bill, however, is bringing into the foreground certain important facts which are of utmost moment. The discussion is reflecting with clearness the vantage point which the National Capital, itself, holds as the natural location for a great university. Long ago, in a message to Congress, President Washington, speaking of the city, which was to carry on his fame, said: "You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth and in population." Again, in a letter to the Commissioners of the Federal District, written January 28, 1795, General Washington said, "I have greatly wished to see a plan adopted by which the arts, science and belles lettres should be taught * * * The Federal City, from its centrality and the advantages which it must have over any other place in the United States, ought to be preferred as a proper site for such a university." We do not need to refer to the effort, which all know and approve, to make this city "a monument of American achievement in the greatest communal arts, that shall endure in fame, if not in fact, so long as the human race shall continue to build cities." There is no doubt that after the lapse of years we shall have in our Capital City the most magnificent exhibition of perfect city planning in existence. But what we now have in mind is rather the thought that what here is gathered constitutes unique advantage and opportunity for university work. Chancellor Brown, of New York University, says that the peculiar province of a university at the Capital will be the "utilization for governmental and educational purposes of the Library of Congress, the Census Office, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Standards, the Naval Observatories, and probably the Scientific Offices of the Department of Agriculture."

Dr. Brown is emphasizing more particularly the scientific side of the opportunities at Washington, and he sees clearly the breadth of present opportunity and the immense future utility for a university at Washington to put on a scientific basis the great mass of work of the highest importance which is essentially scientific in character. But other educators, who are familiar with the National Capital, see the problem in even wider aspects. Ex-President William H. Taft, for example, believes that a university in Washington need not be intended primarily to teach but rather to direct teaching. This, we might add in passing, is one of the foremost and underlying motives of the research work which the American University at present is conducting. In an editorial published some time ago in the Boston Evening Transcript the further suggestion was made, in commenting upon Mr. Taft's thought,—that we ought not to be so interested in attractive announcements for curricula and the fine brick exteriors of school buildings as in some more effective machinery for investigation and control. To this end an active working university is vital.

A former report by Representative Fess explaining his measure when offered a year ago, calls attention to the Congressional Library, America's greatest collection of books, housed in the world's most beautiful building. He declares that Washington long ago had come to be one of the greatest scientific centers of the earth. At this point perhaps we cannot do better than to quote the words of one who has given such serious study to the whole problem. "Here," says Mr. Fess, "are assembled the most remarkable collection in the way of scientific material known to the scientific world. Here the various departments of scientific investigation, headed by the world's best experts, aided by a group of trained workers, with separate laboratories and experimental facilities, run up into the hundreds. Here also are domiciled thirty-four associations devoted to the investigation of truth in various spheres. These make Washington attractive to the scholar of all countries. Here telegraphy was effected. Research along lines of climate, meteorology, etc., was conducted by leaders of science. Other important governmental agencies had their beginnings here. In view of such results already attained what is the possibility of a national university? Even to-day there exists in the Capital the university, only awaiting organization, housing and research students. Probably in no one place in the world is there such a rare and enormous aggregation of material for laboratory use as in Washington. No university could gather such laboratory facilities."

Thus we might continue, but we refrain. This constantly recurring proposition to establish a national university at Washington only brings out more clearly the wisdom of strengthening the American University which already we have established and which auspiciously has entered upon a career which only centuries can measure.

"Our Next Door Neighbor."

It is not mere flattery to be sought for as good company. It is simply a tribute to one's intrinsic worth or the good neighborhood in which one has been fortunate enough to be located.

Mount Vernon Seminary has removed to our next door, and put out a friendly hand toward us. We feel greatly complimented. We were invited to the coming, and we found unusually good society there ourselves. The Nation's Secretary of State graced the occasion by planting the Corner Stone of the New Seminary building. The mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. Hensley, who had succeeded to the administration of the great school, presided with as much composure and spoke with as much good literary taste, as does the President of the United States himself.

Under such interesting and highly honorable auspices with which to begin how else could the building rise than gracefully in its handsome, most becoming brick architecture, story after story as line upon line repeats itself with each successive sun!

By the way, what a remarkable woman that Mrs. Somers has been! Long, long ago, we knew her brilliant and eloquent brother who left this life, all too early for the greater honors which were awaiting him here.

He, Bishop Simpson, and the Reverend William Morley L'Anson preached the dedicatory sermons at the opening of the then new Metropolitan Church. Great as he was in himself, it was honor enough for him to be the brother of such a sister. She has been not only like Arnold at Rugby, the maker and "head-master" of the cultured and charming school so praiseworthy in the Nation's Capital, but like Napoleon's minister of finance she has had both a head and hand for banking, or that looming edifice would not now stand out so like a big block of artistic building, that had cost a half million dollars. The old schoolgirls who come to the dedication of the new building, no doubt will drink the toast proposed by "Old Brooke" to the boys at Rugby—"the dear old schoolhouse—the best house of the best school in England" or America. But think what the new building will be when it "keeps company" with us! We, certainly, shall leave at least our cards—the whole Convocation of us, shall do so—at the door of this noble edifice after the long line of beautiful and brilliant young misses have followed their provost preceptors and pretty much the whole town into the inviting and open doors of the New Mount Vernon Seminary.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DECEMBER, 1916.

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXIII

Washington, D. C., April, 1917

No. 3



CHARLES C. GLOVER



WILLIAM S. PILLING



BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON



CHARLES W. BALDWIN



JOHN W. HAMILTON



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COLLINS DENNY



WILLIAM J. BRYAN



THEODORE ROOSEVELT



EARL CRANSTON



JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Trustees of the American University—Continued on Pages 4 and 5

JUDGE LEIGHTON'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE REPLY

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

April 30, 1917.

To His Excellency,

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

SIR: In behalf of the Board of Trustees of the American University, located in the District of Columbia, I am authorized to extend to the United States Government the use of the ninety-two acres of land lying within the District and composing the campus of the University, together with the use of the College of History Building containing twenty-one large and commodious rooms, and also the McKinley Auditorium, not quite completed, which could be made available as a barracks, or for such purpose as the Government may desire.

The campus may be used either for a camping ground for troops, for gardening and raising products

for the Army, or for such other purpose as you may elect.

There is a bountiful supply of city water on the premises, and the grounds are easily accessible by means of the Washington City trolley service.

The character of the land is such as would make it available as an aviation ground.

Respectfully,

B. F. LEIGHTON,

President, Board of Trustees, American University.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

(Personal)

May 1, 1917.

My dear Judge Leighton:

The President asks me to make cordial acknowledgment of your letter of April 30th, and to tell you

and the members of the Board of Trustees of the American University that he deeply appreciates the generous and patriotic offer which you make. He is bringing your letter to the attention of the Secretary of War.

With an expression of the President's warmest thanks, believe me to be

Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,

Secretary to the President.

Hon. B. F. Leighton,
President Board of Trustees,
The American University,
Washington, D. C.

Third Convocation Day Thursday, May 31.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University will occur on the forenoon of Convocation Day, May 31st, at 10:30 o'clock.

Convocation Day this year occurs during the last week in May. Wednesday, the usual time, being Memorial Day, the Convocation exercises will take place on Thursday, May 31st, at 2:30 P. M., in the Grove Amphitheatre on the University grounds. Ex-Governor Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, will speak.

Trustees of the American University.

We present in this number of the COURIER the portraits of the Trustees of the American University. No more distinguished individuals compose the corporate body of any other educational institution. In the number will be seen a former President and a former Vice-President of the United States, two members of the President's Cabinet, an ex-governor of a State, two former Members of Congress, a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, five bank presidents, a number of bank directors, a publisher, seven manufacturers, capitalists, merchants and lawyers, an army officer, eight bishops, seven other clergymen and three noble women. They represent several religious denominations and States as far north as Massachusetts, as far west as Nebraska and as far south as North Carolina.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(This acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be considered sufficient receipt therefor.)

GENERAL FUND—\$500, W. S. Pilling; \$400, J. R. Peters; \$25.00, Monticello Chapter, D. A. R., District of Columbia, anonymous; \$20.00, Charles Varley, Jr.; \$10.00, G. C. Coon, D. B. McClure, G. H. Spencer; \$5.00, Miss Sallie B. Deale; \$2.00, E. A. Douglass; \$1.00, Amanda Rogers.

BISHOP HAMILTON LECTURESHIP FUND.—\$50.00, Henry W. Walker; \$10.00, E. G. Wesley; \$9.95, Mary M. Wardwell; \$3.00, K. F. Richardson, F. C. MacSorley, Luther Pilling, Dillon Bronson; \$3.00, V. E. Hills; \$2.00, Wm. Moyle, W. C. Baker, W. P. Holman, Wm. Wood, W. E. Baker, W. H. Varney, E. H. Collins, J. A. Russell, Mrs. J. S. Bell, C. W. Simpson, C. M. Starkweather; \$1.00, B. G. Lipsky, F. K. Ganible, F. S. Graham, D. F. Faulkner, D. B. Phelan, C. N. Garland, J. E. Carter, F. Palladino, F. L. Decker, D. W. Howell, F. M. Sawyer, R. S. Cushman, S. A. Carney, E. C. Love, Joseph Cooper, J. M. Cass, Mrs. Eliza G. Hall.

FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP FUND.—\$250.00, T. C. Hunter; \$20.00, L. A. Whitcomb; \$10.00, E. L. Fodick.

BISHOP MCCABE LECTURESHIP FUND.—\$100.00, A. J. Nast; \$10.00 Bishop W. F. Oldham; \$1.00, Mrs. G. E. Bartlet.

CHANCELLOR'S HOUSE FUND.—\$1,000.00 Mrs. G. F. Swift; \$500.00, Summerfield Baldwin; \$25.00, H. B. Williams, Mrs. A. A. Soule, C. R. Bargdill; \$10.00, B. F. String; \$5.00, James Law, Mrs. M. M. Cleaver, Cash, W. A. Lilley, W. L. Lynn,

I. S. Felton, C. B. Felton, G. D. Benn, J. F. McAnally, R. A. Illk, T. W. Grose; \$3.00, L. A. Washburn; \$2.00, J. F. Lancaster, S. K. Moore, O. H. Hubbard, Lewis Campbell, A. W. Kauffman; \$1.00 J. H. Smith, S. B. Goff, A. J. White, E. M. Pace, P. L. Flanagan, S. Sargent, Alfonso Dare, A. H. Lucas, J. W. Clark, J. E. Rossell, W. S. Condle, W. R. Cloughly, W. R. Conard, W. F. Beckett, F. S. Miner, J. K. Asay, W. B. Wolcott, W. E. Cranston, H. B. Platt, T. A. Brandt, W. H. Heisler, C. P. Sayrs, B. H. Sharp, W. C. Catlett, Charles Repp, H. I. Branson, A. M. McNutt, S. A. Noon, W. M. Keller, S. J. Colgan, W. W. Lance, W. A. Mant, F. N. Lynch, C. C. Kennedy, I. N. Kalb, Jefferson Williams, C. R. Booth, Mrs. W. F. Aull, E. A. Blockewich, Anna Butler, J. A. Spencer, L. H. Bunyan, Mrs. Albert Norris, B. M. Neill, A. D. Geist, H. B. Shider, J. B. Mackay, H. E. Walbey, George Ganl, J. J. Hunt, Wm. Powick, Arthur Oakes, Cornelius Hudson, Ernest Bowden, J. D. C. Hanna, Wm. Bamford, E. P. Moon, C. S. Harper, C. W. Matthews, C. E. Hodges, Wm. Brown, S. M. Beane, E. M. Mitchell, J. S. Altman, J. C. Baker, S. T. Walker, Jesse Swank, A. H. Flagg, Charles Fulkerson, D. W. Nichols, E. M. Stevens, L. W. McGarvey, S. B. Evans, Mrs. C. W. Karns, S. H. Engle, W. A. Hlouck, Hugh Strain, J. W. Henninger, A. D. Moon, D. F. Helms, C. R. Morrison, A. A. Heinlein, Mack White, P. G. Batty, E. R. Leach, R. K. Stephenson, H. L. Quigg, J. R. Bicking, J. S. Whitaker, W. L. White, Ivanhoe Willis, J. J. Bunting, J. A. Leach, C. E. Poole, W. G. Harris, T. E. James, The Streeters, W. I. Ward, C. S. Hatch, Mrs. John S. Bell, G. G. Scrivener, W. D. Woodward, Wm. Balcke, T. S. Mitchell, J. Gislser, R. C. Jones.

Samuel L. Beiler.

The death of Dr. Samuel L. Beiler on February 11, 1917, removes a distinguished pastor, preacher, teacher and administrator from the labors of earth to the activities of the unseen and spiritual world. From 1893 to 1898 he was Vice-Chancellor of the American University, and served with special diligence and success in the planning and erection of the College of History. A preacher of rare ability, his sermons abide in a permanent impress on his hearers through his fine combination of clear exegesis with fervent spirituality. He gave himself on call to educational work for about fifteen years in Washington, in Boston and in Los Angeles; but his first love was for the pastorate and the edification of the Church through the engrafted word. His heart was large and warm. His friends are legion. His memory is precious.

× The American University in the Service of the Nation.

We are a nation at war, with all its far-reaching consequences. The President has asked Congress for a first appropriation of almost four billion dollars and is mobilizing all available resources. Experience among the warring nations has shown above all other things the tremendous forces which are controlled and operated by scientific research and by scientific control, (1) in the industries which manufacture destructive means of warfare, (2) in the industries which supply the commissary, both of the military and civil population, (3) in the industries which supply medical products for the army, (4) in the control of sanitary conditions so that the occurrence of ravaging diseases among the fighting forces is almost unknown, (5) in the control of agricultural products and the food situation generally, and (6) in other fields and industries in which the lay mind would hardly suspect that science was the controlling factor. Nor must it for a moment be supposed that this importance of scientific control has sprung up over night as the result of the war, but rather that the war torch has burned the veil and brought science into the light so that even the

man in the street could grasp its tremendous import even though unable to realize its manifold activity.

Science was in the service of mankind at peace, its faithful, though unrequited servitor; with mankind at war, it girded its loins and fights with its human masters for their very existence and freedom. Being immortal it cannot die, but gains strength and virility through exercise and application, so that it becomes a giant, though still obedient to its masters in the greater peace to come.

Not all can be masters of this genie disclosed by the torch of war, ever ready to serve those who know how to rub the lamp, ever ready to destroy those that know not how. The "Cave of the lamp" is the Institution of Learning, be it college, institute or university; the lamp is the lamp of knowledge, which ever burns for those who strive to know the laws of nature. The heritage of the lamp belongs to the university and to the nation looks for succor in this the hour of trial. The universities of the land are meeting the situation squarely, for science in America has been no "slacker," and scientific research has been nobly fostered by our universities and by our people, and the Government maintains here at Washington the largest research organization in the world. That this research conducted by the Federal Government is mainly in the sciences as applied to the nation's economic life, is not generally known or appreciated, for the work which the Government can do to improve the collective welfare of the people is of necessity material, and therefore founded upon and fostered by scientific research. In this field our Government has no equal. At this time there are not less than three thousand distinct and separate lines of research being carried on by scientists in Washington, among whom are numbered many of international fame.

The American University was founded to utilize, participate in, and augment this fount of knowledge, to the end that this enormous accumulation of results of research might be available to graduate students of the sciences and itself contribute to the welfare of the nation. This conception is lofty and big and the University in fulfilling this aim must adequately meet its exceptional opportunities. Science belongs more to the laboratory than to the lecture hall; it can be expounded in the latter, but can be mastered only by research. In order that the University may utilize the material and men at hand in fulfilling its obligations, it must have well equipped laboratories of research. It is a matter of regret that the University is not thus equipped for bearing its full share of responsibility in rubbing the lamp of science in this the nation's crisis, but it proposes to remedy this situation at once, to meet if possible the present demands of the war, and surely those of the future peace. Plans for such an enterprise on the part of the American University have been formulated and perfected by a group of Washington scientists in cooperation with the university authorities, and the University, realizing the importance of the moment, has decided to take immediate and continued steps toward their early realization. Although involving a very considerable fund for a building and endowment, the American University hopes to be able to announce at a not distant date that wealthy and patriotic friends have seen this glorious opportunity for immediate and continued service to the nation.

Prof. F. J. Turner, on Using Government Educational Resources.

The following is taken from the report in The Washington Post of Prof. Turner's address on the necessity of using the resources at Washington for educational purposes, thus indorsing the idea which the American University has held from its founding by Bishop J. F. Hurst:

The establishment of a Harvard unit in Washington, in line with the proposal to make Washington a great university educational center, was urged by Prof. F. J. Turner, of Harvard, at the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Washington Harvard Club last night at Rauscher's.

Prof. Turner suggested that the unit be composed of Harvard professors on leave of absence, and that they be accompanied here by traveling students, to be changed from time to time. This unit would be able to avail itself of the great number of laboratories, the libraries and other educational features of the city as well as to render all possible services to the government.

"Harvard," Prof. Turner said, "is fast developing the idea of the national university, and is changing to meet the new demands of a country undergoing the progressive changes of its time." He urged, however, that the endowment be increased to meet the new demands.

A Criminal Use of Our Name.

A yellow postal card, eight by six and a half inches, with the caption, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN, reached the Washington correspondents of the different papers on the morning of February 13. Mr. W. E. Brigham, the alert and able Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, telephoned the American University to discover what it knew of this card bearing its name. Upon being informed that the University had nothing to do with a card attacking the President of the United States and Members of Congress, and that in indecent language, Mr. Brigham telegraphed the following item to The Transcript:

Washington, Feb. 13.—Washington is being flooded with postal cards, of an appropriate yellow color, denouncing war and urging the recipients to write or wire your congressman today that 116,000,000 patriotic Americans want peace. These are being issued as the American University bulletin. Dr. Frank Collier, of the American University, today repudiated these cards absolutely. "We have nothing to do with them," said Dr. Collier. "We know nothing about them. You know where we stand on patriotic issues."

The cards are sent out from New York and bear the postmark of the Pennsylvania terminal station. They state on their face that 6,500,000 of them have been issued. They are unsigned and no clue to their authorship has been given except the misleading one referred to. As the American University is situated in Washington and no authorized statement representing it could be issued from any other place, the denial of Dr. Collier may be accepted as final and official.

The cards declare among other things that "Wall Street gold diggers will soon sink one of Mr. Morgan's or Mr. Rockefeller's ships and then the President will have an excuse for war. Every intelligent citizen is in favor of and should demand of Congress a referendum vote on war."

The obverse side of the card contains another attack on "Wall street gamblers." * * * * *

W. E. B.

Dr. Collier got into communication with the city editors of all the Washington papers and the Washington manager of the Associated Press repudiating any connection whatever with this so-called bulletin. He also saw Mr. J. J. Southerland, of the Solicitor's office of the Post Office Department, who investigated the matter and had the cards excluded from the mails. On March 9 The Washington Star published the following:

The Post Office Department has barred from the mails a postal card, numbers of which were mailed in New York, issued in connection with the pacifist movement. A statement



WM. R. WEDDERSPOON



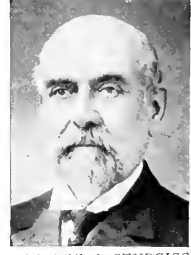
JULIAN S. CARR



THOMAS W. SMITH



JOHN C. LETTS



GEORGE C. STURGISS



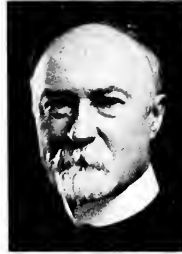
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JAMES C. NICHOLSON



A. M. SCHOYER



CLARENCE F. NORMENT



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CHARLES L. GOODELL



MRS. J. FRANK ROBINSON

on the card says that 6,500,000 of them were issued. The card is headed "American University Bulletin," but officials of the American University here say that it had nothing to do with the card nor was it issued by the university.

The department took the view that the subject matter on the card was in violation of section 211 of the criminal code, which prohibits anything tending to incite arson, murder, anarchy or assassination, and section 212, prohibiting the use of the mails to matter bearing on the outside cover or on a card anything detrimental to the character of any one. The sections carry a penalty of \$5,000 fine, imprisonment for five years or both. The department officials do not know who mailed the cards, nor have they any information as to the exact number.

The American University appreciates the aid of the following members of its Board of Trustees in its endeavor to give public denial to any connection with this postal card: Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Mr. John C. Letts, Mr. C. C. Glover, and Mr. B. F. Leighton.

Dr. MacWatters on Shakespeare.

Prof. Samuel J. MacWatters, Litt. D., delivered three lectures on Shakespeare in the Assembly Hall of the College of History on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the first week in April. His subjects were The Three Periods, The Ideal, and Love and Friendship. The audiences which greeted him amply proved that Dr. MacWatters is one of the most popular lecturers at the University.

Dr. Peritz's Lectures on the Bible.

Prof. Ismar J. Peritz, Ph.D., who holds the chairs of Semitics and English Bible at Syracuse University, delivered the course of lectures on the Bible January 30 to February 2, inclusive. The subjects of the four lectures were: Jewish Customs, Ancient and Modern; Palestine, Ancient and Modern; Jerusalem, Ancient and Modern; and Babylonian Art and Biblical Imagery. These lectures were well attended, and Dr. Peritz brought to his audiences the latest results of investigation in this field. The lectures were illustrated with stereopticon slides, some of which were from pictures made by Dr. Peritz himself, and they are very rare.

Dr. Oberholser Lectures on Birds.

Just when the birds were returning north for the mating season, Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, Ph.D., Ornithologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, began his course of lectures on Bird Life. The opening lecture was given Tuesday, March 20, on Pleasure and Profit in Bird Study. Friday, March 23, the doctor spoke on Birds About Washington. This was the largest attended lecture ever held in the Assembly Hall of the College of History, due, no doubt,



LEVI SMITH



GILBERT H. GROSVENOR



MRS. JOHN F. KEATOR



CHARLES J. BELL



ROBERT S. INGRAHAM



GEORGE W. F. SWARTZELL



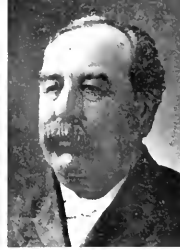
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WILLIAM S. CORBY



HENRY O. S. HEISTAND



GEORGE F. WASHBURN



WILLIAM T. GALLHER

to the popularity of both the lecturer and his subject. The Mysteries of Bird Migration was the subject of the lecture Tuesday, March 27; and it was a revelation of the mysterious movements of our feathered friends. The closing lecture was given Friday, March 30, on the Home Life of Wild Birds. These lectures were all illustrated with stereopticon slides. Many expressed the desire for Dr. Oberholser to give a course next year.

University Extension Lectures.

The American University, in harmony with the democratic tendency of modern education, gives much attention to its extension work. The greatest progress in extension work this year has been in visual instruction at the Saturday afternoon lectures at the University. With the cooperation of Director Francis Holley and Dean A. Maris Boggs, of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, the motion-picture lectures on Saturday afternoon have been remarkable in the wide field covered and in high quality of the pictures.

The official films of the governments of France, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, Canada, and Italy gave views of the topography, national parks, natural resources; agricultural, industrial, and commercial progress, and daily life of the peoples. Some of these

films are wonderful as works of art, and all of them are of large educational value. Similar films picturing the development of the different States, notably New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, and Montana, have been shown.

One of the most remarkable lectures of the course was the one describing the reclaiming of vast tracts of waste lands by the Reclamation Service of the United States Government. The Government has put the human element into this film, which makes it as delightful as it is informing.

Other subjects included the different phases of agriculture, from plowing with dynamite to stock farming and the production of sugar; many kinds of manufacturing, from the making of matches to the production of books and newspapers; modern methods of forestry, of fishers, of steel construction as in skyscrapers, mining, transportation, and commerce. Exceedingly interesting was the film on fire prevention, and were those which showed the welfare work as carried on by some of the great industrial concerns.

Reception by the Woman's Guild.

On the afternoon of February 28th the Woman's Guild gave a very successful reception in the Assembly Hall of the College of History. Dr. MacWatters gave

a rendition of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, with music, the latter being furnished by Miss Josephine C. Collier, of Boston. The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. John C. Letts, acting president of the Guild, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Frank W. Collier, Mrs. Wm. S. Corby, and Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, who were much gratified that the Hall was filled in spite of the very inclement weather.

Our Fellows Getting Together.

New York, March 27, 1917.

DR. FRANK W. COLLIER,
The American University,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. COLLIER: The Fellows of the American University pursuing studies in New York City have been enjoying a delightful evening at the home of Miss Miriam Gould, and we wish that you could hear the many kind things that we have been saying about the University. You would be interested also to know what we have been telling each other about our work.

We are writing to you now to ask your opinion concerning the desirability of an organization among the Fellows of the University. The purpose of the organization would be to further in any way possible the interests of the American University and to assist the future Fellows who may take work in the cities where we shall live.

Will you kindly tell us just what would be the best thing for us to undertake, how to proceed, and whatever other suggestions you may feel are necessary? It will give us pleasure to cooperate with you along the lines that you desire.

We have communicated with Miss Thurlow, of Baltimore, and Mr. Tremayne, of New Haven, and they are also in sympathy with the plan. Will it be advisable to form an organization including Fellows in other cities, as well as those who come to New York?

Cordially yours,

T. J. WOOFER, JR., CLYDE F. ARMITAGE, CLARA F. CHASSELL, CLYDE B. MOORE, MIRIAM C. GOULD.

Miss Chassell, One of Our Fellows, Honored.

We are pleased to report for the second time this year that a Fellow of the American University has been appointed to an important position. This time it is Miss Clara Frances Chassell, who has been appointed psychologist in the Horace Mann School connected with the Teachers' College of Columbia University. Such appointments are eloquent testimony to the care and wisdom of the Board of Award in selecting the Fellows of the American University. They are also proof that the fellowship fund is a wise investment.

Archaeology, Agriculture and Textile Art.

The idea of the university involves the idea that all knowledge is related. Yet archaeological research, one would think, would seek agriculture as its last place for justification. The following account, however, tells us that the claim is made that archaeological research is the means of doubling the corn belt and adding much to the textile art. This work of the American Museum of Natural History is paralleled by that done by the American University as illustrated by Dr. J. S. Cates and Mr. M. O. Cooper who pre-

sented dissertations last year which unite the highest research work with the practical production of food supply. See COURIER, June, 1916.

(From the New York Evening Post)

In an interview concerning the research work under his direction, Dr. Clark Wissler, of the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, gave out several important facts which again forcibly indicate that the influence of the Museum through the work which it is undertaking has become of national importance.

In considering the requirements of his department to carry on the field work and explorations for the ensuing year, Dr. Wissler informed the officials of the museum that during the past ten years \$76,970 had been expended in field work alone, and upon being interrogated whether the expenditure of so large a sum had been worth while, he replied as follows:

"In part answer to these questions, I would call your attention to two great movements in this country that have received their impetus through the museum's field researches in anthropology, and would cite as the first instance that of the discovery of a new Indian corn.

One of our field men, Dr. Gilbert L. Wilson, was delegated to collect material and study the agriculture of the Mandan Indians, who lived far up in the Dakotas. They had established their villages in the locality long before Columbus was born, and one of their agricultural pursuits was the raising of maize. In all of the great States of the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, the farmers of today were unable to raise corn because of the shortness of the seasons, but investigations proved that the Mandans did successfully raise it, and to Dr. Wilson was given the problem, 'Ascertain how the Indians did it.' He found that there were a few old women who still had the precious seed and knew how to raise the corn. Had the investigation been longer delayed, in a few years these old women would have been dead and the secret lost. Through the Museum's publications the news was spread, professional agriculturists became busy, and the name of the American Museum has been ringing throughout the great Northwest.

The Dakota Farmer, the greatest farming paper of this country, states in a recent issue of its publication, 'that we have doubled the corn belt, and will add billions upon billions of dollars to the national wealth.' Think of it, billions upon billions that would have been lost to the nation if we had not spent a paltry \$76,970 for field work, of which sum less than \$3,000 went into this one project.

"The next great movement is the interest which the museum authorities have been able to arouse in the American manufacturer of textiles—that from its great collections it has been possible to institute the new American decorative art. What started this great movement? The answer is the work of a member of our research staff, M. D. C. Crawford, a textile expert, who has given his time and services gratuitously. But the \$76,970 expended in field collecting made his work possible. Every one of our field men before starting on his expedition has been instructed to gather authentic type designs from our fast vanishing Indian tribes. On the contrary other museums did not so instruct their collectors, but sent them after what they called 'rare things.' The result is that nowhere other than in the American Museum is it possible to find a workable collection in native art. You ask 'Why workable?' and the answer is because our men studied the art in the field, they made contributions to science, and the collections stand for something real. It was this real work that rescued the right things from oblivion.

"Who can estimate the capital that the great textile and other industries will invest in this movement? Inquire of the leaders of these industries where the thing started and their answer is 'in the American Museum of Natural History.' These are the two most striking results of our recent research work. There are others, but we feel that these two important finds are profitable beyond estimation in dollars because they affect and reach the lives and well-being of our people and the nation at large."

Table Talk.

(The American University practices rigid economy. Instead of buying and paying from the current expense account we print under this head a number of things that are needed, and ask the friends of the University to donate them. We place copper plate on the

gifts, bearing the name of the donor or in memory of such person as he may designate.)

Ask and it shall be given.

A rug, please, for the ladies' parlor.

There is nothing succeeds like success.

Will some one, please, present us with a large pulpit Bible for our Chapel?

The American University never had a more promising outlook than during the present month.

Nearly everything asked for in this column in the last edition of the COURIER has been given.

The splendid quadrangle of buildings in which is to be housed the Mount Vernon Seminary is fast approaching completion.

The University gave to the District of Columbia nearly or quite six acres of ground for the extension of Massachusetts Avenue.

If some one will give us five hundred dollars to furnish our laboratory, we have the promise of volunteer instructors from the Government.

For fifty dollars the University could macadamize the roadway for automobiles from Nebraska Avenue to the door of the College of History.

The distribution of Fellowships for the next year will require the study of applications from all directions and from both coasts in this country.

Some one forgot in sending things asked for in the last issue of the COURIER the India paper volume of the Century Dictionary. It only seems necessary to speak of it.

We would like to have for one of our lecture rooms the latest and most comprehensive reference Atlas, sufficiently large to show the cities and towns in the war countries.

So long as our friends continue not only to wish us well, but add to our improvements, the University grounds and buildings will be made to look more and more attractive.

We have been advised if we would open a commercial department of the American University we could have a thousand students. But friends forget that the University is a post-graduate school.

One hundred copies of the large size Methodist Hymnal for use in our Assembly Hall would make a very gracious gift, and we would be grateful for the same number of Episcopalian Hymnals.

To help provide some little against the high cost of living, if some good friend will furnish us some seed corn and seed potatoes, we will utilize some open spaces on the University grounds for gardening.

The Epworth League of the Highland Church in Boston, of which the Rev. Dr. George H. Spencer is pastor, sends the American University ten dollars toward the purchase of the "runabout machine."

The proposition has been made to erect a memorial building on the University grounds to commemorate one of the noblest men of the last century, whose patriotism and devotion are worthy of the honor.

A colored brother says he would like very much to present the University with an automobile, but he finds he is not able to do so. He very cheerfully encloses a dollar, however, to buy for the machine a spark plug.

We are pleased to know that the illustrated lectures given before the University during the year have been so highly appreciated by the general public. The courses of lectures planned for next year will furnish a number of attractions.

The University is having the benefit of instruction in Patristics during the present year. Dr. George S. Duncan, of Johns Hopkins University, has conducted this department. No name is more representative of the scholarship of this country.

It is a matter of regret that the University cannot matriculate all the students who desire the benefit of instruction. But the institution set for itself a very high standard in its foundation, and only graduates of well accredited schools can be admitted.

The Library has been supplied with Webster's New International Dictionary, Hurst's seven volumes of the History of Methodism, and Hastings' Bible Dictionary. Enough money has been given to buy a pushcart, and a start has been made toward a runabout automobile.

It is interesting to look over the Secretary's shoulder as he opens the American University mail. Nearly every morning comes a letter or letters with a check, money order or pledge to help some department of the institution. These sums now have run into the thousands.

The American University has in view because of the suggestion of a friend one of the best private libraries in the United States. The choice books in the collection have been selected with the greatest care during the long life of the owner and include some very rare editions.

Now that we have money for the spark plug for an automobile, some one promises to keep us in gasoline for a month. Would it not be well for three or four friends to give us a wheel apiece? It is likely that we may have to assemble the machine, and we shall need at least four wheels.

The American University receives invaluable service from its counselling professors in the Government departments. More and more are they becoming interested in the work of the University. No other university in the country enjoys such opportunities for prosecuting research in all the sciences.

Will not our readers help us to plant some fruit trees on the lawn and about the home of our caretaker? We would like the best quality of grafted trees. Give us, please, six cherry trees, four plum trees, four pear trees, six peach trees, and ten apple trees. To prepare the ground by dynamiting, bring the trees from Missouri and plant them will require three dollars a tree. We will acknowledge the favors and print the names of the donors in the next number of the COURIER.

When gifts for endowment bulk large it is easy to find encouragement widespread. But such gifts overwhelm the beneficiaries in such manner as to lead them to forget the constant running rivulets of smaller contributions, at least to be sufficiently mindful of them and grateful for them. The one comes like the cloud-burst against the hills, the other like the brook that speeds itself into the broad waters of the measureless merger.

The call in the COURIER for a large United States flag for the University campus was responded to promptly by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who gave twenty-five dollars for this purpose. This gift comes from the Monticello Chapter, D. A. R. of the District of Columbia. At the same time a friend who does not desire to be known gave us twenty-five dollars for the same purpose. This will enable us to secure another and suitable flag for the walls of or desk in the Assembly Hall. A vote of thanks by

the Board of Trustees cordially acknowledges the receipt of these generous gifts.

The excavations required to secure a satisfactory grade in extending Massachusetts Avenue made it necessary to move back from the right of way to preserve them certain tall ornamental forest trees. One very graceful cedar more than forty feet high was successfully transplanted nearly a hundred feet from where it grew. A body of earth in which the roots were embedded fully thirty feet in circumference and deep enough to cover the extension of the roots was carried with it without being loosened. This responsible work was done by the firm of the Bureau of Foresters and Tree Surgeons.

Dictionaries.

The coming and going of dictionaries like that of encyclopedias, is a movement of the calendar. Think of the coming and going of Murray. It was so long in coming, it certainly should be long in going. The transporting of munitions, or some troublesome embargo, like the cost of it—whole library as it is—hinders common-folk in this country, in getting hold of it.

If the volubility of American speech continues to expand, the dictionaries, like encyclopedias, would seem to need "annuals" or even monthlies. But the passing of such books like Omar-Khayyam's endless procession, appears to be the fate of them all; they die of the publisher's plague. We, who were in private life, were set by the ears a few years ago, when we were told we must make Worcester the standard. But on came the Century and the "Standard" itself. Now, Webster only is new every morning and fresh every evening. This latest has the field. Give it room, it speaks as one having authority and not as the scribes. It is as indispensable on the university desk as that other, "the one book."

Rescue of a Mulberry Tree.

There was a deep depression in the land abutting Massachusetts Avenue, near Nebraska Avenue. In the widening of Massachusetts Avenue from the American University grounds to the District line it was decided to use some of the superfluous earth to fill up this cavity and thus remove a very great danger to which those passing by were exposed. In this cavity stood a very fine mulberry tree, and it was threatened with destruction. Upon calling the attention of the owner, Mr. C. C. Glover, to this fact, he gladly presented the tree to the University. Mr. L. F. Smith, of the Bureau of Foresters and Tree Surgeons, was successful in removing the tree to the University grounds. At this writing it shows every sign of life, the buds beginning to burst.

Walks About the University.

When Thoreau was asked if he had ever traveled abroad, he replied, "Yes, in Concord." Washington has been called "The Beautiful," but its beauties are not yet all known. Many of them are waiting to be discovered or revealed.

The writer recently took a stroll through the glen down the decline at the rear of the hundred acres of the university grounds, some day to be called one of the most picturesque spots for surrounding campus in

the vales and fields for manly sport to be seen in connection with any great school at home or abroad.

He found two sparkling streams of water about five hundred yards apart which may yet give some student poet, with Wordsworth's "Insight into To-day," inspiration to write as blood-warm as did he. The springs send forth two gurgling brooks whose wooing of each other over the divide, for two or three furlongs, end in a wedding which, with a little environment of masonry, could make as attractive a companion of meditative minds as the little river at Cambridge, England. The wanderer sat down by the double brook, now one, and chattered with the rippling water until he heard distinctly the same response which came to Tennyson as an idyl when by the side of another similar scenic brook, he heard these enchanting strains:

"I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the fern
To bicker down a valley.

'Till last by Philip's farm I flow,
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever."

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

APRIL, 1917

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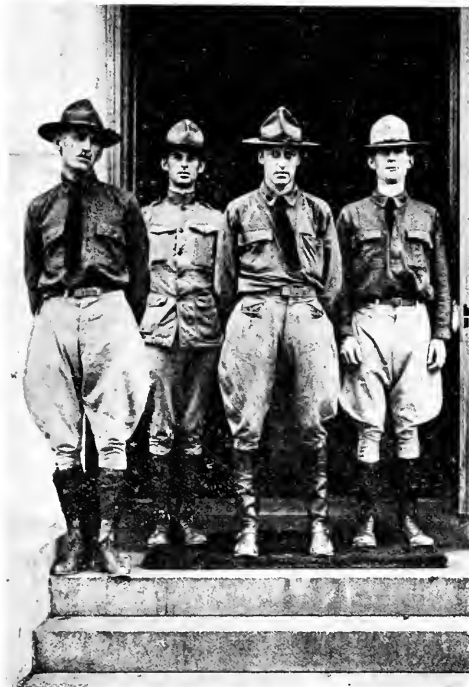
The American University Courier

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Volume XXIII

Washington, D. C., July, 1917

No. 4



Photograph by Ayre

Left to Right: COLONEL HENRY JERKEY, Commanding; CAPTAIN W. H. HOLCOMBE, Supply Officer; MAJOR JNO. N. HODGES, Instructor Training Camp; CAPTAIN JOHN W. STEWART, Adjutant.

COLONEL AND STAFF OF SIXTH ENGINEERS

Andre Tardieu.

The American University, at its Convocation on May 31, conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon M. André Tardieu, the distinguished gentleman who is now French High Commissioner to the United States. After receiving the best training the schools of France could offer, young Tardieu began to prepare himself for the diplomatic service. Upon the completion of his professional course he was sent to the French Embassy at Berlin and later to Constantinople. Later he entered the field of journalism, becoming a member of the editorial staff of the *Figaro*, and he was at the outbreak of the war foreign editor of *Le Temps*.

For some years previous to the war he vigorously advocated the three years' service bill, which has done so much to prepare France for the great assault she received in 1914. And when the war actually came he asked to be sent to the front. He was assigned to the staff of General Foch and later to that of Marshal Joffre. But this did not satisfy him, so he requested to be sent to the firing line. He was placed



DR. ANDRÉ TARDIEU

in command of a company of foot chasseurs, who are known as the most daring and the fiercest fighters of the French army, whom the Germans call the "blue devils." With his "blue devils" he went into the trenches, and when they brought him out, more dead than alive, he had been mentioned twice in army orders, and was a wearer of the Cross of War. He was so weak from his wounds that he was ordered to rest for two months.

He is the author of a number of books, some upon the United States. He is now in this country and probably will be to the close of the war, as High Commissioner from France. He is known in France as the "coming man," and because he is impatient of red tape and has no patience with those who waste words, the French say, "He knows how to work American fashion." Those who know French politics say he is the coming Prime Minister, and they expect he will be the next President of France. Our readers, we are sure, will be pleased to look into the fine face of this great Frenchman, the first foreign recipient of the American University's diploma.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

**The American University—Third Convocation—
Grove Amphitheatre—University Grounds
2:00 P. M., Flag Raising—2:30 P. M., Convoca-
tion Exercises—5:00 P. M., Retreat, Sixth Regi-
ment Engineers, U. S. A.—Thursday, May
Thirty-first, MCMXVII.**

Bishop John W. Hamilton, Chancellor, Presiding.

Music by Charles Ernest and Daughters.

Chief Marshal.....The Rev. Lucius C. Clark, D. D.

CHIEF MARSHAL'S AIDS:

Rev. George A. Miller, Ninth Street Christian Church.
Rev. John MacMurray, Union Methodist Episcopal
Church.

Rev. Howard I. Stewart, Second Baptist Church.

Rev. Henry Anstadt, Luther Memorial Church.

Rev. J. Phelps Hand, Trinity Methodist Episcopal
Church.

Rev. Lewis E. Pardum, Ingram Memorial Congrega-
tional Church.

Rev. E. K. Hardin, Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal
Church, South.

Rev. Charles E. Fultz, United Brethren Church.

Rev. Edgar Cordell Powers, Eldbrooke Methodist
Episcopal Church.

Rev. W. W. Shearer, St. Columbia's Protestant Epis-
copal Church.

Rev. G. I. Humphreys, Rhode Island Avenue Metho-
dist Protestant Church.

Rev. John C. Palmer, Washington Heights Presby-
terian Church.

Precentor, The Rev. H. D. Mitchell, D. D.

Prayer.....The Rev. Charles Wood, D. D.

Presentation of Flag.....Mrs. John B. Hammond.

Response.....The Right Rev. Franklin Hamilton

Music

Raising of Flag

Salutation of the Flag by Sixth Regiment Engineers,
U. S. A.

1. Processional.....The Church's One Foundation

2. Invocation.....The Right Rev. Alfred Harding

3. Music

4. Prayer.....The Right Rev. William F. McDowell

5. America.....S. F. Smith

(Singing by All the People, Standing)

6. Introduction of Speaker

The Rt. Rev. Earl Cranston.

7. Address.....The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

8. Music

9. Address.....The Hon. Hiram W. Johnson.

10. Music

11. Conferring of Degrees:

Joshua John Skinner, Doctor of Philosophy.

*Dissertation—Soil Aldehydes: A Scientific
Study of a New Class of Soil Constituents*

*Unfavorable to Crops, Their Occurrence,
Properties and Elimination in Practical Agri-
culture.*

Benjamin Francis Andrews, Master of Arts.

*Dissertation—The Land Grant of July 2, 1862,
and the Colleges Established Under Its Pro-
visions.*

Claudine Elizabeth Clements, Master of Arts.

*Dissertation—The Development of the
Church's Organization from Clement of
Rome to Cyprian.*

12. Star Spangled Banner.....Francis Scott Key

13. Assignment of Fellowships

14. Battle Hymn of the Republic—Julia Ward Howe

15. Benediction.....The Rev. John R. Edwards, D.D.

16. Retreat.....Sixth Regiment Engineers, U. S. A.

American University Hymn.

Dedicated to Bishop Franklin Hamilton.

Words and Music by Samuel J. MacWatters, Litt. D.

1 Above Columbia's lofty dome
High walls of marble stand,
Resplendently they proudly shine,
A tower of Freedom's land.
This gift of love from lowly men
Whose deeds in song we laud,
Hath builded here a beacon-light
To point the way to God.

2 Light of the World, Incarnate One,
Let this Thy temple be,
Where love and truth go hand-in-hand
In sov'reign majesty.
Here ardent souls shall seek and find
The key to hidden thought,
And men shall sit at Wisdom's feet
To learn what God hath wrought.

3 Come, Holy Spirit, lead us on
The Pearl of Price to find,
And send us forth to live and learn
The secrets of God's mind.
Increase our faith when doubt assails,
Dispel all gloom and fear,
That Truth may rise triumphantly
And crown our efforts here.

4 Lord God of Hosts, whose boundless love
Encircles all with light,
Vouchsafe to come and reign with us
And rule in power and might.
Endow our school with righteousness,
Make it Thine own abode,
Till all the world shall come to know
The true and Christ-like God.

Our Third Convocation, May 31, 1917.

Convocation exercises at the American University this year were held amid patriotic surroundings. The campus of the university, extended to the United States for such purposes as might be required, is now an army camp covered with brown-colored tents and alive with hundreds of men in khaki. The whole furnished a picturesque background for the academic procession and the program marked by patriotic utterances. The Daughters of the American Revolution, on Convocation Day, presented the university with a large standard United States flag. Mrs. Guernsey, the national president-general, who is a sister of Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being introduced by Bishop John W. Hamilton, chancellor of the university, and Mrs. John B. Hammond, of Washington, making the address of presentation. Bishop Franklin Hamilton responded in behalf of the university, the flag being raised by the soldiers of the regiment encamped on the grounds. Several bishops were in attendance, among them Bishop Earl Cranston, Bishop W. F. McDowell, Bishop Collins Denny, and Bishop Harding, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. An interesting international incident was the conferring of the degree of doctor of civil law on André Tardieu, French High Commissioner, who was accompanied by the French Embassy. Stirring addresses were delivered by United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson of Cali-

forma and Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois. Rev. Dr. Lucius C. Clark of Hamline Church, Washington, was the chief marshal. Chancellor Hamilton's efforts on behalf of the university have been attended with such success that \$16,000 was reported by the treasurer as having been raised during the past six months, while the president of the trustees opened before the Convocation a letter just received and drew from it a draft for \$50,000. Some two or three thousand persons were in attendance upon the exercises, many from a distance.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded as sufficient receipt therefor.)

General Fund.—\$50, Hiram W. Johnson, Joseph G. Cannon; \$25, Mrs. G. H. Maxwell; \$5, R. C. M. Hastings; \$3, J. W. Hamilton; \$1, H. L. Sibley, A. H. Nazarian.

Hart A. Massey Memorial Fund.—\$50,000, Hart A. Massey Estate.

Bruce Hughes Prize Fund.—\$950, Estate of Bruce Hughes.

Giffin Scholarship Fund.—\$260, Arabella Giffin.

Mary Barnes Devor Scholarship Fund.—\$500, Mary F. Devor.

McCabe Lectureship Fund.—\$100, Joseph F. Berry, C. E. Welch; \$60, Wm. F. Oldham; \$10, W. I. Haven; \$2, N. R. Pearson; \$1, E. L. Baum.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.—\$10, C. E. Hamilton; \$6, W. C. B. Moore; \$5, F. W. Lincoln, Mrs. M. A. Bailey; \$4, Timothy Edwards, A. J. Hayes, J. F. Long; \$3, W. A. Rice, L. W. Staples; \$2, C. M. Fenton, W. C. Snow, J. R. Chaffee, J. W. Heard, John Koehler, R. W. Duell, O. A. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Powell, W. H. Moseley, O. E. Rodkey \$1, W. F. Grandy, R. W. Wilcox, Sarah Lensing, A. F. Reimer, J. R. Fretts, F. C. Brayton, C. E. Luce, G. R. Carver.

Chancellor's House Fund.—\$50, J. L. Alcock, Franklin Hamilton; \$38.50, G. W. Taylor; \$25, W. D. Starkey, Dillon Bronson, P. A. Crow; \$15, C. M. Thompson; \$10, J. R. T. Lathrop, L. W. Layfield, Gervaise Roughton; \$5, B. E. Edgell, M. E. Sanders, J. E. Holmes, D. F. Pierce, C. H. Atkins, W. S. Jones, W. Pettigill, C. W. Baldwin, A. S. Flanagan, B. M. Kent, W. H. Hughes, F. A. Everett, J. C. MacDonald, J. F. Black, W. B. Slutz, C. W. Flesher, C. E. Goodwin, E. J. Winder, W. O. Hurst, J. H. Funk, W. H. Crawford, Daniel Westfall, Joseph Van Sieckel, H. P. Magill, W. C. Strohmeier, W. B. Fleming, P. H. Murdick, A. S. M. Hopkins, O. J. Shoup, R. B. Cuthbert, E. W. Jones, C. H. Bagley, C. E. Allen, J. F. Jose, J. B. Risk, J. F. Murray; \$3, H. H. Barr, A. M. Hammond, E. W. Kelley, W. F. Sitter; \$2, J. F. Warren, W. H. Perry, cash, C. W. Holden, A. K. Shirmian, C. W. Simpson, F. E. Taussig, W. W. Foster, W. H. Thompson, E. E. Whittaker, J. A. Galbraith, C. H. Quick, W. B. Collins, Lloyd Fast, J. E. Scott, R. H. Pfeiffer, Roy McCuskey, R. L. Hewson, C. C. Fisher, E. C. Woodruff; \$1, C. H. Davis, E. H. Warner, Roland Woodhams, W. W. Theobald, G. H. Webb, J. L. Snyder, R. T. Chaffee, E. A. Martin, C. R. Hickok, G. E. Van Woert, H. C. McDermott, J. A. Henry, W. M. Watson, J. Underwood, W. G. Simpson, L. D. Palmer, George Merritt, F. M. Harvey, W. K. Brown, F. J. Fulton, C. M. Smith, A. J. Felshaw, W. J. Hart, G. H. Williams, M. D. Sill, N. A. Darling, S. G. Carley, J. C. Culligan, A. F. Penock, W. H. Summers, C. E. Hastings, W. A. Sullivan, G. B. Fairhead, B. S. Swartz, F. B. Clark, Walter Canham, C. W. Harrison, F. H. Hall, J. T. Johnson, J. R. Cliford, J. H. Roberts, J. F. Speare, R. A. Kieh, Sylvester Hooper, C. Hughes, cash, E. E. Small, G. H. Cheney, G. S. Butters, B. E. Carlsen, A. M. Osgood, W. B. Van Valkenburgh, J. P. Kennedy, H. E. Smith, J. C. Rapp, G. W. Flagge, R. H. Gleason, R. T. Kilpatrick, M. L. Fox, H. M. Blount, N. F. Jenkins, W. H. Harris, H. S. Conant, R. D. Freeman, R. Heseline, A. H. Webb, W. H. Hunter, W. B. Dukeshire, W. S. Smithers, Dora M. Barnes, L. A. Brown, Edwin George, A. J. Higgins, F. O. Winans, P. L. Dow, D. F. Brooks, C. W. Rowley, J. C. Long, L. E. Carter, H. H. Richardson, W. J. C. Wilson, G. W. Brown, G. H. Dow, F. S. Kline, G. C. Cornell, Joel Martin, T. G. Thompson, E. G. Vircher, A. J. Glennon, A. J. Hutchinson, J. A. Perry, A. B. Potter, J. B. Armstrong, C. E. Torrance, J. W. Somerville, G. M. Hayes, W. S. Culp, C. E. Wakefield, Anthony Kincaid, Wm. Richards, L. H.

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LEVI SMITH

Action of the Board of Trustees on the Death of Levi Smith.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His all-wise providence to call from earthly labors to the activities and rewards of the heavenly life our associate and brother, Mr. Levi Smith, of Warren, Pennsylvania, therefore,

Resolved—First, That we hereby record our high estimate of the personal qualities of Mr. Smith as manifested in his long and useful life, and especially in his connection with this Board during the last thirteen years.

Resolved—Second, That we express our appreciation of the interest he constantly has shown in the success of the American University and of the generous bequest left for its endowment.

Resolved—Third, That we hereby convey to his widow and surviving children our sympathy in the great loss they have so suddenly sustained, and our congratulations upon the beautiful and enduring heritage they possess in his good name and Christian character.

(Signed)

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

× Meeting of the Trustees.

It would be a significant meeting at any time when the forty-five distinguished gentlemen who compose the Board of Trustees of the American University were in session. But at no time have so many interests come before the Board as at the meeting held on the recent Convocation Day. Not only did the Treasurer report more money received than in any recent meeting, but the Executive Committee asked the approval by the Board of their proffer to the United States Government of the use of the University Grounds and the McKinley Building for war purposes. This involved the creation of a military camp with the erection of acres upon acres of barracks, and the transfer of a great department of the Bureau of Mines to



SIXTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES ENGINEERS

the Ohio Building requiring altogether the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars and more.

Dr. Schrimmer of the Government Bureau of Plant Industry outlined to the Trustees the founding of a scientific department in the University which was received with much favor.

The granting of the Fellowships and the conferring of degrees, described in another column was an interesting feature of the meeting.

An appropriation was made to cover the cost of the new roof on the College of History Building and the investment of the funds in the Treasury was referred to the Finance Committee.

The death of Mr. Levi Smith one of the Trustees was announced by the Chancellor, after the calling of the roll. An appropriate tribute was paid to his memory, and a Committee appointed to prepare a suitable minute for the records.

The attendance of so many members who came from so great distances, and the interest they show in the promotion of every department of the institution is most gratifying.

University Hymn and March.

The American University hymn, words and music, and the American University march, written by Dr. Samuel J. MacWatters, were used for the first time on Convocation Day. We hope to reproduce the music of both in some later issue of the COURIER. The words of the hymn appear in this number.

Professor MacWatters Honored.

West Virginia Wesleyan College, at its commencement last June, honored Professor Samuel J. MacWatters with the degree Doctor of Literature.

Woman's Guild of American University.

The Woman's Guild of the American University is moving steadily on in its course as a distinctive and helpful ally to the University movement. At its last election the following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. John C. Letts; Honorary President, Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Mrs. B. F. Leighton, Mrs. A. B. Duvall, Mrs. C. C. McLean, Mrs. W. T. Galliher, Mrs. Lucius C. Clark, Mrs. James E. Gilbert,



ENGINEER OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS



CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE, 1917

S. CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, JUNE, 1917

Mrs. E. D. Huntley and Mrs. Perry S. Heath; Recording Secretary, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Gordon Slarrow; Treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Hamay.

Welcome! Men in Khaki.

(Tune: *Glory, Glory, Halleluhah*)

1 Welcome, men in khaki, to our home upon the hill,
Welcome to our Blue Ridge air, yes, breathe it to your ill.
Come, pitch your tents and barracks and then swing into your drill

At Camp American 'Varsity.

Breezy, breezy, Camp American 'Varsity.

Breezy, breezy, Camp American 'Varsity.

Breezy, breezy, Camp American 'Varsity.

That grand old spot—Fort Gaines.*

2 Our tulip trees speak welcome shade, our soil is iron red,
And red in showers it runs like blood beneath your soldier tread,
Our marble walls are snowy white, our skies are blue o'erhead

*The Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps is camped on the site of Fort Gaines, whose earthworks, still partly visible on the crest of the hill, were thrown up by the Pennsylvania Reserves during the Civil War

At Camp American 'Varsity,
Jolly, jolly, Camp American 'Varsity,
Jolly, jolly, Camp American 'Varsity,
Jolly, jolly, Camp American 'Varsity,
That grand old spot—Fort Gaines.

3 Let bugle, fife and drum unite their martial note to fling,
And echoing o'er Potomac's flood let Freedom's toeshin ring;
Severely train to fight afar and when in fair France sing

Of Camp American 'Varsity.

Lovely, lovely, Camp American 'Varsity,

Lovely, lovely, Camp American 'Varsity,

Lovely, lovely, Camp American 'Varsity,

That grand old spot—Fort Gaines.

4 Come, engineers and foresters, and join our loyal school,
The Allies of true liberty their world-wide issues pool;
For Love has called her warriors out and Right the earth shall rule,

O Camp American 'Varsity.

Glorious, glorious, Camp American 'Varsity,

Glorious, glorious, Camp American 'Varsity,

Glorious, glorious, Camp American 'Varsity,

That grand old spot—Fort Gaines.

ALBERT OSBORN.



CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, JUNE, 1917

"Overhead Charges."

If the American University had no repairs to make, no insurance to pay, no betterment assessments to meet, and no material improvements to provide, several new departments of instruction could be opened. If the Chancellor, like Mark Hopkins, sitting on one end of the log, and the student, like young Garfield, at the other, constituted the University, our school could call either for a much larger faculty or a longer log for the many students to ride tandem.

But the city wants thousands here and thousands there for sidewalks and sewers, taxes and "temporalities," ad libitum.

And now comes the demand for an entire new roof for the College of History. The rain coming through a dozen holes falling on the just and unjust, alike, over books, papers, files and fifty other things, emphasizes the demand, in a rather dampening sort of a way. With bids for the work running as high as nearly six thousand dollars, it was vexing to see the salaries of three or four professors given up to such a sordid end.

But "theirs not to reason why"

It's a roof or open sky.

The same thing has happened to the Library of Congress. Much as we felt sure the copper roof was best and would last longest, it is honey-combed in this climate like Congress itself.

But as the old copper was being stripped from the building and rolled to the ground, we called the junk man and sold it for enough plus only one hundred and fifty dollars to pay for the new slate roof.

The Massey Fellowship Fund.

The bequest of fifty thousand dollars, of the late Hart A. Massey of Toronto, Canada, has been paid since the last issue of THE COURIER.

It creates a Memorial Fund in the interest of the American University Fellowships, the income of which is to be distributed by the Board of Award, the first preference being given to the alumni of universities and colleges in Canada, but subject to the administration of the Board of Trustees of the American University.

The New Catalogue.

The work on the new catalogue is being advanced, and it is expected that it will be ready for distribution in the fall. It will be a biennial number, covering the academic years of 1916-1917 and 1917-1918.

Fellows of the American University, 1917-1918.

On May 31, Convocation Day, the following assignments of Fellowships for the ensuing year were made:

| NAME | Institution
Recommending | Subject of
Study | Place of Study |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Laura Merrill
Chaswell..... | Cornell College. | Psychology | Columbia
University |
| Donald Buttz
Clark..... | Wesleyan
University | English
Literature | Harvard
University |
| Miriam Caris
Gould..... | University of
Pittsburgh | Psychology | Columbia
University |
| Merrill Jacob
Holmes..... | Garrett Biblical
Institute | Philosophy of
Religion | Harvard
University |
| Jacob Hugh
Jackson..... | Simpson College | Accounting and
Business
Administration | Harvard
University |
| James Hawley
Lewis..... | Morningside
College | Religious
Education | Columbia
University |
| Norman Clive
Nicholson..... | Johns Hopkins
University | Medical
Psychology | Johns Hopkins
University |
| Madge DeGroot
Thurlow..... | Goucher College | Physiology | Johns Hopkins
University |

New Trees upon the Campus.

Through the generous provision of Mr. William S. Pilling of Philadelphia, Vice-President of our Board of Trustees, about 200 young trees have been planted during the past spring upon parts of our campus near the College of History and the house of our superintendent. One hundred of these are sturdy pin oaks, one of the cleanest and most symmetrical of the many trees that adorn the streets and parks of Washington. About 70 are fruit trees, including varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry. The rather light foliage of the present season is a promise of a more abundant and attractive growth in the near future. Changing a familiar line to suit the situation, our exhortation now is—

"Soldier, spare those trees."

Camp American University.

(Reprint from Boston Transcript.)

Beautiful Grounds on the Highest Ridge of the District of Columbia—Commodious Rooms for Office and School Purposes—Training Ground for the Reserve Officers' Engineer Corps—1,400 Men of This Corps and 700 Reserve Officers of the Line There—Foresters Coming—The Courtly Chief Officers—Fine Morale and Discipline of the Men—War Films Placed at Their Disposal by the British Government—"The Serious Look."

Washington, July 10.

The young volunteer soldier who is sent to Camp American University need not regret that he did not go to Plattsburg; for with all the prestige that the first training camp for training officers has gained, the Washington institution is regarded by Army officers, stationed there as more desirable from most points of view. The American University, the great Methodist institution of which the church is so proud, reached the height of patriotism when it offered its beautiful grounds to the free use of the United States Army. This tract is situated on the highest ridge of the District of Columbia, in the extreme western part of the city, and the land is owned by the university and Charles C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, who also is a faithful trustee of the institution. Soon after Congress declared war on Germany the authorities of the university offered the buildings and grounds unreservedly to the Government. The offer was accepted and later it was determined to use the premises as a training camp for the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. Ninety-two acres of land lying within the District, including an immense amphitheater, compose the campus of the university, and within the College of History building are twenty-one commodious rooms available for office and school purposes. In addition, Mr. Glover has placed much of his spacious country estate across the street from the university at the disposal of the Government.

Where Thousands Are in Training.

From the roof of the great College of History building one sees a marvelous panorama, which, beginning its sweep with a complete view of the Capital, marches majestically across the broad Potomac and over the hills of Fort Myer and Arlington to the distant west where the evening sun settles itself for the night back of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with Old Sugar Loaf, fifty miles to the westward, standing sentinel of the range. The Sixth Regiment of United States Engineers, Officers' Reserve Corps, consisting of some 1,400 men, now occupies the grounds where also 700 reserve officers are training. Later the regiment of Foresters now being formed, numbering 700 men, will be trained at Camp American University, and, incidentally, about 100 scientists will be sandwiched in for special instruction. South of the College of History is the mess house of officers and men, and the company kitchens extend to the attractive cottage of Superintendent of Grounds Torreyson, affectionately known to the soldier boys as "Dad." The tents of the Sixth Regiment and the barracks of Officers' Reserve Corps constitute the main portion of the camp, and west of the McKinley Building is the knoll known as Sycamore Hill, where is the corral, with its army mules, horses and wagons. Flourishing gardens are scattered about also, and the men employ their



CAMP OF SIXTH ENGINEERS. Seen from top of McKinley Building.



Photographed by Aylee

BUILDING OF Y. M. C. A.

SECRETARIES: C. B. A. BRYANT (middle); EARL CRANSTON (left); ELMER P. HARDY (right)

Our Military Camp.

No one who has not visited Camp American University can have any adequate conception of the magnitude of the work which the United States Army is putting into the construction of the military city which invests the campus and covers the broad acres of the University grounds. We have here a kodak picture taken from the top of the McKinley Memorial Building which simply shows a portion of the khaki tents—the pioneers of the more permanent habitations for the coming thousands of soldiers—that were the first homes of the Sixth Regiment United States Engineers. In the distance can be seen a few of the wooden kitchens, dining halls and other domestic structures. But the other three-score permanent barracks, including reading rooms, hospital, postoffice, boot and shoe shop, tailor shop, camp exchange and numerous other buildings, will require long moving films to exhibit the panorama. The picture shows in the center the west front and south end of our College of History.

Table Talk.

War! War!! War!!!

The American University is back of the trenches. The Government calls the campus "Camp American University."

This number of THE COURIER is not only the Convocation number, but a war number.

A hundred carpenters are at work on the new barracks.

The army regulations treat all comers and goers alike. The Chancellor of the University must have a pass from the street in going into his own office when he meets the man with the gun.

The entertainments which the Young Men's Christian Association and the Masons give for the soldiers in the Auditorium in the Grove every Thursday night under electric lights are Mid-Summer Night's Dreams.

It is interesting to see an army canteen in camp running with ice cream, lemonade and soft drinks just as satisfactorily to high-class young men as when it was used for brainstormers in low-class men.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a new

spare time working on them. From this vantage point one can look about and see the men at their tasks, which include some work of the most strenuous character.

Morale Is of the Best.

The three chief officers of the camp are Colonel Henry Jervey, Major Warren T. Hammum and the indispensable adjutant, Captain John W. Stewart, by general consent three of the most courtly gentlemen to be found anywhere. The food is good, discipline is perfect and the morale of the camp is of the best, as Chancellor John W. Hamilton and Dr. Frank W. Collier, dean of the university, are glad to testify. The officers have been glad to co-operate with the work of the Y. M. C. A. and offered to furnish the carpenters to erect a recreation building for the use of the men if the Y. M. C. A. would supply the lumber. This was done, and now the 2,000 men assembled at Camp American University have a comfortable place for religious services, for reading and rest and for entertainment.

Shown Pictures of Actual Warfare.

A moving picture machine has been installed which can project pictures upon a screen in the building, or, by merely turning it around, upon a screen on the lawn when the weather is too warm indoors. The International Y. M. C. A. furnishes films, but in addition Director Francis Holley, of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, keeps the camp supplied with educational films of the highest order. Among these are some showing the manual of arms, drilling, and different varieties of warfare in actual practice. The British and French governments have placed their official war films at the disposal of the Army, and much actual fighting is shown on the screen. The films depict, for example, the firing of such great 16-inch guns as destroyed the forts at Liege; the wonderfully effective French 75, the destructive one-man machine guns, Zeppelins in action, airplanes battling in the "central blue," railway batteries, British tanks in action, and the submerging and the destruction of submarines. Upon the constructive side the benevolent work of the Red Cross may be seen also.

Lectures in Natural Amphitheater.

One gets an idea of the school feature in the modern army in visiting the great natural amphitheater, where, in a grove of magnificent tulip trees, Major Hammum lectures to his class of about 1,000, and Major Hodges, chief instructor of the training camp, to his class of 700. Theoretical work of this character is supplemented by actual practice in trench construction, bomb throwing, bridge building and the firing of mortars. The McKinley building is an immense unfinished structure, complete as to roof and its towering circular walls, and this the Government has taken over for a series of experiments apparently not directly connected with the work of the camp.

Learning the "Serious Look."

The men all wear a serious look. "Every man here is a volunteer," said one of them in explanation. "They did not enter the service to have a good time or to better their positions. In fact, most of them gave up better positions than they will have in the military service. They entered this service as a patriotic duty, and what you interpret as an evidence of regret is simply a serious consciousness of their sense of duty."

W. E. B.

building in the midst of the American University Camp which would cost \$5,000 anywhere else. The association furnished the lumber; the soldiers put up the building.

The round race course for cavalry practice and the straight run, with its watted framework, for hurdle jumping, would attract no small company when the exercises are on, if it were not for the sentries at the gates.

The University Summer School is now on the campus. If the students pass their examinations and graduate they respectively all come out lieutenants, captains, colonels or brigadiers—that is, if the Government takes a hand.

Once a week in the Auditorium in the grove the Y. M. C. A. provides a sane and singularly attractive entertainment for the soldiers. The grove is beautifully illuminated with electric lights, and the stage has footlights equal to the best. It is open to the public and with the soldiers three and four thousand attend.

There is one man who has right of way over the Camp, past all sentries whether he goes with his hat or coat on or off. He is the Superintendent of the Grounds and caretaker of the buildings. Mr. Torreyson is very popular with the soldiers, whom they have dubbed "Dad" for short.

In grateful appreciation of the loan of the University grounds to the Army and Navy, the soldiers and sailors in training on the campus have devoted a part of their time to clearing out the undergrowth in the University forest, and in giving to the wildwood a tidy and attractive appearance. "Thank you." So say we all.

The three secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, Messrs. Bryant, Hardy and Cranston, were all built before the war and before they were born for their task. They are all good mixers and popular. They love to serve. They furnish a hundred men at a time stationery and tables on which to write their letters.

It is transforming indeed when the gas company carries its big main a long mile to reach the camp, the electric light company swings its hundred lamps to illumine the forest, and the water department pours its gushing streams through a hundred barracks and tents, just after a whole new city has been built in a dozen days.

The letter to the Boston Transcript written by the brilliant Washington correspondent, Mr. W. E. Brigham, and which we have transferred to our columns, is not only well written, but pays such tribute to the efforts of the Trustees of the American University to assist the Government in its time of peril that it is sincerely appreciated.

The University is most fortunate in the men who preside over the Headquarters of the Encampment, and direct the movements of the regiments. The Trustees of the University could not be more considerate and careful for the property than Colonel Jersey, Major Hamm and Captain Stewart. The many improvements they have made to add to the tidiness and attractions of the Camp are sincerely appreciated.

That was a fine showing both of substance and form when Colonel Henry Jersey led more than 2,000 men in review before Secretary of War Baker, Brigadier General W. A. Black, Chief of Engineers, and Major General Tasker M. Bliss, Acting Chief of

Staff, on Tuesday morning, July 24. The review took place on the Seventeenth street side of the State, War and Navy building. The troops included the full regiment, Sixth United States Engineers, and several hundred from the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Animated Pictorial History of the World War.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Francis Holley, director we are able to make the first and important announcement that the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Department of Public Instruction, has been commissioned to compile a complete "Animated Pictorial History of the World War," to be released after the war, and the first of the negatives to arrive are those from the London Records Office. The negatives of all the Allied nations will be deposited for safe keeping with the Bureau, and prints from them will be made with titles and sub-titles, in the language of the country addressed.

The "animated" history will be in all of the State Universities, and the Universities of the Allied nations for distribution in educational institutions to audiences admitted free. The selection of the subjects and the arrangements of the series will be under a corps composed of staff officers of the armies and navies of the Allied nations.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JULY, 1917

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No. 1



Photograph by H. H. Hanson

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, IN PROCESS OF COMPLETION.

McKinley Memorial Building.

The United States Government has made the unfinished McKinley Memorial Building of the University fire-proof in placing reinforced concrete floors in four stories of the marble edifice. The University granted the use of the building to the army and navy without charge during the war. The improvements which have been made in the building to render it available for its purposes have cost the Government far less than the expense of erecting a new building, and no money has been wasted, for the University would have made much the same improvements in finishing the building.

The World War and University Work.

Abraham Lincoln, in the midst of our great Civil War, said "It is no fault in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any." So in the present world war, it is no fault of other colleges and universities that they cannot be used by the United States Government to the extent that the grounds and buildings of the American University are being used. Over four hundred colleges and universities have reported to the Bureau of Education at Washington what each is doing to help the National Government to bring the war to a triumphant end. After stating its work, every one closed the account with the offer of its entire plant whenever the Government needs it.

The American University is very young, now in its fourth academic year. Hence it has yet no very large faculty of scientists nor a large body of students upon which the Government may call for service; but it has spacious grounds and commodious buildings at the National Capital, and, like the noble four hundred before

mentioned, it offered its entire plant to the National Government. The offer was made last April, a few days after President Wilson declared the country in a state of war; and now four departments of the Government are occupying its grounds and buildings—the War, Interior, Post Office, and Agricultural Departments.

The American University accepts this high opportunity to serve the Nation in this great crisis as a proud privilege. It has surrendered space which it needs. And this it is glad to do. If it had offered only what it did not need the offer would have been entirely devoid of virtue. Even now there is no occasion for boasting; the American University has but done its duty, and in so doing it has honored its noble name. Circumstances, arising out of its war service, has compelled a modification and readjustment, for the period of the war, of its academic work. This is a statement of fact, not a complaint.

No disturbance worth mentioning of the research work done by students in the laboratories and bureaus of the National Government has occurred. Almost the same may be said of classes in the College of History.

The Saturday afternoon motion picture extension lectures in the Assembly Hall of the College of History have been suspended until the close of the war. Perhaps it is more accurate to say they have been extended; for, under the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Francis Holley, Director of Visual Instruction, these lectures have been given at over forty centers in Washington, and this field of patriotic instruction has been increased a thousand-fold.

The courses of lectures delivered from time to time at the University and open to the public must be reduced to a minimum. Sentinels challenge every person who enters the grounds and buildings; even the officers of the University must show their passes. This neces-

sary precaution and numerous other exigencies make the holding of these courses of lectures most difficult. Hence but few can be given until the close of the war.

Temporarily the work is retarded. But on the grounds and in the buildings of the American University history is being made. Here the first Forestry Regiment of the United States Army, now in France, was organized; here the first Camouflage Company was organized; here the first Gas and Flame Regiment is being organized; and here a new kind of military experimental work is being conducted which a wise loyalty suggests that the future historian rather than the present chronicler should appraise.

Recent Gifts to Our Library.

Judge H. L. Sibley, of Marietta, Ohio, has presented the University Library with some fifty volumes of standard works on economics, jurisprudence, theology, science, and history.

The Bureau of Commercial Economics has enriched our war library by sending fifteen books and pamphlets, most in French. We continue to be indebted to Prof. W. Macneile Dixon for numerous books upon the war.

Dr. W. L. McDowell, of the Baltimore Conference, has presented the University Library with about twenty volumes, some of which are very rare.

Several hundred useful volumes have been donated by Rev. Dr. Hiles C. Pardoe, of Altoona, Pa., among which is a fine set of the Century Dictionary, first edition, in six volumes.

From the library of the late George Harrison McGrew, D.D., rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Silver Spring, Md., through the kind offices of Mrs. McGrew, *nee* Julia Lore, have come two hundred or more volumes and pamphlets. Among them is a collection of publications in the languages of India, Persia, Hindi, Urdu and others, gathered by Dr. McGrew during his missionary life in India; several volumes of the Sacred Books of the East, edited by Max Mueller, and many other scholarly works, the literary tools of a master workman such as Dr. McGrew was known to be. At a low estimate of their financial value, they would be appraised at from \$200 to \$250.

In answer to our call for a large Bible suited to chapel use, we have had responses with four copies—one from Mrs. Hannay and Mrs. Cox, the daughters of our former treasurer, Hon. Matthew G. Emery; another from Mrs. Laura V. Frisby, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ebert; a third from the Rev. Hiles C. Pardoe, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and still another from Rev. D. O. Sanborn, of the Wisconsin Conference.

Y. M. C. A. Work Among the Soldiers.

By Donald B. Atwell.

One of the most remarkable and far-reaching of the movements which have developed with the great war is the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America among the soldiers and sailors. Army Association work has become a recognized part of the organization of every army of every great nation now in arms. While the work is aided by the Y. M. C. A. forces all over the world, it is the Association in the United States and Canada which is directly responsible for the vast Association army scattered over the globe with the fighting men of the different nations.

The work abroad is in many respects distinctly different from the work among the soldiers in training in the

United States. Across the Atlantic the secretaries are on the firing line of Association work and have to deal with conditions which demand other methods than the comparatively sheltered camps over here. Work among the prisoners of war formed a large part of the foreign activity of the Y. M. C. A. until last year. Actual work in the trenches and at the rest camps in France and England requires a great many men now, and the need of secretaries as the American troops go over increases by leaps and bounds. France and Russia alone will need eleven hundred men this winter, and the latest development is the request of the Italian government, backed by the ecclesiastical authorities, for a complete Association force with the Italian army. This will mean four hundred more men in the spring.

More interesting even than the overseas service of the Y. M. C. A. is the great work among the camps and cantonments for our own soldier boys in this country. There are three principal phases to this work:—religious, educational and physical or recreational. Of course, the religious side of the work is the one of prime importance, and the other kinds of activity are carried on with the purpose of rounding out and aiding the spiritual side. Some people have criticised the Association for its stress of the religious work, but this is more of a compliment than a fault to those who understand the true aims of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Bible classes, helpful speakers and personal work by the secretaries form the largest part of the strictly spiritual work in the camps. Classes in French, talks on hygiene and kindred subjects, instructive motion pictures and classes for military training of various kinds make up the educational end of an army secretary's duties. Games and athletic meets, movies at regular intervals throughout the week, plays by talent from nearby cities, musical concerts of all sorts and games among the men furnish a recreational life that is a vast help in the cantonments. The paper and envelopes, which have become so familiar over the country, are provided free to enlisted men with the reminder now and then that mother is waiting for a letter at home. Many simple wants of the men are supplied through the "Y" office. The libraries of books and magazines which form a very important part of every building occupied by the Y. M. C. A. are highly appreciated by the men, to judge from the number seen reading in them.

Together with the regular army chaplains and the Roman Catholic priests who are at work in every camp, the Association often holds joint meetings. At other places the different religious representatives have held services in succession in the Y. M. C. A. buildings, all on the same Sunday morning. The co-operation between the chaplains and the secretaries has made possible very effective religious work among large numbers of enlisted men.

In a very real way the Association has become a clearing-house for the activities of the churches and service committees of cities in the vicinity of the camps. The great power of the Association in army work seems to rest in the united force of so many denominations working for a great purpose on completely non-denominational lines. The effect of this work after the war only faintly can be imagined. A more vital hold on the mass of the American nation will be gained through the simple service of army secretaries than many decades of preaching from pulpits could possibly gain.

Y. M. C. A. Work at Camp American University.

By Secretary Bryant.

The following is a week's program of the Army Y. M. C. A. for the men in camp, announced at the beginning of the week:

Sunday—On Sunday morning at 8:30 church service is held, usually addressed by a pastor from the community, with special music by the soldiers' choir, and other features of attraction. These services are generally attended by about 75 men. However, the attendance as a rule would be larger were the camp situated further from neighboring churches, which a large percentage of the men attend.

Sunday afternoon is given over to writing or reading, with both Victrola and piano almost constantly in use.



ELMER P. HARDY



C. B. A. BRYANT



WM. KNOWLES COOPER



EARL CRANSTON

GENERAL SECRETARY COOPER AND THREE ASSISTANT Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES AT CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

At 6:15 on Sunday evening a delegation of men gather at the Y. M. C. A. building, under the leadership of the secretaries, to attend a specially arranged Sunday evening church party at one of the large downtown churches of Washington. Special cars are secured to carry the delegation from the doors of the camp to the nearest point from the church. As high as 225 men have accompanied the secretaries. The church to which the party is invited provides, after the short attractive church service with sermon, or in some cases a regular young people's meeting, light refreshments and an opportunity of meeting the people of the church. These occasions prove most worth-while, for it gives the men, at the close of a lonely Sunday away from home, an opportunity to enjoy wholesome, homelike environment which is made possible through the congenial presence of the ladies. The secretaries have gone so far as to promise each man in the delegation who would leave a vacant chair at his side during the social period that they would see that such vacant chair was filled with a lady—it mattered not whether it would be one old enough to be a grandmother, as the soldier was most appreciative for the wholesomeness of the company. At the close the entire group of people, both soldiers and civilians, gather around the piano and have a most enthusiastic sing of Gospel songs. These occasions prove most beneficial, and aid the men to make wholesome friendships, as many of the good people have invited the men into their homes, and out for other events, thus giving them the same privileges they had in civilian life, and aiding them to be men true to themselves.

Monday—On Monday evening a program after 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. building is given. All programs on week nights are held after 8 o'clock, thus giving the men an opportunity of writing letters. A Young People's society of one of the churches who have entertained our Sunday evening delegations, under the leadership of one of the motherly ladies of the church, provides a program of songs and recitations during the change of reels, and after the pictures aid in a sing around the piano, thus bringing into camp, under the most wholesome circumstances, twenty or thirty young ladies, cheering the camp life through the entertainment program. The above mentioned church parties have a reaction upon the church itself, by bringing its own church people into more active service than perhaps anything else which the church has provided within recent years.

Tuesday—On Tuesday evening a program of boxing and wrestling is carried on for the men, boxing bouts being conducted between volunteers of different companies. On a few of these occasions a colonel of one of the regiments stationed in the camp acted as time-keeper. The moving picture screen has been many times spattered with the claret of bleeding noses, but never under any conditions except those of the army does such friendly relationship in boxing exist. The men go into this sport for all they are worth and show the best that is in them, but when the bouts are over those participating remain the best of friends.

Wednesday—On Wednesday evening a program of moving pictures is again provided.

Thursday—On Thursday evening an entertainment, con-

sisting of eight or ten numbers of both professional and amateur talent from the city of Washington, is given. These programs are provided for the Y. M. C. A. in camp through the efforts of the District War Service Commission. Each week a most splendid entertainment is given.

Friday—On Friday evening at 7 o'clock the Camp Bible Classes, conducted by pastors from neighboring churches, are held. At 8 o'clock a lecture of a religious nature by some strong leader is given. As a general rule the attendance for this weekday lecture is larger than that for the Sunday morning church service.

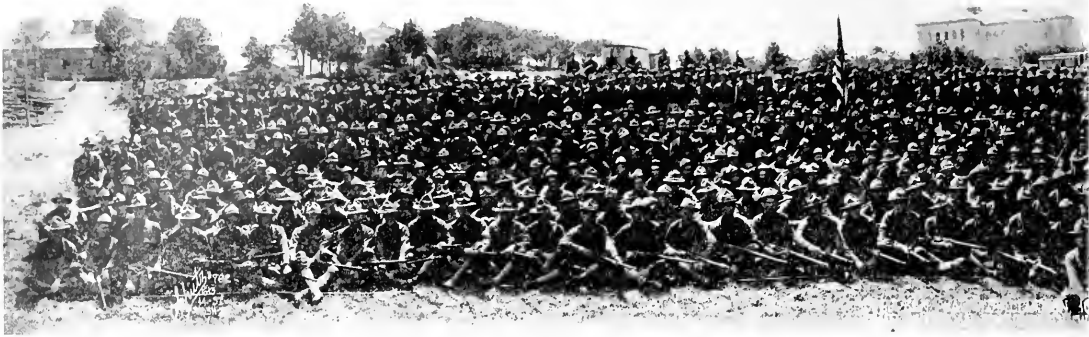
Saturday—Saturday evening moving pictures are provided for the men in camp, also a delegation leaves the Y. M. C. A. building under the leadership of the secretaries, with special street cars, for downtown churches that have especially invited our group of men for a social evening. These social occasions consist of games and other attractive features, and lead to the most wholesome friendships.

Oftentimes before the social at the church the men in such delegations go down to the city Y. M. C. A. for a swim, and afterward in military order to the church to which they are invited. The churches thus aid greatly the secretary in the camp to become more closely acquainted with the men themselves, and open up great opportunities for personal contact and conference.

Many times the men in the camp provide very interesting entertainments for themselves. Twice minstrel shows have been given by the different regiments. On Thursday evenings some of the churches send automobiles to the camp for bringing men who desire to attend communion service at their church. These automobiles are provided on Sunday especially for the reason that men would be unable to return to camp in time for the noonday mess.

Many of the men have been so appreciative of the work of the Association in the camp that they have expressed their appreciation in the form of contributions. One company in the Officers Reserve Training Camp upon breaking camp gave to the Y. M. C. A. its Victrola and records. Another company gave to the Association the balance of its mess fund, consisting of some \$30.00. One Sergeant, being so taken up with the Association work and so appreciative for the algebra which one of the secretaries taught him, left as a token of his appreciation a contribution of \$10.00. Another man, appreciating the way that the Association had taken up his time in camp, and being mindful of past courtesies of other Y. M. C. A.'s, left as a contribution upon leaving for France \$5.88, stating that it was all the money that he could possibly spare until next pay day, thus accounting for the odd number of cents, which is quite unusual in making a contribution.

The co-operation of the churches and other agencies gives the secretaries in the work an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with every man in a regiment situated in camp at least five weeks. The secretaries stood out upon the road to give farewell as the men were leaving for France, and were privileged in shaking hands with practically every man upon the right-hand side of the regiment as they marched past, and waved good-bye



TENTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES ENGINEERS OF

to all the rest. As one of the secretaries said, he did not recall seeing a face of any man whom he had not, in some way or other, served during his stay in camp.

On Saturday afternoon between 5 o'clock and Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, on the day before two regiments left Camp American University for France, 10,000 sheets of paper were used for letters and 3,000 pieces of mail were sent out from our building. One hundred and forty dollars' worth of stamps were purchased on Sunday morning of the day the men left camp, the Association being the clearing-house for all men sending home packages and unnecessary articles of clothing, both by parcel post and express, and many were the little requests of taking care of unfinished business and interests of many of the soldiers. The men seemed to place the greatest confidence in the Association secretaries, and whenever they have anything they desire done which they are unable to do themselves, they just take it for granted the Association will care for it for them.

The Association at its building provides and has for sale at cost little necessary articles which help for the convenience of the men, and are not handled by the post exchange, such as films, cameras, photographs, mailing tubes and mailing tags; and has a regular banking system for the cashing of checks. It also handles the issuing of money orders, encouraging the men to send their money home rather than spending it promiscuously

and thus adding to their problem in camp life. A drinking fountain near the desk furnishes the best ice water in the camp and sometimes 30 or 40 men are in line waiting their turn.

The secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. live with the men in camp, are in uniform, and share their hardships and their joys. Thus they become a part of the camp itself, and have an opportunity of knowing the personal desires and necessities of the men.

Activities at Camp American University.

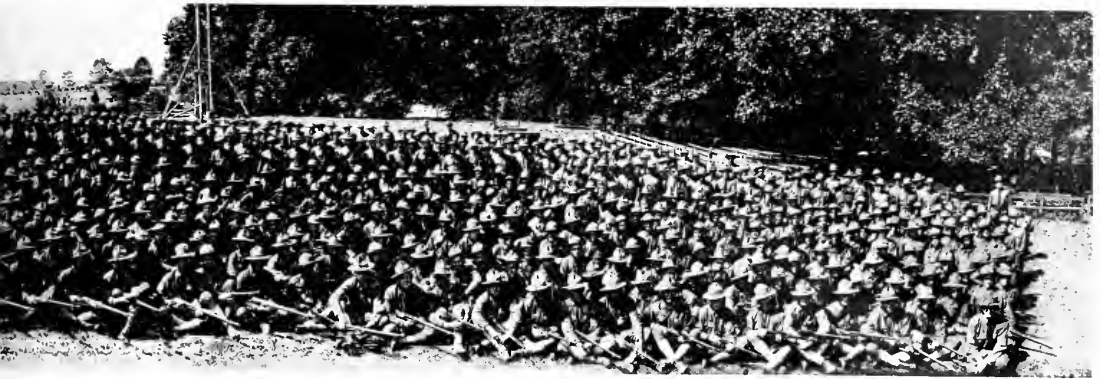
Dr. Collier, our Director of Research, in the following report to the Committee on Education of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, has given an excellent resume of the activities of the military and scientific bodies that have been at work on our grounds the past three or four months.

ACTION IN SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WAR.

Immediately after the declaration of war, April, 1917, the American University offered its grounds, consisting of ninety-two acres of woods and fields, and its two buildings, one completed and the other with inte-



COMPANY F, TWENTY-FIFTH UNITED STATES ENGINEERS (FIRST



ENGINEERS—CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, AUGUST, 1917.

Photograph by Schut

rior unfinished, free from rent to the Government; this offer was accepted, and the Sixth Engineers, at that time a battalion of six companies, was camped on the campus between the two buildings while being expanded to a full regiment.

At commencement, when the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the High Commissioner from France, Andre Tardieu, the full regiment had been recruited and was undergoing the intensive training for foreign service.

Camp American University has since been occupied by the Second and Tenth Engineer Regiments, two corps of Reserve Engineer Officers, and at present contains the Twentieth, Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth Engineers and the First Camouflage Company, regarding which a most interesting account appears in the Boston Transcript of September 29, and the Literary Digest of October 13. Besides the Engineers there are located here several departments of the Bureau of Mines, which are engaged in experiments of scientific aids to the troops; aeroplane experi-

ments are also under way, the Engineers and other military branches aiding in a practical manner the work of the Bureau of Mines.

The main building has been given over to the Bureau of Mines and the officers of the army for laboratories and offices, with the exception of nine rooms retained by the University for administration purposes and for the few classes that can be held.

The interior of the McKinley building is being completed and equipped by the Government for its own use.

Besides these buildings the War Department has constructed some 60 temporary buildings for laboratories, barracks, offices, and other purposes; a drill field replaces the former campus, and the outdoor sylvan theater is used for officers' school. A basket-ball field and several baseball diamonds, built by the soldiers, occupy other portions of the grounds, while on the extreme border appears rough ground, which on closer examination shows itself to be a series of trenches and "No Man's Land," cut by shell holes and craters,



CAMOUFLAGE COMPANY—CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, OCTOBER, 1917.

Photograph by Schut

where the experimental bombs are constantly being exploded.

The change from a wooded and grass-covered expanse with the white marble fronts of University buildings showing through the green of the trees, to a busy and bustling tent and board city of several thousand soldiers, before whose onslaught every particle of grass has been turned to well-trodden dirt and clay, is startling and incongruous.

The sound of bugles, sharp orders, and the tramp of feet replaces the calm of university halls. But over all, from the tall University flag-pole floats, as it always has, the starry flag. The American University is doing its duty, first in peace, now in war, and when peace returns, once more the scholarly duties will replace the martial trappings.

Perhaps its spirit is no greater than many other institutions; its opportunity has been larger.

FRANK W. COLLIER,
Director of Research.

Notice to Candidates for Degrees.

Many inquiries come to the Registrar to learn the conditions under which a degree may be earned in absentia. The answer has always been that the American University does not grant degrees for work done in absentia. Some reputable universities, in certain cases, give undergraduate degrees for work done in absentia. This policy may be satisfactory in undergraduate work when properly managed; but the American University confines itself to graduate work, and it has never seemed possible to be loyal to the highest standards of graduate work if degrees were granted for work done in absentia. Hence the policy of the American University is to recognize only work done in residence. Of course, graduate work done in residence at a university of undoubted standing may be accepted by the American University as counting toward a degree.

All candidates for degrees, by vote of the Board of Award, are required to place in the hands of the Board of Award seven copies either of the theses on which they are to be examined or of a comprehensive abstract of the theses on or before April 1 preceding convocation day.

How Our Grounds and Buildings Are Protected.

Headquarters, 20th Engineers (Forestry), Camp American University, D. C., September 11, 1917.
(Extract General Order No. 10.)

1. This camp will be known as "Camp American University."

2. **Private Property.**—The property on which the camp is located is private property, the use of which has been extended to the Government for military purposes without compensation.

3. Members of the command are instructed to exercise special care to do no damage to buildings or grounds, and are cautioned not to trespass upon or damage this or any other property. Attention is called to articles of war No. 89 and 105.

4. **Smoking** inside the University Building is prohibited.

5. **Timber** will be cut on the ground only after approval at Regimental Headquarters. An officer, or non-commissioned officer, will be responsible that when permission is granted, the timber is cut according to instructions received.

6. **Young Trees** will be protected against injury. Attaching of lines or other use of trees is prohibited. Company commanders will carry out these provisions in their company areas.

University Extension—Visual Instruction.

By FRANCIS HOLLEY, *Director of Visual Instruction.*

There was established at the University at the opening semester 1915-1916 a department of University Extension to employ visual aid in the teaching of trade, industry, commerce, geography and agriculture by the use of motion pictures, and the work was carried on throughout the academic year each Saturday afternoon, attended largely by teachers, Government officials, and those interested in educational and governmental pursuits.

These courses were given in the College of History Building. There were established by the University Extension, Division of Visual Instruction, centers in the District of Columbia, as follows:

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|---|---|
| 1. The Senate. | 22. George Washington University. |
| 2. The House of Representatives. | 23. Camp American University. |
| 3. United States War College. | 24. Georgetown Convent of the Visitation. |
| 4. War Department. | 25. Wilson Normal School. |
| 5. Pan-American Union. | 26. Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church. |
| 6. United States National Museum. | 27. First Christian Church. |
| 7. Marine Barracks. | 28. Minor Normal School. |
| 8. Washington Barracks. | 29. McKinley High School. |
| 9. American Institute of Banking. | 30. Arlington Auditorium. |
| 10. Metropolitan Club. | 31. Training School for Boys. |
| 11. Army and Navy Club. | 32. National Training School for Girls. |
| 12. University Club. | 33. Army and Navy Preparatory School. |
| 13. Home Club, Department of the Interior. | 34. Cordoza Vocational School. |
| 14. Board of Trade. | 35. Bliss Electrical School. |
| 15. United States Soldiers' Home. | 36. Takoma Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M. |
| 16. National Press Club. | 37. Lafayette Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. |
| 17. Open Air, front of the Capitol. | 38. New Willard Auditorium. |
| 18. Open Air, face of the Monument, Sylvan Theater. | 39. Fort Myer. |
| 19. Open Air, The Ellipse, Potomac Park. | 40. District Training Camp, Arlington. |
| 20. Chamber of Commerce. | 41. Women's Training Camp, city line. |
| 21. Capital Camera Club. | |

The moving pictures were furnished through the courtesy of the Bureau of Commercial Economics.

Table Talk.

What more can the American University do for the United States Government that it has not done?

More than 500 copies of the July issue of *The Courier* were bought by the soldiers.

The Washington Railway & Electric Company promises us now a nice shelter station shortly at the corner of Macomb street and Wisconsin avenue.

Professor MacWatters will continue to give to churches, lyceums, lecture committees and other organizations the opportunity to secure his Drama of Saint Paul, as well as a number of his popular lectures, under the auspices of the University Extension Department.

We make our best hope to the new Mount Vernon Seminary as it opens its new doors, which brings more girls to our doors than we have boys. Mrs. Somers, always a friend of the University, had a sagacity on the side, which guarantees one of the most sightly seminaries in the whole country.

ART AND CAMOUFLAGE.

CAMOUFLEURS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY

An Organization Being Trained in the Fine Arts of Ambush at American University—Pershing's Request for Such Experts—Hiding Troops and Guns and Material of War from the Enemy—Major Evarts Tracy in Command.

(Reprint from Boston Evening Transcript.)

Washington, Sept. 28.

Of the novel units which are being organized for the first time in the military history of the United States, probably the company of "camoufleurs" now in training at Camp American University will create the greatest popular interest; partly because it is composed of the leading artists, sculptors and architects in the country, but more from the unique task which the "camoufleurs" have set themselves. Camouflage is not a new military term developed by the war. On the contrary, it is an old slang word of the French stage, intended to be descriptive of the makeup of the actors. In its military sense, in which it is now popularly known, the term refers to the art of so concealing or disguising an object that the enemy cannot recognize it for what it is. A peaceful rock is discovered when too late to be a death-dealing gun. A mound of earth heaped above a trench shows no sign of human occupancy, when the incautious enemy learns to his cost that the seeming mound was a row of invisible helmets with a rifleman behind each. A hedge conceals a regiment, and the onrushing German finds death lurking behind the cleverly contrived nest of shrubbery whose secret even his aeroplanes and his cameras had failed to reveal.

Artists Called to Organize.

It is not surprising that the fascination of outwitting the enemy by means of brush, color and ingenious design should appeal to the artistic sense of our painters, sculptors and engineers. It was this appeal which caused Barry Faulkner, the artist, and Sherry E. Fry, the sculptor, on an evening some months ago, to call together in New York as many of their artist friends as they could assemble with the idea of organizing and offering to the Government the services of the artists of America to aid the American troops in France to ambush the Germans. Camouflage, by the way, is only another name for ambush. It was first employed by the American Indian; perhaps not consciously, but with such instinctive naturalness that the Indian of history always appears to have been merged with the rock and the forest in which he fought. Opinion is divided as to whether the Indian realized the effectiveness of his own scheme of costume colors. However that may be, ambush always has been more than half the art of the fighting Indian, and the modern camouflage was his natural resort. When the white man came with the shotgun the Indian at first had the advantage, for he so blended with the landscape that the superior marksman could not distinguish him, and the bow and arrow won many bloody triumphs over the gun. In the day of the short-range musket with which our early armies were equipped the necessity of concealment was as great as in the days of the pioneer, and the woodsmen who fought in the Continental Army and who picked off the British in 1812 had learned better than to expose themselves to the enemy in red coats. Then came the long-range rifle, and the art of concealment and disguise became less servicable. With the invention of the aeroplane, however, the need of ingenious devices for hiding troops and equipment from the enemy again became vital, and the French developed it until it ranks with the best of their military achievements.

Pershing Wanted Camoufleurs.

It was knowledge of this need and of the new problems injected into the science of war by the aeroplane that drew these artists together in New York. Nineteen responded to the first call and it was determined to start an organization of some kind and inquire of the Government if the idea was worth developing. Fortunately, about this time General John J. Pershing went to France in command of the American expedition and it was not long before,

without inquiry of any kind from this side of the water, he began to cable back requests that a company of camoufleurs be sent to France. Thus with simultaneous enterprise and patriotism the commanding general was demanding and the American artists were organizing a branch of the service which appears destined to play an important part in the activities of the American troops on the battle front.

Major Evarts Tracy in Command.

The company began to grow and is still growing. Evarts Tracy, one of the leading architects of New York, had taken all the courses at Plattsburg and received a commission as major in the Officers Reserve Corps. He entered with enthusiasm into the idea of organizing the artists and became the moving spirit of the enterprise. He was made and is now commander of the company, although he is not with his men at Camp American University. Majors ordinarily command battalions, not companies; and it is no secret that the rapidly growing Company A, Twenty-fifth United States Engineers, in time will become a battalion. Every day recruits are coming in, and the list reads like the catalogue of the Paris Salon.

Under a Capable Commander.

To make a long story short, a large company of artists, sculptors, architects, civil engineers and others who have won fame with brush and chisel—and many of them much money with their brains and skill—are now drilling and experimenting at Camp American University. They must be soldiers also, as well as artists, for no one who goes upon a foreign battlefield in the uniform of the United States is permitted to be there until he has learned how to take care of himself. The company is under the capable command of Captain Martin Nixon-Miller, U. S. R., from whom they get daily a grueling course in military instruction. Captain Nixon-Miller was for more than seven years a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He is a civil engineer by profession and served as assistant engineer under Goethals on the Panama Canal. He erected a million-dollar plant in Pottstown, Pa., not long ago, and after three attempts to secure his services, finally entered the Government service, and recently has had charge of a million dollars' worth of property and construction at the Frankford Arsenal. Incidentally, it was Captain Nixon-Miller who, as a Government agent, uncovered the garbage scandals of the reform administration in Philadelphia. The men in his command are good sports and are taking their medicine cheerfully, but they are doing something besides experiment with paint brushes and baled hay.

Lieutenant Homer Saint Gaudens.

A first lieutenant of the company is Homer Saint Gaudens, son of perhaps the greatest of American sculptors and himself a stage director of note, as witness his remarkable work with Maude Adams in the preparation and production of the wonderful effects and illusions in "Peter Pan" and a "Kiss for Cinderella." Second in command is Lieutenant Wilfred S. Conrow, the landscape painter. Both are graduates of Plattsburg, and so far highly successful with the task they have in hand.

Studied with Abbott H. Thayer.

It might appear invidious to mention the distinguished professional men who compose this unusual company, but it seems appropriate to make special mention of Barry Faulkner, the New York artist, if only because he is a pupil of Abbott H. Thayer, the great figure painter, who early in life made a study of animals and discovered the law of the protective coloration of the animal kingdom. It was Thayer who first dared to differ with Darwin upon this subject, the British scientist having attributed the coloration to sex influence, while Thayer, combining the faculty of visualizing and noting the actual aspect of things in their relation to one another with his knowledge of the animal world, proclaimed that nature's gift of color to her children of the forest enabled them to disappear quickly from the sight of their enemies. That the truth was stated by both writers now is generally acknowledged. Mr. Faulkner is a devout disciple of his master, but in his most intimate studies with Mr. Thayer he could never have dreamed that the theory of an artist in relation to the dress of birds and animals would some day contribute to the success of American arms.

Saturday Post Man a Rookie.

The company bristles with men of the highest standing in their profession. Fry is a pupil of MacMonnies, Lorado Taft and other distinguished sculptors, and, like Faulkner and Harry Thrasher, the painter, has taken the Prix du Rome. Among their comrades are Sutter, Tubising, Dewar and Nell, the painters. Twig Smith, who has been painting the exquisite scenes of the Hawaiian Islands, has come back and enlisted. Sanger, Hoyt, Foster and Comstock are listed among the architects. All are young men, but they come from the best offices in the United States and many already have made names for themselves. Leslie Thrasher, who draws the striking frontispieces for the Saturday Evening Post, is a rookie in the awkward squad. Men of this stamp are appearing at the camp every day, and enlistments are coming in so fast that Major Tracy has had his hands full dealing with them. The spirit of the command is an inspiration to the layman.

Practicing the Art of Concealment.

While the achievements of the French in camouflage are well known, and the American organization is in its infancy, it has been worth much to the men to know that General Pershing really is eager for their services. Half their day is given to experiments in their own peculiar line, and they are confident that the problems they will be called upon to solve are relatively simple. The art of concealment has most to fear from the cameras of the enemy, for many an object which appears innocent to the eye is remorselessly exposed by the lens and the plate. Knowing this, the men are conducting a series of experiments in coloration which are carefully being tested out photographically. An artificial green which would deceive a naturalist at a few hundred yards might show black under the merciless gaze of the camera, and the artists already have mastered a secret of fooling the lens. They have invented a grass which can be turned out in quantities by a machine and used as a covering, and they have learned so to color it that it will defy detection. One of their first experiments was upon an humble latrine, which they so disguised that at enemy distance it was invisible. They have taken to the trenches, and already have discovered a method whereby a rifleman equipped with a proper helmet can be so concealed that a whole regiment might slowly arise from their places to fire without the enemy noting a particle of change in the appearance of the background. The sniper or sharpshooter is one of the most useful soldiers on the battlefield, and uniforms are being devised which will be indistinguishable from tree or landscape. A fake road is being planned, at the end of which will be placed dummy cannon, while the real cannon are concealed hundreds of yards away. One of the arts of camouflage is to make certain that the object to be concealed contains all the color values of its backgrounds, and the artists know that if one color is omitted the object at once becomes very noticeable.

Will Finish Training in France.

The men are working in conjunction with the Signal Corps of the army at Fort Myer, and their experiments will be tested out thoroughly with aeroplanes and cameras. It is not pretended that the major part of the training can be undertaken in this country or that these professional men, however high their standing, can teach the French. It has been demonstrated already, however, in the month in which the first increment has been in training, that the company can acquire certain general principles which will prove useful in whatever work they may undertake in the future. The combination of artists and architects is a valuable one, for while the colorations of the group are necessary, the designs of the other are equally important. The men have no doubt, and, in fact, the Government has no doubt, that the American camoufleurs will prove their utility on the battlefield and that their work will result in the saving of thousands of soldier lives. The finishing touches must be put on in France, but at Camp American University the groundwork is being laid for a service which is wholly unique in character and demanding as much of patriotism, self-sacrifice and daring as any that Americans on the European battlefield will perform.

W. E. B.

Alumni Notes.

Miss Claudine E. Clements has accepted the position of teacher of history in the National Cathedral School for Girls at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clyde F. Armitage is now with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, and is stationed at the Washington office, where he is now editing the Federal Council Year Book.

Mr. Raymond F. Piper is teaching philosophy at Syracuse University.

Miss Clara F. Chassell holds the position of psychologist in the Horace Mann School of the Teachers' College of Columbia University.

Mr. Frank B. Hanson is teaching zoology at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. Henry F. Lutz is teaching philosophy at Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that Mr. Clyde B. Moore, one of our Fellows of 1916-1917, who took studies in psychology and education the past year in Columbia University, has been chosen as professor of education at the State Normal School at La Crosse, Wis., and will enter upon his duties this coming fall.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

OCTOBER, 1917

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXIV

Washington, D. C., January, 1918

No. 2



SITE OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AS IN 1897.—For contrast see pages 4 and 5

This old farm house, after standing for more than a century, was taken down to make way for extension of Massachusetts avenue

The Annual Meeting of Trustees.

The meetings of the Trustees of the University have come to be not only very important, but intensely interesting events. The annual meeting was attended by gentlemen, some of them from a great distance, who were compelled to come aside from important personal business, and many other exacting duties connected with other corporations, to concern themselves with University matters. The Chancellor is not only grateful for the large attendance at the meeting, but he is greatly indebted to the Trustees for their prompt response to the call to the meeting, and the attention given to every detail of the business to be transacted.

The painful announcement of the death of Mr. Arthur Dixon, of Chicago, one of the Trustees, prompted a tender and fitting tribute to his memory by the Chancellor and the President of the Board of Trustees. He had been associated with the University as a Trustee for many years.

The business of the meeting was given over very largely to the consideration of the relation of the University property to the Army and Interior Department of the United States Government. The suggestions by the several members of the board led to careful inspection of all the new buildings erected by the Government and the changes made in University buildings now occupied by the Army and the Bureau of Mines.

Approval was given to the action of the Chancellor and Executive Committee in permitting the Interior Department to occupy the entire McKinley or Ohio Building; this will require the laying of the floor in

the large auditorium, which is now in process of completion. In the College of History Building nearly or quite thirty rooms were granted to the Bureau of Mines. This requires some of the exercises and functions of the University to find rooms elsewhere. Recitations in one of the departments are provided for in the home of one of the professors, and a number of the churches of different denominations have generously proffered the use of their lecture rooms for Dr. MacWatters' lectures.

The Treasurer reported nearly or quite \$20,000 received since the semi-annual meeting.

The Rev. Dr. J. Franklin Knotts was elected assistant to the Chancellor.

The degree of Doctor of Literature, when confirmed by the Board of Award, was conferred on Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Somers, founder of Mount Vernon Seminary.

Plans were approved for the erection of an additional University building when a sufficient additional amount to the subscriptions already made has been secured.

A luncheon was served in the library to the Trustees and their wives. Mrs. Frank W. Collier acted as hostess.

The Rev. J. Franklin Knotts, D.D., Assistant to the Chancellor.

The new member of our Faculty comes from New England. We count ourselves most fortunate in securing a Christian teacher and preacher so representative of the younger generation and newer education.

His phenomenal success in the pastorate relates him closely to all the preachers and churches. His fine presence, good voice and excellent abilities give him an opportunity on the platform and in the pulpit to represent the University with a worthy acceptability. His affability will make him a welcome visitor wherever he may go. His financial ability manifested in the various enterprises of the several pastorates he has served make him a trustworthy advocate of the moneyed interests and business affairs of the University.

Dr. Knotts was born in Greensboro, Pa., was graduated with honors from Mount Union College in Ohio, later from Boston University with the degree of S. T. B. His alma mater conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1915. He was married to Miss Rosella Mercer, a brilliant and accomplished lady, in 1900. After having been licensed to preach he united with the New England Conference and was ordained



J. FRANKLIN KNOTTS, D. D.
Assistant to the Chancellor

by the present Chancellor of the American University. He served three pastorates in the conference, the second being the Mother Church of New England Methodism. In the church he leaves in coming to the University he was instrumental in adding 800 members to its fellowship. His success was not in any one direction. It is not extravagant to say in matters of reform there was no more prominent citizen in either of the two great cities of Lynn and Somerville when he was pastor, respectively, in each of them. He is now the only clergyman of his denomination who is a member of the Massachusetts State Convention for the revision of the Constitution. He receives a cordial welcome to the University and to a home in Washington.

Arthur Dixon.

The death of Mr. Arthur Dixon in his 81st year, at his Chicago home, on October 26, 1917, was fittingly announced at the recent meeting of the Trustees of the American University. Mr. Dixon had been a member of the Board for eighteen years. He was a vigorous, active and loyal member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago for more than fifty years, and was long the superintendent of that Sunday school. He was president of the Dixon Transfer Company. In this position and in many other ways he gave evidence of sterling business qualities and politi-



MR. ARTHUR DIXON

cal sagacity in the great metropolis of the West. His Christian integrity and loyalty to the faith were manifest through his long career. The influences of his marked personality touched and molded thousands for good, and will be cherished in the hearts and memories of those who came under their power.

To the surviving widow and her six sons and five daughters we extend our deep sympathy, together with our sincere congratulations upon the rich inheritance of a good name and a noble life left to each of the sorrowing group.

Lectures by Dr. Carroll.

The Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, Prof. Mitchell Carroll, Ph. D., delivered two scholarly and timely lectures in the assembly hall of the College of History on the afternoons of October 29 and 30. The first, "The Story of Prehistoric Man in Europe," was a resumé of the latest evidences of the evolution of man and his civilization. The second, entitled "Greece, the Battle Ground of Orient and Occident from Homer to Venizelos," told the long story of the struggle between East and West from the beginning to the present hour.

Prof. MacWatters Teaching French to the Soldiers and Lecturing.

A class in French has been formed among the soldiers of Camp American University in preparation for their work "over there," and Prof. MacWatters is giving them instruction. He has recently given two lectures in Parkersburg, W. Va., and is soon to deliver a series of lectures on Tennyson and Browning at the West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon.

Miss Boggs Honored.

Miss A. W. Maris Boggs, Dean of the Bureau of Commercial Economy, and student in the American University, making a thorough investigation in visual education, has recently received some flattering recognition of her work. She has been proposed for membership in the Royal Geographical Society of England. She was also asked by the Belgian Minister of Education to join with the Baroness Moncheur, wife of the High Commissioner of the Belgian Mission to the United States in 1917, in translating Leon de Paeuw's "La Re-education Professionnelle des Soldats Mutiles et Estrophies." The author of this work is in charge of schools for the professional re-education of Belgian cripples, and chief of the civil cabinet of the Belgian Minister of War. This is a very important work, the first of its kind to be published in this country, and will prove valuable in planning for the re-education of wounded and maimed American soldiers. The translation has been completed. The United States War Department has had a few hundred copies mimeographed for its use, and the work is soon to be issued by an American publishing house.

Lectures on Science.

The experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at the American University is revealing a wonderfully rapid growth. Mr. George A. Burrell, assistant to Director Van H. Manning, of the Bureau of Mines, and in charge of gas investigations, and technical head of the station, has planned the following course of lectures by distinguished scientists for the large body of scientific workers at the station. The lectures are intended to aid the men in their laboratory work. Some have been delivered. The assembly hall has been taxed to its utmost to accommodate the large audiences. The course is as follows:

- Major S. M. Ankl, of the British Army, November 16—"German Gas Warfare."
- Dr. W. D. Bancroft, Cornell University, January 4—"Colloid Chemistry."
- Dr. Yardell Henderson, Yale University, January 11—"Physiological Problems."
- Dr. John Johnston, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., January 18—"Material Needed in Gas Warfare."
- Dr. W. D. Bancroft, Cornell University, February 1—"How to Attack a Research Problem."
- Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, February 8—"Food Chemistry."
- Dr. A. L. Day, Geophysical Laboratory, February 15—"Optical Glass."

The American University in the West.

We are grateful for the appreciation of the little we are trying to do for the United States Government as we find it expressed in the papers and magazines of the country. Frequent visits are made to our campus and buildings by newspaper men from every part of the country to report what is being done here to help win the war.

A recent visit made by the Rev. Dr. Claudius B. Spencer to our institution is generously described and illustrated in the columns of the Central Christian Advocate of Kansas City, Mo. The photographs were taken by himself. We hope by his courtesy to reproduce one or more than a half dozen which appeared in his paper.

Our Big School.

It is not given to many universities to have an attendance of 15,000 students. And the Faculty has commensurate proportions. If the war has taken from the post-graduate schools and the higher classes in the universities and colleges many of their students, they should find their compensation somewhere. The American University has been more fortunate, but not more patriotic than the other great schools throughout the country. The location and the campus of nearly 100 acres afforded the Army and Navy opportunities for such training of the soldiers as could not be secured anywhere else near to Washington. So every available space will probably be used before the war is over. Thirty or forty acres are now under permanent barracks. Here was trained the first Camouflage Regiment in the United States, the first Gas and Flame Regiment, and one of the largest Forestry Regiments.

There is now in one of the University buildings the largest laboratory in this or any other country, having more than 100 chemists employed. New buildings are being erected every day in some part of the University grounds. The University itself is uniting with the Army and Navy in the construction work, for all this work will be left to the University when the Government no longer has use for it. Whoever, therefore, helps the University in this work helps the Army to win the war. We have believed that the pictures of *Our Big School* which THE COURIER presents in each issue are of wide and permanent interest.

Our Gas and Flame Students.

We gave in the last issue of THE COURIER a reproduction of a fine photograph of the Camouflage Regiment. The accounts of this original regiment, first of its kind in this country, were many and various; they were published in newspapers and magazines all over the country. The son of St. Gaudens, the sculptor, was so prominently connected with the regiment that we miss him now that he has gone to somewhere off in elsewhere. As the Gas and Flame Regiment takes its departure we have thought that our readers would wish also to see the picture of the men constituting that famous association of splendid soldiers, whose courage no danger can frighten and whose nerve no enemy can conquer. It seems like the commencement day when they go away.

Our Military Alumni.

The American University has graduated 10,000 students since war was declared, but they were all in the military department of the University. The campus has been one vast military academy. The undergraduates drill on the college parade, study their manual in the barracks, and go to Belvoir for battle practice.

One camouflage company has graduated, one gas and flame, and thousands of civil engineers. Our military alumni are now scattered somewhere on the high seas, somewhere in England and somewhere in France. It stirs one's blood when the sound of the bugle calls to arms and the splendid pageant moves down the avenue with martial music and scenic departure.



GAS AND FLAME REGIMENT, 30TH ENGINEERS, CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY



CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON

This picture taken from top of north wing of the College of History, shows about one-third of the Camp. For contrast, see the old farm house



EUROPEAN WAR MOBILIZATION 20th REGIMENT ENGINEERS

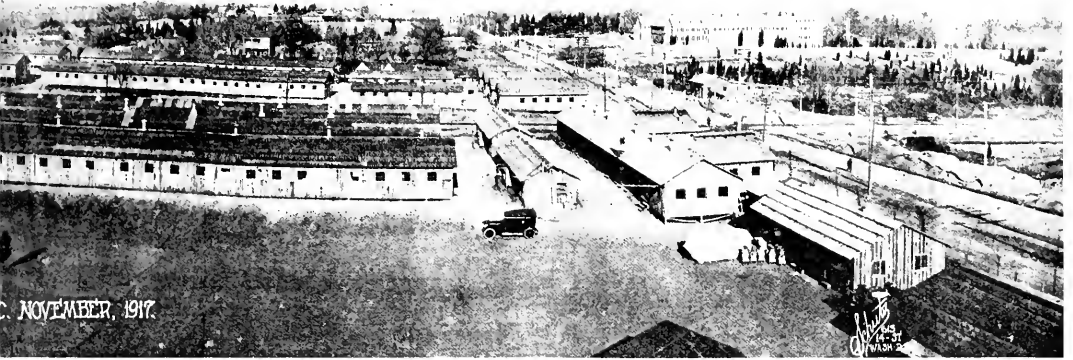
20TH ENGINEERS (FORESTERS), CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The picture above is that of two battalions of the Twentieth Regiment of Forestry Engineers, the largest regiment in the world, consisting of nineteen thousand men. The commander is Col. W. A. Mitchell. These men spend some time at Camp American University, where they are drilled, trained and receive their equipment before they de-



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1917

Photograph by Schut



C. NOVEMBER, 1917

*Schut
Nov 1917*

Photograph by Schut

e 1. The three great oaks of that picture here appear near the upper left line now shading Col. Mitchell's Headquarters, having disappeared



FORESTED CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY - WASHINGTON, D. C. OCT. 1917

Photograph by Schut

part for France. On the particular occasion of this picture the Y. M. C. A. of Camp American University broke the world's record in that they served lunch to eighteen hundred men in twenty-three minutes.

Globe-Girdling Freedom's Guard.

America, to other lands
 Thy gifts have e'er been great,
 Lo, Europe's armored, clashing bands
 Thy coming now await.
 Thy ships, thine arms, thy bread, thy men,
 Are parts of one vast whole;
 Globe-girdling freedom's guard, again
 Thou givest—heart and soul.

ALBERT OSBORN.

Table Talk

Massachusetts avenue runs to the District line now. Shall we celebrate?

We are hoping to have an eminent lecturer from London in our course before the University this year.

Congress held back a number of years the opening of the University by refusing to make grants for extending Massachusetts avenue.

All the Bishops elected before the last two classes and some of these subscribed one hundred dollars each toward the respective lecture foundations.

The first soldiers on the campus are all gone. We will have to make our acquaintances all over again. What a time we will have to pass the new sentries at the gate!

The American University has a military department now. If the students pass their "exams," the United States Government gives them their diplomas, which carry good salaries with them.

All applicants for fellowships should remember that their credentials as well as applications must be in the possession of the Board of Award not later than the first day of April, 1918.

No more cordial reception could be given the Chancellor of the University than was extended to him by the several fall conferences he was able to visit, and over which he had presided during his Episcopal superintendency.

Some of the subscribers to the McKinley Memorial Building delayed in making their payments, while the work on the building was at a standstill. Now the sound of the hammer is on every floor. Every dollar now helps.

By far the greater number of shade trees and fruit trees planted in the spring have made a verdant beginning. The unresponsive others, like the "sinful fig tree," will be supplanted by the "allies," which the foresters will commandeer.

Every dollar promised the University during these days of constant building and improvement is equivalent to two dollars if the builders were to be called back after all their stagings have been taken down and teams and tools taken away.

Notwithstanding the depletion by the conscription of the young men of the higher schools of learning, who were soon to finish their course throughout the country, the University has applications for about the same number of students as last year.

Dr. Thomas Dowling, of Wilmington, Del., has presented the University Museum with a spoon mold brought to this country in colonial times by the Huguenots; also a medallion of Ferdinando II, made of lava from the eruption of Vesuvius in 1859.

Nearly every available space of the University grounds is now covered with the many tents and barracks, stores, shops and the buildings erected by the army camp. Even the ravines in the grove have been utilized for schools of bridge-building and other accessories needed in making difficult ascents.

The University has taken advantage of the presence of the Government contractors to get them at the University's expense to build such foundations in the basement floor of the McKinley Memorial Building as will be certain to hold up the steel columns and girders of the great floor of the main hall, with its galleries. The Auditorium when finished will seat from 1,500 to 2,000 persons.

We are pleased to note the interest taken in the fellowships granted by the University. Applications came in this year from China, India, Italy and most of the States in the United States. We are advised already that applications will come this year from Canada, Mexico, probably, and South America. The Board of Award made grants in the recent distribution as far away as Italy and the State of Washington.

It is often asked why has the University not completed some more of its projected buildings. It is readily answered because it had to build its approaches. Thousands of dollars were contributed to build streets. Then to induce the surface railroad to lay its tracks to the University and equip it with rolling stock, the University had to raise many thousands of dollars to build the roadbed. Now it is not an uncommon day business to register one thousand passengers carried to and from the University in the eighteen hours during which the cars run, and as large and comfortable cars run over the line as through any part of the city.

When the regiment of Civil Engineers came to the campus with only their tents, the officers were permitted to occupy seventeen rooms in the College of History building for offices, master chambers and post office.

The University has been bringing the city this way ever since it purchased its site. Mr. Cleveland, who purchased an adjoining estate during his Presidency, divided and subdivided the "old plantation" into city lots, and made "his million," "so they say." But whether it was a million or more or less, there is Cleveland Park now, and Congressmen congregate there to spend more time than they do at the Capitol, except in "war time"—they reside there.

For every dollar contributed toward the finishing of the McKinley Memorial Building we have another dollar promised.

The soldiers stationed on the University grounds are not only self-respecting gentlemen, but not a few of them are brilliant students from many of the colleges in both the North and the South.

Has anything been left out in the University Camp? There is the soldier's hotel, post-office, shoe-shop, tailorshop, store, hospital, blacksmith shop, stable, delicatessen, playhouse, school and church.

The amateur soldiers are getting down to the fact that it is a man's business and not a woman's to wash dishes. Does not the Bible say: "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down"?

It was a beautiful expression of interest which the Young Men's Christian Association manifested in the welfare of the soldiers when they built that comely, commodious and attractive meeting house in the centre of the Camp. That Secretary Cooper, as one of the soldiers said the other day, "is all wool and a yard wide." If all his appointments are as appropriate and successful as the assignments of Brothers Bryant, Cranston and Hardy to the Superintendency of the Camp Building, he had episcopal timber in him and it has already been through the planing mill.

The young men who are in training for the Army in the American University Camp are beginning to learn something of the rigors of their task. Passing a row of them the other day, when they were digging a ditch for a water main and thus taking first lessons in digging trenches, one of them who was blistering his hands in swinging a heavy pick and in covering himself with a plentiful perspiration, said to me: "How is this for a typewriter, who never knew anything of this business?" Another said: "I have a mind to have my picture taken, as I am throwing full shovels of earth up out of this ditch and send it to my father just to let him know I can work when I have to."

GAS AND FLAME MEN

ANOTHER SPECIAL AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Only Red-Blooded Men Wanted for the Organization That Will Combat Germany on Its Own Terms of Frightfulness—What the Engineers at American University Are Doing—Capable Officers in Charge—Volunteers Wanted—How to Enlist.

(Reprint from The Boston Transcript.)

Washington, Oct. 26.

"Only keen, red-blooded men, who are desirous of seeing active service, are wanted for this regiment"—so announces Major E. J. Atkinson, Corps of Engineers, upon whom has been placed the duty of organizing the "Hell Fire" regiment with which to fight the Germans. Officially the new regiment will not bear this striking title, although it is known officially as the "Gas and Flame" Battalion of the Thirtieth Engineers at Camp American University. Like the celebrated camouflage battalion, it is being organized on the cabled request of Lieutenant General John J. Pershing for a body of men to do pioneer work in the front line trenches in Flanders. The Germans violated all the laws of war and humanity with their introduction of searing flames and poison gases into the trenches of the Allies, and now American genius and patriotism are relied upon to beat the Hun at his own game. For reasons which will be suggested later, army officers are confident that this can be done.

Capable Officers in Charge.

Major Atkinson, who is forming the unique battalion, is an officer of the Regular Army, a graduate of West Point and Cornell, who has specialized in electrical and mechanical engineering. For eighteen months he worked under Sibert on the locks of the Gatun Dam, and is thoroughly familiar with that wonderful piece of engineering, which will carry the name of Sibert forever as high as that of any other man that was associated in the Panama Canal enterprise. The major also has been director of electrical and mechanical engineering in the Engineer School of the Army, and thus is in every way fitted to conduct the operations which will require a thorough working knowledge of mechanical technique. The Thirtieth Engineers when they reach France will be in command of Colonel Ainos A. Fries, a regular officer of the Corps of Engineers and now attached to the National Army in France. Colonel Fries is given in official documents the formal title of "chief of the gas service," and from the small beginning now being made here in Washington and in which the patriotic chemists and mechanics of the United States are now invited to get in on the ground floor will develop an organization whose exploits, it is safe to predict, will rival those of any force employed against the barbarians of Germany.

Government Wants Volunteers.

The Government is calling for volunteers for the gas and flame battalion. The immediate need is of 250 privates, 30 chemists, 12 interpreters who speak French, 12 electrical experts, 24 mechanical experts, 12 explosive experts, 10 gas experts, 6 blacksmiths, 10 steam engineers, 8 carpenters, 8 gas engineers, 6 plumbers, 8 pipe fitters, 32 chauffeurs, 12 cooks, 8 clerks, 2 mess sergeants and 2 supply sergeants. All men must first enlist as privates at \$33 a month and expenses. Men with the necessary experience may be assigned to special duty and given non-commissioned ranks at rates of pay ranging from \$42.20 to \$96 a month and expenses, which include food, clothing, medical attendance and transportation. Those who enlist will be eligible immediately for promotion. Many of the non-commissioned places will be filled almost immediately upon entrance to the service, and opportunities for commission will develop with service. As it is hoped to make this a volunteer organization, men of the qualifications already stated, including also automobile repair men, need not be of the prescribed age for the selective draft, but may be anywhere between 18 and 40 years of age. The privilege of enlistment will be lost by men already called by a local board in the draft, but men will be drafted from the selected army to fill the ranks of the gas and flame regiment if necessary, and presumably drafted men of the classes named above who would like to be among the pioneers in the latest development of modern warfare would be given preference in making the selection.

Real Chance for Active Service.

The "Hell Fire" battalion offers a real chance for men to perform active service on the battle front. They will go to France earlier than men in many other commands, and they will be at the head of the great offensive which supposedly will open in the spring. They often will be the vanguard of the attacking forces, supported by the whole power of the great military organization behind them, with its thousands of cannon, and its hundreds of thousands of rifles. The faith expressed by Army officers of the ability of the United States to teach the Germans the war game in the use of their own hellish weapons is based not so much upon the possible superiority of American over German chemists as on the inventiveness of the American mind in the designing of apparatus for the projection of gases and of flames, and, above all, upon the inexhaustible resources of the United States which will enable the American troops to make use of an equipment immeasurably better than the Germans can command. The time has gone by for any ethical discussion as to the propriety of using gas and flames against the enemy. The Germans started the fiendish practice and are keeping it up. The American preference would incline toward the use of a gas that would stupefy and not kill or poison, but the Germans have set the pace and the practical officers of the Army realize that their fire must be fought with hotter fire.

How to Enlist for the "Hell Fire."

Recruits for the gas and flame regiment should apply for enlistment at the Regular Army recruiting stations within their military districts, but they will be sent at once to the American University Camp at Washington, one of the most desirable in the country during most seasons of the year, although at present lacking much to be desired in the way of heating facilities. For months one of the great buildings of the university has been given over exclusively to the making of experiments in gas and flame warfare under the direction of the Bureau of Mines. The best chemists available have been employed in research work in connection with these experiments, and some of the results obtained are said to be wonderful. Not only have the Army authorities been provided with complete information concerning the chemistry and appliances used by both the German and the Allied armies, but they have been conducting independent investigations whose results are said to excel in deadly efficiency anything hitherto employed in Europe. The American chemists and designers not only are confident that already they have matched the effectiveness of the Germans in the use of these new instrumentalities of war, but they believe that new inventions are being and can be developed which will make the gas and flame regiment of the United States the terror of the battlefield. Armament is powerless if the men to operate it are gassed in their tracks or are shriveled up in flames. Something more powerful to offset the satanic devices of the Hun must be supplied. The Allies are now looking to America to beat the Germans at their own game, and America now calls upon her chemists and her mechanics to accomplish this result.

Gas Devices Being Tested.

At Camp American University the "Hell Fire" battalion will be on the spot where these secret inventions are being tested. This is the greatest engineering camp in the country, and, in fact, is developing the novelties which will be features of the American campaign. The men will be given military drill of the most thorough character, for almost above all others they must be good soldiers when they begin their deadly work. But here in America they will have the opportunity of testing and, in fact, of designing many of the devices which will be used later in the field, so the course of instruction on this side of the water will prove of fascinating interest to every man in the command. Army officers realize the difficulty of securing volunteers from the skilled classes which will be represented in the gas and flame regiment, particularly as some of the men who otherwise would be available are now engaged in plants which are turning out war supplies. But the men must be got or the United States will fall in a vitally important branch of offensive warfare. The men will be secured—there need be no doubt of that; the only question is whether they will volunteer for this novel and highly important service or be drafted.

Recent Gifts of Money.

Acknowledgment in this column of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded sufficient receipt therefor.

Chancellor's House Fund.—\$25, Mrs. A. A. Sowle; \$8, Lloyd East; \$5, L. E. Baldwin, H. P. Johnson, C. J. Whitlatch, J. H. Howard, G. W. Pender, W. E. Marvin, E. M. Antrim, J. W. R. Sunwalt, Mary L. Calloway, N. La Marche; \$4, J. W. McIntyre; \$3, T. K. Fornear, J. W. Searles, J. H. Lancaster; \$2, B. F. Newman, D. F. Carder, J. P. Burris, F. Mittlefehlt, Frank McCamie, J. M. Chhatti, J. G. Hicks, C. T. Pilch, L. B. Bowers, E. B. Houck; \$1, J. G. Hildenstein, Arthur Lazenby, J. B. Ascham, T. P. Bennett, W. W. Consten, E. J. Heller, M. H. Fraumhan, H. A. Coffman, W. H. Downing, O. C. Baker, L. O. Donds.

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General Fund.—\$100, Geo. Lewis; \$25, J. W. Hamilton, H. L. McCombs; \$10, G. C. Coon; \$5, A. L. Wiley.

Fellowship Fund.—\$50, John Walton; \$10, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fossick.

A Lincoln Medal.

A subscription of a dollar to the Building Fund of the university can secure a Lincoln medal as a souvenir and receipt for the subscription. Some time ago the university had struck from dies a number of these attractive Lincoln medals, bearing on one side the bas-relief of the great emancipator, and on the other side the seal of the American University. The medal is made of attractive white silver-like metal and is a fitting emblem of the Americanism which is one of the foundation stones of our enterprise. A large number of these medals already have been given out to helpers of the university. A few, however, still remain awaiting those who will join us in the new forward movement to give national influence and importance to our work. In sending the dollar to the university write plainly the name and the address and specify that the money is for the Building Fund.

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PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JANUARY, 1918

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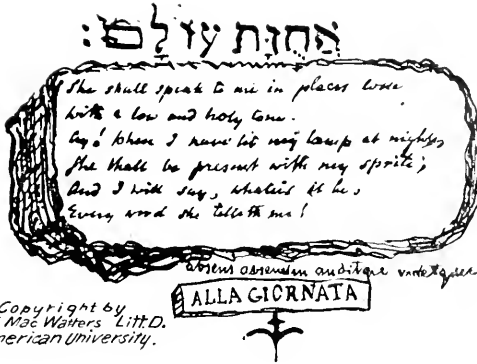
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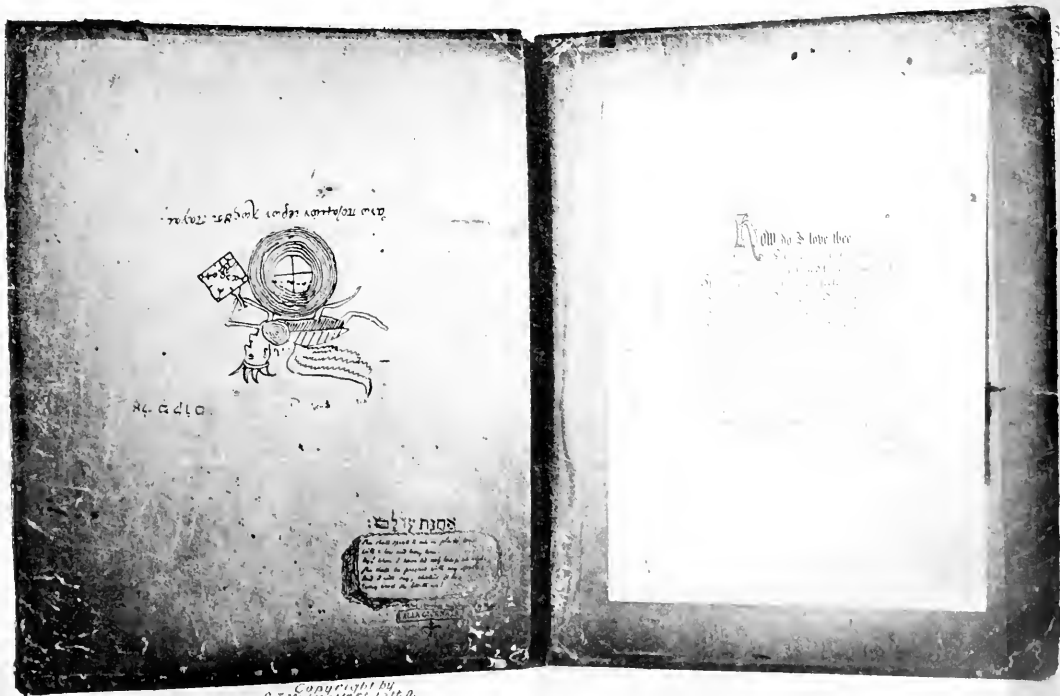
Washington, D. C., April, 1918

No. 3

On this page are reproduced (top) a poem of Robert Browning, "She Shall Speak to me," now first published, slightly enlarged from the original, and (bottom) the poet's private portfolio, reduced in size from 17 1/2 x 10 3/4 inches, to 7 x 5 inches. For the history and description of the portfolio and a partial interpretation of the inscriptions within it see next page.



folio, reduced in size from 17 1/2 x 10 3/4 inches, to 7 x 5 inches. For the history and description of the portfolio and a partial interpretation of the inscriptions within it see next page.



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S.J. Mac Walters Litt.D.
American University

A Poem by Robert Browning—Now First Published.

Dr. Samuel J. MacWatters is the proud and envied possessor of an old and beautifully embossed portfolio presented to him by Mrs. Robert Barrett Browning, daughter-in-law of the great poet, Robert Browning, in token of his love for and appreciation of the poet as manifested in the University Extension Lectures and addresses which have attracted the attention of the Washington public during the past few seasons. This rare gift from the only surviving member of the Browning family is given in recognition of Dr. MacWatters' understanding and faithful presentation of the poet's life and works at the Capital. The donor, after hearing the lecturer and listening to the rendition of some of his musical compositions, remarked: "Only a man with such music in his soul could properly interpret Robert Browning."

The portfolio was long carried and constantly used by Robert Browning for his private correspondence, and is somewhat discolored from time and service; yet, because of this, all the more precious to the honored recipient. It was doubtless a gift from his wife, and was in use for a time before Mrs. Browning's decease. During this period the figure of the locust, with the face of a man and the crown upon its head (see Revelation 9:7, "On their heads were as it were crowns like gold, and their faces were as the faces of men"), resting upon a globe, was drawn by the hand of the poet. After Mrs. Browning passed from earth, Mr. Browning reversed the portfolio, wrote the polyglot stanza, and on the opposite page placed the reprint of his wife's poem, "How do I Love Thee?" one of her beautiful "Sonnets from the Portuguese." The original stanza, an antiphonal response to the sonnet of love, and penned by the poet's own hand, is herewith reproduced (see page 1), and given to students and admirers of Browning, a contribution²² from the depths of his soul, and hitherto unknown. It is published for the first time in this issue of THE COURIER.

How do I Love Thee?

Let me count the ways,

I love thee to the depth, and breadth, and height
 My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
 For the ends of Being and Ideal Grace.
 I love thee to the level of every day's
 Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
 I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
 I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise;
 I love thee with the passion put to use
 In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith;
 I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
 With my lost saints; I love thee with the breath,
 Smiles, tears, of all my life!—and, if God choose,
 I shall but love thee better after death.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

The unpublished poem:

She Shall Speak to Me.

She shall speak to me, in places lone,
 With a low and holy tone.
 Ay! When I have lit my lamp at night,
 She shall be present with my sprite;
 And I will say, whate'er it be,
 Every word she telleth me.

ROBERT BROWNING.

The Hebrew, Latin and Italian lines accompanying the stanza and the Greek and Hebrew inscriptions

beneath and near the figure shown above it, furnish the students of Browning new and interesting problems of interpretation, especially those relating to his personality and the ties that bound together the souls of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett. Their harmony of thought and unity of spirit survive the separation of death, and find immortal expression in the three complets now first brought to light.

TRANSLATIONS, WITH NOTES.

Hebrew above the stanza—THE POSSESSION ETERNAL.

Latin below the stanza, from Vergil, Aeneid, I, 83: ABSENT (SHE) BOTH HEARS AND SEES (HIM) ABSENT.

This sentence was used by Browning in 1887 in the dedication of his book, "Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in Their Day," to the memory of his nephew, J. Miland, who had died the previous year. By the omission of *illum* (him) from the Latin the poet has given a mutual or rather a doubled function to the word *absent*, which thus equally applies either to her or to him.

Italian below the Latin—FOR THE DAY.

An epitome of the four-tongued threnody might be ventured: Hebrew—Love, the Eternal Treasure; English—Personal Communion; Latin—Distance Non-existent; Italian—A Daily Portion.

Hebrew obliquely above and to the right of the figure:

TO THE PLACE (of, in construction).

Greek below the figure, from Euripides, Medea, 110: UPSTREAM THE HEADWATERS OF THE SACRED RIVERS FLOW.

This sentence is the first line of the first strophe of one of the choruses of the drama, introducing a passage presaging a sea-change in the attitude of the world toward woman. Gilbert Murray's free rendering is:

"Back streams the wave on the ever-running river."

Murray's translation of the entire strophe is:

Back streams the wave on the ever-running river;
 Life, life is changed and the laws of it o'ertrud,
 Man shall be the slave, the affrighted, the low-liver!
 Man hath forgotten God.

And woman, yea, woman, shall be terrible in story;
 The tales, too, mesemeth, shall be other than of yore,
 For a fear there is that cometh out of Woman and a glory,
 And the hard-hating voices shall encompass her no more.

Every literary and symbolic feature of the portfolio is an invitation, nay, more, a challenge to their best endeavor at interpretation by those who have been most successful in following the flight of Browning's singing soul through the moral and spiritual universe of his published poetry. Who accepts?

In subsequent numbers of THE COURIER other exceedingly valuable mementoes of the Brownings will be presented.

A. O.

Professor Samuel J. MacWatters, Litt. D.

University Extension Lectures.

For three years Dr. Samuel J. MacWatters, Litt. D., has been with us in the Department of Literature, and has won his way into popular favor at the University and in the hearts of Washingtonians through his scholarly presentation of lofty themes from the masterpieces of English literature. He has appeared before

all the leading schools, colleges, clubs and societies of the Capital and vicinity, and has won the plaudits of his hearers through the mastery of his subject. "Dr. MacWatters is endowed with a dignified and striking personality, and a rich voice of unusual compass and power. From his subject it is evident that his bent is toward the poets who treated of the deeper things of the human spirit—in fact, the philosophical and religious poets. He gives the great poets an opportunity to speak for themselves, not smothering them with commentary; his expositions have the marks of reality; scholarship is in evidence, but learning does not crush out life; and the fine personality of the man is inseparable from his work." (Press).

Dr. MacWatters is well known to the musical world as a composer of sacred song classics, and many of his compositions have been heard in Washington during the past year. For our last Convocation he composed a grand march for thirty-four different instruments which was pronounced "a work of high merit"; also, our American University Hymn (words and music), that bids fair to rank as first among the many fine songs of our American colleges and universities throughout the land. Last spring he wrote the words and music of a State song for West Virginia, "The Glory of the West Virginia Hills," and Governor Cornwell was so impressed with the sentiment and music as to wish it published in every school and college textbook in the State.

Dr. MacWatters has deservedly won his laurels as poet, musician and litterateur, and as a member of our faculty through his attainments has reflected honor on our American University.

At present, owing to our being crowded out of our quarters by the Government, Dr. MacWatters is giving lectures on literature at the different churches in the city in the interests of the American University, and large audiences are attending the series.

No Sacrifice Too Great.

Arise, brave sons, from shore to shore,
And in your freedom boast!
Old Glory stands for all that's best,
The flag that we love most.
To her allegiance bold we swear
With all our manhood true,—
To hold no sacrifice too great
For our Red, White and Blue.

S. J. MACWATTERS.

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Chancellor's House Fund—\$10, J. T. Carson, W. L. Lynn (for church), C. S. Cummings; \$5, J. B. Risk, S. W. Irwin; \$4, G. B. Fairhead; \$2, S. K. Moore, J. R. Mason, Bernhard Gibbs, G. C. Gray; \$1, Maurice Monroe, H. S. Miner, Mrs. J. E. Sickler, B. H. Sharp, J. F. Cooper, J. M. Potter, H. B. Slider, T. S. Barrett, Hugh Strain, J. W. Clark, H. G. Budd, Susan H. Rich, T. S. Dixon, W. O. Terry, J. M. Judy, I. C. Thom, E. C. Bridgman, M. E. Cady, E. D. Lupton, W. G. Simpson, F. S. Kline, A. A. Mandigo, E. G. Vischer, R. J. Wade, Alex. Hamilton, P. W. Finger, F. B. Platt, W. B. Dukeshire, E. E. Small, G. W. Brown, W. B. Wolcott, C. P. Sayrs, L. A. Kilpatrick.

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grass, Edward Acorn, E. W. Montgomery; \$1.10, G. H. Carter; \$1, J. Davidson, Miss Louise Ontland, J. S. Marshall, E. O. Babcock, Jos. Waggoner, G. Palmer, Mrs. P. T. Burke, C. W. Moyer, Carl Mabon, Mrs. C. M. Young, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. John Spohn, Mrs. Wallace Briggs, Mrs. E. E. Clancy, G. S. Cowper, F. L. Pond, T. L. Vanderlip, Abbie L. Blackmar, Adele B. Shepard, Thos. Lomax, Mary King, B. S. Holt, W. E. Parker, W. H. Heabron, Ella Carter, F. G. Key, J. B. Marter, C. F. Bonn, H. C. Smith, D. E. Moilan, R. S. Barnes, C. E. Ely, M. L. Beall, C. O. Isaac, W. L. Lynn, Joel Brown, T. M. West, Mrs. W. M. Lerch, Mrs. W. C. Ballard, J. S. German, F. A. Killmon, R. J. Wyckoff, W. C. Brian, U. S. A. Heavener, C. M. Yost, Wilbert Westcott, G. H. Cooley, C. E. Collder, W. H. Fassitt, Wm. Burd, Thos. Hall, G. A. Law, S. W. Townsend, N. Brooks, J. O. Sparnon, C. H. Powers, Arthur Lucas, A. W. Willever, S. O. Rusby, J. A. Oakes, W. C. James, R. B. Collins, A. L. Fretz, A. H. Edgerley, Mrs. J. MacDonald, M. L. Ward, W. Davis, Herbert Preston, P. R. Nixon, Alonzo Hoover, Peter De Meert, R. N. Smith, J. E. Evans, C. H. Allen, Mrs. T. W. Carter, H. J. Campbell, C. M. Cessna, Frank Berger, W. M. Denniston, Mrs. A. L. Lewis, Alice A. Keasby, R. E. Baker, T. R. Ritter, F. Turner, Mrs. A. A. Hubbard, G. M. Albertson.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund—\$15, G. P. Jones; \$10, E. G. Wesley, J. E. Sawyer; \$7, E. D. Lupien, Milton McCann; \$5, Luther Pilling; \$4, G. C. Williams, E. G. Hooper; \$3, O. S. Baketel, J. L. Wheeler, C. E. Delamater, O. R. Miller; \$2, C. M. Starkweather, C. S. Cummings, John Krantz; \$1, D. L. Marsh, Chas. Samuelson, E. S. Gahan, D. W. Howell, F. Palladino, E. C. Mason, D. F. Faulkner, W. P. Holman, J. A. Betcher, Jos. Cooper, A. F. Reimer.

Fellowship and Scholarship Fund—\$75, Mary F. Dever; \$10, Ella R. Arnold.

Bishop McCabe Lectureship Fund—\$4, Mrs. H. B. Forbes; \$1, E. L. Brann.

General Fund—\$25, J. A. Bryan.

March 31 Latest Date for Receiving Applications for Fellowships.

A number of the members of the Board of Award occupy responsible positions in charge of departments in the United States Government service, and others



SIXTH BATTALION - HEADQUARTERS, AND COMPANIES D, E, AND F, TWENTIETH ENGINEERS (FORESTERS), CAMP WAS A PART OF THE 2,172 ON BOARD THE T

reside at a distance from Washington, and they have unanimously decided that all applications must be received in time to be considered at one and the same meeting. Both time and expense are involved in the several meetings which it is necessary to have to pass upon the great number of applications that are received.

It was unanimously agreed at the last meeting of the board that all applications for fellowships for the ensuing year must be received by the Registrar of the University on or before the 31st day of March.

Billy Sunday at the University.

An invitation was extended to Mr. Sunday during his meetings in Washington by the Chancellor to visit the University and address the students, faculty and employees of the Bureau of Mines. Mrs. Sunday and Mr. Rodeheaver came with him. The assembly room was filled to the doors. He has addressed no more interested audience than he found in the hundreds of chemists and soldiers who were present. He held their undivided attention for the hour, using the story of Edward Everett Hale, "Man Without a Country," to illustrate his subject. He was never more simple, impressive and commanding before the multitudes in the great Tabernacle. He left an excellent spirit, and both he and Mrs. Sunday greeted every person in the audience, taking each one by the hand as they left the room.

Mr. Rodeheaver delighted the congregation with his musical selections, both instrumental and vocal. He led the audience in patriotic hymns, when everyone rose and sang with the spirit of the Army and Navy.

Readjustment of University Work.

As was anticipated in the October number of THE COURIER, the pressure for room by the Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines has compelled the holding of the Extension Lectures outside the University grounds.

Chancellor Hamilton asked some of the churches of Washington to allow their auditoriums to be used for these lectures. Every church asked cordially offered to help. So Dr. Samuel J. MacWatters has delivered

lectures on English literature to larger and appreciative audiences at the Church of the Covenant, Presbyterian, and the Foundry, Metropolitan, Hamline, Tennallytown and Petworth Methodist Churches.

Dr. George S. Duncan is also holding his classes in Old Testament work outside the University grounds.

Dr. Collier still holds his classes in philosophy in the College of History.

The moving picture extension lectures, formerly held Saturday afternoons in the assembly hall of the College of History, are being held in about forty centers in the District of Columbia. These lectures are in charge of our director of visual instruction, Francis Holley.

The Bureau of Mines has installed in the assembly hall of the College of History a motion picture machine. This is for the use of the 500 employees of the Experiment Station. The films are furnished by the courtesy of the Bureau of Commercial Economics. The lectures will be under the supervision of Mr. A. G. McChesney, chief clerk of the Experiment Station, and Mr. Francis Holley, our director of visual instruction.

Table Talk.

The Bureau of Mines is still erecting new buildings. We still pay a high rate of interest on annuities. Come and see us.

Our equipment grows day after day.

The stranger that asked "Who was Robert Brownning?" had never heard of the American University.

The first meeting of the Board of Award for this year was held on the evening of April 24.

Dr. MacWatters has received a number of applications for admission to his classes next year.

There will be a candidate for a degree before the Board of Award from Dr. Collier's class.

Convocation Day this year will be Wednesday, June 5.

The Board of Trustees will meet on the morning of Convocation Day.

Every man in the American University has bought a Liberty Bond.

One Liberty Bond given to the University secures four times the amount from helpers in Washington.



Pa. Log. sp. by a. c. c.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, JANUARY, 1-18, MAJOR B. F. WADE, COMMANDING. THIS BATTALION, NUMBERING 750 MEN
 TA, TORPEDOED OFF THE COAST OF IRELAND.

We are getting in our winter coal. There is already one hundred tons in the outdoor bin.

The Army is building and macadamizing new roads wherever an approach to the camp is needed.

The University Extension Lectures constantly increase in attendance.

The American flag, high over all, seen from a distance, locates the University.

We have been promised a valuable library by a professor in one of the Western universities.

Why not a unification, at least in conferences, of all the Methodist colleges and universities both North and South?

Mr. Homer Rodheaver will sail for France this summer. He has invited Dr. MacWatters to accompany him and together speak to the men in the trenches.

Colonel Mitchell, who has been the commanding officer of the University Camp for several months, has been taken to Georgia and he is succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Marek.

Let it be known now for every dollar that is given the American University toward the completion of the McKinley building four dollars more is furnished in Washington.

The Rev. J. Franklin Knotts, D. D., the Chancellor's assistant, represented the University at the recent sessions of the several New England Conferences.

The Baltimore and Newark Conferences, at their recent sessions, each contributed \$100 and more toward the completion of the McKinley Building.

Mrs. Hensley, with the faculty and students of Mount Vernon Seminary, visited the University recently to see Dr. MacWatters' exhibition of the Robert Browning collection.

Mr. Glover has been fortunate in securing for the Government without cost large properties contiguous to the University campus for additional experiment stations.

Washington is the exciting center of the invention, discovery and experiment of the new kinds of munitions, and hitherto unknown means and methods of warfare.

From this time forward the development of resources for carrying on the war will be hurried from Washington with a precision and celerity which were probably impossible six months ago.

The Government laboratory on the University campus is to be enlarged for an additional force of expert chemists and their assistants to the number of nearly or quite 300, making in all that are employed in the several buildings more than 1,000 persons.

Many interested persons who have been temporarily in the city have visited the University during the winter, and expressed their deep appreciation of the gratuitous work being done for the Government by the institution.

The women of Washington, whether in work for the hospitals, Red Cross or more direct provision for the Army and Navy, have furnished an example to the whole country worthy of the noble work to be done.

The American University, without reference to inconvenience or even expense, has made every possible effort in the arrangement of lectures and adjustment of recitations to accommodate the institution to the requests and needs of the United States Government.

Some of the soldiers lost from the Tuscania went direct to the transport from the American University camp. After the loss of the ill-fated steamer pathetic telegrams of inquiry came to the Chancellor of the University from as far away as California.

The University is greatly indebted to the Church of the Covenant and the Foundry, Metropolitan and Hamline Churches for the gratuitous use of their assembly rooms during the winter and spring for the University Extension Lectures by Dr. MacWatters.

If some wealthy patron of learning would endow the laboratory of the Bureau of Mines within the McKinley building and which is now so adequately equipped by the United States Government, the University would be able to continue after the war the most elaborate school of chemistry to be found in this or any other country.

We have missed the familiar faces of Secretaries Bryant, Cranston and Hardy, who were in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association work on the American University campus. Secretary Cranston enlisted and has been in training for a number of weeks in one of the army camps; Mr. Bryant has been given charge of the larger work in the Tabernacle in the city, and Mr. Hardy has also been transferred to the work in the city.

A number of temporary buildings have been erected by the Bureau of Mines on the University campus, all of which, with the McKinley building and 20 acres of the grounds, are now enclosed with a high barbed-wire fence.

One of the magazines, in speaking of the crowded condition in the city, says: "War-swollen Washington hasn't room to stretch. Naturally, a pleasant, overgrown village of about 350,000 population, she has grown into a congested city of more than 400,000 without adding to her physical girth."

The University postoffice has at least a dozen assistants to receive and distribute the mail every day. A city of 10,000 inhabitants employs no more clerks. The Government has been granted the use of three large rooms in the College of History building for the needs of the postoffice.

The Bureau of Mines, which is sharing in the use of the rooms in the College of History, takes pride in keeping everything in and about the premises tidy and attractive. A landscape gardener has been engaged to recover the lawn, which was necessarily overrun by the army wagons during the winter.

Mr. Geo. A. Burrell, assistant director of the Bureau of Mines; Mr. Lawson Stone, superintendent, and Mr. A. G. McChesney, chief clerk, have been exceedingly helpful to the Chancellor of the University in keeping in repair and making improvements in the interior of the College of History.

Notwithstanding the relinquishment of so many rooms in the College of History of the University to accommodate the War Department, the University has been able to continue its instruction in the departments of philosophy and patristics, with the lectures in English literature, besides the free tuition in French given to the soldiers.

Mr. P. M. Anderson, architect of the Bureau of Mines, who has given direction in all the improvements made in the buildings of the University for the use of the Government, and in the erection of the dozen or more temporary buildings, has in every instance freely associated with him the authorities of the University, and has shown himself exceedingly polite and kind in complying with wishes of the executive committee as to the nature of the work and location of the buildings.

Dr. Samuel J. MacWatters has received recently from a member of the family of Robert Browning, in addition to the poet's portfolio, the most interesting and probably the largest collection that can be found in this country of manuscripts, photographs, books and keepsakes, with other treasures which belonged to both Mr. and Mrs. Browning. In the collection is a large Italian marble representation of Hope by the poet's son, Robert Barrett Browning, who was a successful sculptor. The collection will be on exhibition in the College of History.

The American atmosphere is the great element in the education and assimilation of all the immigrant populations:—

"Over our manhood bend the skies;

Against our fallen and traitor lives

The great winds utter prophecies;

With our faint hearts the mountain strives;

Its arms outstretched, the druid wood

Waits with its benedicté;

And to our age's drowsy blood

Still shouts the inspiring sea."

The committee designated to convey to the President the resolutions adopted by the loyal Americans who were born in Germany or descended from German ancestry visited the University during their stay in Washington. A letter since received from Mr. W. A. Bruhl, of Cincinnati, a prominent member of the delegation, expresses his appreciation of his visit to the University as follows:

Especially do I remember with great pleasure my visit to the American University. I wish that all German Methodism, as well as the entire Methodist Church, might have some insight and comprehend just what you are accomplishing. I can assure you that I will do everything in my power to have it known in the German Methodist Church, and some day when the demands are not as great as they are at the present time, I expect to do my "bit" to assist you in the splendid work.

Mr. C. C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank and treasurer of the University, could not be more considerate of the material interests of the University if it were his own property. When the entire campus of the University was found to be inadequate for the uses of the Army, because of the increased number of soldiers coming and going, he gave over large tracts of land for the additional tents and parade ground. He gave building sites also for the erection of more Army buildings, and permitted macadamized roads to be built through the open fields. His unselfish devotion of time to the frequent calls of the University and in responding promptly to the demands of the Army on the campus could not be expected of any one having so many business cares, as well numberless social and official duties. He asks nothing and receives nothing from the Government for the occupancy of his property. We know no man in the District of Columbia who is willing to give so gratuitously of his service to assist both the Army and Navy in their vast preparatory undertakings.

The University Neighbors the Seminary.

When the founder of the American University was gathering about him friends to promote his great undertaking he was attracted to the Mount Vernon Seminary, whose founder had the similar experience of creating a great institution out of ideals and nerves. The founder of the seminary could not refuse, when entreated, to help, as she had been helped. Sympathy always persuades company. She could only say, as William Langland wrote hundreds of years ago: "Amoche man as me thoughte and lyke to my selve." She consented to accept appointment on the Board of Trustees of property, which had not yet parted company with the patrons who were expected to give. She thus became the first Trustee, who was a woman, of the University, which consisted of an option on a country farm.

Both schools came on and prospered, but the exacting duties of each took the entire time of both founders for more than an eighth of a century. The founder of the University had been succeeded by another and still another. But neither school lost interest in the other.

The University had been located on its farm on the hill "delectable to behold." There was then only one thing for the Seminary to do—find a suitable site on the same steep climbing hill, just over the way. And now, with their first love, a long-time interest in each other, they knew not how to keep their distance. And



MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY—OPEN COURT—EAST FRONT.

just as "A sailor courted a farmer's daughter, that lived conveyment to the Isle of Man," the opportunity and advantage of both schools determined they should go on together.

A formal union was arranged, with becoming ceremony, for the evening of March 27, 1918, in the assembly room of the Seminary. The program provided by the Trustees of the University and the Board of Award, together with the principal and faculty of the Seminary, included in the exchange of courtesies the conferring of the well-earned and worthily bestowed degree of Doctor of Literature upon the founder of the Seminary, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Somers, by the Chancellor of the University.

Judge Leighton was present to represent the Board of Trustees of the University, of which he is the president. Drs. True, Claxton, Rosa, and Collier and Mr. Osborn represented the Board of Award. Mrs. A. G. Hensley, the present principal, with all the teachers and young ladies of the Seminary, were present. The selections of excellent vocal and instrumental music were very happily rendered by the school. After the address by Dr. True, president of the Board of Award, the honorary degree, in a few appropriate words, was conferred upon the distinguished lady by the Chancellor. In responding graciously to the honor conferred, the new doctor gave a brief account of the founding of the two schools, and her election to membership in the Board of Trustees of the University. The exercises concluded with a reception in the parlors, after which refreshments were served by the Seminary.

The prosperity of our neighbors henceforth is our own.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Somers.

It is a faithful saying that some great men and some great women create great achievements; it is alike worthy of acceptance that many men and many women become great through their achievements. There have been multitudes of men and women who might have been great if they had known the day of their visitation, and had attempted achievement. We were taught this long years ago in the poet's elegy in a country churchyard:

"Some village Hampden that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,

Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,

Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

Genius, they tell us, is higher than talent; more



MRS. ELIZABETH J. SOMERS

spontaneous, less dependent upon instruction, less amenable to training, but talent often becomes genius by grasp of vision and opportunity, and genius is thus shown to be only talent in a higher degree. "A genius for hard work," said Harriet Beecher Stowe, "is the best kind of genius." Values rise in price in their ratio to their quest and pursuit. Nothing in this world comes easy that comes to stay.

It is undoubtedly true that the vast services and unquestioned abilities of some persons illustrate a noble origin. But even then their "genius is not a single power, but a combination of great powers"—some faculty to start with; then vision, opportunities, tireless industry, increasing knowledge and skill, and indomitable perseverance and endurance.

The founder of Mount Vernon Seminary was fortunate in her family. Her father, the Rev. Augustus Eddy, a pioneer Methodist preacher of quality, bequeathed elements of distinction to all his house. Of two sons, one, the Rev. John R. Eddy, was distinguished for his patriotism; as a chaplain in the army of the Civil War, he was killed in the first battle after he was commissioned; and another, the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Eddy, built the Mount Vernon Place Church during his pastorate in Baltimore; was the brilliant editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate at Chicago during the Civil War, afterward the eloquent missionary secretary, who was certain of the highest office in the gift of his church if he had lived but a little longer.

Mrs. Somers came to Washington when there was no school of the higher grade for girls in the city. What schools there had been for Protestant young women had been put out of commission by the war. She had been fortunate in having been trained in and graduated from the first and for a time the only college for women in this country. Mrs. Rutherford B.

Hayes was educated in this same school—the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati.

The opportunity as founder came in her consenting to tutor the daughters of Dr. Bliss, who was then in charge of the Government hospitals in Washington. Her vision was equal to her opportunity, and the name of the school ever after to be linked with her own was incorporated in her mind long before the application for the incorporation of the Seminary was made to the State. Then began the climb which at length, nearly fifty years away, has located the costly structure of old English architecture on the attractive lawn, with nature's own evergreen background on these delectable Olympian heights.

Mrs. G. W. F. Swartzell, who, with her husband, a Trustee of the American University, resides in Washington, bears the distinction of being the first graduate of the Mount Vernon Seminary. The long line of distinguished graduates since who can be found in all lands, far more than the beautiful grounds and buildings, worthy monument as they are of the economy and thrift of the good woman, shall honor her fair name in the annals of great schools for long years to come.

The Men at the Helm.

They are mistaken who think the Congress of the United States is not taking the strife of the world seriously. The visitor who sits in the galleries will find many tired and careworn men in both houses striving late and early to provide every facility and comfort for the Army and Navy, to win in this war. To charge that they are merely playing for some political vantage in their speeches and legislation is to play the German in imagination and libel. The American people are honored in as God-fearing, loyal and devoted statesmen as can be found in any other walk of life and service of the country. Let us think and speak well of them.

We Pay Higher Rates of Interest.

The American University has exceptional opportunities for the investment of annuity funds. There are five bank presidents and several bank directors on the Board of Trustees, and very fortunate and well secured investments have been made during the present year. It is no little relief to have no anxiety as to the security of life investments, and the names of the members of the Executive Committee is a satisfactory guarantee that safety as well as unusual returns is assured. Any communication address to Mr. C. C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, and Treasurer of the University, will receive prompt attention.

Then and Now.

There was some solicitude concerning the University because it was closing in opening its doors. If such anxious friends could look in on us now and see what obstacles have been removed they would be convinced that haste often makes waste. It was not known that the site of the University when it was purchased was a farm in the country, without approach except through what were often called "farmers' lanes." Now the city is coming this way for "city lots are staked for sale above old Indian graves." The University campus is worth at prices now offered for the building of homes between two and three millions of dollars.



FRANKLIN HAMILTON

Born 1866—Died 1918.

Aspiring high, inspiring deep,
Thine earthly stage finds early end.
Our lonely hearts thy going weep,
Thine impress on our lives, a friend!
Strong heart, with pulses ever true,
Clear brain and will of firm decision,
The fruitage of thy years—too few—
Abides and shines, O Man of Vision.

A. O.

More ample memorial will appear in our next number of THE COURIER.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

APRIL, 1918

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Director of Research, Frank W. Collier, Ph. D.
Registrar and Assistant Secretary, Albert Osborn, B. D.
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Vice-President, Mr. William S. Pilling.
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The American University Courier

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Volume XXIV

Washington, D. C., July, 1918

No. 4

F. H.

"I have arrived safely overseas,"
Yes, lad, God bless you, we rejoice.
Your message comes home as a voice
Borne hither by the ocean breeze.

For days your father waited, prayed,
This longed-for message to receive.
Now it has come, but we must grieve,
In loneliness our hearts are staid.

Safely overseas he now has passed
Into a land of peaceful life,
While you must face that awesome strife
And we must miss him to the last.

God keep us all! God bring us all
To holy victory for the right!
God hold us firm and give us might
To follow at our Captain's call.

Then dangers past, and warfare o'er,
Seas safely crossed and triumph won,
Our Pilot, welcoming us home,
Will guide us to that Farther Shore.

MARY MACKIE HAMILTON.

For days the father had waited, longing for the message to tell of his soldier boy's safe arrival overseas. The postal card came the morning after the father had passed on into the Eternal Life.

His going was one of

*"The great escapings of ecstatic souls,
Who in a rush of too long prisoned flame,
Their radiant faces upward, burn away
This dark of the body, issuing on a world
Beyond our mortal."*

Franklin Hamilton.

By BISHOP EARL CRANSTON.

At the annual meeting of 1908 the Rev. Franklin Elmer Ellsworth Hamilton, Ph.D., of Boston, was unanimously called by this Board to the Chancellorship of the University. He was then 42 years of age. A graduate of Harvard, class orator and commencement speaker for his class, with credits for extensive post-graduate work in Boston University and in Europe, his scholastic equipment for the headship of the University was beyond question. Sixteen years in Boston pastorates after two years teaching at the Chattanooga University had tested and seasoned his intellectual training and proved his ability in both administrative and platform work as well as his aptitude for pedagogic service.

The Board was well aware at the time of Dr. Hamilton's election that the peculiar requirements of this Chancellorship at that juncture could not be met by any ordinary man. The situation demanded an almost impossible type of man—a combination or composite including not only scholarship of high order, the finished, persuasive style of the successful modern preacher, the diplomatic skill of the up-to-date church administrator—exactions most difficult to satisfy—but added to these, to make all these indispensable factors effective under prevailing conditions, the crisis called for a Chancellor thoroughly poised temperamentally. Our new Chancellor brought with his rich



FRANKLIN HAMILTON
August 9, 1866—May 5, 1918

and varied intellectual readiness a healthy soul exercised in that rarest of temperamental virtues—an amiable insensibility toward ungracious criticism such as the unthinking or hostile often aim at the object of one's intelligent devotion and consecrated endeavor. He came to his task fully advised as to the unfriendly attitude of some influential educators in his own church toward the University. He knew he would meet their open antagonism in the field of financial effort. He knew also that some of his best personal friends outside the circle of locally focalized educational interests would bemoan his apparently sacrificial espousal of an enterprise that seemed foredoomed to slow death by the process of complimentary strangulation—a kindly intentioned method applied in the voting of sympathetic and cheering resolutions which benevolently serve as an anaesthetic, but are rarely effective in easing up the cords that are cutting off the oxygen. A man must be of a brave heart who knowing the hazard yet stakes his future on a venture so full of difficulty. Dr. Hamilton knew and yet he came.

Under such circumstances a weak man would have summoned the Board to a pretentious program which would have been a trumpet challenge to all adversaries. But Chancellor Hamilton came without pretense of skill or special wisdom. He brought no set program of campaign. He proposed no spectacular methods. He just came and went quietly about the drudgery of his office, first acquainting himself with

every detail of the University's affairs and interests. His business instinct took quick account of essential values. He saw the need of keeping the Board constantly advised as to the condition of its trust, to the least item. He established close and confidential relations with his advisers and relied so fully on their judgment that from first to last the administration was harmonious. Indeed, it became presently a sort of spiritual partnership in which the members of the Board, though of various denominations, lost track of their ecclesiastical pedigree in a spirit of direct service to Jesus Christ and their country.

Not one breath of useless lamentation did the new Chancellor waste over the chronic inertia that had been for years the comment of the unfriendly and the disappointment of the friends of the University. He quietly garnered every hopeful utterance and was cordial to every friendly expression of interest in its welfare. He made no catalogue of adversaries, nor did he seek to identify anybody as such, but as if oblivious to all adverse influence he suavely smiled his way into every bellicose group or camp without apology for his presence, accepting good wishes for active cooperation, and even apathetic neutrality as loyalty. Who could fight such a man? Winning new friends for his cause, silencing old enemies and making no new ones, he largely succeeded in creating a new atmosphere for the University, especially in the church.

Out of this atmosphere emerged in due time a practicable program for the opening of classes for instruction. The Board was quick to apprehend the breadth of spirit and the practical wisdom in which the plan was conceived, and though the beginning was necessarily modest and the program altogether unspectacular every trustee rejoiced that the day so long delayed had come at last. If any man among them, used to conducting large affairs in his own name, felt a sense of disproportion between so large a project and so unpretentious a beginning, he probably recalled his own "day of little things," and was big enough to see that what was lacking in display was more than made up by the educational value and prophecy of the principle underlying the program thus inaugurated. That must be a sleepy soul that does not thrill with the outlook for such a broadening and spiritualizing of denominational vision and effort as this working ideal presents just when a God-less intellectualism is revealing the hopelessness of a world without Christ. The American University is demonstrating—by compulsion, if you please, but it may be by providential compulsion—the most economical administration of endowment funds. It is challenging the waste of millions through the multiplying of large, expensive and half-equipped teaching centers and faculties, while accepting for itself the function of introducing the best graduates from our average colleges to the most eminent specialists and most complete equipments to be found in any desired line of training. It is rendering a Christian service in a reverent spirit. Its friends will multiply and its resources increase as God may will.

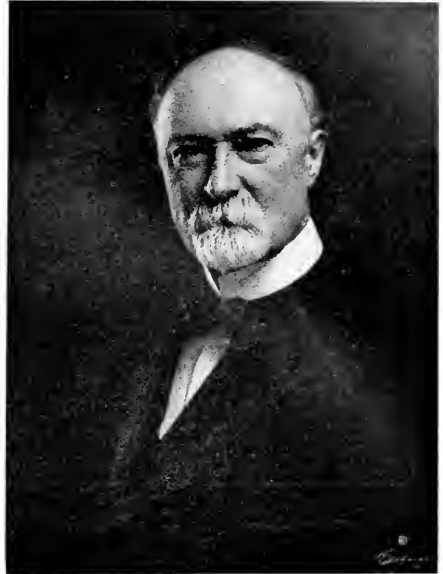
Such was Chancellor Hamilton's victory of magnanimity over adverse conditions. He demonstrated that there is in Christian diplomacy the highest type of strategy. The fruits of the victory are as yet in their flowering, but the diplomas of the University will bear the imprint of his spirit for generations yet unborn.

After eight years of increasingly useful service as Chancellor, the church claimed her honored son for her highest office. Elected bishop in May, 1916, he was assigned to the area of which the great city of Pittsburgh was made the center. Most heartily welcomed by pastors and people, his relations were cordial and his service increasingly effective from the auspicious beginning to the sudden cutting off of his administration. Here again his rare temperamental traits gave him both access and conquest. His gentleness made him great in every function of his sacred office. Under every test he was the Christian gentleman. Bluster and bravado could not beat down his shield of kindness. His armor was proof even against the unseemly threats that a bishop must sometimes face. There as here he deemed it not weakness but wisdom to counsel with his partners in responsibility. There as here they gave trust for trust and affection for affection. In the midst of his plans and labors he was suddenly translated. He had made most generous provision for the entertainment of his colleagues in his residence city, but he sickened and faded away, leaving his guests in mourning and his churches stunned and leaderless. So rapid was the march of his disease that even his brother and foster-father, our present Chancellor, was not permitted to see him. The most eminent physicians fought off death for days, alternating between hope and dread of defeat. His last public service was on the Tuesday evening before the Sunday that set him free from wearying toil. The world that does not reveal itself to mortal vision, though it is so near as to envelop us in its loving ministries, has received him out of sight. He knows its language, he understands its fundamental law, he is schooled in its spiritual activities, and it will not take long for such a soul to become acclimated to the spirit life and ready for his part in the thrilling employments of the Christ-born men who are alive forevermore. It is a vast army, an innumerable company—it may be of yet unperfected spirits, but—moving ever toward the goal visioned in the perfect Christ. What an array of consecrated and obedient energy the Father has garnered from the reaping of his conquered vassal, Death! And this much we do know of the Divine order, however inscrutable its workings, that it knows no waste of energy. Yes, our brother will be busy, but never again will he be weary or sick of heart or brain.

So we comfort ourselves, and so would we comfort the bereaved family—the wife, his loving, faithful minister to the end; the son in France, honoring his name and country; the son and daughter at home, but none the less desolate. May God give them courage and consolation. Of the two surviving brothers, the elder, Bishop John W. Hamilton, held to Franklin, the youngest, a peculiarly tender relationship. He was as a father to the orphaned lad, and brother to the matured man. It was a good providence that in taking our first Chancellor Hamilton for the bishopric gave us from the same office and dignity, as his successor, our present Chancellor, who, besides his own eminent ability and fitness to serve us at that critical juncture and through these trying years, was specially equipped with an intimate knowledge of all the University's affairs and of his brother's plans, with which he has been entirely sympathetic. Hence there was no break in the continuity of administration, no jarring changes, no tinge of jealousy. Out of a long and varied ex-



DR. ARTEMAS MARTIN



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

TRIBUTES FROM NEAR AND FAR.

perience in executive work our Bishop-Chancellor has been able to broaden and strengthen the foundations laid during the stressful years of his brother's incumbency. His service which has been a task of love now takes on the sacredness of memorial devotion. To him we tender our united and individual sympathy in his own personal bereavement, having already yielded to his leadership our entire confidence. Venerable in years, but with soul still aflame and with your intellectual powers as yet untouched by age, except for their enrichment, we would have you feel, Bishop Hamilton, that you are now the doubly anointed and doubly endeared Chancellor and custodian of this institution in which so many hopes are centered and such great ideals exemplified. We mourn with you as we adopt this special tribute to your beloved predecessor; we rejoice with you as together we look through the shining doorway by which he passes to a higher service. And now with you we gird ourselves anew for the divine task that still fills his heart as well as yours and ours—the hastening of the undisputed reign of our God and His Christ.

TRIBUTES FROM MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

My acquaintance with your brother, Bishop Franklin Hamilton, commenced when he became Chancellor of the American University. He brought to the difficult task of building a new university great natural ability, a mind enriched by the culture of the schools and by travel, and trained by writing. He had great executive ability, tireless energy, and was a natural leader of men. In his social relations, he was most gracious and happy;—an ideal man and a man of ideals. "None knew him but to love him."

B. F. LEIGHTON, *President.*

I knew no man whom I held in higher esteem. He was an admirable Christian gentleman. He was a man of great gifts, eminently successful in the administration of business affairs, and greatly beloved by all who were associated with him.

CHARLES C. GLOVER, *Treasurer.*

Immediately following the death of Bishop Franklin Hamilton there came to his family telegrams and letters of sympathy and resolutions adopted by preachers' meetings from all parts of this country and from many foreign lands. The many years the bishop was connected with the University as Chancellor warrants the publication of some of these tributes, but the space is so limited only selections can be made, and these will be taken from different parts of the United States and the world. Following is a telegram from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

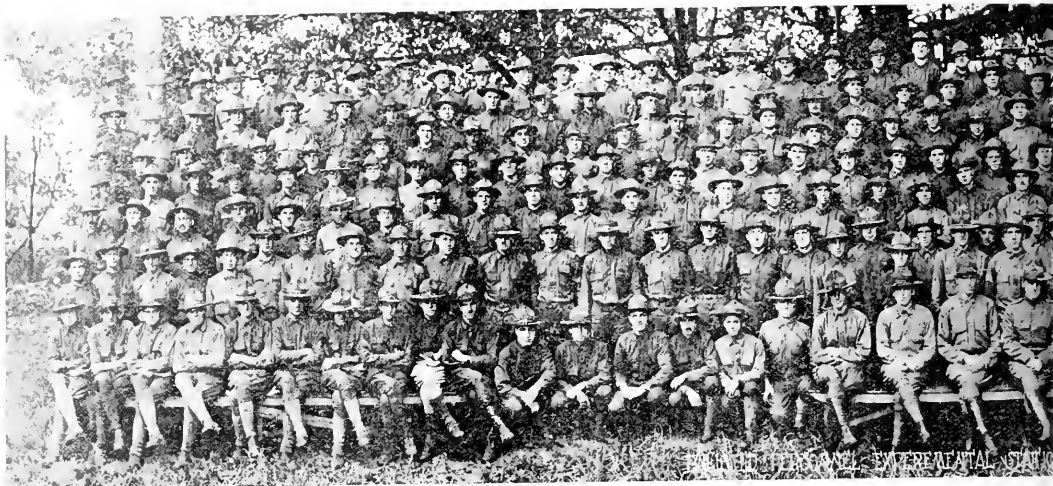
The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, here in session in Atlanta, Georgia, desires to express to you and the great church you represent their profound sympathy in the death of your distinguished brother, Bishop Franklin Hamilton.

A. J. WATKINS, *Secretary.*

Resolutions were adopted by the preachers' meeting in New York, Portland, Me., Boston, Troy and Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles and others. The colored preachers' meetings in Washington and Philadelphia sent very tender expressions of sympathy.

The Rev. Dr. Melville B. Chapman, who was chairman of the committee appointed by the New York preachers' meeting, had been a life-long friend of the Bishop, and knew him most intimately. He wrote as follows:

I venture to assure you of my personal grief and the sense of irreparable loss I feel. Not in my time has the church been so devastated by a single death. When we consider not merely what he wrought, but what he promised to do for the church and the world; when we consider the affluence of his mind, the urgency of his purpose, the thrill and thrall of his leadership, his fertility and force of initiation, the catholicity of his interest and sympathy, the charm



ENLISTED PERSONNEL, EXPERIMENTAL STATION, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY THIRTEEN HUNDRED

of his engaging and gracious personality; when we think not merely of what he did, but of what he was, then we begin to realize the calamity which has befallen the church and beggared the world.

Bishop M. C. Harris writes from Seoul, in Korea: What a grief and deep sense of loss to the church! What a fine start he had made—so fine in the pulpit and on the platform, so brotherly and good to his preachers! How wise and far-seeing in the future! Our Pittsburgh area had come to look on him with such pride and hope. What a brother!

Sir Robert Perks, Baronet, sends this message from London, England:

I am deeply grieved to learn the sad news of the sudden and premature death of your brother, the gifted bishop. What a message the tidings of the loss of a brilliant young life cut short has for those of us who are yet spared to work while it is day!

The Rev. A. J. Ashe says: He spent his first Sunday with me in Pittsburgh. No man for years has so impressed me as did he. He was indeed a good man and a great preacher. To me he was one of the greatest preachers I ever heard.

The Rev. Horace M. Conaway, who prepared a memorial for the Jamestown district meeting at which the bishop had expected to be present, said in his address:

The first Conference over which he was to preside was our Eric Conference. Our expectations were large. He came not as a stranger to us, for his duties as Chancellor of the American University had brought him to our homes, our churches and our sessions of Conference. We had been attracted to him by his gentlemanly ways, his courteous approach, his broad vision, his charming and forceful messages, his devotion to great causes. But now he was to come nearer to us; was to have more authority over us. * * * We were soon led to say he is a man of worthy spirit for a bishop. The words of that eminent statesman, biographer and historian, the Honorable James Bryce, concerning an archbishop of England, fitly apply to our lamented Bishop Hamilton: "He knew how to be dignified without assumption, firm without vehemence, prudent without timidity, judicious without coldness."

The testimony is uniformly the same as to his administration in the conferences, whether in his own area, in Porto Rico, or in Idaho.

The Rev. J. D. Gillilan writes from Boise:

We Idahoans are plunged into grief inexpressible at the sudden going of your magnificent brother. No presiding officer (and we remember you were here) ever gave us so delightful a session as Franklin did last year.

But it is as a friend the multitudes of letters refer to him and speak of the great loss the writers have sustained. If it were as a friend in the home, then Mrs. J. Frank Robinson writes from Rock Island, Ill.:

The bishop was in my home at one time, so I always felt I knew him as a dear, kind friend. I cannot understand why our dear Lord calls so many of our great men from their usefulness when our church needs them so much.

The personal friends have cabled, telegraphed and written Mrs. Hamilton from overseas and overlaid with the same tender messages as have been spoken by her nearest friends. The Rev. John Thompson, Superintendent of City Missions in Chicago, said:

I was shocked at dear Bishop Franklin's going home—so young, so strong, so noble. I loved him and admired his work for years.

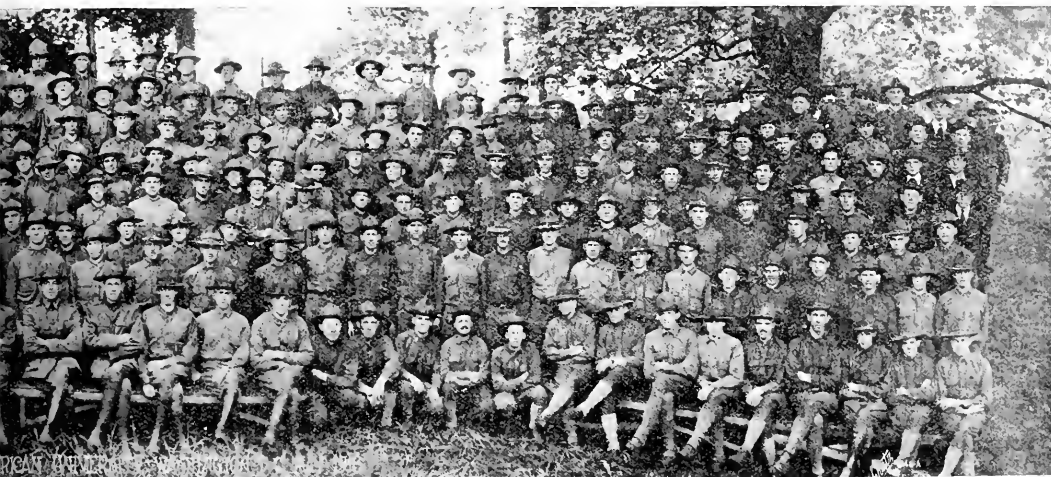
The preachers were no closer to him than the laymen. Mr. Joseph S. Ulland, of Fergus Falls, wrote the Chancellor:

The sudden death of my dear friend and brother, Franklin Hamilton, was a great shock to us. He and I were great friends. I loved him dearly and was very much interested in his work.

TRIBUTES FROM THE PITTSBURGH PAPERS.

It comes to few persons in public life to receive such tributes of universal esteem as have appeared in the papers in foreign countries as well as in all parts of this country. A few extracts from the editorials of the Pittsburgh daily papers are here given:

The death of the Rev. Dr. Franklin Hamilton, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Pittsburgh District, after a few days' illness from pneumonia, is a bereavement from which local Methodism and the Pittsburgh clergy at large will be slow to recover. * * * Here we wish to express the sense of what every thoughtful Pittsburgher must feel—a profound regret that Bishop Hamilton's career among us had to be cut short, and a deep sympathy for his family and church. Friends of Bishop Hamilton said he was born a scholastic. Under his rule here by his efficiency in adminis-



MAJOR W. CATESBY JONES COMMANDING. BESIDES THESE THERE ARE FIFTY OFFICERS AND ABOUT 750 MEN EMPLOYED.

Photograph by Schut-

trative methods, by his knowledge of finance, emphasized by his constructive faculties, personal magnetism and common sense, it is said that Methodism in the Pittsburgh District has taken leaps and bounds.—*Gazette-Times*.

During his brief period of residence here Bishop Hamilton made his impress upon the community. His reputation as scholar and orator had preceded him, but the memory of him which will abide longest with his comparatively few acquaintances, all of whom quickly became friends, will be that of a genuine, whole-souled man among men, fit leader for such a distinctively militant and evangelistic denomination. * * * Not merely American Methodism, but the church of Christ throughout the land, suffers a severe loss in the death of Bishop Hamilton in the prime of his intellectual and physical powers.—*Chronicle-Telegraph*.

His charming personality, his unceasing zeal in his church work, which, overtaxing his strength, was responsible for his untimely demise, had won him the esteem of his people in the Methodist Episcopal Church and the respect of his co-laborers in other denominations. He brought to his duties exceptional ability and attainments, his scholastic accomplishments being supplemented by wide travel and knowledge of the world.—*Dispatch*.

His passing away is a loss to the entire community. His scholarly attainments, his beautiful Christian courtesy, the modesty with which he bore his great natural gifts, were an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. The great Christian body which he served will receive the sincere condolences of his sister communions.—*Press*.

In the two years of his official residence in this city he had created for himself a sphere of influence and a circle of personal friends well worth the envy of a lifelong resident. His modesty of demeanor and courtesy on all occasions bespoke the greatness of the man even more truly than the scholarly attainments that had made his name of more than national note long before his all too brief sojourn in Pittsburgh. His loss to the great Christian army in which he held high rank will be no greater than to the community which has come in so brief a time to know and love him.—*Post*.

BISHOP VINCENT'S LETTER.

The following letter was received by the Chancellor from the venerable Senior Bishop, who is in the 87th year of his age:

DEAR HAMILTON:

A brother—dead! Sacred memories spring up—one's heart beats more rapidly and tears come—and all the faith one ever had in the eternal verities is confirmed; and God's promises,

one after another, give comfort and inspire new resolves. And Heaven seems nearer, and the departed one dearer and the "Comforter" a REALITY.

He was a noble fellow—that brother of yours!
I sympathize with you in your grief—but I congratulate you on your well-based belief in the risen Christ and the everlasting life, and the celestial *reunion!* Accept this blending of sympathy and congratulation. Affectionately yours,
JOHN H. VINCENT.

Charles Warren Fairbanks.

Wisdom is again justified of her children. Penury and poverty of privilege cannot restrain a poor but wise child. He is better off than an old and foolish king. Palaces are for custom-made kings; cabins for self-made kings.

Many are the honors which have come to American cabins since our fathers in the cabin of the Mayflower drew up a civil compact. Both men whom we commemorate in this number of THE COURIER were each born in a cabin. But there is much in where the cabin is situated. The cabins in which both these men were born were providentially located in the State of Ohio. "That is the way to the stars."

Charles Warren Fairbanks made full proof of his calling from the cabin on the farm to the first place in the Senate of the United States. There was no juggling with his opportunities. He worked his way; he earned all that came to him.

The country school was no more essential to him than the Ohio Wesleyan University. The little time in journalism opened the door to all the world about him. The study of the law gave him his leading opportunity; his practice of the law led all the avenues of business to his door. His advocacy of other men for positions of responsibility and trust naturally contributed to his own promotion. Twice a member of the Senate of the United States, twice nominated for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and once elected, there was only one other honor above him, and he would have received that if the names at the top of the ticket had been reversed.

Every man carries with him some secret of his success. With Mr. Fairbanks it was first and foremost his unflinching integrity. "Subtlety may deceive you," said Cromwell, "integrity never will." This was made known to the whole world when he came off best with the Vatican at the time he was in Rome, and again when he endured in silence the aspersions of his "friends," whose table manners came home later to humiliate them.

Only to those who were permitted to enjoy the cordial welcome to his hospitable home was it given to know how much the eminent husband was indebted to the charming wife for the many honors which were bestowed upon him. It is more than surmised that the great house in Washington and the more modest one in Indianapolis, with the unselfish, unaffected and captivating courtesies of their queenly hostess, had not a little to do with both State and national elections.

To all these gifts and graces it will be readily admitted that Mr. Fairbanks added enough of what Burns called "prudent, cautious self-control" to make him successful as a politician.

His unswerving loyalty to his church, so modestly and consistently shown on all occasions, was reciprocated in the highest honors which the church could confer.

John Beaver Polsgrove.

The death of the Rev. John B. Polsgrove, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on June 27, removes from the ranks of God's workmen one of the most faithful and earnest souls. His active ministry in the Baltimore and Central Pennsylvania Conferences covered thirty-five years, and after surrendering the pastorate on account of impaired health he served as field agent of the American University for fourteen years. He leaves behind him a fragrant memory of high ideals and of Christian character. His funeral was held in Carlisle, Pa., and interment was made at Lock Haven.

Fourth Convocation Program.

BISHOP JOHN W. HAMILTON,
Chancellor, Presiding.

Music by U. S. Engineers Band, F. J. Weber, Leader.
Chief Marshal, the Rev. Harry D. Mitchell, D.D.

CHIEF MARSHAL'S AIDS:

Rev. Henry Anstadt, Luther Memorial Church.
Rev. John E. Briggs, Fifth Baptist Church.
Rev. J. Franklin Bryan, North Carolina Avenue Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. Walter E. Burnett, Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. Lucius C. Clark, Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. John C. Copenhaver, Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Rev. Charles E. Fultz, United Brethren Church.
Rev. J. Phelps Hand, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. Edward Hayes, Douglass Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. Walter A. Morgan, Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church.
Rev. John C. Palmer, Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Charles T. Warner, St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Church.
Rev. Earl Willey, Vermont Avenue Christian Church.
Precentor, the Rev. H. D. Mitchell, D.D.
Invocation.....The Right Rev. William F. McDowell
Music
Prayer.....The Rev. Walter E. Burnett, D.D.
Responsive Reading—The Second Psalm.....
.....The Rev. John R. Edwards, D.D.
Songs (by all the people, standing)
Introduction of Speaker.....The Right Rev. Earl Cranston

Address.....The Hon. Champ Clark

Music

Conferring of Degrees

James Daniel Buhner, A.B., D.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
Thesis: Evil: Moral and Physical, in Experience, History and Philosophy.
Harold Waldstein Focht, A.B., A.M., Doctor of Philosophy.
Thesis: A Survey of Education in Saskatchewan.
Henry Frey Lutz, A.B., B.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
Thesis: Law in Science and Philosophy.
Albert Hutchinson Putney, A.B., LL.B., D.C.L., Doctor of Philosophy.
Thesis: The Races of the Near East.
Claude Buren Sanford, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., M.P.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
Thesis: Assumpsit: Historical Evolution Chronologically Portrayed.

"The Star Spangled Banner"
Assignment of Fellowships
"Battle Hymn of the Republic"
Penediction.....The Rev. Harry M. Canter, D.D.

June Meeting of the Trustees.

There was an unusual interest in the meeting of the Board of Trustees June 5. The constantly increasing demands of the War Department for help in so many directions in Europe had led the Bureau of Mines to ask for not only more room in the College of History, but the privilege to erect a large permanent building on the Quadrangle of the University. A special call was given to the Trustees to be present, and the attendance was correspondingly large.

The early part of the meeting was devoted to memorial exercises for the late Chancellor, Bishop Franklin Hamilton. A carefully prepared and excellent commemorative address was presented by Bishop Earl Cranston, who had been associated with the Chancellor during the most of his presidency in the University. As the death of the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, a Trustee of the University, and former Vice-President of the United States, had occurred the day before, the announcement of his death was made by the president, Judge Leighton, a telegram of sympathy with the family was sent at once and a committee appointed to prepare a minute for the records.

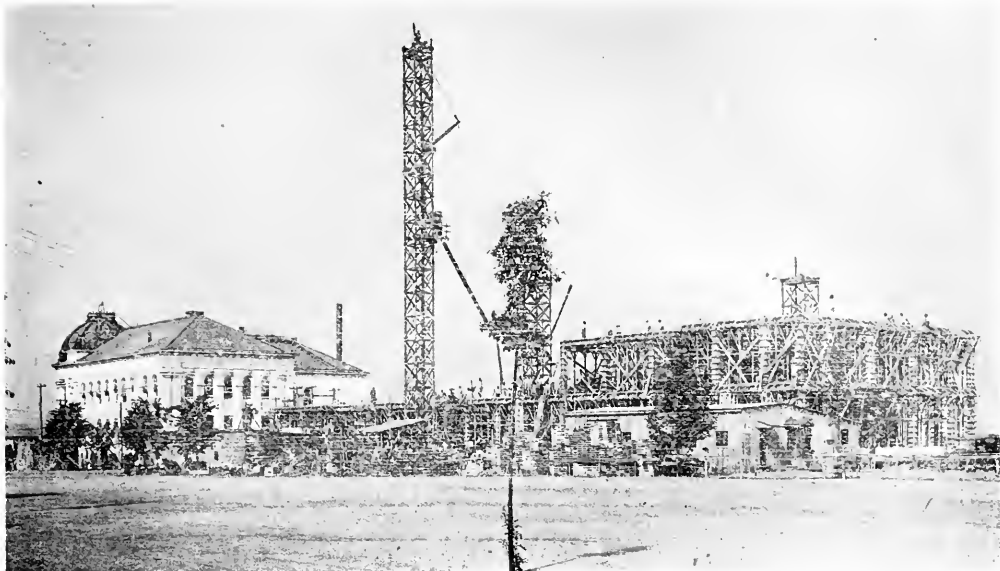
After careful consideration and discussion, there was given approval of the action by the executive committee consenting to the erection of the permanent building by the Government on the campus.

Mr. John W. Sparks, of Philadelphia, and Mr. George W. Dixon, of Chicago, were elected Trustees. Dr. A. C. True, of the Educational Bureau of the Government's Department of Agriculture, and chairman of the Board of Award, addressed the Trustees in the interest of a more systematic and scholarly relation of the Board of Award to the University, and closer relation of the University to the several departments of instruction asking for their students' scholastic degrees. A committee, consisting of the Chancellor, Bishops McDowell and Denny, was appointed, to whom all the matters in Dr. True's address are referred.

Ten scholarships were awarded and five degrees were conferred.

The time for the meeting having expired, all unfinished business was referred to the executive committee.

The usual luncheon, under the direction of Mrs. Collier, was given the Trustees, their wives, and all the persons on the program of the convocation exercises which followed in the auditorium under the trees.



MCKINLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING

NEW BUILDING FOR WAR GAS SERVICE IN PROCESS OF ERECTION

Dr. Martin's Library.

In another column of THE COURIER we have given a sketch of the great mathematician, Doctor Artemas Martin. For more than a half century he has been engaged as a specialist in noticing the progress made in natural science. He has collected a library of tens of thousands of volumes. He has a copy of every arithmetic published in the United States, and a copy of one printed before America was discovered, in 1484. Against one of the walls of his house stands a whole row of bookcases, in which are classified nothing but books on Integral and Differential Calculus. The doctor has been an omnivorous reader, and his great library includes many miscellaneous books of great value. In the list are hundreds of foreign publications, some of which have very expensive bindings. He has been exceedingly methodical in his expenditures, and his calculation shows the books which fill three stories of the house that is given up to the library alone—no one residing in the building—have cost him more than \$10,000.

This valuable collection, which certainly cannot be duplicated in this country, has just been presented to the American University.

Artemas Martin, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.

When eccentricity, without the aid of the schools, discovers or creates a genius whose intellectual status towers above that of most of the school men, the secret must be looked for more in the mental fiber and impulses of the man than in any favor of his surroundings. Hidden away in Government Departments in Washington can be found occasional instances of such men of mark, unknown to the other men associated with them in their daily employments. The editor of THE COURIER has been introduced recently to a man

employed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce whose routine duties there have had nothing to do with his eminence achieved outside of the hours of service for the Government.

His home in one of the quiet streets of the city is a museum of surprises. From his "den" he has touched the gratitude of the universities, until they have honored him with such scholastic degrees as only come to those honored alumni long years after their graduation and in distinguished service. Never having crossed the seas, this man's contributions on the most abstruse topics, mathematical solution of difficult problems, are printed in the Oxford and Cambridge volumes of the higher mathematics.

This quiet and secluded scholar is known about his official duties as simply "Doctor Martin," but at Yale University, which gave him the degree of Master of Arts, and in Oxford University he is known as Artemas Martin, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.

The eccentricity in his case is all along through his life. He never went to school until he was fourteen years old. Though he had learned to read and write at home, he knew nothing of arithmetic. He was born in Steuben County, New York, August 3, 1835. Removed with his parents to Venango County, Pa., he had his first opportunity in the schools, with the exception of two winters in the district schools. But his opportunities in Pennsylvania consisted only of a short time in the Franklin Select School, to which he walked two and a half miles morning and night, and two and one-half months in the Franklin Academy. Here he either acquired the taste or gave rein to his bent for mathematics. And beginning with algebra he has gone over the top. He hoed and chopped all the while on a farm until the discovery of oil gave him employment in drilling wells. He worked at puzzles in the newspapers, riddled the "Riddler Column" of the

Fellowships Awarded for 1918-1919.

| Name. | Institution Nominating. | Subject. | Place of Study. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Florence Arzella Armstrong..... | Simpson College. | English Philology. | Radcliffe College. |
| Kathryn Laura Behrens..... | Goucher College. | History. | Johns Hopkins University. |
| Donald Butz Clark..... | Wesleyan University. | Philosophy of Psychology. | Harvard University. |
| Huber William Hurt..... | Iowa Wesleyan University. | Educational Administration. | Columbia University. |
| Alexander Lacey..... | University of Toronto. | Romance Languages and Literature. | Columbia University. |
| Norman Clyde Nicholson..... | Johns Hopkins University. | Medical Psychology. | Johns Hopkins University. |
| Mary Lois Raymond..... | Mount Holyoke College. | Romance Languages. | Radcliffe College. |
| John Franklin Reed..... | University of Toronto. | Philosophy of Religion. | Edinburgh University. |
| Madge DeGroff Thurlow..... | Goucher College. | History. | Johns Hopkins University. |
| Harold Rideout Willoughby..... | Garrett Biblical Institute. | New Testament and Patriotic Literature. | Harvard University. |

All applicants for fellowships for 1919-1920 would do well to make their applications as early as possible. Blanks may be had by written request to the Registrar. Applications must be received on or before March 31, 1919.

Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post until he was a regular contributor of twenty years. From one periodical to another, growing more scientific all the while, his distinction came on until he was elected professor of Mathematics in a Western institution. This he declined.

In 1893 he became the editor of *The Mathematical Messenger* and *The Mathematical Visitor*, "two of the best mathematical periodicals published in America." "The typographical work of these journals is said to be the finest in America." The best mathematicians from all over the world contribute to these journals. The marvel of it all is the editor sets the type and prints the magazine himself.

The old gentleman is a member of mathematical societies in all parts of the land, never having been married, sitting in the midst of one of the most remarkable private libraries in the country, consisting of all kinds of high-priced volumes, with mathematics so high up as to have nothing above it—these books filling a three-story house, with shelves on all the walls and in piles on all the floors.

Table Talk.

A number of persons have applied for admission to the University the coming year.

The Board of Award had a half-dozen meetings this year to give every attention needed to the applications for fellowships.

To accommodate more chemists and their assistants in the College of History, the Government is laying a floor in the unfinished attic story.

A part of the college campus which is occupied by the engineers who are in training has been designated Camp Leach.

The War Department has taken over from the Interior Department the plant of the Bureau of Mines on the University campus, and it is now called the War Department Gas Service.

The new permanent building on the Quadrangle, which would have cost the University more than a quarter of a million dollars, is being hurried forwards by the War Department, employing 200 workmen.

Professor MacWatters has been invited to address the Browning Society in New York City and give an account of the Browning portfolio and the hitherto unpublished poem.

The increasing number of soldiers and workmen on the University campus has led the Young Men's Christian Association to erect an addition to their building, which will enable the secretaries to accommodate now nearly 1,000 persons.

Recent Gifts of Money.

Acknowledgment of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded as receipt therefor.

McKinley Memorial Hall Fund—\$100, Hon. Champ Clark; \$10, B. D. Barton; \$5, E. M. Mills, T. C. Brundage; \$2, Mrs. C. R. Blore; \$1, Grace Buckley, A. Schmucker, Mrs. W. R. Schmucker

Chancellor's House Fund—\$250, M. G. Norton Estate; \$2, O. H. Hubbard, W. C. Twombly; \$1, A. D. Stroud, I. L. Snyder, C. H. Wadin.

General Fund—\$50, Edward Cain; \$10, Gay Edna Calvert.

The American University Courier

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25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JULY, 1918

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXV

Washington, D. C., October, 1918

No. 1

PROSPICE

Fear death?—to feel the frog in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe;
Where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form,
Yet the strong man must go:
For the journey is done and the summit attained,
And the barriers fall,
Tho' a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
The reward of it all.
I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!

I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forbore,
And bade me creep past,
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers,
The heroes of old,
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold,
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute's at end,
And the elements' rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
Then a light, then thy breast,
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest!

Robert Browning.

NEVER SAY OF ME THAT I AM DEAD.—ROBERT BROWNING.



*His brave, strong face illumines Rezzonico:
Calm of God's peace, Love's glorious overflow,
Faith's lustrous triumph o'er man's final foe,
Effulgent Soul, Life's radiant afterglow.—A. O.*

Browning the Immortal.

On the evening of the 12th of December, 1889, in the Palazzo Rezzonico on the Grand Canal, Venice, Robert Browning's spirit joined the choir-invisible just as the great bell of San Marco struck 10. The end was peaceful, and each stroke of the hour seemed to repeat his lines:

"Life is done,
Time ends, Eternity's begun."

Present at his bedside were his only son and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Barrett Browning, the latter, now a resident of Washington, devoting her life and interests to the Serbian cause with great zeal and devotion.

Our present number contains reprints of the body lying in state in the grand sala of the Palace, with the casket under its purple pall, and wreaths of violets and choice flowers surmounted by a large cross of lilies of the valley and white roses (Mrs. Robert Browning's favorite flowers), awaiting the hour when a fleet of gondolas shall form the funeral procession and escort the remains across the lagoons to their temporary resting place in the chapel of St. Michele in the Campo Santo; and a portrait of Robert Browning in "the sleep that knows no waking." The peaceful calm and divine illumination that lingers, like a halo about the features of the sleeping poet, would indicate that he had been permitted to see the Vision Beautiful, and was again in the presence of Her, of whom he sang:

O lyric Love, half angel and half bird * * * *
And all a wonder, and a wild desire,—
Boldest of hearts that ever braved the sun,
Can thy soul know change? * * * *
Hail, then, and hearken from the realms of help! * * *
Despite the distance and the dark,
What was, again may be; * * *
Thither where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn
For all hope, all sustainment, all reward * * * *
In those thy realms of help, that heaven thy home.

No; love which, on earth, amid all the shows of it,
Has ever been seen the sole good of life in it,
The love, ever growing there, spite of the strife in it,
Shall arise, made perfect, from death's repose of it.
And I shall behold Thee, face to face,
O God, and in Thy light retrace
How in all I loved here, still wast Thou!

Browning's conception of life was such as to necessitate a greater scope than the present experiences in a probationary realm can afford; and death was but the bursting of the chrysalis into the new and larger life:

I go to prove my soul!
I see my way as birds their trackless way,
I shall arrive! What time, what circuit first,
I ask not: but unless God send His hail
Or blistering firehalls, sleet or stifling snow,
In some time, His good time, I shall arrive:
He guides me and the bird. In His good time

"Death is life," says Browning; "never say of me that I am dead"; as though challenging the world to his belief in Eternity, God and Soul.

In "Pauline" rings a triumphant note of faith in God, and a radiant hope of the immortal life and the soul's unending development:

Sun-treader, I believe in God, and truth and love; * * *
* * * but chiefly when I die. * * *
All in whom this wakes pleasant thoughts of me,
Know my last state is happy—free from doubt
Or touch of fear.

Speaking of death, Browning remarked to a friend: "Death, death! It is this harping on death I despise so much: this idle and often cowardly as well as ignorant harping! Why should we not change, like everything else? In fiction, in poetry, in so much of both, French as well as English, and, I am told, in American art and literature, the shadow of death—call it what you will, despair, negation, indifference—is upon us. But what fools talk thus! Why, amico mio, you know as well as I that death is life, just as our daily, our momentarily dying body is none the less alive and ever recruiting new forces of existence. Without death, which is our crapelike, churchyardly word for change, for growth, there could be no prolongation of that which we call life. Pshaw! it is foolish to argue upon such a thing even. For myself, I deny death as an end of everything. *Never say of me that I am dead.*"

His was "a surpassing Spirit" that winged its way to the City that hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God; and while passing through the blue we hear him singing his last words to the world:

Speed, fight on, fare ever There as here!

In the autumn following Mrs. Browning's death, he wrote the poem "Prospect." In it—he will fight his last fight with the Arch Fear for the reward of it all, knowing darkness, pain and cold

Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
Then a light, then thy breast,
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest.

On the last day of October, 1889, Westminster Abbey with great pomp and ceremony received the remains of Robert Browning and laid them to rest in front of Chaucer's tomb, near Dryden's monument. The committal service was entirely choral, and Mrs. Browning's poem, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," was set to music composed for the occasion and sung by the vested choir of the abbey.

Thou art gone from us—years go by—and spring
Gladdens, and the young earth is beautiful,
Yet thy songs come not—other bards arise,
But none like thee—they stand—thy majesties,
Like mighty works which tell some Spirit there
Hath sat regardless of neglect and scorn,
Till, its long task completed, it hath risen
And left us, never to return.

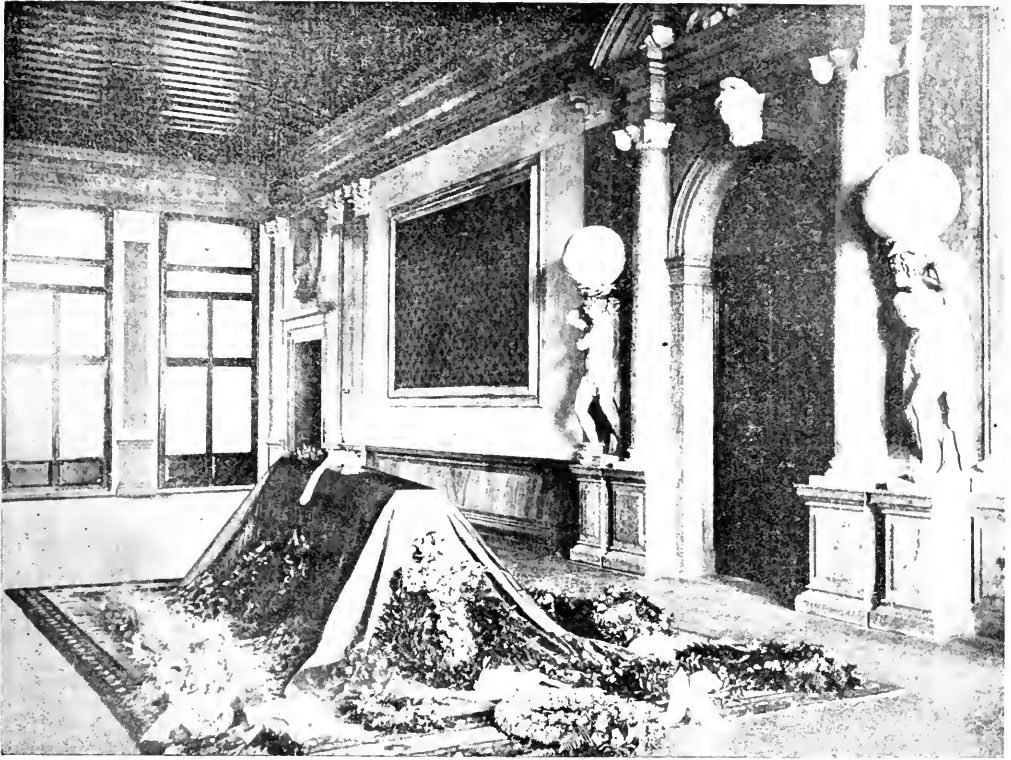
S. J. M. W.

Fourth Convocation Story.

The fourth convocation of the American University, like every other thing worth while in Washington, D. C., this year, was held in the midst of an atmosphere charged with the spirit of the great war for civilization. Wednesday, June 5, was the auspicious day.

The War Department gave orders that the United States Engineers' Band, under the leadership of F. J. Weber, should be at the service of the university for the convocation exercises. The academic procession formed in the Hall of History, and, led by the band, marched to the amphitheater in the grove where the exercises were held.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Chancellor of the University, presided. Upon the platform were the Trustees of the University, the Board of Award, the candidates for degrees, the speaker of the day, the Honorable Champ Clark, and the band. The Rev. H. D. Mitchell,



ROBERT BROWNING LYING IN STATE, REZZONICO PALACE, VENICE.

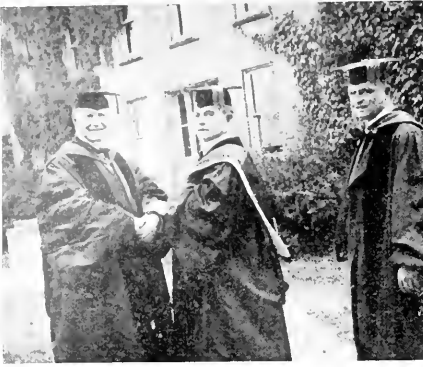
chief marshal, with 13 pastors from the churches as aids, saw that the people from Washington and the soldiers from the camp were comfortably seated. The invocation was offered by Bishop W. F. McDowell, resident bishop of Washington, and the convocation prayer by the Rev. W. E. Burnett, pastor of Foundry M. E. Church. Responsive reading was led by the Rev. J. R. Edwards, District Superintendent of the Washington District of the Baltimore Conference. Then Dr. H. D. Mitchell led the assembly in singing "America." It was an inspiring experience to join in the singing of this best of national hymns with the Engineers' Band in service uniform and a large number of soldiers, who are preparing to sail for the battlefields of France as part of the assembly. A stanza of Great Britain's national hymn was also sung, and the two-stanza international hymn, "Two Empires by the Sea," which in words of poetic fire tell of the liberty-loving spirit of Great Britain and America, now having its fullest expression in the present world conflict.

Bishop Earl Cranston introduced the speaker, the Honorable Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and said he was going to try to do it without referring to the war. Bishop Cranston spoke very appropriately and wittily, but he did not succeed in omitting reference to the war. Mr. Clark

began his address by saying he intended to be different from almost all speakers today, in that he was not going to say anything about the war. He, however, was far from successful in this matter. For an hour Mr. Clark held the attention of his audience and delighted them with his wisdom and homely humor, and drew from his apparently inexhaustible store of stories of outstanding personalities in American history. In part of his address Mr. Clark spoke directly to the soldiers present, and as he told from his own experience in his own inimitable way how he had learned that the great things needful for the American citizen and soldier to know are the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, both the soldiers and citizens present manifested their approval by their applause.

Chancellor Hamilton then conferred degrees, four Doctors of Philosophy and one Doctor of Civil Law. The audience arose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," after which Dr. A. C. True presented the list of those who had won fellowships. The names appear in the June issue.

The exercises closed with the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Harry M. Canter, District Superintendent of the M. E. Church, South.



LEFT—BISHOP FRANKLIN HAMILTON;
 CENTER—DR. S. J. MACWATTERS.
 RIGHT—DR. W. B. FLEMING, AT BUCKHANNON, W. VA.

Recent Gifts of Money.

Acknowledgment of sums less than \$5.00 is to be considered sufficient receipt therefor.

General Fund—\$4,500, Artemas Martin (on annuity).

Chancellor's House Fund—\$1,016, W. E. Stone; \$6.00, J. W. Campbell; \$5.00, R. B. Cuthbert, J. B. Risk, S. P. Crummett, J. H. Howard, Abner Clarke, F. B. Ward, Norman La Marche, C. H. Bagley; \$4.00, C. H. Stocking, T. R. Courtice, H. A. Ellis; \$3.00, J. W. Campbell, W. F. Seitter, L. Z. Robinson, H. H. Barr; \$2.00, James Torbet, E. E. Whittaker, H. G. Pearce, F. H. Townsend, D. T. Wilson, Joe Bell, W. H. Thompson, J. M. Rohde, J. P. Burns, A. R. Johns; \$1.00, J. C. White, C. C. Campbell, J. S. Altman, F. N. Lynch, D. J. Colean, W. M. Keller, D. V. Gowdy, C. C. Kennedy, I. N. Kalb, G. W. Flagg, Wm. Balleck, C. J. Stueckemann, E. H. Warner, F. S. Eitelgeorge, N. E. Hulbert, J. B. Goss, J. C. Baker, Eugene Weiffenbach, H. R. DeBra, C. E. Wakefield, Roland Woodhams, Wm. Richards, Wade Smith, R. D. Freeman, W. F. Kendrick, J. B. Neff, W. P. Lindsay.

Bishop Hamilton Lecture Fund—\$50.00, E. J. Brooker; \$8.00, I. L. Seager; \$6.00, C. C. Becker; \$5.00, G. L. Hardesty, Mrs. A. M. Bullock; \$4.00, D. C. Bayless, G. W. Koser, Walter Firth, John Deddow, F. E. Bacon, J. S. Potts; \$3.00, A. W. Brown, M. L. Eversz; \$2.00, G. K. Flack, O. E. Rodkey; \$1.00, H. K. Riffe, E. S. Gahan, E. C. Woodruff, W. T. Hartley, C. W. Jaycox, H. G. Ellbie, D. L. Marsh.

McKinley Memorial Hall Fund—\$5.00, H. B. Westervelt; \$1.00, Mrs. A. B. Tressler.

Franklin Hamilton Memorial Fund—By, J. Franklin Knotts: \$100, Wm. Gisriel; \$25.00, J. T. Lord; \$20.00, J. B. Risk; \$15.00, G. B. Hamilton; \$5.00, J. F. Murray, J. V. Wright, R. C. Wolf, O. A. Emerson, S. K. Arbutnot, J. H. Hess, C. E. Leatherby, Archibald Moore, J. E. Scott, G. A. Neeld, N. L. Brown; \$2.00, F. A. Gould, L. I. Lord, L. O. Douds, J. C. McMinn, H. J. Metheuy; \$1.00, J. S. Potts, V. A. Nanna, P. S. Strader, Richard Aspinwall, C. E. Bissell, F. H. Black, J. O. Bolton, L. B. Bowers, E. L. Daniel, J. L. Marquess, J. D. Mays, F. E. Price, J. B. Rupert, C. W. Stephen, Mrs. L. H. Welday, J. B. Workman.

Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

As it is announced in another column of THE COURIER, annuities continue to come to the American University. Since the last issue of THE COURIER four thousand five hundred dollars has been received from Dr. Artemas Martin, of Washington, D. C. All our annuitants, even in these times, are satisfied with the rate of interest we are able to pay. We invest our securities in first mortgages in this city, where the rates are as high as in Western cities.

With deep regret we announce the death of Dr. Martin at Garfield Hospital in this city, after a brief illness. His valuable library of about 10,000 volumes, recently given by him to the American University, will help carry forward the useful career of this distinguished mathematician.

Notable Tributes to Franklin Hamilton.

From an able article on "The Church in the Present Crisis," in the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, by Dr. Joseph B. Risk, we take the following fine tribute to our former Chancellor:

At this time in these strenuous days how we miss our leader! The loss to the church in the Pittsburgh area in the death of Bishop Franklin Hamilton cannot be fully estimated. It was our privilege to spend the day with him at the dedication of our church at Midland. We shall never forget that day. The people from the section around gathered to hear the message from the lips of the eloquent bishop. He was in a great mood of spiritual exaltation and his sermon made credible to us the traditions of Matthew Simpson's oratory.

It was a great day. The memories of it come thick and fast. Not only the sermon in the sanctuary but the brilliancy of his conversation and the charm of his manner abide with us. We had never seen him in such a radiant mood as on that day. How shall we characterize him—our own great bishop, our own Bishop Franklin Hamilton? Shall we characterize him thus? A finished scholar; an orator of classic type; able to sway the multitude and to gratify and delight the thinker; a cosmopolite who had seen many nations and had assimilated the best in the thought and literature of all lands; a personality so beautiful and compelling and withal so winsome and attractive that to be in his presence was uplifting and inspiring. Our own Bishop Franklin Hamilton, the true, the great democrat, opposed to the death, on the one hand, to Bolshevism and on the other hand, to autocracy and imperialism.

As we think of him as he appeared to us on that day at Midland we would use to describe him accurately almost without the change of a word the characterization given by our great poet of the Anglo-Saxon race who in this description proves that "He was not for an age but for all time." Here, in Shakespeare's words, is conveyed the impression then made on our minds:

"We shall not look upon his like again.

He only in a general honest thought held to the common good of all,

His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him

That nature might stand up and say

"To all the world, This is a man."

AN APPRECIATION BY NEW ENGLAND LAYMEN.

The committee appointed by the Stewards of Boston District to prepare an Appreciation of Bishop Franklin Hamilton report as follows:

The departure from earth of the immortal spirit of Franklin Hamilton, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 5th day of this present month of May, 1918, was a most unexpected surprise and distressing shock to a large company of sincere and admiring friends throughout our entire connection. Only recently entered on what it was hoped and believed would be a long career of episcopal usefulness, the announcement of his sudden death at the swift hands of dread pneumonia became the occasion of widespread expressions of disappointment and sorrow.

In connection with the whole church and more especially because of his relation to the Boston District do we lament his early removal from the field of visible service. A large part of his life was passed in this immediate vicinity. Here he came when a boy to secure an education. The best which Boston and Cambridge had to give was placed at his disposal. For years he preached in pulpits in this metropolitan area, and as a pastor shepherded the souls of many parishioners who will forever hold him in loving remembrance. His voice and features became well known in all our denominational gatherings. When called to the Capital of the country to take charge of the American University his home was still with us.

Now that he has been translated to the Unseen World it is here that deep and genuine sadness is felt by a numerous company who had high regard for him. It is particularly fitting that this group of representatives from the Methodist Churches of Greater Boston record its appreciation of his character and career.

To us he was in many ways an ideal of what a Christian man and preacher of the Gospel should be. Unselfish in his desire to be of service to needy interests, unsparring of his time and strength, chaste in thought, speech and action, simple and direct in the presentation of the truth as he saw it, dignified in bearing, yet lovable to all, he was a worthy representative of his Lord. Enriched in heart and mind by wide experience in travel, he gave unstintingly of his resources for the enjoyment and profit of all. In the ministry of the Word he brought comfort and inspiration to all who listened to him. To sit at his feet was to be taught in the deep things of the Spirit. Many will yet rise up and call him blessed.

We are told that in the last days of his illness he waited longingly for a message from across the ocean that his boy had made a safe voyage. The cablegram came after his own spirit had set sail on that other sea whose distant shore is beyond the stars. It was tenderly placed in his still hand. With Dr. Conner, who reported the incident, we are entirely persuaded that a message now awaits all the friends of this chief pastor, and that if it were to be put into human speech it would read after this fashion: "Safely arrived overseas," and signed "Franklin Hamilton."

In this conviction we comfort our bereaved but expectant hearts.

MARGARET A. NICHOLS.
EUGENE L. FOLSOM.
GEO. H. CARTER.
WILLIS P. ODELL.
W. H. H. BRYANT.

Government School on University Campus and Chief Director.

There has been no greater or more efficient development in discovery and invention in this or any other country than in the Chemical Warfare Service, of the United States Army located on the campus of the American University. It is here called a school, for in no other scholastic or industrial institution has there been mere profound research by learned men aided by numberless ambitious and intense students, both having been selected from the universities or colleges of the several States and national industries, in "actually trying out gases on an artillery scale after they have been studied by this research organization."

When Germany, in violation of all international law—all law inter-terrestrial, inter-gehennal—introduced poisonous gases as a weapon of miscalled human warfare, the genius of a American mind was put to its wits for the creation of counter "chemical warfare devices" as a matter of repugnant reprisal—fighting Apollyon with Apollyon. Here at the university, the center of such incomparable ingenuity, we soon had nearly a hundred structures and processes on the grounds for the manufacture of counter-gases, aeroplane gas bombs, signal lights, smoke-screens to screen merchant ships from enemy submarines, gas shells, incendiary shells, gas bombs of all sorts, trench projectors for firing gas bombs, flaming guns, etc., etc.

No eulogy would be extravagant in giving credit to Mr. Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the rapid achievements of his department in this new undertaking, making possible such ready accumulation of infernal munitions as have not been matched by German resources and skill.

And Mr. Manning was equally sagacious in his selection of men to whom he entrusted the several departments of the Bureau of Mines. This has been steadily



COLONEL GEORGE A. BURRELL.

recognized by the War Department, since the transfer to this department of this branch of the service. He selected the best informed practical scientist and expert in his line to be found in this country, Mr. George A. Burrell, to be director of War Gas Investigations. He had been well known for a number of years as a leading authority in both natural and industrial gases. Mr. Burrell was fortunate, like so many other public men recently assigned to positions of high trust and great responsibilities, in having been born in Ohio, and in Cleveland, the largest city of that State. He received his technical training in the Ohio State University, and when he left the institution in 1903 it was to accept a position with the Fuel Testing Laboratory of the U. S. Geological Survey at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. In 1907 the laboratories were removed to Pittsburgh, the work enlarged, and called the Technology Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey. The investigations pursued by Mr. Burrell covered the entire range of mine and industrial gases. The main contributions found in the technical journals of which he is the writer indicate the wide range of subjects of which he is the recognized authority. His *alma mater* has conferred on him the scholastic and honorary degree of Chemical Engineer. When called to the administration of the Research Division in the Chemical Warfare Service he was commissioned by the United States Government colonel in the army. It is no small responsibility to have the charge of two thousand chemists, including their assistants, now on the campus of the American University. This eminent representative of this great branch of the War Department has his office across the hall from the Chancellor of the University, in the College of History. He is yet in the prime of life, a gentleman of dignified bearing, courtly manners, but possessing a thoroughly democratic spirit.

The editor has presumed the readers of THE COURIER would be pleased to have a reproduction of a war photograph of the colonel.



HOME OF GENERAL PERSHING.

Gen. Pershing's Boyhood Home.

Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, will have some peculiar interest in the terms of peace made by the allies after the last battle is fought. He is a direct descendant of French Huguenots of Alsace; the great-great-grandfather of the general who was Frederick Pershing, was born in Alsace in 1724, about three-quarters of a mile from the River Rhine.

The Pershing family were leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General's father was the superintendent of the Sunday school in LaCade, Missouri. The records of the church in the little village show that John Joseph united with the church there May 26, 1872. He never severed his relation to the church there until recently, when it was severed by his confirmation in France in the Protestant Episcopal Church by his friend from the Philippines, Bishop Brent, who came that way on his return to this country. Gen. Pershing's wife was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The British Educational Mission.

The educators in and about Washington were given the privilege of meeting the Educational Mission from Great Britain at the evening reception given at the Washington Hotel. About two hundred persons sat down to the banquet. It was on the invitation of the Council of National Defense the British Government had sent to the United States the distinguished mission to inquire into the best means of procuring closer co-operation between British and American educational institutions, to the end, greatly desired on both sides, of making increasingly firm the bonds of sympathy and understanding that now unite the English-speaking world.

The members of the mission are Dr. Arthur Everett Shipley, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Master of Christ's College, and reader in Zoology; Sir Henry Miers, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester and professor of Crystallography; the Rev. Edward Mewburn Walker, fellow, senior tutor and librarian of Queen's College, member of the Hebdomadal Council, Oxford University; Sir Henry Jones, professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Glasgow; Dr. John Joly, professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Trinity College, Dublin; Miss Caroline Spurgeon, professor of English Literature, Bedford College, University of London, and Miss Rose Sidgwick, lecturer on Ancient History, University of Birmingham.

Notice to Applicants for Fellowships.

Notwithstanding the continuance of the war the American University will be able to grant a number of fellowships for the academic year 1919-1920, ranging from \$300 to \$1,000.

Two fellowships of \$1,000 each must be granted, according to the Massey foundation, to applicants from Canada. But in case there are no such applicants they may be granted to other candidates. The Swift Foundation is confined to applicants who are graduates of Garrett Biblical Institute, and who are recommended by that institution. No foreign fellowships will be granted until the close of the war.

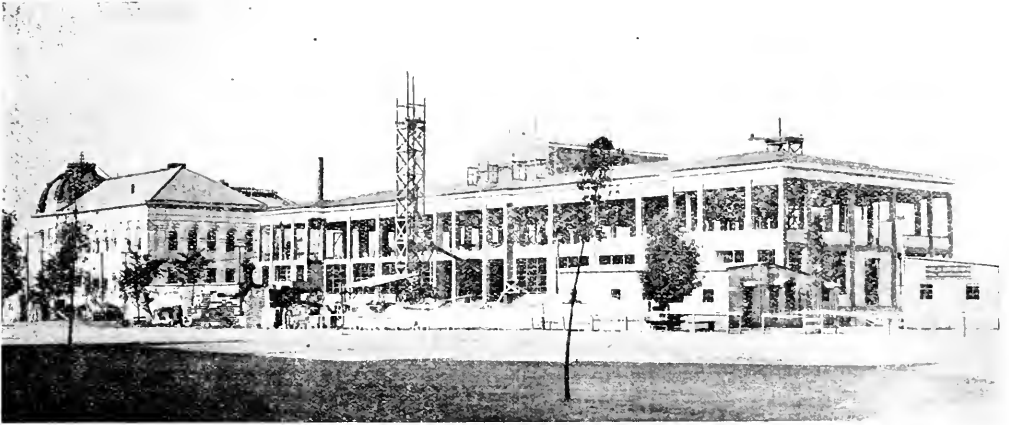
All applications for fellowships must be in the hands of the Director of Research not later than March 31, 1919. An earlier date, however, is to be preferred. Candidates will have preference, other things being equal, who submit a definite plan and outline of contemplated research.

FRANK W. COLLIER,
Director of Research.

Wherein the American Army Excels the German.

When the United States declared war on Germany the German leaders in both the civil and military government entertained themselves and the German people with stigmatizing the American soldier and comforting themselves with vainglorious sneers of the American Government, declaring no adequate army could be created or, if created, transported to Europe. In this instance, as of all those who think more highly of themselves than they ought to think, "pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." What a fall of temperature to say the least there has been! Little wonder that the German soldiers ran from Zeebrugge crying as they ran: "The Americans, the Americans are coming!" At no time since have they withstood with unbroken ranks the on-marching of the terrifying "Yanks."

Wherefore this deadfall of the mercury? It is not because of the paucity of numbers, shortage of bread or lack of munitions—not altogether the tremulous morale of the German army or wholly the shattered courage of the German soldier. But there are other reasons and enough of them to foretell the downfall of the Kaiser's kingdom. The tune has gone out of *Deutschland uber alles*, and the running away is too imperative just now to wait for the Victrola. The Russians drank vodka, the Japanese milk. The Germans drink beer and captured champagne and wine; the Americans coffee and water. The Americans know what they are doing; the rank and file of the Germans do not. Of the first engineers on the American University campus 85 per cent were alumni of universities or colleges. Bernhardi in his much-talked-about book laments that so many of the young men admitted to the German army knew nothing of Bismarck. Every correspondent of the American newspapers writes of the religious character and exemplary demeanor of the American armies, and the favorable impression they have made on all the people they have met. As to the "development by war of the noblest virtues of man" in the German army, some account is given in the report of a battle published in the *Janer'sche Tageblatt*, October 8, 1914, the article being entitled, "A Day of Honor for Our Regiment, September 24, 1914." The account is as follows: "Now it is down with the enemy. *And we will give them no quarter.* * * *



NEW BUILDING FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE AS IN OCTOBER, 1918. MCKINLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING AT LEFT.

*We knock down or bayonet the wounded. * * **
Tender-hearted souls are so kind to the French wounded that they finish them with a bullet, but others give them as many thrusts and blows as they can." We recall the honor awarded the author of the Poem of Hate.

There remains after guns are stacked and swords are sheathed more of a problem, which is to be found contagiously abroad in the minds and hearts of the Central Powers than their armies have even given us, whether in their treatment of our prisoners or our patients in their hospitals. It is the study of revenge—how can their hatred be overcome. "It is nobler to convert souls than to conquer kingdoms." The first problem in life is to unite one's self with something we have not met with in battle with the Germans, Turks, Austrians or Bulgarians. Their right and might are the same. By their education or need of it, shall we simply say they have been misled? If one can find grace sufficient to speak so charitably of such tuition or lack of it as to call it fanaticism, then it is indisputable "religion caricatured." "Fanaticism makes man a wild beast." Can we ever rise above such reversion to type? Go to Borneo for experience and example. Can we ever hope for even the first step to a cure which is to be willing to be cured? But Lord Shaftsbury said, "The first step toward a cure is a knowledge of the disorder." But there are some who prefer to die rather than to know. If educate we must, and educate the world atmosphere well, I fear we must begin in the nursery and go on at the school. It may have to be the method of Dr. Howe for Laura Bridgman over again. "Tis hard! But that which we are not permitted to correct is rendered lighter by patience." Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. Imperative as it is, it will be found, "Our universities cure men of doing things by halves, be the things mental or muscular." We must get men and nations to converse with what is above them. Nations, like individuals, must be newborn of heaven. The secret of man's nature lies in his religion. And this alone will teach our enemies to be our friends.

Table Talk.

The Government has added a fire-escape to the McKinley or Ohio Building.

It should be encouraging to donors to know that for every dollar they give, five more are added to it.

The addition to the number of students in the American University requires the institution to open a number of additional departments.

The new secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association are a busy and enterprising group. Their new building "is twins."

The Gas Service of the War Department has 1,700 persons employed in and around the University buildings.

There is no thought of discontinuing instruction in the University. The classes that cannot be accommodated in the College of History will be given instruction in the city.

The Government has built 70 buildings for laboratory purposes on the University campus. These, with nearly or quite 40 acres of barracks built by the Army for soldiers, make a small city.

In trying to accommodate the Government with additional offices, the Chancellor gave up his office and the Registrar did likewise. So also did Professor MacWatters.

In changing rooms in the College of History, the faculty of the University were able to get the adjoining rooms of numbers 7, 8 and 9, which are connecting rooms.

With the great number of applicants for fellowships, it is unavoidable that some must be disappointed. Last year we were only able to give eight; this year we have given ten. We can only say, Try again.

The frequent inquiries lead us to say again, the American University has not leased, rented or thought of asking the Government to pay for the use of the property which serves to help win the war.

The April number of THE UNIVERSITY COURIER has been received with great favor in England, and the request comes to allow the reprint of the hitherto unpublished poem of Robert Browning, with the use of the portfolio.

An old soldier in the University camp, commenting on the daring and driving of the American boys at the recent battle of the Marne, said:

" 'Tis not 'training' to the soldier's fate,
But 'git and git' that makes men great."

Students in the research departments of the United States Government under the tuition of the counseling professors of the University can matriculate as students in the institution and receive degrees after satisfactorily completing the curriculum.

To accommodate the War Department with its increasing demands for more room, the University has consented to the removal of its library from the rooms on the first floor to the attic rooms of the College of History.

Pelmanism is having an increasing interest in England as a system of mental discipline. It receives the unqualified endorsement of Sir William Robertson Nicoll, M. A., LL. D., and a number of prominent educators in Great Britain.

The revolution in Germany after the war will be more educational than political. It will be a new spirit for a new age. The old school of force goes down with the defeat of the Huns. The master spirit of the Western World will open a new school at Potsdam. Tuition free.

The Faculty and Trustees of the American University sympathize deeply with Major-General W. L. Sibert in the sudden and unexpected death of his wife. General Sibert is the commanding officer of the War Department in charge of the Chemical Warfare Service on the campus of the University.

The Civil Engineers, during their training in the University camp, are never idle. The commanding officer directs their employment when they are not "off on a hike" or receiving instructions in the drill, in building roads over the campus or in grading the grounds about the new buildings.

The Chemical Warfare Service publishes an enterprising little paper entitled *The Retort*. It is a publicity bulletin, giving such information as does not need to be censored. It furnishes also the several chemists with such technical communication as they desire to make one with another.

What was the University campus when war was declared is now a war city of nearly 2,000 Government employees, occupying nearly one hundred new buildings; these, with the barracks of the soldiers, cover nearly all the ground except the grove of native forest trees.

Some of the soldiers who received their training in the American University Camp were in the battle of the Marne, and with all the others not only stood their ground against the drive of the Germans, but turned them back again to the river and made prisoners of many hundreds of them.

The uniform courtesy of the Government officials occupying the University building is no more marked than their close watch in keeping the rooms cleaned and the halls tidy, "swept and garnished," and the grounds and walks around the College of History so well looked after by the gardener as to be in good taste, and with more rain, the making of a good lawn.

When the chemists and their assistants in the different offices of the University buildings receive their pay, they give the odd cents to help care for the destitute children of the Allies. Mrs. Collier, who has

a box placed in the front hall of the College of History to receive these pennies, has collected not a few dollars from the hundreds of cents. Major Jones and Captain Fuhrman have greatly aided.

The Educational Commission from Great Britain was given a brilliant reception and banquet at the Hotel Washington by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a department of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. One of the vice-chancellors in his post-prandial speech gave an English boy's account of the analysis of water. When being examined on his study of First Things he was asked, What are the constituent elements of water, he replied promptly: "Oxygen and Cambriden."

The Right Rev. Dr. Hiraiwa, Bishop of the United Methodist Churches of Japan, who is on a mission to this country, during his short stay in Washington visited the University in company with Bishop and Mrs. McDowell and Dr. Edwards, Superintendent of the Washington District. He expressed no little surprise over the "great preparedness" seen on the University campus and in the several buildings of the institution. He gives every assurance of the most friendly relations existing between Japan and this country.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

OCTOBER, 1918

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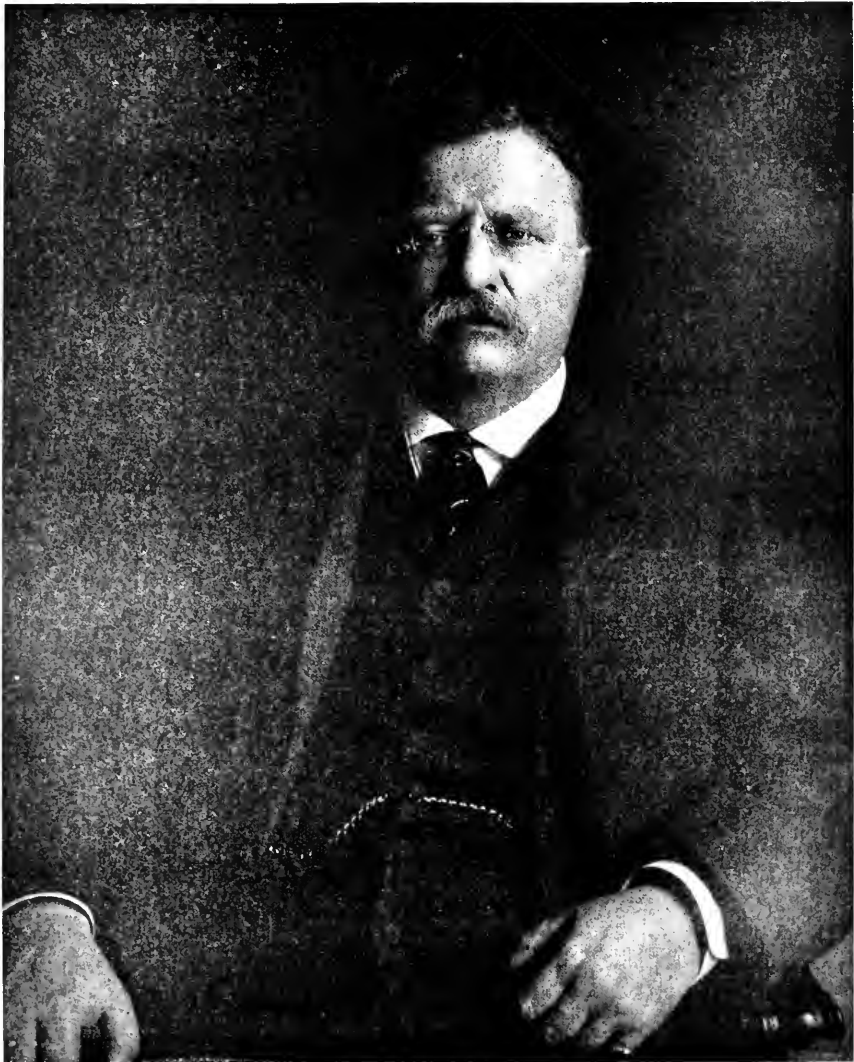
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No. 2



THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Trustee of the American University since 1900
1858-1919

Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt by death has escaped from death. As Charles Kingsley said of Perseus: "If he had not been of the race of the Immortals he would have perished." His immortality in this life inter-

ests this world far more than his immortality in the life to come. In the future life all men are immortal. But how few men here! France has only forty members of the French Academy that she ventures to call The Immortals. England called only

the Yorkshire "76 foot" Immortals. There is an old book in the Congressional Library which sums up human history in the "World's One Hundred Men."

There is no other such figure as this ex-President in all American history, and when the next book of the "World's Second Hundred Men" is written Theodore Roosevelt will be found in the list.

The Roosevelt who is Immortal is the very same Roosevelt who was mortal. "Oliver Cromwell dead two hundred years ago does yet speak, nay, perhaps now first begins to speak." We care hereafter to have the man here that we walked with and talked with there. The world will ask less for when he was born and when he died than for what he was and what he did while he lived. There are men whose achievements only intoxicate them, and when they die they are dead. But what was crowded into the sixty years that belonged in seventy of the life of Roosevelt, when the world was going dead wrong, is what makes his life worth while now. He was always at the front; riding down the line.

He was transcendently human. He had had his full growth, and stood on his feet in perfect stature. There was nothing atrophied about him. He had his bountiful powers constantly in restless exercise. What seemed impulsive in him was simply the speed of his motor.

He was the great Commoner of his time, but never commonplace. Born high enough up to have no one above him, he went about jostling men in the street. He leveled dignities at one blow. A company of venerable bishops called upon him at one time to interest him in some moral reform. The spokesman began by saying: "Mr. President, we believe you want to do right—" Roosevelt interrupted him instantly by saying: "By George, I intend to do right!"

Tempted in all points, as we are, he never intended to sin. He was honest straight through. The basis of his high thinking was his perfect honesty. His conscience was one needed for his age, and he made his age to know it. In his forcible demands nothing short of the most rigorous accuracy could satisfy his conscientious regard for truth. He was so transparent there was no one who could fail to see his faults. At white heat they were well lighted up, and when the freezing was extremely low the resulting ice portrayed them as in the mirror. For this reason his honorable foes have been among the first to bring charitable tributes to his memory.

He defended in forcible terms the integrity of the home, and for an example, his family would take him anywhere. In this fact inheres the essence of his patriotism. He will be long remembered for his denunciation of the home-breaker, and he never veered his words for the sake of the present company. When he attacked wrong in the home or the state he went where there was most of it; Paris, for instance, or California; and London, in criticism of administration in Egypt.

Passionately ambitious, it was this that carried him into adventure in the wilds, into letters, politics, science and government. But there was largely this element in his ambition—what he saw other men neglected to do or to do well, he wanted immediately to do himself.

So devotedly and pre-eminently American, his patriotism, a genuine love of country, ran into all that

he was and all that he did. He was all he was of choice; first in peace, but when forced into it, zealously in war to have peace. It is significant that his last words were to help the world to be rid of war.

The courage, resolution, honor, sincerity and Christian integrity of his manhood shall preserve his name in all generations. "'Tis Jehovah's plan that only manhood ever makes the man."

Bishop Franklin Hamilton.

By Bishop Quayle.

(During the memorial service at the Board of Foreign Missions this tribute to Bishop Franklin Hamilton was read by Bishop Quayle.)

Bishop Franklin Hamilton has changed his residence. He now dwells in the Kingdom of God in the City called New Jerusalem. His assignment was not made by the General Conference nor by the Board of Bishops, but by the Bishop and Shepherd of his soul.

The Bishops were in session, guests of his and the Methodism of Pittsburgh, but he could not come to bid them welcome. He was holding an interview with the Chief Shepherd. His courtesy, untaught, inbred, should have flowered in that hour of his brethren coming to his residential city. We all know how gracious a host he would have been, how refined and unaffected his words of welcome would have been. Now, these words of brotherly welcome are yet to be spoken. I doubt not they will be uttered later when we shall, one by one, please God, arrive in the City where our brother has out-hasted us in arriving. He will not forget us in his residence in the Glad Continent where he has now landed.

We are all apprised how real is the loss Methodism sustains in the death of his brain and big purpose. He was beginning a new administration. He had held many places of taxing responsibility and each one honorably and well. Nowhere had he failed. He was honor student in Harvard, was class orator by the election of his class, was university orator by the election of its faculty at the 250th anniversary of Harvard University and on that occasion spoke on the same platform with James Russell Lowell and you may see the orations of both in the memorial volume of that distinguished event. He studied in Europe. Though he had been student in Germany, unlike most of those Americans, he was not unaware of the German character, for from the first hour of the German breaking out on civilization he spoke stern words of condemnation of the chief atrocity of human history. He was master of a trained mind and lover of high things and an unobtrusive specimen of a cultivated American gentleman and Christian.

I cannot well speak of him seeing I loved him. My heart is blurred with tears on this and every remembrance of him. He came to the Episcopacy trained for that service as few occupants of that position have been trained. How he invaded the new business is well known to such as had a mind to noble beginnings. It makes a body's heart tender as spring with first violets to recall, as I recall, how he had taken up his residence in the hearts as well as in the esteem and plaudits of his brother ministers and laymen in the Pittsburgh region.

He was American in his heart. He cared for the human race as Jesus taught him. He loved the black man, though truth to say, he was not responsible for that, seeing his distinguished brother, Bishop John W. Hamilton, had fathered him and brothered him, and no better friend to the black man has appeared since Livingstone and Lincoln than John W. Hamilton. And it is fitting that Franklin Hamilton's soldier son in Europe, whose safe landing was the last received earthly telegram his eyes scanned and which was holden in his dead fond hand at his burial, Hamilton chose to be an officer in a black regiment.

I saw Franklin last after this wise. Before leaving Pittsburgh on my Master's business I called at the family residence, was admitted by the brave, beautiful widow who had so recently been a wife, was let into his room alone where my friend and your friend lay like a recumbent statue so strong and manly and as if asleep, and I said softly, "Friend, brother," but he was fast asleep and I did not waken him, but softly said, "I will see you an-



GEORGE S. DUNCAN

other morning," and passed out, into the sunshine blurred with my tears.

And our brother is out on that landscape without the city where the leaves never will have autumnal tints nor come to withering but where all the winds that blow are winds of spring and where the Shepherd of Souls leads His flock out in pastures infinite, where they are shepherded by the Voice of God.

A friend of mine, a minister, was at his soldier son's death bed, when the boy sleepily said, "Kiss me good-night, Daddy, kiss me goodnight," and his father leaned over and kissed his boy on the face and softly, tearfully replied, "Goodnight, son." But his Heavenly Father kissed the soldier boy awake in the morning. So was Franklin Hamilton kissed asleep by the wife of his heart, but kissed awake by the Lord of his life, and dwells with much smiling in the Everlasting Day.

TRIBUTE FROM THE METHODIST SOCIAL UNION OF BOSTON.

One has said that we are not so much in need of men as we are in need of a man. Bishop Franklin Hamilton was a man.

We are not yet far enough away from him to appreciate his true worth. The most that we can do is to leave on record that we deeply feel our loss in the death of Franklin Hamilton, but we thank our Heavenly Father for having sent such a soul into our midst, and that we have known this great man, and could say our friend. Time alone will be able to give him his true place in the Christian Church.

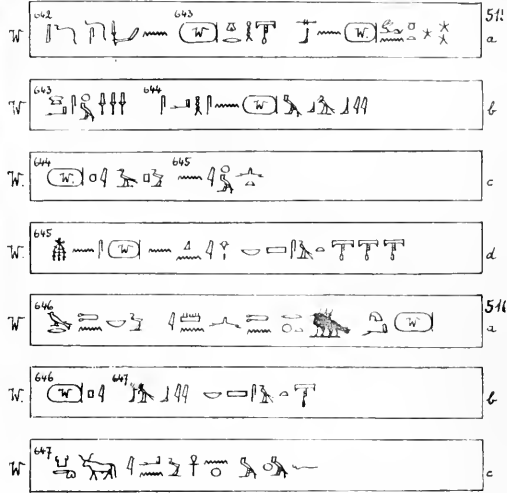
Here was a brilliant human presence, distinguishable, honorable and lovable. A beautiful human soul. He does not need our praise. The main thing is that we have known him, loved him, and that he belonged to us.

Franklin Hamilton, you have left us, but you are not forgotten.

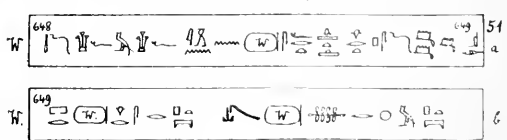
We extend our sympathy to the ever-faithful wife and his dear children and to his brother, Bishop J. W. Hamilton.

EDWARD MARSH,
A. CHALMERS,
EVERETT O. FISK,
Committee.

Spurck 320 (Schack Kap 109)



Spurck 321 (Schack Kap 110)



A PAGE OF HIEROGLYPHICS THOUSANDS OF YEARS OLD
To Dr. George S. DUNCAN, Ph. D., we are indebted for the privilege of reading these earliest recorded thoughts of men.

OPENING THE TOMBS OF THE PHARAOHS.
The Accurate Text of an Egyptian Bible Brought Forth
Which Must Be Regarded as the Oldest
Religious Book in the World.

By FRANK W. COLLIER
Director of Research in the American University,
Washington, D. C.

(Reprint from Boston Transcript.)

Our Bible is a very ancient book. But its oldest teachings do not claim to be earlier than Abraham, the father of the Hebrew people, and the earliest possible date for Abraham is 2100 B. C. About forty years ago there was discovered a collection of sacred texts, or Bible, which contained the Gospel, or Good News (for, like the Christian revelation, it professes to be good news), as understood by the pharaohs of ancient Egypt, and some of these texts preceded Abraham as much as Abraham did the birth of Christ, or they were as far in time from Abraham as the Four Gospels are from us; in short, they were written 6000 years ago. They were cut into stone in the most ancient Egyptian characters, and are now, by grace of the labors of a great Orientalist, to be read in English—the first language into which they have been translated.

About fourteen miles south of Cairo, Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, bordering on the Libyan desert, is the village of Sakkara. It is near the site of Memphis, which was the largest city of ancient Egypt, and until about 1600



EASTERN FRONT OF THE
From water tower of "Westover"

R. C. the seat of government. Sakkara was the necropolis, or royal cemetery of Memphis. It is filled with tombs of pharaohs from the third dynasty, 3000 B. C., to the twenty-sixth dynasty, 525 B. C. The sands of centuries, driven by the west winds from the desert, were piled up until these tombs were completely covered, the only trace being mounds appearing on the surface. About 1880, Egyptologists, such as Mariette, Maspero, Petrie and Quibell, began to dig through these mounds. Many tombs and pyramids were thus discovered and opened.

Opening the Tombs of the Pharaohs.

Among the pyramids opened were those of the fifth and sixth dynasty pharaohs, 2665-2475 B. C., Unis, Tety, Pepy I, Mernere, and Pepy II. Upon entering these pyramids the eyes of the archaeologists were delighted with a most remarkable discovery—the great stone walls were covered with texts in the most ancient hieroglyphic writing. It was proved later that these texts consisted of prayers, hymns, incantations, magical formulae, lists of offerings, and descriptions of the Egyptian heaven and the life therein. These inscriptions were to be used by the dead pharaoh to insure his progress to and happiness in the next world. Thus, while different in purpose, these inscriptions may be likened to the custom of Christians carrying upon their tombstones such Biblical passages as, "He giveth his beloved sleep," "I know that my Redeemer liveth," "I am the resurrection and the life."

The Oldest Religious Book in the World.

The inner walls of these pyramids were extensive, and thus there was space for thousands of lines; to be exact, seven thousand and forty. But as the same texts occur in each of the five pyramids it is evident that we have, if not the entire oldest Egyptian Bible, at least the bulk of it. This repetition is also very fortunate in that it makes possible the restoration of an obliterated text in one pyramid to be restored by the perfect copy of the same text in another pyramid. Thus we are able to get a pretty accurate text of the oldest Egyptian Bible, which must be regarded as the oldest religious book in the world, and, in fact, the oldest book of any kind. These texts, however, are of different dates, just as the documents which make up our Bible are of different dates. They are the growth of many centuries, undoubtedly being very old when inscribed upon the walls of the pyramid-tombs of the pharaohs of the fifth and sixth dynasties, the latest pharaoh of which having died 2475 B. C. Historical references in the inscriptions prove that some of the texts go back to a period as early as 4000 B. C., if not earlier.

After the Egyptologists had dug their way into these pyramids, discovered the inscriptions and photographed them, they found they could not translate them. It is true that Maspero from 1882-1892 tried to translate them into French, but his results are inaccurate and unreliable, due to faulty texts and the fact that Egyptology was in its infancy. Even now there are many unknown words and obscure references which can only be understood as Egyptology progresses. Some of the inscriptions are magical forms without meaning even to the priests, and were mere sounds, the repetition of which was to inspire awe, wonder, and reverence for the unknown and mysterious.

Dr. Duncan's Difficult Task and Accomplishment.

Dr. George S. Duncan, Ph. D., a thorough scholar who has a passion for teaching, and who delights to bring the results of accurate scholarship to the largest possible number of human beings, is the man to whom we are indebted for the privilege of reading these earliest recorded thoughts of men. Dr. Duncan when he began some years ago the translating of these inscriptions imposed upon himself a very difficult and tedious task. But he was well equipped for the work. He is a graduate of Williams College and a post-graduate of Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Oxford, and Berlin; and is connected with the departments of Egyptology and Assyriology in * * * the American University at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Duncan expects his work will be ready for the press. * * * * * We have seen the work in manuscript, and have permission to present here a few of these translated inscriptions so that scholars and cultured persons in general, as well as students of human thought and of comparative religion in particular, may get an idea of the rich field opened up to them by the labors of this painstaking Orientalist. The numbers refer to sections in Dr. Duncan's work.

The future world is a glorified form of the present world with trees, reeds, flowers, fields, lakes and rivers:

King Unis has come to the pools which are in the region of the floods at the great inundation, to the place of peace with green fields in the horizon. 508.

The tower of King Unis is planted in the field of reeds. 130.

They give to this King Tety the tree of life whereof they live. 1216.

This King Pepy is on the way to the field of life. 1280.

Thou hast gone up into the lake of life. 1979.

The Journey to the Next World.

The journey to the next world is described:

The two rafts of the sky are placed for King Unis that he may ferry over therewith to the horizon in company of Re. 337.

Mayest thou ferry him over in this ferryboat in which you ferry over the gods. 384.

Thou findest Re standing there, he comes to thee, he seizes thy arm, he leads thee into the double palace of the sky, he places thee upon the throne of Osiris. 757.

The door of heaven is opened for the dead king after repeating the following prayer:

Men fall, their name is not, seize thou King Tety by the arm, take thou King Tety to the sky that he die not or earth among men. 604.

Heaven as Pictured in the Inscriptions.

Heaven in these inscriptions seems to be an aristocratic place, only the life of the gods and the pharaohs is described:

King Unis is with you, O gods, you are with King Unis, O gods. 377.

King Unis lives with you, O gods, you live with King Unis, O gods.

The face of God appears to King Unis, thus King Unis sits upon the great throne at the side of God. 391.

The gods are they

Who support themselves on their golden sceptres, Who anoint themselves with fine quality oil, who clothe them-



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
Portrait of Mr. Charles C. Glover

Photograph by Schutt.

selves with red linen. Who live upon fig cakes, who drink wine. 1511.

The dead pharaoh becomes a god:

Re has confirmed to King Neferkere that he become divine. 2056.

Nut has caused that thou art a god. 25.

King Unis has come that you may see him become a great god. 272.

King Unis is a god older than the oldest. 408.

Ceremonial purification is necessary for dwelling in heaven:

Hail, King Pepy, thou art pure, thy ka is pure, thy soul is pure among the glorified, thy soul is pure among the gods. 839.

Horus purifies thee in heaven. 841.

The Belief in a Resurrection.

The belief in a resurrection of the body is affirmed in numerous inscriptions:

She (the goddess Nut) unites for thee thy bones, she unites for thee thy members. She places for thee thy heart in thy body. 835.

Thy head is placed for thee, thy head is fastened for thee to the bones. 9.

O Tety, lit yourself up after you have received your head, pull together thy bones, shake off thy dust. 735.

Horus has united for thee thy members, he has joined thee together. 635.

Horus has pressed for thee thy mouth, he has adjusted for thee thy mouth to thy bones. 644.

Thou hast received thy head, thou hast embraced thy bones, thou hast collected thy members, thou shakest off the dust from thy flesh. 654.

The Egyptian Heaven.

The Egyptian heaven was a mecca for epicures; there was plenty to eat and drink, and in great variety:

Sit down to thy thousands of bread, thy thousands of beer, thy thousands of oxen, thy thousands of geese, thy thousands of everything in which the god lives. 2027.

Roasted are thy ribs coming from the slaughter house. 214.

That thou mayest eat the shank, and that thou mayest chew the cutlet in thy mouth, and that thou mayest feed upon the ribs. 736.

That land into which King Unis goes King Unis does not thirst in it, King Unis does not hunger in it forever. 382.

Get thee up to this thy bread which cannot dry up, and to thy beer, which cannot become stale. 859.

Receive for yourself this thy fresh bread, this thy fresh beer. 870.

The pharaoh reigns in heaven:

Thou arise, O King Tety, in thy royal hood, thy hand seizes the sceptre, thy fist grasps the mace. 731.

Those sittest upon thy costly throne. 865.

Yet he acts as secretary to the gods:

King Unis is the scribe of the gods behind the temple of Re.

King Unis opens Re's chest of papers, King Unis breaks open Re's edicts.

King Unis seals Re's decrees, King Unis despatches Re's messengers who do not become tired, King Unis does that which Re says to him. 490.

The pharaoh is also a farmer in the Egyptian heaven: He raises barley, he raises spelt. 761.

Relating to Death and Immortality.

The most remarkable of all these inscriptions are those relating to death and immortality. Death is compared to a sleep and rest:

Though thou sleepest, thou wakest again. Though thou diest, thou livest again. 1975.

King Unis rests from life in the West. 306.

And immortality is taught all through the inscriptions in the most explicit terms:

Hail, King Unis! Thou didst not depart dead, thou didst depart living. 134.

But King Tety does not die, he has become a glorious one in the horizon, he abides in continuity. 350.

The lifetime of King Unis is eternity, his boundary is eternity. 412.

Thou hast departed that thou mightest live. 833.

The glorious part goes to the sky, the corpse goes to the earth. 474.

They summon this King Pepy to life and to satisfaction forever. 1190.

The Belief in a Number of Gods.

Monotheism, the belief that there is but one God, is not found in these inscriptions; but there is a tendency towards henotheism, the belief in a number of gods, one of which is supreme. The most important gods named are Re, Spu, Tefnet, Geb, Nut, Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Horus, and Set. Re, the sun god, is supreme, and Set is the god of darkness corresponding to our devil. Little is said, however, of this Egyptian Satan, and nothing of an Egyptian hell; for the inscriptions have to do wholly with the pharaoh, and hence with a strictly royal heaven.

Six Thousand Years Ago.

The foregoing quotations give us an idea of the contents of the oldest book in existence, parts of which carry us back six thousand years, when a highly developed civilization flourished on the banks of the Nile. Dr. Duncan has made it possible for moderns for the first time to read the gospel according to Pharaoh; and while there is no little chaff here, there are some golden grains of the finest wheat, reminding us of that fundamental Christian teaching, too often overlooked, that God has never left Himself without witness.

Annual Meeting of Trustees.

The signing of the mistice occasioned entirely new relations of the United States Government to the American University. The Bureau of Mines and the War Department had expended nearly or quite two millions of dollars in barracks, laboratories and other buildings on the campus. Many questions had arisen in the minds of the Government officials concerning the further use of these buildings. Rumors of a desire to purchase or lease parts of the grounds on which these buildings were erected brought together a large attendance of Trustees at the annual meeting, and much time was

given to the discussion of these new relations and certain propositions of the Government, after which the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer reported twenty two thousand dollars received during the six months since the last meeting.

Mr. John L. Aleock, of Baltimore, was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy in the Board. The vacancy in the Board of Award was filled by the election of Lieutenant Colonel C. Vincent Massey, of Toronto. The Reverend Albert Osborn was elected to fill the vacancy in the Secretaryship of the University. Mr. Charles J. Bell was elected a member of the Executive Committee. The following were elected counselling members of the Faculty: Albert Hutchinson Putney, Counselling Professor of Law; Charles Callam Tansill, Associate Counselling Professor of History and Political Science; and Paul Dyer Merica, Associate Counselling Professor of Physics. The Standing Committees were re-elected with little change.

The usual luncheon was served when the Trustees had adjourned. Mrs. Frank W. Collier acted as hostess representing the University.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be regarded sufficient receipt therefor.)

Chancellor's House Fund—\$100.00, R. V. Watt; \$25.00, Mrs. A. A. Sowle; \$10.00, C. E. Goodwin, G. H. Myers, J. R. T. Lathrop; \$7.00, J. W. Fawcett; \$5.00, C. W. Fleisher, J. F. Black, I. E. Allen, D. Westfall, W. H. Crawford, H. P. Magill, W. B. Fleming, R. H. Glover, J. F. Jose, J. F. Murray, J. W. R. Sunwalt; \$4.00, D. R. Dunn, C. E. Leatherby, H. R. Williamson, W. M. Baumgartner, A. J. Ashe, T. W. Murphy, H. W. Davis; \$3.00, A. M. Hammond; \$2.00, C. F. Anderson, L. B. Bowers, J. H. Hess, Mrs. S. J. Patterson-Abell, C. H. Quick, Roy McCuskey, C. C. Fisher, E. W. Chitester, L. Campbell, J. H. McCune, C. T. Murdock, D. L. Myers, J. R. Fretts, E. J. Westfall, A. Suttie, D. L. Marsh, G. B. Marsh, R. H. Pfeiffer, B. F. Newman, Mrs. C. F. Colburn; \$1.00 each, N. F. Jenkins, H. E. Smith, W. B. Theobald, C. C. Lannan, E. O. Jones, E. J. Heller, J. L. Jelbart, W. M. Shultz, H. I. Chattin, C. R. Booth, J. M. Betts, Mrs. W. F. Conner, J. S. Brown, S. J. Pollock, W. L. Gearhart, P. L. Flanagan, F. J. Raab, O. C. Baker, L. H. Manning, W. P. Varner, Jesse Swank, Mrs. E. Day, A. A. Heinlein, J. C. Sleeth, R. H. Gleason, T. Charlesworth, H. A. Coffman, E. M. Pace, R. B. Litten.

McKinley Memorial Hall Fund—\$100.00, E. L. Waldorf; \$25.00, W. B. Foster; \$5.00, Stella F. Kocher, D. B. DuBois, A. A. Thompson, W. B. Anderson; \$4.00, Grant Perkins, J. W. Duncan; \$2.00, B. E. Allen, H. A. Leeson, E. J. Warren, R. Woodhams, J. O. Chapman, H. M. Blout, J. H. Ryan, R. E. Buckley, M. P. Giffin, G. H. Murphy, W. H. Wylie, J. G. Bourne, J. L. Boyd, C. J. English, W. M. Brooks, C. A. Hughes; \$1.00, D. C. Littlejohn, H. Schofield, E. C. Marsh, J. H. James, W. J. Passmore, W. J. Coin, J. B. Jacklin, R. T. Ballew, F. H. Townsend, W. R. Jeffrey, A. E. Ioder, W. H. Day, Wade Smith, J. F. Hageman, D. W. Parker, J. W. Kirkpatrick, C. A. Hiserote, O. E. Badger, J. G. Shick, R. D. Hopkins, M. D. Ohenshain, H. W. Cope, H. H. Allen, John Small, C. S. Black, B. D. Beck, A. L. Bennett, S. J. Cross, W. S. Sanders, S. H. Caylor, A. T. Camburn, E. D. Dimond, L. H. Kendall, T. H. Worley, F. W. Hart, W. S. Rader, S. E. Taft, S. M. Westhafer, W. H. Thompson, A. Breching, A. W. Armstrong, J. M. Walker, W. F. Hardaway, C. S. Buechel, E. M. Holmes, G. D. Crissman, W. H. Cable, C. W. Hohanshelt, D. J. Shenton, H. G. Parker, E. D. C. Koeth, G. L. Kleinschmidt, T. J. Hart, C. F. Mahler, E. A. Thomas, M. O. Robbins, R. C. Russell, E. B. Scoggan, A. W. Harned, Jasper Weber, Mrs. B. F. Miller, N. P. Barton, W. E. Harvey, G. B. Harbison, G. W. Green, A. C. Brown, E. R. Kelley, T. M. Mott, Cameron Harmon, P. W. Corya, C. F. Hand, E. B. Thompson.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund—\$15.00, A. B. Riker;

\$3.00, J. B. Braddock; \$1.00, W. H. Collycott, E. C. Mason. *General Fund*—\$10.00, G. C. Coon. *Franklin Hamilton Memorial Fund*—\$90.00, W. I. Haven; \$50.00, James Anderson; \$12.00, Jennie E. Scott; \$10.00, J. W. Hamilton; \$3.00, J. F. Knotts; \$2.00, Mrs. C. A. Baxter; \$1.00, J. M. Betts.

American University Fellowships.

The report of Doctor Collier, who classifies the applications, gives the following summary of applications for fellowships and the number of fellowships awarded by the American University since the opening of the institution four years ago.

The total number of applications to the present time is one hundred and forty-four. There were twenty-seven the first year, fifty-one the second, and forty-seven the third. Then came the decimations by the war, and there were only nineteen the fourth and last year. The recommendations of the applicants have come respectively from fifty-seven different colleges and universities. Twenty-seven different institutions were named in the applications as the colleges or universities which afforded the research students the special privileges they desired for the prosecution of their post-graduate studies. The applications came, respectively, from thirty of the different States in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Italy and India.

There have been thirty-three fellowships awarded. The successful fellows were recommended respectively by seventeen different colleges and universities, and they pursued their studies in nine different universities. Twenty-two of the fellows, or two-thirds of the number, were men and one-third were women. They represented the States and countries as follows: Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and Dominion of Canada. Five fellowships were awarded the first year, ten the second, eight the third and ten the fourth. The amount of money given to each of the fellows varied from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

The American University will grant a number of fellowships for the academic year 1919-1920, ranging from \$300 to \$1,000.

Two fellowships of \$1,000 each must be granted, according to the Massey Foundation, to applicants from Canada. But in case there are no such applicants they may be granted to other candidates. The Swift Foundation is confined to applicants who are graduates of Garrett Biblical Institute, and who are recommended by that institution. No foreign fellowships will be granted until the close of the war.

Candidates for fellowships should apply to the Registrar of the University as soon as possible for application blanks, fill them out and return them to the Director of Research not later than March 31, 1919. An earlier date, however, is to be preferred. Candidates will have preference, other things being equal, who submit a definite plan and outline of contemplated research. A photograph of the applicant is requested.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR DEGREES.

1. Only persons who have taken the undergraduate degree are considered as candidates for a graduate degree.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILDER D. BANCROFT

2. The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy requires one major and two minors with three years of graduate study as a minimum.

3. The Master's Degree requires at least one major and one minor with one year of graduate study as a minimum.

4. Resident work pursued at a reputable university may be recognized by the American University, but at least one year's residence in Washington will be required of a candidate for a degree. Before a degree is granted the candidate must meet the following requirements:

(1) A thesis in typewritten form by March 31 (at least five copies).

(2) A written statement by the candidate on his work in each subject pursued.

(3) An oral examination of the candidate by members of the Board of Award.

FRANK W. COLLIER,
Director of Research.

Letters from General Sibert and Colonel Burrell.

War Department
CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, N. A.
Washington, D. C.

December 31, 1918.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton,
American University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Chemical Warfare Service, I want to express my appreciation of the excellent service the American University has rendered in connection with our work. You have been generous and unselfish in every particular in placing the facilities of the American University at our disposal and helping us in every way within your power to carry on the work. I feel that the credit for any good results which came out of the Research Division toward winning this war must be shared with the American University.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) WM. L. SIBERT,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Director, Chemical Warfare Service.

War Department
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENT STATION
Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A.
Washington, D. C.

December 30th, 1918.

Office of the Chief
Research Division,
Bishop J. W. Hamilton,
American University,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Bishop Hamilton:

At this time, the wind-up of the activities of the Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, I want to express to you my appreciation of your many kind favors during the progress of our work. The American University helped in a very real way to win the war and any credit which is due the Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, must be shared by the American University. Personally, I can say that I have met few people with whom it was so easy to cooperate.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) G. A. BURRELL,
Colonel, C. W. S., U. S. A.,
Chief, Research Division.

The New Chief.

"If honour calls, where'er she points the way,
The sons of honour follow and obey."

—Churchill.

Colonel Burrell has been promoted in his salary, by resigning his position in the Army to take up the business he left when he enlisted. There was no small vacancy created when he resigned as Head of the Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, and left the door open to his office in the College of History of the American University. But while men may come and men may go, the work goes on forever. It simply requires one man to succeed another. The predecessor transmits the trust, whatever of importance he may have given to it or taken from it, to his successor. "Hereditary honors are a noble and a splendid treasure to descendants."

The Government was ready with Lieutenant Colonel Wilder Dwight Bancroft to succeed Colonel Burrell, and to commit to him such responsibility

as the armistice did not remove. The care for all the property and such departments of labor as were to be continued were given over to his charge. And doubtless if the Chemical Warfare Service is to be discontinued, Colonel Bancroft will remain to close up the business and dispose of the Government property.

Doctor Bancroft not only had proved his capability for the new position since coming to the Service, but he came to the employ of the Government with a prestige which warranted his receiving commission at once as Lieutenant Colonel.

He came of good New England stock and was born in Middletown, Rhode Island. Graduated from Harvard, he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipzig. Having spent some years in Germany, he came back to this country to rise rapidly in his profession, assistant professor, editor of the *Physical Chemical Journal*, president of the American Chemical Society, while full professor for many years in Cornell University.

Gracious in his manners, readily approachable even by strangers, accommodating to all alike, he is popular with the persons associated with him in the Department, as well as with the officers of the University.

Table Talk.

Colonel Roosevelt had been a Trustee of the American University for more than a dozen years.

The bestowing of fellowships by the University is not affected by the war. There were ten allotted this year, and applications are coming in for next year, assuring us that there will still be competition.

Colonel A. B. Lamb, who is in charge of the Research Department of Chemical Defense, has shown his sympathy with the plan of the University in a very practical way.

Major S. F. E. Fuhrman, who has the watch care of Camp Leach and who is a major in the Quartermaster's Corps, has Sergeant Smith with five or six quartermasters associated with him and ten military policemen.

Mr. William E. Brigham, the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, has a most interesting and instructive paper on the American-made gas in connection with the Service on the American University campus, which appears in the *Transcript* January 11.

There are about four hundred chemists, soldiers and workmen left on the University campus, under the direction of Colonel Bancroft. The chief executive officer in charge of the American University Experiment Station and who succeeded Major Levering is Captain D. L. Williams, who is exceedingly popular with all the men.

Major W. Catesby Jones, commanding the First Battalion of the Research Division, has had his office for many months in the library of the College of History. Like many members of the first families of Virginia, his distinction is natural and secured on merit; he commands with no vociferous orders and conceals his honors with modesty.

Professor Samuel J. MacWatters, Litt. D., has been unable to render the University any service during the fall and winter. On his way from his country home in Massachusetts to Washington, he

was overtaken by the influenza in New York and utterly disabled for weeks. When able to travel he hurried to Florida, where his recovery is assured. He expects to deliver lectures in Daytona and Miami before he returns.

Colonel Burrell, who has been the commanding officer of the Chemical Warfare Service at the University, has resigned and returned to his civil vocation. The praise which has been awarded him on every hand was justly due him. His association with the officers of the University has left only memory of the most cordial relations. As Ruskin said of a gentleman his first characteristic was "finesse of nature," and with a firmness characteristic of the commanding officer, he was a "gentleman who made no noise."

American University Chemists.

"The chemists went to work at the American University, and from a charcoal that would let chloropierin through a gas mask in one minute they developed a laboratory charcoal that would stand it off for twelve hundred minutes or twenty hours. In fact, they became so expert they would not consider for use any laboratory charcoal unless it ran at least eight hundred minutes or nearly fourteen hours."—*William E. Brigham in Boston Transcript.*

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JANUARY, 1919

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXV

Washington, D. C., April, 1919

No. 3

**Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made;
Our times are in His hand
Who saith "A whole I planned,
Youth shows but half; trust God; sea all nor be afraid!"**



ROBERT BROWNING AND HIS SON BARRETT
From photograph taken in Venice, 1889

Robert Browning and Christianity.

The reprint of Robert Browning and his son Barrett, taken at the Rezzonico Palace, in Venice, only a few weeks prior to the great poet's death in December, 1889, will be of special interest to students and lovers of England's greatest poet since Shakespeare. The poet champion of almost four-score years, with his brow and countenance wrapt in silent glory, wears an expression of calm resignation, as though awaiting the

summons to the new and larger life, with a hope and trust expressed in his lines:

"Old age, calm expanded, broad with the haughty breadth of the universe,
Old age, flowing free with the delicious nearby freedom of death."

"Oh, such a life as he resolved to live, when he had gathered all books had to give!", is shown in the turbulent period of the nineteenth century when the materialism and agnosticism of his day had produced skepticism and doubt in matters of religion,—confusion and uncertainty in the ethical life; and the interests of religion had suffered at the hands of her iconoclasts.

The whole world was startled with the statement of new discoveries and the shock of new theories. Blind, purposeless necessity ruled the world, and the purpose of life was to be realized in sensual pleasure; and the end of life was to sink back into the darkness whence we came. The whole effect was to produce contention and uncertainty, strife and unbelief.

Against this dark and hopeless background, came Robert Browning with the strength of the right arm of a blacksmith and the grip of a giant, to espouse the cause of revealed religion, and present the subject of—human life, its meaning, destiny and man's relation to the Infinite. He faced forces that were rapidly destroying the faith of the fathers and weakening the strength of believers, and met them with an enthusiasm that was magnificently contagious! He met the scepticism and doubt of his time with a triumphant faith in historical Christianity, and awakened the world to new meaning of life, and of man's relation to God. Through a conviction, born of intuition and faith, he declared to the world that philosophy was incompetent, and that love is supreme; that Jesus Christ, Incarnated Son of God, is the hope of the world, and that uttermost need of humanity is met in Him. He challenged men to—"Strive, and hold cheap the strain; learn, nor account the pang; dare and never grudge the throe! Trust God; see all nor be afraid!"

The world was his church, and the world's conquering Christ, his creed. He may seem to disregard the forms and dogmas of Christianity, yet, in character, life and works, he adhered strictly to the essentials, and through his writings has fused a new energy and triumph to vitalize the whole.

Browning's Gospel is essentially one of love. He lays stress upon the incidents of the development of a soul and considers little else worth while.

"God! Thou art love! I build my faith on that!"
"The truth in God's breast
Lies trace for trace upon ours impressed;
Though He is so bright, and we so dim,
We are made in His image to witness Him."

"For God above
Is great to grant, as mighty to make,
And creates the love to reward the love."

"For the loving worm within its clod
Were diviner than a loveless God
Amid his works."

In "The Death in the Desert," the aged St. John sets forth the love of God manifested to the world in the person of Jesus Christ, the Divine Son of God:

"Such was love's way, to rise it stoops,
Life, with all it yields of joy and woe,
And hope and fear, 'till love
Is just the choice of the prize of learning love."

Browning had such a high estimate of Jesus, that he looked upon Him as the "good Paragon," "the Crystal Christ,"

"Who trod,
Very man and very God,
This earth in weakness, shame and pain."

"No one ever plucked
A rag even from the body of the Lord
To wear and mock with, but despite himself
He looked the greater and was better."

"I say the acknowledgment of God in Christ,
Accepted by thy reason, solves for thee
All questions in the earth and out of it."

"To have to do with nothing but the true,
The good, the eternal—and these, not alone
In the main current of the general life,
But small experiences of every day,
Concerns of the particular hearth and home:
To learn not only by a comet's rush
But a rose's birth, not by the grandeur, God—
But the comfort Christ."

"What think ye of Christ, friend, when all's done and said?
Like you this Christianity or not?
It may be false, but would you have it true?
Has it your vote to be so if it can?"

"O Thou pale form! * * *
Oft have I stood by Thee,—
Have I been keeping lonely watch with Thee
In the damp night by weeping Olivet,
Or leaning on thy bosom, proudly less,
Or dying with Thee on the lonely cross,
Or witnessing Thy bursting from the tomb."

His faith in the Christian religion is well expressed in a letter to a friend: "I know all that may be said against it on the ground of history, of reason, of even moral sense. But I am none the less convinced that the life and death of Christ, as Christians apprehend them, supply something which humanity requires, and that it is true for them.

The evidence of divine power is everywhere about us; not so the evidence of divine love. That love could only reveal itself to the human heart, through some supreme act of human tenderness and devotion; the fact or fancy of Christ's cross or passion, could alone supply such a revelation."

"If Christ, as thou affirmest, be of men,
Mere man, the first and best but nothing more,—
Account him, for reward of what he was,
Now and forever, wretchedest of all.
Forsee: him-self, conceived of life as love,
Conceived of love as what must enter in,
Fill up, make one with his, each soul he loved:
Thus much for man's joy, all men's joy for Him.
See it, for every finger of thy hands
There's he not found, that day the world shall end,
Hundreds of souls, each holding by Christ's word
That he will grow incorporate with all,
Groom for each bride! Can a mere man do this?
Yet Christ saith, this he lived and died to do;
Call Christ, then, the illimitable God."

With the great problems of human life and destiny, he "never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong

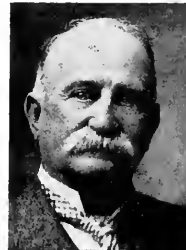
would triumph;" and waged war like a hero,—and the glorious in man, in God, and Jesus Christ, and the eternal hereafter, were the trophies of his conflict.

Today, as we look upon his last portrait in life, we can almost hear the Master Poet repeating the lines he transcribed from his wife's Testament, some years after her death: "Thus I believe, thus I affirm, thus I am certain it is, that from this life I shall pass to another better, there, where that lady lives of whom my soul was enamored."

S. J. MACWATERS, Litt. D.

Fifth Annual Convocation.

The Fifth Annual Convocation of the American University will be held in the Grove Auditorium on the University grounds on Wednesday, June 4, at 2:30 P. M. The Convocation address will be made by Chaplain Thomas Tiplady, of England, who rendered signal service in France during the world war and has written the two strong books, "The Cross at the Front" and "The Soul of the Soldier." The Trustees of the University will meet the same day at 10:30 A. M. The Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, will deliver the address at the ceremony of the Planting of the Peace Memorial Tree. The Rev. Dr. Howard F. Downs, pastor of Waugh Methodist Episcopal Church, will serve as chief marshal.



THOMAS W. SMITH

Thomas W. Smith.

There is no defense against death in high places or low. Men must lay down responsibilities no matter how embarrassing to their trusts or grievous to their friends. The University shares in the losses which death has occasioned so frequently that recently scarcely a number of the COURIER appears in which there is not a notice of the death of a Trustee.

Thomas W. Smith, who died in Washington March 1, 1919, had been a Trustee of the American University for twenty years, serving on both the executive and building committees. He was born at Gordonsville, Lancaster County, Penn., Jan. 1, 1846. He received his education in the public schools and at the Columbia (Penn.) Institute.

For fifty years he was active in the civil and business affairs of the District of Columbia. He was President of T. W. Smith Lumber Company, and had been President of the National Capital Bank, of the Board of Trade, and East Washington Citizens' Association. His wife and four daughters survive him.

A Christian Woman's Use of Wealth. Phoebe Apperson Hearst.

When we recall the long history of dependence and subordination through which women have passed, their presence, influence and achievements are all magnified manifold in our civilization. And the legislation of men against women's rights and uses of property is humiliated and demeaned by the numerous instances of ability, sagacity and worldly wisdom manifested by noble, successful and honored women in our time.

California calls the attention of the whole country to one of the most conspicuous instances of vigilant, well-guarded and discreet management of business interests with philanthropic disbursement that stands out illustriously to the repute of eminent women.

Phoebe Apperson Hearst, the good lady who furnished this illustration of so honored a career, has given to the world not only the exemplary and distinguished use of her great wealth, but she leaves a son who is one of the most prominent and successful business men of his generation. Mrs. Hearst was born in Missouri December 3, 1842, and was married to George Hearst in 1862. He began as a school teacher, but he invested his savings in mines and came to great wealth. He was elected a United States Senator from California, and Mr. and Mrs. Hearst were residents of Washington during his term of office. Dying in 1891 he left his great fortune to his wife. During the nearly thirty years after his death Mrs. Hearst was simply an almoner of bountiful gifts, as the "wind scatters golden leaves." While the University of California was the principal beneficiary, it would take the Angel of the Covenant to trace all her favors and charities. In Washington, in addition to other beneficence, she maintained a School for the Training of Kindergarten Teachers, gave \$10,000 toward the building of the College of History of the American University, and \$250,000 for the National Cathedral School for Girls.

It has often been said that Mrs. Hearst was the richest woman in California, and that was said in reference to her gifts of money. But far and away from riches in money was her wealth of excellent spirit. She loved the higher and nobler qualities of life. Her graces were faith, hope and charity. She was a queenly woman who was not born to die.

Professor MacWatters' Lectures.

Professor MacWatters suffered a serious illness during the past winter in New York, where he was seized with influenza. A convalescence, followed by a sojourn at Daytona Beach, Fla., rapidly passed to a thorough recovery, and before returning north he delighted audiences in several Florida cities with some of his rare discourses. Later he gave a series of lectures at West Virginia Wesleyan College. During the past month he delivered two lectures in Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church on "Browning and the Christian Faith," and "England's Poet Laureate." He also spoke on Browning at the Mt. Vernon Seminary, and gave his "Drama of St. Paul" at the Harlem Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

Joint Occupation of the University Campus.

The Government, which had erected through its Interior Department and War Department before the armistice was signed more than one hundred buildings

on the grounds of the American University, desires to continue the use of many of these buildings for experiment stations by the Nitrate Division and Bureau of Mines. Otherwise the two departments which have been occupying the grounds would vacate the premises on July 1.

The University is Still Open.

We have been frequently asked, Has the occupation of the University grounds and buildings by the United States Government closed the school? It would seem so to the persons who drive by the institution. At one time nearly or quite three hundred of the war workers in the Gas Service had signed applications to matriculate in the University as post-graduate students. But the school was no more fortunate in retaining them than the many colleges which suffered financially in the loss of the S. A. T. C.

While the class rooms in the College of History building have been occupied by the Government offices, recitations have had to be taken to the homes of the instructors, or elsewhere in the city. The Extension Lectures have also been given in the city, several of the churches continuing to open their doors for this purpose.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience, instruction has been given by Dr. Duncan in Assyriology, Egyptology and Church History; Dr. Collier in Philosophy; Dr. Putney in International and Canon Law; Dr. Merica in Physics; Dr. Schreiner in Agricultural Chemistry, and Dr. Tansill in English History.

The New Order.

With the first of July the Chemical Warfare Service on the campus of the American University will disappear. The soldiers, except the guard of the barracks, have been gone more than a month from the part of the University grounds known as Camp Leach. The click of the vocal typewriter and the scratch of the clerical pen by men in uniform will be heard no more in the College of History, when one clear call is heard at the end of June for them to doff their monotonous garb and go home.

The solitude of the lonely vacancies will be broken in the McKinley Building by the invasion of the Nitrate Division, which for a time is coming to discover and invent for the farmer, to help nature duplicate the productive power of the soil. Fertility is the crying need of the farmer.

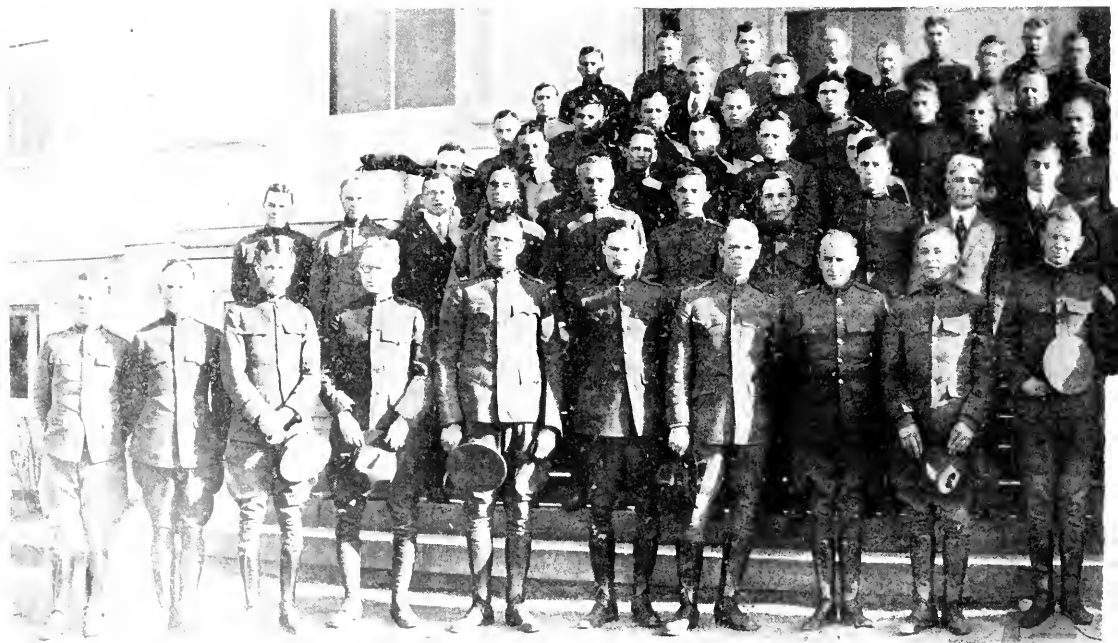
University Notes.

Dr. George S. Duncan, Counseling Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature, has been very busy this semester. In addition to his class room work, he has been doing outside lecturing. At the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, the Fortnightly Club, and the Twentieth Century Club in Washington, at Camp Humphreys, Va., and before The Archaeological Society of Richmond, Va., he has been delivering lectures on "Pre-historic Man," "Early Historic Man in Mesopotamia," "Monuments and the Old Testament," "Ancient Palestine," and "Egyptian Archaeology."

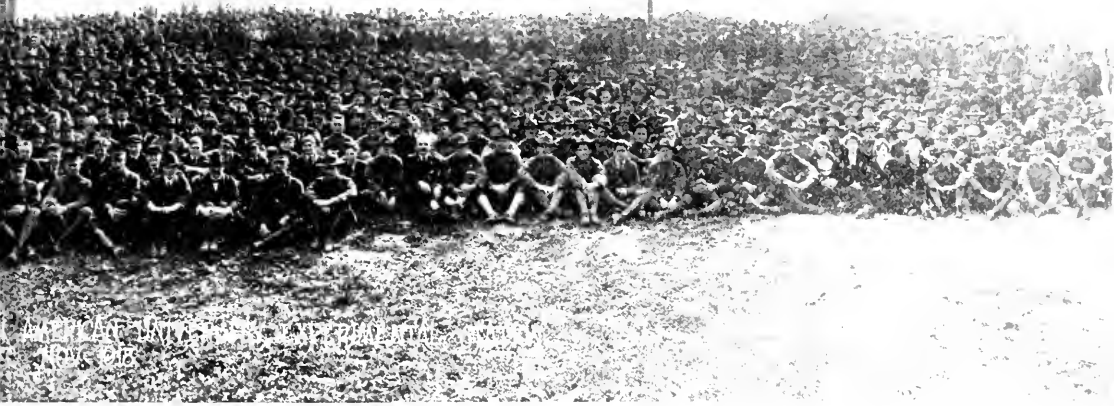
At the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society, held March 19-21, at the University of Pennsylv-



ENLISTED PERSONNEL, CHEMICAL WAR
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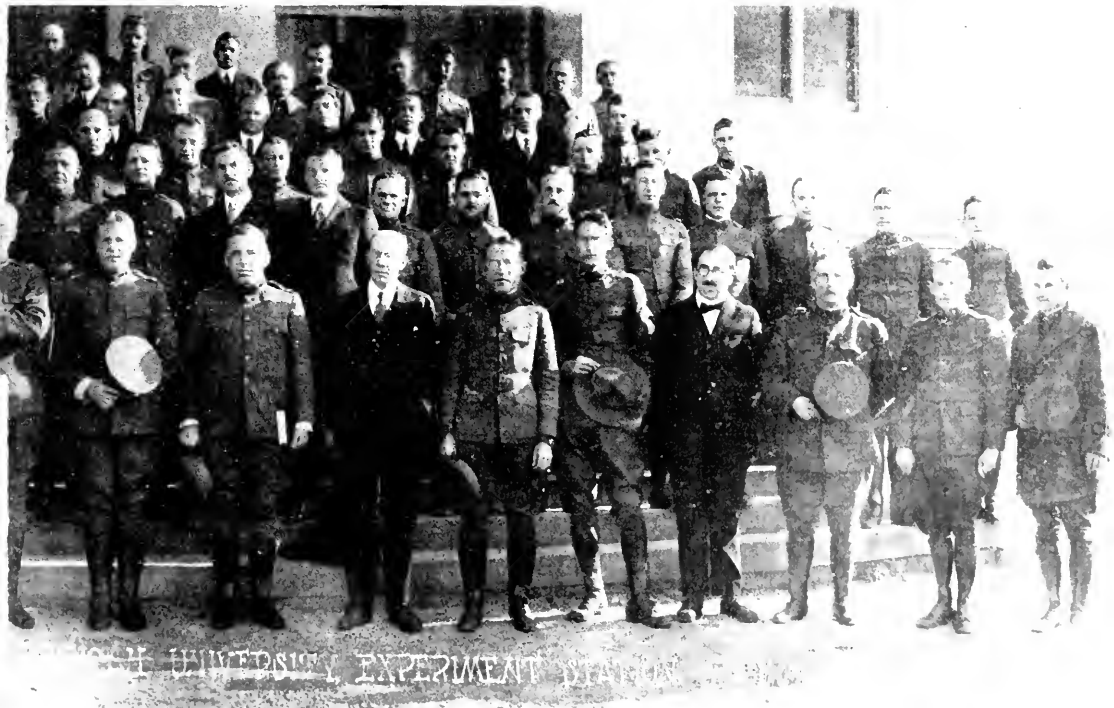


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SERVICE, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENT STATION
D. C., November, 1918

Photograph by Schult



SERVICE, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENT STATION
D. C., November, 1918

Photograph

nia, and presided over by Dr. James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago. Dr. Duncan read a paper "The Future Life in the Oldest Egyptian Texts." Yale University is issuing in twenty-six volumes the Library of Ancient Semitic Inscriptions." Dr. Albert T. Clay, Professor of Assyriology and Babylonian Literature in Yale University, is the General Editor of this new series. He has asked Dr. Duncan to prepare the volume on Assyrian Contract Documents. Dr. Duncan is to have two years to complete the work. The American Oriental Society has taken steps to establish in Washington a School of Modern Oriental Languages. Such an institution is greatly needed by young members of the diplomatic service, missionaries, and students of religion. F. W. C.

RECENT GIFTS OF MONEY.

Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be regarded as sufficient receipt therefor.)
McKinley Memorial Hall Fund—\$200.00, W. A. Phillips; \$50.00, G. W. Switzer, E. M. Carman, E. R. Smith; \$5.00, O. Chassell; \$5.00, J. L. Gardner, F. D. Blakeslee, H. C. Chipper, J. A. Huston, H. A. King, M. E. Baker, Edna H. Miller, L. M. Oakley, W. E. Hosler, W. I. McKenney, S. K. Jray; \$4.00, Edward Jarvis, Joel Brown; \$3.00, H. D. Schell; \$2.00, W. F. Burris, L. C. Smith, H. E. Copeland, B. Corbin, E. F. Higley, Claude Young, L. W. Granly, T. Keeney, J. E. Manning, L. M. Bender, C. C. Archer, H. Dell, J. F. Heisse, J. R. Edwards, H. S. France, J. O. Meier, C. H. Richardson, C. W. Baldwin, H. F. Downs, J. Patton, L. G. Gunn, T. B. Ritter; \$1.00, C. A. Gibbs, S. E. Smutz, Stanley Ward, W. C. Smith, A. K. Kent, Isaac Mackey, J. O. Taylor, C. E. Flynn, L. E. Shafer, E. Sparks, G. E. Tift, S. D. Kipatrack, G. F. Cramer, C. Wolf, T. B. White, G. P. Sturges, F. O. Fraley, W. N. Kim, D. Tillotson, E. M. Cullinan, C. S. Dopp, F. H. Collier, L. L. Giles, S. F. Beardslee, J. E. McCloud, C. M. Eddy, W. L. Brown, R. B. Cook, Byron Roberts, F. M. Windell, C. G. McConnell, John Oliver, W. G. Reed, T. R. Jen, F. J. Baird, J. C. Martin, C. P. Hargraves, R. B. Gies, Bessie B. Cadden, G. E. Hutchings, C. M. Merrill, E. Hamilton, J. V. Darrow, P. C. Smith, J. C. Jackson, R. Shoemaker, Mary Cathcart, W. A. Carroll, C. F. Boss, E. L. Trotter, J. G. Marshall, F. Y. Jagers, U. S. A. Freyener, J. Halpenmy, R. N. Edwards, A. W. Pierson, C. C. Cain, W. H. Rule, Alfred Evans, Arthur Lucas, C. O. Isaac, W. M. Michael, S. P. Lacey, D. W. Noble, W. C. Brian, E. O. Babeock, Blanche Young, J. M. Jaqueth, F. S. Petter, G. C. Magill, Mrs. G. W. Eney, R. B. Collins, Mrs. W. C. Ballard, Thos. Hall, R. W. West, E. C. Searles.
Chancellor's House Fund—\$100.00, F. C. Dinn; \$18.00, H. A. Baum; \$15.00, J. W. Hancher; \$10.00, J. T. Carson, E. R. Tinker; \$5.00, O. J. Shoop, E. M. Antrim, C. E. Schroeder; \$4.00, R. A. Buzza; \$2.00, H. A. Reed, C. H. Frampton, J. R. Mason, Mrs. J. S. Bell, G. H. Cheney, D. F. Faulkner, S. K. Moore, L. R. Swan; \$1.00, J. L. Miller, E. H. Forkel, J. B. Asham, Maurice Monroe, H. S. Miner, W. D. Woodward, J. F. Cooper, H. B. Slifer, T. S. Barrett, H. H. Sharp, A. D. Stroud, F. B. Platt, G. W. Brown, J. W. Clark, F. S. Kline, E. E. Small, H. G. Budd, M. E. Cady, E. G. Vischer, Mrs. W. F. Aull, H. R. DeFra, Charles Fulkerson, G. A. Martin, W. G. Simpson, Mrs. J. E. Sicker, W. F. Collier.
Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund—\$10.00, E. G. Wesley; \$5.00, J. C. Craig; \$5.00, C. E. Mead, J. A. Betcher, D. W. Howell, Dillon Bronson; \$4.00, F. W. Terrell; \$3.00, John Gilson; \$2.00, E. H. Scott, G. L. Pressey, M. W. Fuller; \$1.00, C. Sammlson, F. K. Gamble, John Krantz, W. E. Twemire, W. P. Holman.
Franklin Hamilton Memorial Fund—\$200.00, a friend; \$25.00, G. A. Parkinson.
Bishop McCabe Lectureship Fund—\$3.00, N. R. Pearson; \$1.00, E. L. Brann.
General Fund—\$65.00, S. J. MacWatters; \$25.00, F. B. Short, Wm. Powick; \$15.00, Jos. Cooper; \$10.00, D. R. Ulmer; \$8.00, L. F. Athey; \$5.00, Mrs. J. I. Herriott; \$3.00, Mrs. C. A. Baxter.
Asbury Memorial Fund—\$25.00, J. H. Roberts (for Charles Clark).

An Interesting and Valuable Manuscript.

Hon. Elijah W. Halford, who was President Benjamin Harrison's private secretary, has presented to the American University the original letter in pencil from President Harrison to Bishop Hurst, which was read at the first public meeting in promotion of the University, held in Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in November, 1889. The letter in full follows:

My Dear Bishop:

I regret that I am to be absent from the city on Monday evening and shall therefore be unable to fulfill my purpose to attend the meeting to be held that evening to promote the movement so wisely and so auspiciously inaugurated by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States to found at the National Capital a great University. This movement I hope will receive the effective support and sympathy, not only of all the members of your great church, but of all patriotic people. Such an institution to serve its proper purpose, to save it from the jealousies and competitions of other educational enterprises in the States should be so organized as to perfect their unfinished work—it must be a National University with a strong emphasis on both words. With the assurance of a deep interest in your enterprise and the most cordial wishes for its perfect and early success, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed,) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Some Bolshevists' Definition of Bolshevism.

You shall not have more money than I have—yes, even if you have "earned" it.

You shall not have a better house than I have if you build it.

You shall divide with me on my demand whatever you have over and above what I have.

If you do not deliver of your surplus on my demand you shall meet without buckler my sword.

Violence, then?—do I believe in it? Certainly; it is the only way to deal with the capitalist. Killing is not murder to win or defend bolshevism.

Do I favor dictatorship? Assuredly; there is no other way for the proletariat when in the minority to get and keep control.

I am for revolution to overthrow all the present forms of government.

I am for the confiscation of the property of the rich to pay for the cost of government.

Government should compel the marriage of all marriageable persons. The family is what the government makes it. Women should be nationalized.

Bolshevism has no place in its "system" for Christianity and the New Testament.

From Bethlehem to Versailles—1919.

From Bethlehem's manger and from Calvary's cross He comes alike through gain and seeming loss To put the rule of wrong to open shame, And on all peoples' banners write His name, Through broken clouds of war in sunny France Behold, the standards of our King's advance, The nations join in league of potent peace That war's wild jargon everywhere must cease, For this the world hath waited, toiled and suffered long: The government shall be upon His shoulder strong.

—Albert Osborn.

Working for a Reign of Terror.

"It is a literal fact that in view of our airplane and gas development, including incendiary and other devices perfected here, by the spring of 1919 Germany would have been burned off the earth had she continued the war—a fit retribution, most Americans would say, for the savages who began the war."—William E. Brigham in *Boston Transcript*, on *Chemical War Service at American University*.

A Hundred Million Dollar Collection.

Before the next issue of the COURIER the Methodist Episcopal Church will have taken an Anniversary Collection of one hundred million dollars. When the amount was first announced the eyes of the near-sighted Methodists bulged out until they were stone-blind. Instantly they divided themselves into two joint-stock companies of propers with which to start off in the dark. One of them styled themselves "Can't-be-doners" and the other "No-need-of-sters." But the leaders in the Church said we celebrate the silver, golden and diamond weddings in the family; we will celebrate the Centenary of the Missionary Society which is soon to be here. And as we are pleased to congratulate the happy couples with some appreciation in suitable gifts of our loving relation to them, so we shall show our appreciation of what has been done over the earth by a hundred years of devotion and sacrifice.

Organization has shown what 1,199,367 church members and their friends are able to do. It is seen that 1,199,367 can be subtracted from the total membership, as children and the poor in Christian and pagan lands, and the remaining 3,000,000 by giving only fifteen cents a week will pay one hundred and seventeen millions.

The near-sighted Methodists have been attending prayer-meetings, and they have recovered their sight.

The whole body of Methodists will go over the top with a whoop.

"'Tis A Great Change For Me."

Said an old friend standing on the roof of the American University, "I was present at the breaking of the ground for this building nearly twenty-five years ago. But I would not know the place now. 'Tis a great change for me." Certainly, Washington is coming this way now. Yonder is Cleveland Park where President Cleveland bought the suburban farm and homestead, now a part of the city in which millions of dollars have been invested in beautiful homes. How much of these millions went to the pocket of the President, it is too late to ask him now. Hard by is the well chosen site of the New Cathedral, and some of the buildings started where it is estimated four millions are to be expended to finish the noble structure. There, too, is the St. Alban's Boys' Episcopal School, and the National Cathedral School for Girls. Out this way, by the persistent efforts of the friends of the University, has come this incomparable Avenue, one hundred and sixty feet wide, the whole length of it. It has been finished now to the university grounds, and as stated elsewhere, has begun its continuous journey to the Maryland line. The two splendid marble buildings of the University look diagonally across the Avenue a few hundred yards to the Mount Vernon Seminary on the same plateau, and the palatial country house with broad expanse of gardens and lawns belonging to Mr. C. C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, looks the University straight in the face. The former United States Senator from West Virginia made us neighbor with his stately winter residence on the south, very soon after he came to represent his State at Washington. Across the valley our way from the great Wisconsin thoroughfare a new brick and stone dwelling with pretentious drives about it, sets the sample of buildings we are to have on the Massachusetts Avenue Extension. With the many

courtesies which the president of the trolley railway, Mr. Clarence P. King, has already extended to us, and the many more which he assures us are to follow, the ready approach to this Paradise of the Capital is secure. Still latest, coming closer for a new site, we have heard one of the residents grown up nearby say of the little chapel over the divide,—

"There is a little church in the valley by the wildwood,
No lovelier place in the dale;
No spot so dear to my childhood,
As the little brown church in the vale."
Our neighbors do us appreciative honor.

Table Talk.

Paderewski calls the red uprising a "war against the toothbrush."

There are twenty-five applications for Fellowships in the University this year.

Every week brings in additional books for our library.

When it is not money we are receiving, it is books, curios, souvenirs, houses and lands.

The Reverend Jay Benson Hamilton, D.D., of New York City, has donated his library to the American University.

The American University has paid with profit to the institution as high as twelve per cent on an annuity.

It is now 29 years since the site for the University was purchased. The value of the ground has increased ten-fold.

The University is most grateful for the wide circle of contributors who keep the living stream of shekels running.

We must soon have a new building for books. We have had to fill the attic with shelves to find room for the libraries which pour into the University.

The old farmer who turns over his farm to the University on the annuity plan and receives his installment quarterly is independent and with nothing to trouble him.

The University is under great obligation to the counseling professors who have given such generous service in promoting unselfishly the interests of the school.

The schools, like the business interests of the country, are awaiting with much solicitude the final outcome of the deliberations of the twenty-six nations sitting in the Peace Conference in Paris.

It may have been the protection of the soldiers which occasioned the movement against the saloon, but it is the sober sense of forty-five states, thus far, that has determined to protect the youth at home.

The chemists and their assistants since the signing of the armistice have suddenly dropped from the highest number employed at one time of quite 2,000 to less than 200.

Since the discharge of the soldiers in the training camp on that part of the University grounds known as Camp Leach, a guard of a dozen soldiers from the barracks in the city has been kept on the campus to prevent fires and safeguard the goods in storage.

Will some good friend please donate the University a copy of this year's American "Who's Who?" And will some other good friend, Englishman or American, donate the University a copy of the latest English "Who's Who?"

If the weather were to be inopportune on Convocation Day the two Y. M. C. A. buildings adjoining the open air Auditorium would be at the disposal of the University, and 1,500 to 2,000 persons could be crowded into the two buildings.

The University has secured the only public address to be given in Washington by Chaplain Tiplady of England, whose thrilling accounts of the thick of the battle has sold tens of thousands of his books in Europe and America.

It could be readily discovered that something has happened since the barracks on the University grounds, where from 50,000 to 70,000 soldiers have been in training, have been as suddenly deserted as if shelled by the boche.

The war has not taken away all the University students, nor left the institution in quite the midnote condition of a number of the colleges from which the S. A. T. C. have gone. We have students in at least five departments.

We gratefully acknowledge the donation of a number of valuable books from Mrs. M. J. Hunt. They have been treasured many years in her family because of the association in an early itinerant's library.

Since the University has been compelled to find rooms in the city for some of its work, because of the occupancy of the University buildings by the Government, it would be a great saving to the faculty if some kind friend would donate an automobile.

Now that the Army with the Chemical Warfare Service has gone, or the remnant of which will soon be gone, the question very naturally arises what shall the University do with the more than one hundred and fifty buildings left on the campus.

The Trustees of the University sincerely appreciate the grateful acknowledgement of Secretary Baker and all the official representatives of his Department of the gratuitous use of the grounds and buildings of the institution.

The vacated buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association on the University campus, now that the soldiers are gone, resemble the empty churches in Hawaii when the American Board withdrew their missionaries and left the nation to mission themselves.

No organizations or institutions will be more affected by the wave of prohibition which is sweeping over the nation than the schools of higher learning. The influence of Harvard University secured many years ago absolute prohibition in the city of Cambridge.

The sudden ending of the war, by the Central Powers seeking the armistice, upset all matters in the schools of this country. Military training lost its endowment, or subsidy rather, so that many universities and colleges became financially embarrassed.

The long list of contributors to the several funds of the American University which is published in each new issue of the COURIER represents every section of the United States. The interest in so promising a Protestant institution at the Capital is an evidence of the loyalty and patriotism of the subscribers.

An expert accountant employed by the Trustees has examined the books of the University, bringing the audit down to date. No errors were found and a certified statement is furnished approving the accounts of

both the bookkeeper and treasurer. Two such examinations have been made, which taken together cover the entire history of the institution.

The "permanent building" which the Government agreed to erect on the campus of the University and which it was to occupy for two years after the war, still is unfinished after the expenditure of more than two hundred thousand dollars. The building was to be occupied for a laboratory by the Chemical Warfare Service, and was to be fireproof, being constructed of steel, hollow tile, cement and white-faced brick.

The University is indebted to the Rev. Clement W. Miner, District Superintendent of the Clarion District in the Erie Conference, for a copy of the "Report on the Birds of Pennsylvania," prepared by Dr. B. H. Warren, who was the ornithologist of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture. The book is illustrated by 100 colored plates and has long been out of print.

A portrait of the late Bishop Hurst, former president of Drew Theological Seminary and first Chancellor of the American University, was recently placed in the National Methodist portrait gallery, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, by his son, Hon. Carlton Bailey Hurst, Consul-General of the United States at Barcelona, Spain. It was painted by Senor Sanchez de la Pena.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

APRIL, 1919

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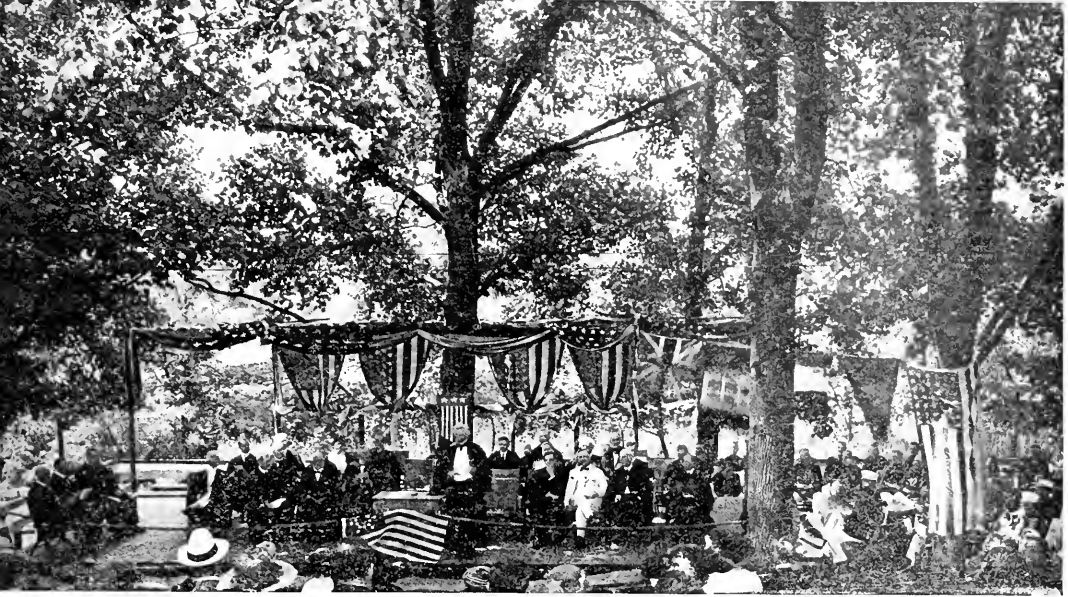
The American University Courier

Entered as second-class matter February 27, 1909, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of July 16, 1894

Volume XXV

Washington, D. C., July, 1919

No. 4



FIFTH ANNUAL CONVOCATION—PLATFORM—CHANCELLOR HAMILTON SPEAKING, AT HIS LEFT ON FRONT SEAT
CHAPLAIN TIPLADY, SECRETARY DANIELS, DR. S. H. GREENE, AND DR. F. J. PRETTYMAN

Fifth Annual Convocation at the American University.

In the twenty-nine years of the history of the American University, several days stand out as epochal, each marking a distinct step of progress. Some of these are: January 25, 1890, the purchase of the site by John F. Hurst; May 28, 1891, first charter from the District of Columbia; February 24, 1893, second and enlarged charter from the Congress; February 1, 1898, College of History completed, and December 11, 1912, the adoption of the "Working Plan" developed by Chancellor Franklin Hamilton. To this list now must be added June 4, 1919, the date of the meeting of the Board of Trustees and of the Fifth Annual Convocation.

The new advance and expansion of the work of the University was inaugurated by the Trustees by the adoption of a financial and educational program for the next five years. The Trustees themselves liberally subscribed to the nucleus of the fund necessary to its accomplishment. The plan contemplates a large increase both in the teaching force and in the numbers of the student body, and had been wrought out through the labors of special committees made up jointly of members of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Award. The meeting of the Trustees was large and enthusiastic.

Though the heat was excessive, the exercises of the Convocation were unusually attractive and satisfying.

At 2 o'clock, under the leadership of chief marshal, the Rev. Howard F. Downs, pastor of Waugh Methodist Episcopal Church, the academic procession, headed by the U. S. Marine Band, sixty-three in number, moved from the College of History to the Grove Amphitheater, where the stately tulip trees cast their welcome shade and the light breezes brought refreshment.

Chancellor John W. Hamilton presided with easy dignity and apposite pleasantry. The divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, the long-time pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Herbert F. Randolph, Foundry Church's new pastor, who led us into the presence of God. The Rev. Dr. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the Senate, led the responsive reading of the second Psalm. Chaplain Thomas Tiplady of the British army held the attention of all for forty minutes as, out of his rich experience at the front, he opened both mind and heart in the unity of purpose and spirit that binds together all the English-speaking peoples of the world in the interest of the whole race. His utterances awakened hearty applause. His Christian patriotism shone in his face. A selection by the band here followed—marvelously sweet.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, delivered an address of power and point, putting great emphasis on the spirit of the American Army and Navy as shown in the world war. He spoke from his conviction deepened by his recent trip to Europe. The trinity of culture, patriotism and Christianity, he

said, is the foundation of American government and institutions.

The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon Frank Blair Hanson and Gilbert Owen Nations, whose theses respectively were "The Ontogeny and Phylogeny of the Sternum" and "The Legal Status of the Pope in the Family of Nations." Ten fellowships were awarded for 1919-1920, as follows:

| Names. | Nominating Institution. | Subject. | Place of Study. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kathryn Laura Behrens | Goucher College | American History | Johns Hopkins Univ. |
| Alexander Brady | Univ. of Toronto | Modern History | Oxford Univ. |
| Henry Chung | Univ. of Nebraska | Recent History of Korea | Univ. of Nebraska |
| Elmer Guy Cutshall | Garrett Biblical Inst. | Philosophy and Systematic Theology | Columbia Univ. |
| Warren Spencer Dudley | Simpson College | Religions Education | Columbia Univ. |
| Evangeline Harris | Univ. of Toronto | Classics | Oxford Univ. |
| Frederic B. Knight | Boston Univ. | Educational Administration | Harvard Univ. |
| Norman Clyde Nicholson | Johns Hopkins Univ. | Tuberculosis | Johns Hopkins Univ. |
| John Franklin Reed | Univ. of Toronto | Philosophy of Religion | Edinburgh Univ. |
| Irl Goldwin Whitchurch | Garrett Biblical Inst. | Philosophy | Columbia Univ. |

The exercises closed on the quadrangle fronting the College of History with the ceremony of the Planting of the Peace Memorial Tree. Lieut. Col. Wilder D. Bancroft, commanding officer of the Chemical Warfare Service and grandson of the historian, George Bancroft, presented the tree on behalf of the War Department, and the acceptance by the Trustees was voiced by Secretary Daniels. The Star-Spangled Banner, the Battle Hymn of the Republic and the Doxology were sung at the tree planting, and the Rev. Dr. John R. Edwards dismissed the people with the benediction.

June Meeting of Trustees.

The meeting of the Trustees of the University in June was one of the most interesting and encouraging in the history of the institution. There was an unusually large attendance. The committee on nominations presented a list of candidates for the vacancies in the Board of Trustees which commanded instant approval, and the following were the persons unanimously elected: E. B. Rosa, A. C. True, William Knowles Cooper, P. M. Anderson and A. C. Christie.

The absence of Bishop Cranston, who had been injured by a fall, was noted and the Secretary was instructed to write him a letter of sympathy. A vote of thanks was given the Reverend J. Benson Hamilton, D. D., of New York and Professor Hicks of Cincinnati University for valuable donations of books.

The report of the executive committee granting the use of the McKinley Memorial Building to the United States Government for a year from the first of July to be occupied by the Nitrate Division was approved. The fellowships announced on another page were awarded and the two degrees recommended by the Board of Award to be conferred were voted. John C. Letts was added to the executive committee.

The general plan of the two additional departments outlined elsewhere was authorized and more than \$25,000 pledged toward carrying it forward when satisfactory provision could be made for the undertaking. The executive committee was given full power in the premises.

The luncheon following the meeting of the Trustees, to which a large number of guests was invited, was served, with Mrs. F. W. Collier acting as hostess. The Convocation exercises then followed in the auditorium in the grove.

University Expansion.

The University has just closed the fifth year since it was opened. Four of the years have been among the most critical in the history of the colleges and universities of the country. Whole departments have been closed in many of them, and in some instances the schools themselves. How could it have been otherwise when the war was waged so largely by the students?

The last two years have utterly handicapped the work of the American University, making it impossible to conduct recitations or give lectures in the University building, as the Government had possession of the entire campus and nearly all the rooms in the buildings. But with all the embarrassments, the institution has managed with instruction and lectures given in the homes of the professors and the churches in the city to graduate and confer degrees upon thirteen persons. As the University is a post graduate institution, the number of students as in all other such schools, particularly in beginning, is limited.

The American University has always laid particular emphasis on the work that may be done by students in the different Government bureaus, laboratories and other departments. In the recent meeting of the Trustees, provision was made to extend this work by employing five additional counselling professors, making ten in all.

Looking to the expanding of the University by an increase of the number of departments, the Trustees authorized the opening of a School of Diplomacy as soon as provision could be made for its accommodation. For the convenience of the employees of the Government who were seeking such instruction and who must take the time after business hours to attend the lectures, it was proposed to open the school in a building near the center of the city.

The plan for the school with the class of students to be instructed and the curricula to be arranged is as follows:

SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY.

1. Candidates for the Diplomatic Service.
2. Candidates for the Consular Service.
3. The Staff of the Pan American Union.
4. Agents for the Department of Commerce at home and abroad.
5. Agents of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture.
6. Persons intending to go abroad for commercial purposes.
7. Persons at home interested in foreign trade.
8. Lawyers desiring to specialize in International Law.
9. Foreign Missionaries.

Entrance Requirements.

A candidate for a degree must hold a Bachelor's degree from an approved institution; but a limited number of special students may be admitted.

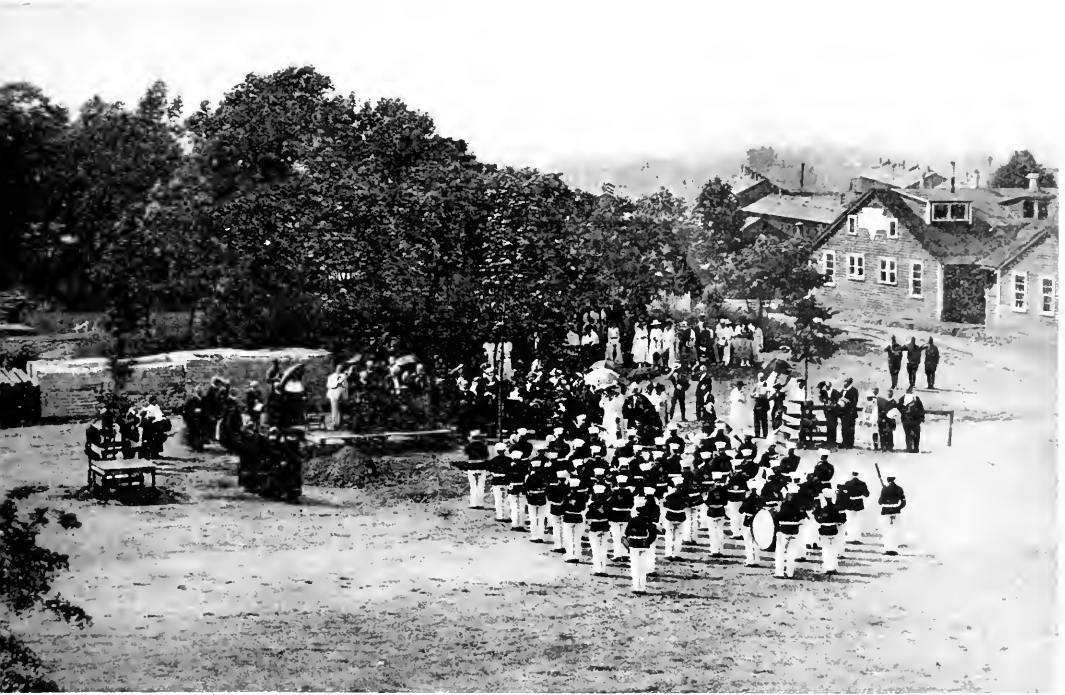
Tuition.

Tuition would be \$120 a year for two semesters of sixteen weeks each. Special students, \$5 per semester hour.

Degrees.

A.M. in Diplomacy or LL.M. in Diplomacy at completion of the course.

Ph.D. in Diplomacy or D.C.L. in Diplomacy after an additional year's research with a satisfactory thesis.



CONVOCATION DAY—PLANTING THE PEACE MEMORIAL TREE ON QUADRANGLE
 CHANCELLOR HAMILTON SPEAKING—Y. M. C. A. HUTS AT RIGHT

Subjects of Courses.

1. International Law.
2. Commercial Law.
3. Comparative Constitutional Law.
4. Latin American Constitutional and Commercial Law.
5. Admiralty Law.
6. Roman Law.
7. Laws of European Countries.
8. Legal History.
9. United States Constitutional History.
10. Modern History Beginning with 1848.
11. History of Diplomacy.
12. Diplomatic Usages.
13. Natural Resources of the United States.
14. Commercial Geography.
15. Political Economy.
16. Lectures on Customs, Races, Religions, etc., of Foreign Countries.

Provision was also made as follows for a

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Entrance Requirements.

A candidate for a degree must hold a Bachelor's degree from an approved institution; but a limited number of well qualified special students may be admitted.

Tuition.

Tuition would be \$120 a year of two semesters of sixteen weeks each. Special students, \$5 per semester hour.

Degrees.

A.M. in Business Administration at the completion of the course.

Ph.D. in Business Administration after an additional year's research with a satisfactory thesis.

Subjects of Courses.

1. Economics.
2. Accounting.
3. Cost Accounting.
4. Auditing.
5. Money and Banking.
6. Banking Problems.
7. Financial Organization and Management.
8. Investment.
9. Foreign Exchange.
10. Foreign Trade Organizations and Methods.
11. Foreign Trade Problems.
12. Railroad and Inland Water Transportation.
13. Ocean Transportation.
14. Markets and Marketing.
15. Advertising and Salesmanship.
17. Statistics.
18. Business Statistics.
19. Business Organization and Management.
20. Business Law.
21. Law of Business Associations.
22. Personal Insurance.
23. Property Insurance.
24. Principles of Public Finance and National Problems of Taxation and Budgets.
25. Labor Problems.
26. American Government.
27. Psychology of Business.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be regarded as sufficient receipt therefor.)

McKinley Memorial Hall Fund—\$5,000, estate of Mrs. P. L. Bennett; \$25.00, J. C. Howard, T. J. Brooks; \$10.00, Miss H. G. Peabody, B. L. Barton; \$5.00, Miss Mary M. Copes, W. J. Jeandrow, A. E. Piper, W. A. Brown, R. M. Moore; \$4.00, J. E. Evans, T. H. Willis; \$2.10, F. S.

Conger; \$2.00, E. C. Powers, C. D. Taylor, B. W. Meeks, T. M. West, L. T. Higgins, G. B. Hunter, Mrs. F. M. Hildebrandt, Gustin Welch; \$1.00, C. M. Yost, Miss Emma Webb, Mrs. J. H. Perry, J. C. Nicholson, Mrs. Anna Poucher, C. E. Ely, U. S. Wright, unknown friend, Mrs. A. L. Lewis, F. L. Pond, O. P. Henderson, K. K. Quimby, G. H. Carter, C. F. Bonn, B. S. Latshaw, J. W. Ryder, R. D. Stanley, Miss A. J. Blackmar, Wilbert Westcott, W. M. Denniston, Mrs. L. R. George, R. N. Smith, Herbert Preston, E. B. Rowe, I. A. Terrill, E. L. Hutchens, G. H. Cooley, Mrs. W. E. Davis, L. A. Moore, W. J. Meeks, James Van Horn, W. G. McNeil, J. H. McDonald, Herbert Scott, Mrs. J. McDonald, D. C. Challis, Franklin Hamilton Memorial Fund—\$3.00, Mrs. E. M. O'Neill.

Chancellor's House Fund—\$20.00, John Walton; \$5.00, W. E. Marvin; \$2.00, J. A. Galbraith, L. E. R. Robinson, V. W. Doolittle, G. P. Eckman, O. H. Hubbard; \$1.00, J. C. White, E. D. Lupien, W. B. Wolcott.

General Fund—\$11.00, S. J. MacWatters; \$5.00, T. J. Davis; \$1.25, Mrs. C. A. Baxter.

Library Notes.

The library of the late Dr. Artemas Martin, donated by him to the American University a year ago, a few months before his decease, has been brought from its long habitat on Columbia Street and placed in one of the large rooms of the College of History. Its rich variety of content, especially in the line of mathematics, will find a fruitful field of usefulness when finally classified and placed for reference. It numbers about ten thousand volumes, besides a large collection of pamphlets and journals.

We have lately received the library of the late Rev. Henry Warren Hicks of the Detroit Conference, through the thoughtful generosity of Mrs. Hicks and their son, Professor Frederick C. Hicks of Cincinnati. It contains about 600 volumes of carefully chosen works.

The Rev. Dr. J. Benson Hamilton of New York City has recently given to the American University a total of about four hundred choice books from his collection, thus enlarging and enriching the literary deposits of the University.

Our library now numbers about forty thousand bound volumes and an equal number of pamphlets. These are already clamoring for more space and suitable housing.

Personals.

Colonel G. A. Burrell, who was in command of the Chemical Warfare Service at the American University during the war and who was so helpful to the institution in many ways, is now the President of the Island Refining Corporation with the general office in the Equitable Building in New York City.

Chaplain Tiplady of the British Army, who spoke at the University Convocation, concludes his mission to this country at the Northfield Conference. He sails for England in September.

Acknowledgment.

The American University is constantly receiving courtesies from the Riggs National Bank, the American Security and Trust Company and the American National Bank of Washington, the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, the First National Bank and the International Trust Company of Boston. All such favors show and warrant the credit for which the University is grateful and determined always to merit.

Good Investments.

We have received inquiries to know how it was possible for the University to pay the interest the Trustees have paid and are able to pay on annuities. Every case will satisfactorily explain itself as it has satisfied the annuitants. The Secretary and Treasurer will be pleased to respond promptly to all inquiries. We have paid annuitants for satisfactory values in properties turned over to us.

Cost of the Public Schools.

The writer can recall an address by a converted native of Africa delivered in Boston more than forty years ago in which the speaker said he could remember when there were no missionaries in Africa and therefore no roads or bridges. Be it said to the credit of the United States, if the taxes are heavy, the money goes more for highways and schools than for any other objects; it is so in times of peace.

New York City spends about \$42,000,000 annually on its schools, Chicago spends about \$17,000,000 and Philadelphia spent last year \$11,800,787. It cost Philadelphia in 1917 for the instruction of each pupil, \$37.63; last year, \$40.15.

Masquerading as Frederick the Great.

Von Bernhardt is at it again. He is trying his pen at "the old trick of stirring up another war. He compares, to this end, the increasing population of Germany with the combined diminished populations of France and England." Then he banks his prophecy of ultimate German conquest on the same old hate which he says will do the rest. He is a vanquished souvenir of "the old school" and that "school does not keep" any more.

School for Foreigners in Washington.

Representatives of practically every European nation are enrolled in the public night school for foreigners, which opened recently at old Central High School, 7th and O streets. Twenty-five students are enrolled in the classes for naturalization. Classes will be held every Monday and Wednesday night. At the close of the school semester public commencement exercises will be held, and the graduates will be certified to the bureau of naturalization of the Department of Labor for admission to American citizenship.

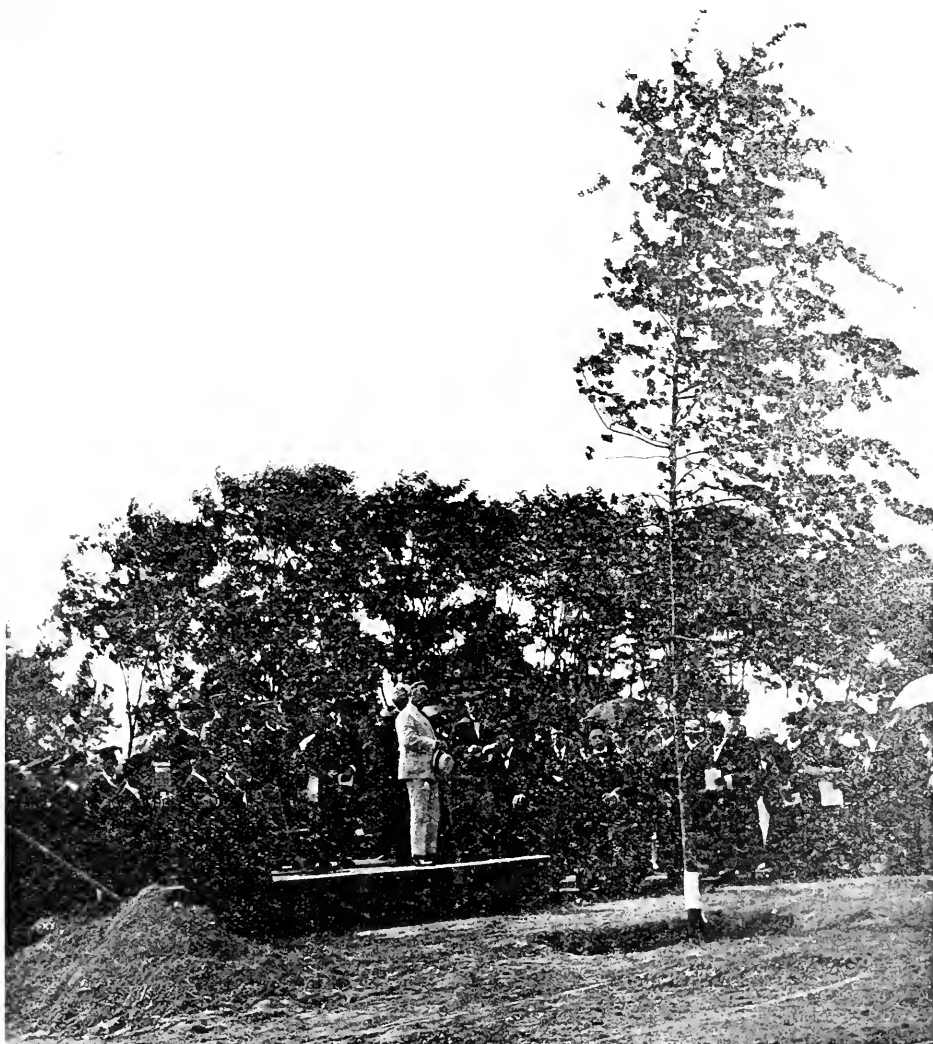
An appropriation of \$18,000 has been made by the Congress to maintain this school and for a great enlargement a little later in the season of the teaching and training for American citizenship in this city.

School of the Mob.

The clue to every trouble does not lie like a root out of dry ground. Most troubles are deep grown, occasionally one may be found which has simply a long tap root, but more have many fibrous or first-form roots. It is seldom a trouble obtains which does not originate in the root. There may be, but not often is, trivial or even a serious matter whose origin and promotion are discoverable wholly in the upper thing itself. It is most likely that the Ellangowan poison-bush which is injurious only when in fruit takes its bane from its root.

There has been much disposition to find the first cause of the so-called recent race riots of Washington and Chicago and account for it. The disposition is to be commended even at the risk of adding fuel to the flames. Nothing has so Saturnized and Satanized the two cities in the eyes of the whole enlightened world as the seventy-two-hour rule of the mob.

It might have been no great surprise to people who live away from there, and indeed to many who live there, that Chicago with so many live coals under the boiler should blow the lid off when the engineer had gone to bed and the stokers were all asleep. But that peaceable, sagacious Washington, the seat of the National Government, with Congress the politrarch of the city, then in session, the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy during all the while in the White House, and the inhabitants constantly making proud and loud pre-



CONVOCATION DAY—SECRETARY DANIELS ACCEPTING THE PEACE MEMORIAL TREE
FROM LT. COL. BANCROFT, REPRESENTING THE WAR DEPARTMENT

tense that the metropolis was the pattern, in fine, the prototype of the proprieties for all other cities over the earth, should, as the people sat down to eat and drink and rose up to play strike itself such a blow as to put out both eyes of its reputation in full view of all nations is so appalling that "our ears do make us traitors." Little wonder that foreign peoples call our hypocrisy such a sin against liberty and the pursuit of happiness as never to have forgiveness in this life or the life to come.

Whence came this blow?

One has said the controversies and uncertainties and anxieties and nervous, sensitive, even irritable condition of minds engendered by the seemingly futile attempts of the belligerent nations to make an end of war was the underlying preparation for the explosion of the passions. It may be a distasteful, profitable truth.

Another claims it was the Bolsheviks getting in their work, and the attempt to destroy the Attorney General and his family looked like it.

The newspapers said it was started by the thirst of the many thieves who were come from many wheres to find the city an easy mark for robbery. The murder of the Chinese officials by Chinamen "was proof of it."

Confession was made that it was the breaking down of law and order. The safeguard of the people was one-fifth of the police force of cities half the size of the place.

A great churchman declared prohibition did it. "Bootlegging" by persons who were engaged in the liquor traffic was said to be the occasion of it, and sympathizers cried aloud "that's true." Then were there not a few reckless, lawless self-abandoned and recently dis-

charged soldiers lounging about, looking for something for nothing who would as lief shoot as not? Lastly there was one race negligent of another, constantly slurring, nagging, by reproaching it with its color and inferiority until the outlaws produced by such negligence, contumely and vilipending turned upon their vilifiers and broke out in such "storm as rent the sails that were unfurled." Is it not about time that the public mind should get down to the source of all this insurrectionary trouble and go about the cure of it?

What has come out of all this whirlwind of passion, downright hatred, crime, murder that has not begotten an "ugly treason"? If the riots were the culmination of the tragedies, in what has it resulted but just about as many white persons wounded and dead as colored ones?

What a vicious schoolhouse the public street has been. There were 5,412,364 persons absorbing their education in this national grammarless institute according to the statistics of the census taken in 1910. Of this illiterate population 2,273,603 were of voting age. Of these voters only 788,631 were foreign born. And the illiteracy is steadily increasing in eighteen of the Northern States, the heaviest increase being in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Let it be told in the vile streets which are the schools of the mob; tell it to Gath. Publish it in the streets of Askelon that ignorance of one's own interests is the root of all this evil. "He that knows not and knows not that he knows not is stupid. Shun him." "He that knows not and knows that he knows not is good. Teach him."

An Abraham Lincoln Cane.

One object in the John B. Hammond Collection which Mrs. Hammond is forming is of such unusually interesting character that it deserves especial notice. This is a cane which once belonged to Abraham Lincoln. The proof of its authenticity is above question. The cane originally was given by Lincoln many years ago to an old friend in Illinois who was close to Lincoln before the Martyr President as yet had emerged into fame. The friend first preserved the stick as a keepsake, then as an historic relic. Toward the close of his life the owner of the cane, to show his appreciation of certain kindnesses which Mr. Hammond had been enabled to do him, gave the cane to his benefactor as a precious treasure.

The real value of this walking stick, however, comes from the fact that it was made by Lincoln's own hands. And a curious cane it certainly is. It is a long natural hickory staff, fitted only to one of his stature. The wood is left in its knotted, original state and has no ferrule. But the handle of the cane is what attracts instant attention. It is formed crudely of rough white bone, apparently from some domestic animal, and, as a top covering, has nailed on it an old big American copper cent. Clearly this walking stick might have walked straight out of Sangamon Bottom itself. To carry on the street today a primitive club like this would evoke many an uncharitable reference to "the big stick."

But it is just such bits of flotsam and jetsam out of the past that call up to our minds and hearts the true picture of the simple, unpretentious environment wherein grew the "greatest American." Kindly hearts and simple faith are more than Norman blood, we remind ourselves. Aye, verily. Blessed the truth which little boys and girls in our public schools on the twelfth day of each month of February, as the month comes round, write on their writing sheets as the finest tribute possible to him who is of the Immortals,— "Abraham Lincoln was a kind man."

Benevolent Savings Banks.

It is a German proverb that "Saving is a greater art than gaining." It would raise very little question to say, as things go in this country, more money is saved than is gained. The argument for the saying can be found in the immense deposits in the Savings Banks, and other institutions of trust. Compared with such moneys, the ventures in business make a poor showing, since ninety per cent at least of business undertakings leave the persons engaged in them about penniless at the end of their days.

The chief value and virtue of money, like all other human agencies, should be to do good and pay one's way through life. The ordinary Savings Bank is a *negative* trust, simply holds the principal for gain and to furnish a modest interest or income to pay one's debts.

The Benevolent Savings Banks are a *positive* trust, which use the deposit or principal to do good, and at the same time to furnish the interest or income to pay one's way. Such deposits are called annuities. They relieve one of all care of investments, and in trust-worthy institutions of all fear of loss,—are a certain specific against anxiety.

Now that the accumulations in property and endowment of the American University are sufficient to keep it out of debt, have it live within its income, and add a creditable surplus to its accumulations, it is in position to accept and add to its Annuities with "safety first," and splendid opportunity for great usefulness at the same time.

Table Talk.

It is the white people who need education to know how to deal with the education of the Negro.

Intellectual pride is as sure as ignorant pride to go before a fall.

What would have happened to Washington if the educated and Christian people had been out of town?

There are more happenings in Washington in these days than the citizens can apologize for.

The person who discounts religion and education is not a patriot.

Ignorance, prejudice and passion with malice are the three schoolmasters that taught Washington the riot.

The University proposes to open two new departments of higher education as soon as provision can be made for their accommodation.

George H. Maxwell, one of the Trustees of the American University, has founded a department of citizenship in Boston University.

More learning came out of the war than out of all the schools and more religion than out of all the churches.

Mob rule, which is always its own worst enemy, convinces the public for the time being that the standard of the education of the sidewalk is desperately low.

The Washington riot should teach at least the wounded rioters that when persons are drunk or mad the manhood slinks away and what is left runs to brute.

To one who is not wild with partisan insanity, the League of Nations should be a careful study of its letter with excellent spirit through every section of it and decided in the interest of patriotism and altruism.

There is an institution recently opened in the Congress known as the School for the League of Nations. At present the Head Master is President of the United States. He is associated with a strong faculty.



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AND ENVIRONS - PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN AIR PLANE, 1918

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. College of History | 5. Nebraska Avenue | 9. Camp Leach |
| 2. McKinley Memorial Hall | 6. Massachusetts Avenue | 10. Mount Vernon Seminary |
| 3. Chemical Warfare Building | 7. Bomb Pits | 11. Trenches and Proving Grounds |
| 4. Grove Amphitheatre | 8. Buildings for Experimentation | 12. American University Park |

The Chemical Warfare Service, which was started on the University grounds, has received an appropriation from the Congress to continue its work during another year.

How different would have been the condition and conduct of the Negro in this country if he had been treated as sincerely as good and faithful masters treated him before the war!

Learned Germany! Learned, indeed? Poor, ignorant Germany—how little she knew of some things when she forced the United States, at one time her best friend, into the great war!

Orthodox critics go mad over the higher critics and the higher critics ignore the orthodox or sneer. There is something wrong which is not in the learning of either.

While force must be used as a temporary expediency to maintain order in any government, the people are slow to learn that there is no government so successful as that which governs itself.

We fear the frequent repetition in the newspapers of the possible fact that twelve and more millions of Negroes in this country may take to the gun to resist the nagging and neurological killing by persons inflated with the false prejudice of race will do no good.

As the great war schools occupied the grounds and buildings of the University, THE COURIER was expected to give some account of their proceedings. Hundreds of copies of THE COURIER were taken by the soldiers and their friends.

How much have the rioters made out of their rioting, with some of them dead, more of them in jail and still more of them drawing on their poverty for fines? They have killed two or three white persons, but they will hang for their murders.

How long will it take this country to learn that there is political economy, social economy and religious economy, with no little financial economy, in the Christian education of the Negro? Prejudice has put a premium on the ignorance of the colored youth.

What would the referendum amount to in deciding the merit of the treaty with the Germans when not one in one hundred thousand of the population have read and will not read sentence by sentence the four hundred and more pages of the document?

Wherever towns, counties and states give less money for the education of the colored children than for the white, they show their interest in securing more ignorance, poverty and crime for the colored population, than for their intelligence, thrift and integrity.

The unsettled condition of world affairs, with the relation of the United States to them, has gotten on the nerves of the people and is as vinegar to the teeth, setting them on edge. The only cure for the malady must be in calm, deliberate sanity, with fair discussion and impartial decision.

What led to the riots in Washington and Chicago? Plato should be an authority. He said, "The most important part of education is right training in the nursery." The rioters got their education as Topsy got hers; it just "grewed," where there were more weeds than hoes.

There have been no more patient people under persecution than the Africans and their descendants, and by this they have won their friends, who are millions today and will be more millions tomorrow, if patience is permitted to have her perfect work. Guns never make good citizens, but the spelling book, Good Book and pocketbook do.

How little education some persons seem to require to be American citizens? If the winds didn't blow, where would their political information come from? If the present method of preparation (?) for the elections is to continue it will require an anemograph to record the direction and force of the political winds.

Good manners are a matter of education. If all employees could be persuaded to believe this there would be more of them in school and there would be more of courtesy, employment and promotion, and less of meager salaries and strikes for higher ones on simply selfish grounds, if no other.

If more than 250,000 houses were wrecked or destroyed in France by the war, and ten millions of men, little wonder that the persons who started it should call on heaven to witness that they had nothing to do with it. One minute with a lie is so much more easily disposed of than a lifetime with remorse.

Just now there is an awakening of the whole country to the importance of citizenship and Americanization. Give it the turnpike and all the other highways. It was Disraeli who said, "Upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends." A monarchy can run on the education of the king. The republic can not run without the Bible, square and compasses.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor.

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JULY, 1919

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 Assistant to Chancellor, J. Franklin Knotts, D. D.
 Director of Research, Frank W. Collier, Ph. D.
 Registrar and Secretary, Albert Osborn, B. D.

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 Treasurer, Mr. Charles C. Glover.
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FRANKLIN HAMILTON

Bishop Franklin Hamilton

(Reprint from the *Methodist Review*, September-October, 1919.)

By GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D.

Delayed twenty-four hours in sailing from Liverpool, Emerson bemoaned the tedium of his lot, and muttered: "Ah, me! Mr. Thomas Carlyle, I would give a gold pound for your wise company this gloomy evening." An uncounted host of lonely hearts have a similar longing for the gracious comradeship of Franklin Hamilton, and sometimes fancy they have it, forgetting that he is gone—so strongly does his spiritual influence persist. Therein lies the secret of the man. Above all his other fine qualities, and irradiating every one of them, was his power to make men love him. It would be an imprudence to print the half of what his friends still say of him. Months after his departure, asked for a critical judgment of his worth, all sorts and conditions of men with one accord praise him. It seems like a conspiracy of affection. We can only guess what the angels think of him, but God apparently shares the sentiment of men, and did a strange thing to show it. He gave Franklin Hamilton the best furnishing for the bishopric that could be provided at the time and then allowed him only two years to occupy it, evidently having a better position for him elsewhere. No other explanation of the facts is adequate. He was born at Pleasant Valley, Ohio, August 9th, 1866; consecrated a bishop at Saratoga



GEORGE P. ECKMAN

Springs, N. Y., May 28, 1916; released from service by what we call death, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1918. Only one man in the history of American Methodism has held his bishopric for a shorter period. Erastus O. Haven was but a year and three months in the episcopate, but he was sixty years of age when elected. Franklin Hamilton was fifty when called to the high office. He was apparently in full vigor of life, but in twice twelve months his toil on earth was ended. Why he should have been permitted to withdraw with his supreme work just begun is a mystery impossible for earthly minds to solve. Judged by human standards there is a bitter irony in such a culmination, but faith rests on the assurance that God makes no blunders, though His strategy be not justified in the sight of men. Martin Luther besought God to reveal the divine purpose in a certain inscrutable event, but he seemed to hear the voice of the Eternal responding: "I am not to be traced."

How great pains God took with Franklin Hamilton one sees from his birth and breeding. He was the youngest son of the Rev. William Charles Patrick and Henrietta Dean Hamilton. His father was a stalwart Methodist circuit rider in Ohio and Virginia, and his brothers were endowed with much force of character. The oldest is Bishop John W. Hamilton, now and for several years chancellor of the American University, a man of eloquence, high executive ability and ecclesiastical statesmanship. The second, Jay Benson Hamilton, is a well-known preacher who has wrought valiantly and effectively for the better support of the

retired minister. The third, Willbur Dean Hamilton, is an artist and painter of portraits. The versatility displayed in the family of the talented Irish preacher flourished luxuriantly in the latest-born son. Out of the straitened conditions of an itinerant minister's home, in a day when salaries were meager and toil was abundant, Franklin Hamilton came forth endowed with many gifts of heaven. He had a fine presence. No man could see him without being impressed that he was an unusual person. His portrait reveals the warmth of his temperament and the dominance of his brain, but one must have observed the whole figure in action to have a true measure of the man's native strength and symmetry. To his physical superiority was joined a mind of singular excellence, an instrument capable of unrenitting toil, enriched by clear powers of discrimination, possessing an affinity for the finer things of the spirit, devoid of disturbing illusions, with wide vision, yet with practical sense; a good usable brain that could keep its balance and would go straight on with the business in hand. The inner nature of the man embodied his body and illumined his mind. He was a gentleman by instinct. His kindly disposition toward men was not an acquisition but a gift. The grace of God was upon him from childhood, and "he increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." He started life with a strong will. Without it bodily excellence, intellectual vigor and grace of spirit would not have availed to give him eminence. He was so constituted that, having embarked upon an enterprise, he would carry it through despite any discouragements, and having been set down in the center of things various and perplexing he would proceed at all hazards to master them. He had a deep moral nature, quickened and disciplined by spiritual aspirations. He saw truth clearly and embraced it ardently. He loved righteousness and hated iniquity. He was incapable of a mean action. Thus he began with great natural advantages, and it was the peculiarity of his fortune that his friends usually referred to his inherited characteristics as if they had been acquired by his own perseverance and therefore ought to be set down to his personal credit.

What must be put to his account is that Franklin Hamilton met the challenge of the divine bounty by resolving to use it to the utmost of his ability. He did not want to disappoint God. He realized that every achieving man is the joint product of what Divine Providence gives him and what he himself does with the capital intrusted to him. God provides birth, breeding, talents, and opportunity. A man uses or misuses these benefactions according to the spirit that is in him. Jean Paul Richter said: "I have made as much out of myself as could be made of the stuff, and no man should require more." But God does demand that much, so Hamilton thought, and he set to work on the material at his disposal with great earnestness of purpose. What Browning places on the lips of a less worthy man he might have made his own—the claim to have

Braved sorrow, courted joy, to just one end;
Namely, that just the creature I was bound
To be I should become, nor thwart at all
God's purpose in creation, I conceive
No other duty possible to man—
Highest mind, lowest mind; no other law
By which to judge life failure or success;
What folk call being saved or cast away.

He determined to secure an education broad and deep enough to meet any emergency. Under the guidance of his big brother, now the white plumed chancellor-bishop, he began his studies in the Boston Latin School. Here he stood so high that he swept off a whole sheaf of prizes, graduating with much honor in 1883. As the majority of his classmates entered Harvard he naturally went with them. His brother, John W. Hamilton, was then under the burden of the People's Temple of Boston. To pay the boy's bills was beyond his power. The brother next above Franklin in age, then also a resident of Boston and who died of a surgical operation many years afterward, undertook to finance the lad in college. It turned out to be a not difficult task, for Franklin nearly worked his way through on the prizes and scholarships he obtained. In 1885 he won the Old South Prize for historical studies in Boston. During his course in Harvard he secured both the Bowdoin and the Boylston prizes. He became editor-in-chief of the Harvard Daily Crim-son. He was also chosen a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a member of its literary committee. The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard occurred during his junior year, and he was elected to deliver the oration for the undergraduates, the alumni address on the same occasion being given by James Russell Lowell. Both speeches were printed in a book published to commemorate the event. Franklin Hamilton was selected as class orator and served also as one of the Commencement speakers, graduating with much distinction in 1887. How he appeared to the student body in his under-graduate days is well described by one of his classmates, who says: "I shall always remember the first impression which Hamilton made upon me. I did not know him even to how to, but I was tremendously impressed with his appearance, which was always that of a serious, high-minded scholar. . . . His features were so clean-cut and so strong and his whole bearing was that of a man much older than he really was. In fact, I was two years older than he and yet I always felt his junior." After graduation he spent a year teaching Greek and Latin in Chattanooga University. Then, being still unsatisfied with his scholastic attainments, he went abroad and spent nearly three years in post-graduate courses at Berlin University and in Paris. At Berlin he was a favorite pupil of the celebrated Ferdinand Piper, with whom he engaged in researches in pagan antiquities and symbolism. A fellow student in Berlin University says that together he and Hamilton listened to Zeller, Paulsen, and attended Paulsen's Seminary on Kant, and testifies: "Hamilton had a superb mind, and was in fact one of the two most brilliant men I ever knew as a student." One can readily fancy with what ardor Franklin Hamilton followed the bent of his intellectual craving as he pored over the treasures to be found in the capitals of Prussia and France and mingled with the personages who could best satisfy the aspirations of his soul. He was a student all his life, and when his formal education was finished he was just beginning that expansion of his equipment which never ceased until he breathed his last on earth. Doubtless his researches continue in the invisible world whither all too soon he took his pilgrimage.

God did not stop with simply endowing Franklin Hamilton. He issued to him a summons to spiritual leadership. The lure of the Christian ministry caught

and held him. With a father and two brothers in that sacred calling it would naturally be suggested to his mind. But was this an intimation from heaven or the mere outgrowth of his surroundings? At last the drift of events and the desire of his own soul united to determine him. The conviction of his mission was upon him in Harvard. Professor George Herbert Palmer, after saying that Franklin Hamilton was a favorite student of his, standing among the first in his course in ethics, continues: "I thought him so promising that I suggested to him that he devote his life to teaching philosophy. . . . Such a life was very attractive to his taste, and I think it was largely on that account that he refused it. He had a soldierly temper and was determined to give his life to the poor and needy. Nothing could divert him from the ministry, though I felt he would be as true a minister in the teacher's chair. He gave himself to his work with all his heart." Those lines are worth pondering. They not only show Hamilton at a crisis deciding for the higher interests, but also reveal his love for humanity and his purpose to give sacrificial service to his generation.

A German university even before the war was not regarded by thoughtful Christians as a congenial place for the development of spiritual ideals, but in the case of Hamilton the reactions of Berlin were all to the advantage of religion. Professor E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, who was with Hamilton in Berlin, says: "Often we have sat until one or two o'clock in the morning nibbling rye bread sandwiches and pretzels, washed down with cocoa, and discussing philosophy or metaphysics. We ranged far afield in our philosophical discussions, but he always came back to the fact that in any case he was going to go home and work in the Methodist Church because he loved it and believed in the work it was doing. Where we came out in metaphysical discussions did not seem to give him much concern, for his mind was all set on behalf of the emotional and practical attitudes that his Methodism involved. In this, of course, he was quite right from the point of view of the latest psychology, for the attitudes of strong and leading men never flow from their speculations but from their fundamental reactions to life and experience."

On his return from Europe Franklin Hamilton entered the Boston School of Theology, from which he was graduated in 1892, being one of the Commencement speakers of the year. In this school of the prophets whatever depletion of the evangelical spirit he may have suffered in Berlin was corrected and his zeal for the service of humanity through the ministry of the gospel became intensified. He entered the pastorate with much enthusiasm and gave himself immediately to successful work. From 1892 to 1895 he was stationed in East Boston, where he organized a church and built its edifice. From 1895 until 1900 he was pastor of the church in Newtonville, Massachusetts, and in 1900-1908 of the First Church of Boston, the longest pastorate in the history of the church up to that time. His brother, John W. Hamilton, had been pastor of the church twenty-five years before and this afforded him a fine introduction. The union of the First Church on Hanover Street and Grace Church on Temple Street was effected at the beginning of his pastorate. During his work there, so writes one who has been a member of that church since 1875, "He was constantly active, alert, and able

in forwarding all lines of Christian activity and was greatly beloved by all of our people. The most extensive repairs and improvements that have been made since the church was originally built were projected and carried to completion during his pastorate." He also took an active part in the municipal campaigns for civic reform. It was during this term that with his family he made a tour around the world, 1904-1905, spending much time in the Far East, where he studied foreign missions and acquainted himself with the literature and philosophy of the Oriental religions, thus fitting himself for missionary supervision and for certain literary productions which were to give distinction to his name as a writer.

From the pastorate to the chancellorship of the American University in 1908 was not so abrupt a transition for him as it would have been for some others, since so large a part of his life had been spent in scholastic experiences. However, the teaching function was not the primary requirement for the new position. He was now to assume the responsibilities of a high administrative trust. Sixteen years in the pastorate had given him valuable acquaintance with the business of handling money and men. But here was something essentially different. Scholarship would count for little more than to give prestige to an institution which must have for its head a man of erudition. What was most needed was a masterly hand to guide an enterprise which had never enjoyed the enthusiastic support of the church and the very practicability of which was still in question, and to make it succeed by skillfully securing friends for it and wisely directing its career to an achievement which would compel general approval. No formal inauguration occurred when he was inducted into the chancellorship. As another has said, "He quietly took the reins and held them." The situation was so unhelpful that many persons admonished Hamilton that he was making an undue sacrifice of his own interests. But no sooner had prosperity commenced to dawn on his undertaking than critics began to suggest that he had assumed the difficult thing only to feed a fond ambition. The cynic must always find some reason for a sacrificial act which his nature is incapable of explaining apart from a selfish motive. The fact which impressed the church was that Hamilton was surely making headway, and immediately the place which he had taken when it was most undesirable began to appear very attractive to other persons. Consequently the tone of comment changed toward him and his work.

His approach to this task could not be better described than in the words of Bishop Cranston, published in *The American University Courier*, July, 1918:

Under the circumstances a weak man would have summoned the Board to a pretentious program which would have been a trumpet challenge to all adversaries. But Chancellor Hamilton came without pretense of skill or special wisdom. He brought no set program of campaign. He proposed no spectacular methods. He just came and went quietly about the drudgery of his office, first acquainting himself with every detail of the university's affairs and interests. His business instinct took quick account of essential values. He saw the need of keeping the Board constantly advised as to the condition of its trust, to the least item. He established close and confidential relations with his advisers, and relied so fully on their judgment that from first to last the administration was harmonious.

Not one breath of useless lamentation did the new chancellor waste over the chronic inertia that had been for years

the comment of the unfriendly and the disappointment of the friends of the university. He quietly garnered every hopeful utterance and was cordial to every friendly expression of interest in its welfare. He made no catalogue of adversaries, nor did he seek to identify anybody as such, but as if oblivious to all adverse influence he suavely smoothed his way into every bellicose group or camp without apology for his presence, accepting good wishes for active cooperation and even apathetic neutrality as loyalty. Who could fight such a man? Winning new friends for his cause, silencing old enemies and making no new ones, he largely succeeded in creating a new atmosphere for the university, especially in the Church.

Then came the new Chancellor's plan for the actual opening of the university and the partial fulfillment of the dream of its founder, Bishop Hurst. This scheme was outlined in an article which appeared in the *METHODIST REVIEW* for March, 1914, and which is one of the best pieces of writing Hamilton ever did. It presents at the beginning the characteristic intellectual demands of the age; namely, the search for the ultimate reality, the vitalization of truth when discovered, and the extensive development of individualism. He then proceeds to show in most practical fashion how the American University can meet these requirements; first, by utilizing the immense treasures laid open by the government in Washington for scientific research and scholarly investigation under capable direction; second, by the establishment of lectureships at the seat of the university, or wherever else may be deemed advisable, through which priceless knowledge may be made available to an increasing number of inquirers; third, by the maintenance of a system of fellowships granted to qualified students on the nomination of other universities for work to be pursued in any approved educational institutions or other places of investigation in America and in foreign countries. This plan was not born in a day. It took form after two years of conference with bishops, secretaries, religious and secular educators, statesmen, administrators, and leaders in almost every walk of life. At about the same time that it appeared the plan was placed before the Board of Education, the Educational Association, and the University Senate, all within five weeks, and adopted by these three bodies, unanimously by two of them, with practical unanimity by the third, and seriously and cordially by all. The American University was opened May 27, 1914, in the presence of a large company, with impressive exercises, in which President Wilson, Bishop Cranston, Bishop McDowell, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Bryan and other distinguished men participated. The plan was put into operation as rapidly as possible. Its beginnings were modest, but they went steadily forward and have continued during the present administration. The director of research was appointed and the work under his guidance has gone on with fine results. There have been forty-three annual fellowships granted in Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Northwestern, and other American universities. Some fellows have been accredited to institutions abroad, but the war made it impossible for them to use their privilege. Students have come from institutions within the church and from many on the outside. The lectureships are awaiting an opportune moment for their establishment.

It frequently happens that the bookish man is barren of hard sense and does not take kindly to financial affairs. It was quite otherwise with Hamilton. The vision of a great Protestant center of intellectual and moral influence at the heart of the nation captivated him. Many men could have that experience without

the ability to actualize it. To the surprise of most persons who were acquainted with the situation Franklin Hamilton immediately developed great strength in the handling of business. During his administration the productive endowment of the American University was greatly increased. With consummate skill he reorganized its funds and placed the institution on a sound financial basis. After his death the President of the Board of Trustees of the American University wrote: "He had great executive ability, tireless energy, and was a natural leader of men." The treasurer of the Board wrote: "He was a man of great gifts, eminently successful in the administration of business affairs and greatly beloved by all who were associated with him."

It is believed by those who knew him best that Hamilton's deepest longings would have been satisfied had he been able to proceed with the chancellorship of the university until it had realized and justified the hopes of its promoters. But the church had further business for him, and in 1916 he was elected to the episcopacy and assigned to the Pittsburgh area. By a strange providence he came into the territory which his father had traveled as a preacher many years before. He did so at the request of an influential body of ministers and laymen. It is confessed by the leaders of that section that Franklin Hamilton surpassed their expectations. He uniformly made a fine impression on the Conferences over which he presided. He showed a large grasp of the problems of his office, and he dealt like a statesman with the situations he met. In the fall of 1916, after he had held the three Conferences of the area to which he had been designated, the editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate wrote:

Bishop Franklin Hamilton is here with a defined area of three strong Conferences in the heart of the nation and of Methodism. He came to his kingdom, however, not as resident Bishop, but as president of the three Conferences which he has just held in as many consecutive weeks. It is simply to state the truth to say that he has won the hearts of the leaders of the people called Methodists in this region, the preachers and laymen who attended the Conference session this year. He has shown himself gracious, strong, discriminating, commanding and efficient. He was among the brethren as a brother. In his addresses he was very much more than pleasing, though he was that in an eminent degree; he touched the depths of the best Methodist and human feeling; he stressed the vital truths of the Christian religion and interpreted them in the thought of the age. He faced very difficult situations in two of his Conferences, but in a brotherly way showed himself master.

This judgment was approved by the Methodism of the entire territory and was sustained and strengthened by the new bishop's work in the two years of service permitted to him.

To be a bishop is not so desirable a thing that any man should want it for his own satisfaction. The temporary honors that it brings are embittered by the care and anxiety which attend it. The fame of it is terribly short. Very few persons, and they chiefly of the ministry, could at this moment recite the names of our living bishops in full; and in the next generation the record of a majority of these conspicuous leaders will be reduced to a single line in the Year Book. If a man has been a successful educator, a trenchant writer, or a missionary who has lived and died for a heathen tribe, he will have secured a greater earthly immortality than any bishop can obtain apart from some monumental service of his character. On all accounts it is safe to assume that if a sensible man

really wants to be a bishop he is impelled by a desire for a place in which, under most exacting circumstances, he may use an opportunity of wide possibilities for the good of humanity and the glory of God. The significant thing is that men of Hamilton's type seek position in the Church and not in the state. He would have made himself a man of mark in any field. The Church elevated him, not because she lacked men, but because she regarded him as a man she could not afford to leave outside the bishopric.

It was during his chancellorship that the Church came to know Franklin Hamilton as an orator. His sermons and addresses while in the pastorate had charmed the congregations which heard them. The official necessity of appearing everywhere in the United States in behalf of the university gave him a wide and diversified auditory. His growing fame called him to the lecture platform and to the pulpits of the strongest churches. In all these opportunities he showed himself a speaker of distinction. It was in his brief tenure as a bishop, however, that he attained the climax of his reputation for eloquence. His experience in forensic discussion had been limited. He was still a learner in the school of general church business when he died. His type of mind does not naturally run to debate. His scholastic training was not calculated to incite ecclesiastical controversy. But his broad knowledge of affairs made his counsel invaluable. Familiarity with foreign missions and a growing acquaintance with the problems of the episcopacy in America were urging him to combat, and as often as he essayed to measure weapons with a contestant he handled himself adroitly and well.

It was on the platform and in the pulpit that his characteristic talents had their freest and fullest exercise. Here he was masterly and imposing. His rich stores of information gave him abundant material. He had been reared in the best traditions. He spoke with fluency and accuracy. His speech was enlivened by historical allusions and by illustrations from travel and common life. He knew the human heart and how to touch it. The rhetorical finish of his periods and a certain stateliness of language always at his command would have diminished his popularity had he not possessed so gracious a manner and so evident a purpose to get into intimate understanding with his audience. He knew the worth of pathos and humor, of vivid narrative and large free-hand pictures, and he used them effectively.

He was not vociferous but he was forceful. His reserve was an element of power. It left a true impression that he was greater than the things he said. After he became bishop, with the immense pressure of the new task upon him and the enlarging vision of things yet to be, he frequently overflowed the banks of reserve and was borne along on a wide and deep current of emotion. Great stories are told in the Pittsburgh area of his eloquence. He seemed to experience a new birth. His audiences were sympathetic, they drew upon his resources, they fairly transfixed him. It is a pity he could not have gone on. Perhaps then we should have had an orator of a new type and of surpassing quality. Unless, indeed, the drying and deadening process of official life had paralyzed his fancy. It is commonly remarked that after a few years in the bishopric most men begin to decline in preaching power. Insufficient time is allowed for pulpit preparation. The puzzling problems of admin-

istration clog the mind. What is more determinative than anything else, the lack of personal touch with the common people impairs the element of vitality. Hamilton's deep interest in mankind and his joy in mingling with all classes would doubtless have preserved him from this deterioration. The severely logical quality of mind was denied Hamilton. Of course, he had reason with him but he was not essentially argumentative. He fulfilled in a striking way the dictum of John Burroughs respecting oratory: "The great secret of eloquence is to set mass in motion, to marshal together facts and considerations, imbue them with passion, and hurl them like an army on the charge upon the mind of the reader or hearer."

It is not difficult to conjecture the development of Franklin Hamilton in the bishopric had he been spared to the Church another score of years. His mental and moral characteristics give the indication. He had an alert and inquisitive mind. He was eager to obtain knowledge from any source. Thus he gathered an immense fund of information on a great variety of subjects. He possessed an unusual memory. His acquisitions were always ready for use. This made him an attractive conversationalist and an effective public speaker. Apparently no topic of current interest or general literature could be presented on which he was unable to discourse intelligently and profitably, while in the distinctive fields of his own investigation he spoke with the tone of authority. But nothing was left to the chances of a public occasion. He was most painstaking in his preparation for speech. His subjects obtruded themselves upon his mind at night and were clarified by thought in the darkness. Frequently he would outline an address or sermon on his pillow or he would frame the form of something he desired to write. He did not find it necessary, like some, to rise and set down his thoughts and expressions. He would readily recall them in the morning. Many speakers have found that addresses thus conceived are not as fine under the glare of daylight as they appeared to be under the haze of midnight. It was not so with him. He had remarkable powers of concentration. The noisy playing of children in his workroom did not disturb him. The mental equilibrium of the man and his wide acquaintance with people and countries made him adaptable to any society. He was welcome wherever he went, and no more agreeable guest ever entered the home of a stranger. Archaeology was one of his fondest pursuits. Antiquities had for him an irresistible charm. He was a born collector, and carefully cherished his accumulating treasures. When he made his episcopal visit to Porto Rico he spent his leisure in searching for things rare and ancient till he found a couple of old Spanish pistols, which he later gave to his sons; also two old swords for the same recipients and pieces of very old mahogany furniture for his wife. He owned one of the best private collections of Wesleyana in America, and compiled the bibliography used by Methodists in celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley.

In temperament he was fortunate, being invariably cheerful. His poise was not disturbed by those alternations of despondency which often harass men of sanguine disposition. Great seriousness, however, marked his demeanor in the presence of difficult problems. He had much personal charm. His inherent winsomeness was heightened by culture and refined

by religion. "Given a fair chance, he could make any man his friend," said one who knew him in the most sacred intimacy. Suffusing all his qualities was an indefinable spirit which captivated as if by magic those who met him. This is not to be confounded with that ready affability which is a fortune to the apt politician. It is a more delicate thing and eludes definition. Hamilton could not be indignified even when playful. One of his classmates in Harvard says it would be impossible to think of him as slapping a comrade on the back, or being the object of such a boisterous token of good fellowship. It was difficult for him in his student days to unbend. This was not a pose but a constitutional trait. Hamilton felt this limitation, and in after years overcame it in large measure. The one charge against him in college was his seriousness. This prevented him from being popular in the ordinary sense. He seldom mingled in the lighter affairs of his class, yet he commanded universal respect. No better proof of this can be given than his election by the class to the position of class orator on Commencement day. No one thought of contending against him, not because he was popular but because he was proficient.

One explanation of this early seriousness was his necessity to work to keep himself going. Another is the native modesty of the man. The aspiring soul can be diffident. The scholarly man is usually cautious about pushing himself. "If you ever hear me talk of myself stop me," he often said to his wife. It was characteristic of him to retire from view even when the occasion demanded his presence at the front. At Pittsburgh his ministers found it necessary forcibly to drag him out to receive the publicity to which he was entitled as a bishop. Yet this man, so hesitant to assert himself, when time and the occasion required it was fearless in the performance of duty. He was masterful in dealing with the problems coming to him as university chancellor and later as bishop. It is said in Pittsburgh that the courteous gentleman was also the firm administrator.

Deep conscientiousness lay at the heart of all his work. Duty was the great word in his lexicon. His epitaph reads: "He was a good man and a just." Tireless in his efforts for others, friendship was almost a religion with him. Such a man will have strong personal influence. It was not what he did but what he was that held men to him. In the General Conference he was unobtrusive, almost silent, save in committees. No man listened to debate with more serious attention. His very gravity was influential. His election to the bishopric was a testimonial to the impression of solidity he made. It was believed that he would exercise the office with dignity and force.

An ecclesiastical leader requires diplomacy. This he possessed in a marked degree. No one could more gently approach the irritated or more effectually assuage the fretful. The only fault named by one who was very close to him was his desire to please every one. It is held that such a policy ends in pleasing no one. If it is not chastened by judgment, regulated by conscience, and held in leash by duty, it will indeed squander itself in vanity. But if it is an honest desire to be helpful in every case, while sacrificing no responsibility, it will stabilize character and save the man who has it from prejudice and partiality. This

is what resulted in the case of Franklin Hamilton, than whom no fairer-minded man ever lived.

Probably none but his closest friends dreamed what fervency he would put into his work as a bishop. His life had been calm, in part cloistered. He was unacquainted with the noise of controversy. But no sooner was he at the business of episcopal supervision than he burst into flames. His nearest comrades believe that he worked himself to death. While chancellor of the university he wrote hundreds of letters with his own hand that he might economize in the expense of clerical help. He gave himself to details which should have been handled by some subordinate. He watched his trust with consuming attention. When he came to Pittsburgh he seemed to be hunting opportunities for work far beyond his or any other man's strength. He had no ability at refusing invitations for public service. On the Sunday before his death he preached three times in Wheeling, West Virginia, and on Monday lectured for the benefit of a church in Pittsburgh. Meanwhile he had been assiduous in preparations for the entertainment of the Board of Bishops, whose semi-annual meeting opened in his city on Wednesday. The Sunday following he fell on sleep. A former classmate in Harvard said of him: "He was too serious. He had a real New England conscience. He did not know how to play any more than some of his Puritan ancestors."

His home was the world in which his character was most graciously exhibited, and those who dwelt there experienced the joy of his presence and the nobility of his influence as no others could. He was married to Miss Mary Mackie Pierce, daughter of the late Hon. Edward L. Pierce, the biographer of Charles Sumner. They had two sons, Edward Pierce and Arthur Dean, and one daughter, Elizabeth Louise. The elder son was a lieutenant of artillery, and served by appointment in a colored regiment in the American forces overseas during the late war. The younger son was in training and soon to embark for France when the armistice was signed. It is a touching circumstance that, while Franklin Hamilton tossed in the troubled billows of his latest hours, his mind anxiously clung to the hope that he would receive tidings from the boy who had gone to fight for freedom, telling of his safe arrival in Europe. The message came, but not till the father's eyes were closed, and then it was placed in his white hands and went with him to his last resting place.

Franklin Hamilton's interest in life was profound. He loved its atmosphere and its burdens. His plans were many and they were full of color. He was prepared for a mighty conquest. He served in the midst of a world war that gave him great solicitude. He saw the bright prospect awaiting Christianity when the conflict should be terminated. He was not given the opportunity to participate in the new development of civilization. One can be sure that he would have bestowed upon the church a bishopric that would have adorned her history had he been permitted to remain on earth. Comparisons are impossible. It is a new day, and he was a new kind of bishop, essentially adapted to the age in which he appeared. By so much the more is the loss sustained by the church irreparable. Yet none can doubt he marches forward in some high mission among the sons of light.

Recent Gifts of Money

John La Monte Hurst

(Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be regarded sufficient receipt therefor.)

McKinley Memorial Hall Fund.—\$10.00, J. E. Custer; \$8.00, M. P. Giffin; \$5.00, C. C. McLean, K. F. Richardson; \$1.00, H. J. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, E. J. Warren, T. R. Green, W. G. Nixon, C. E. Bacon, D. S. McCown, L. P. Goodwin; \$3.00, S. O. Rusby, S. A. Bender, J. G. Shick, H. H. Allen; \$2.00, H. A. Leeson, Ames Maywood, G. W. Wright, F. J. Clifford, W. H. Collycott, H. M. Blout, J. A. Chapman, H. H. McFall, G. P. Snedaker, J. G. Walker, C. E. Hester, J. T. Scull, W. H. Wylie, Elias Handy, J. F. O'Haver, Chas. Knoll, J. S. Young, J. W. Anderson; \$1.00, W. J. Cain, A. T. Camburn, W. J. Pasmore, J. E. Jacklin, C. M. Merrill, D. C. Challis, E. D. Dimond, D. C. Littlejohn, A. E. Ioder, R. T. Ballew, G. M. Bing, Wade Smith, C. C. Kennedy, F. H. Townsend, E. C. Marsh, W. S. Rader, A. B. Storms, M. O. Robbins, O. E. Badger, L. H. Kendall, A. W. Armstrong, G. D. Crissman, W. H. Cable, S. H. Caylor, F. M. Westhafer, Mrs. B. F. Miller, N. P. Barton, H. W. Cope, O. E. Allison, G. L. Kleinschmidt, E. A. Thomas, S. M. Konizeski, D. J. Shenton, Samuel Bingomad, W. E. Harvey, W. H. Day.

Chancellor's House Fund.—\$15.00, Jos. Colter; \$6.00, Wm. Dawe; \$5.00, E. M. Antrim, C. W. Baldwin, R. B. Cuthbert; \$4.14, F. C. Dunn; \$3.00, L. S. Ellison, A. H. Flagg, Wm. Seitter, F. G. McCauley; \$2.00, Bertha W. Campbell, J. M. Judy, C. H. Davis, J. S. Altman, W. W. Constien, D. F. Helms, D. W. Nichols, C. R. Morrison, W. H. Downing, D. L. Jeffers, E. A. Love, D. D. King, A. H. Coors, H. M. Blout; \$1.00, E. M. Pace, G. W. Flagg, W. M. Keller, Jesse Swank, Wm. Balcke, J. B. Goss, C. E. Wakefield, E. H. Warner, R. Woodhams, N. E. Hulbert, J. H. McCune, R. T. Kilpatrick, R. D. Freeman.

General Fund.—\$5.00, Mrs. M. C. Dean; \$1.00, C. H. Kirkbride.

Asbury Memorial Fund.—\$25.00, J. A. Faulkner.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.—\$5.00, W. J. Yates; \$4.00, H. C. Adams; \$3.00, A. Knudsen.

David H. Carroll Fund.—\$41,569.34, David H. Carroll Estate.

Bishop McCabe Lectureship Fund.—\$1,377.06, Bishop Charles C. McCabe Estate; \$1,000.00, John D. Archbold Estate.

Americanization School Fund.—\$2,500.00, Mrs. Annie M. Swift; \$100.00, L. L. Starrett, Alexander Simpson, Jr., W. A. R. Bruhl; \$50.00, W. E. Massey, C. H. Fowler; \$25.00, J. F. Knotts, L. H. Murlin, W. W. Cole, C. A. Pollock, J. H. Race, M. P. Perley, M. Gambrell, G. M. Fowles, A. B. Dent, T. Harlan Breed; \$20.00, B. M. and F. E. Eastman; \$15.00, Samuel Warner; \$12.00, Mrs. M. S. Nichols; \$10.00, W. B. Sutz, W. F. Oldham, M. H. Kinsey, Mrs. Trese Whittier, A. J. Bucher, H. C. Stuntz, Chas. Repp, F. M. North, R. E. Miller, Herbert Welch, D. W. Howell, Wm. Burt, A. M. Drew, C. W. Laycock, J. C. Hartzell; \$5.00, C. O. Mills, F. B. Southworth, Mrs. Adam Fleser, W. H. Dendel, E. R. Brunvate, Sarah F. Laird, F. A. Horne, E. L. Braun, Frances A. Elder, A. G. O'Bleness; \$3.00, Helen E. Withrow, Isaac Beebe; \$2.00, Mrs. G. M. McDonald, E. H. Stover, Myra E. Ayer, W. G. Boston, Mrs. O. P. Wright, O. F. Ellinger, C. S. Seebert, A. B. Oldroyd, C. C. Franks, J. W. Pomeroy, A. E. Perkins, Mrs. L. R. Bates, Steward Dare, F. P. Souder, Mrs. F. R. Gould; \$1.00, P. E. Fish, Bertha G. Owen, J. C. Stevens, Frances E. Gorguis, H. Chase, Mrs. C. E. Tower, A. O. Nash, Clement Noble, Mrs. L. H. Bean, F. A. Cram, Myron Morse, F. Miller, E. L. Meisenbach, Mrs. Wm. Smalla, Martin Dendel, M. F. Parker, W. R. Grannis, H. E. Whitmarsh, L. F. Mulhall, Mrs. Olive Hatton, Mrs. L. F. Mulhall, D. C. Grover, H. S. Chace, G. E. Baker, H. R. Campbell, A. J. Croft, Mrs. Samuel Gurney, J. H. G. Tetemore, G. M. Towle, W. H. Towle, Mary L. Ayers, Franklin Bishop, Norris Hartzman, Mrs. Anna Langley, Sarah Muniekeighan, Mrs. M. Norton, Chas. Rouse, Emily Sharp, A. D. Snelbaker, Mrs. Ella Theis, A. J. Werry, John Kiener, Bert Pilgrim, Robt. West, Mrs. John Dendel, Charlotte Holway, Marion F. Holway.

John La Monte Hurst, the eldest child of Bishop John Fletcher and Catherine E. La Monte Hurst, was born May 14, 1860, at Passaic, N. J., and died October 10, 1919, at Denver, Colorado. His first eleven years were spent in the changeful life of his father's itinerant service of the Church in the varied fields of northern New Jersey, Staten Island, and in Bremen and Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany. His next nine years he lived at Madison, N. J., among the pleasant groves of Drew Theological Seminary, taking his preparatory course for college at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J. He took his bachelor's degree at Harvard University in 1885, and afterward graduated from Harvard Law School.

From early life to his latest days he suffered severely from asthma, which proved a handicap to him in his ardent desire and earnest effort to perform high and marked service in literary, educational and religious lines. He made several contributions to *The Independent* and other periodicals. He traveled extensively in Europe and for a few years was in Rome, where he served in the American Legation and Methodist Mission.

His adult years were chiefly spent in Denver, whose atmosphere and altitude were helpful to his physical comfort and doubtless prolonged his life. His death occurred at St. Luke's Hospital, after three weeks of acute sickness. Funeral services were held October 11 at the Warren Memorial Church, Dr. Albert Hurlstone, pastor, in charge, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell made the address. Interment was made October 14 in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., in the family lot beside the graves of his father and mother and sister Blanche. Bishop John W. Hamilton and Rev. Albert Osborn conducted the burial service. His sister Helen, Mrs. Gordon, of New York City, and two brothers, Dr. Carl Bailey Hurst, Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, and Col. Paul Hurst, U. S. A., survive him.

Mr. Hurst was deeply interested in the American University, to whose collection of historical pieces of furniture he added a valuable souvenir—a settee or sofa used in the White House by Abraham Lincoln.

Table Talk.

Is there any place or anything for which education is not needed?

The education of most of the people in this country is not in the little red schoolhouse. It runs loose in the atmosphere and is picked out much as they are trying to take nitrogen from the air to commercialize it.

Men in high places are often as ignorant of the qualifications needed for the welfare of the people as the youth who goes to school in the street. Ohio has had the experience recently that there was not enough moral intelligence in the public officials to prevent the prize fight.

What is the matter with the education of the man who says, "Gladstone may have spoken the truth when he declared strong drink destroys more lives than war, pestilence and famine. But such is my conception of personal liberty, I would have to favor the continuance of the saloon, though all my sons because of it should fill drunkards' graves"?



JOHN LA MONTE HURST

"Only a crowded metropolis can satisfy the craving of the discharged soldiers for excitement. There the dangerous, ever latent blood lust of the brute in man, aroused by four years of legalized killing, incites to homicide. Murders have multiplied and street battles are the matinees of the populace."—*Victor S. Clark, Germany in Revolution, Atlantic Monthly.*

If the armistice has been signed, it must not be inferred that the War Department has assumed that there is no further need for guarding against trickery, betrayal and possible war. Our share of military occupancy is provided for in Europe, and certain of the camps in this country are kept for the trained soldiers which might be needed.

The writer met a gentleman recently who had offered a set of resolutions in a large and miscellaneous assembly concerning the League of Nations, and a few minutes later he confessed he had not himself read the lengthy pages setting forth the demands of it, but he added, "I think I can risk my opinion on what certain men are saying of it." Education! Oh, Education! Thou art a distant dilemma.

There is an awakening to the relations of native Americans to the stranger within their gates. The Fourth of July feeling of superiority which the native of the United States has continually manifested toward his neighbor of foreign birth has been so inconsistent and un-Christian that he is looking about him in every direction with the fear lest the foreigner has turned anarchist and is about to repay him with compound interest for his behavior toward him.

The American University League.

This is a league of the friends of the university, who desire to speak well of it, know more about it, and help in any way that they can and whenever they can. It requires no previous examination or special literary qualifications to become members. If any one is interested enough to send in his or her name and address, with twenty-five cents to cover cost, it will be entered as a subscriber to the *University Courier* without money and without price. If a hundred thousand names are sent in they will all receive the *Courier*, to assure them of their acceptance as members. The university seeks first of all to increase the number of its friends. Often a postage stamp is as good as a dollar to "show which side you are on."

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.
ALBERT OSBORN, Editor
25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

OCTOBER, 1919

Officers of the American University.

Chancellor, Bishop John W. Hamilton, LL. D., L. H. D.
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The American University Courier

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Volume XXVI

Washington, D. C., January, 1920

No. 2



PROPERTY PURCHASED AT F AND NINETEENTH STREET FOR DOWNTOWN BRANCH OF THE UNIVERSITY

DEAN ALBERT HUTCHINSON PUTNEY.

Albert Hutchinson Putney was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 28, 1872.

He received his A.B. degree from Yale University in 1893, being an honor man in political science and history; in 1895 he received from Boston University, School of Law, the degree LL.B.; and in 1918 the Ph.D. degree from the American University.

He practiced law in Boston from 1895 to 1898, and in Chicago from 1899 to 1913.

He was Professor in the Illinois College of Law for twelve years, from 1900 to 1912, and Dean of the same college from 1901 to 1912. From June, 1912, to September, 1913, he was Dean of the Webster College of Law. He then came to Washington to take the position of Chief of Near Eastern Division in the Department of State, which position he held until resigning on February 4, 1920, to accept his present position with the American University. In 1914 he joined the staff of the National University School of Law, which position he held until January, 1920.

He is the author of the following works: Government in the United States, 1901 (published by the Government as a textbook for use in the public schools of the Philippine Islands); Law Library, 12 volumes, 1908; United States Constitutional History

and Law, 1908; Currency, Banking and Exchange, 1909; Corporations, 1909; Principles of Political



DEAN ALBERT HUTCHINSON PUTNEY

Economy, 1909; Bar Examination Review, 1910; Handbook of Election Laws (with James Hamilton Lewis), 1912.

Dr. Putney is especially strong in Law, Diplomacy, and History. He has had twenty years' experience as a teacher, during nine of which he also served as dean of the law school with which he was connected. He has had six years' experience as Chief of the Near Eastern Division of the State Department, which includes the Balkans and the Levant.

He was a Counselling Professor in the American University during the years 1918 and 1919.

UNIVERSITY EXPANSION.

The American University, having been surrendered to the War Department for three years, with one hundred thousand soldiers coming in and going out of the permanent barracks erected on fifty acres of the campus and three thousand chemists and their assistants in more than a hundred more or less temporary buildings on the other parts of the grounds, it has not been convenient to "keep school," except in the homes of the professors or offices in some of the Government buildings far down in the city.

The inconvenience of long trolley rides, however, satisfied the Trustees of the University that at no distant day the University must have facilities down in the city to accommodate students from the more than one hundred thousand employees of the Government, many of whom desired the benefit of the post-graduate school.

As the War Department is still in possession of the University grounds and buildings, an effort was made to rent some property in the city for the University work. It was soon found that the rent of buildings at present prices in a very few years would amount to enough money to buy property if any could be found for sale. By a combination of circumstances, not to say accidents, it was learned that several old-time residences in excellent repair, aggregating a value of \$75,000 to \$80,000, would soon be placed on the market. In the hurry, if not haste, which made no waste, the Chancellor, who was afforded the opportunity through the foresight and insight of the president of the Riggs National Bank and Treasurer of the University, Mr. Glover, made deposits to guarantee purchase on the block of buildings at the corner of F and Nineteenth streets, the corner house being rented by the Postmaster General. Immediate arrangements were made to open in the large building, No. 1907, known as the Cassell residence, the three schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence and Citizenship. The lower floor of this large building readily accommodates classes of sixty to seventy-five students. Dr. A. H. Putney, a scholar of wide repute, in charge of the Division of the Near East in the State Department, was elected Dean of the new schools. Notwithstanding it is the middle of the school year, it was announced in the Washington daily papers that the new schools would open with the beginning of the second semester, and during the first week more than fifty applications were received, and classes

have been formed in some instances of from thirty to forty students. The lists of the excellent faculty and lecturers already secured will compare favorably with those of any other university in this country. The picture of the block of buildings purchased accompanies this paper.

CHARLES C. GLOVER.

It is a notable event when an official of great responsibility, strict fidelity, eminent usefulness, who is held in highest esteem by his associates, lays down his office because of accumulated cares and increasing years.

Charles C. Glover has given his time in unstinted measure, his best endeavors and wide influence, as well as his money generously, to create, endow and expand the American University. When Bishop Hurst knew not which way to turn, it was Mr. Glover who turned his face front, put money and credit at his disposal, and, better than all else, gave a morale to the whole Board of Trustees that sent the original marble building to the roof and to its finish. For many years Mr. Glover has been the Treasurer and backer of the University and headquarters of its activity. Now that he feels he must lessen his many responsibilities and must retire from the treasurership of the University, his resignation is most reluctantly accepted. It is a delight to all the members of the Board of Trustees that he graciously consents to remain on the Board and cheerfully advise in all matters of University concern.

As an expression of appreciation, the University has had a life-size portrait made by Mr. Wilbur Dean Hamilton, of Boston, which is fittingly framed and placed in the Chancellor's office in the College of History.

WILLIAM S. CORBY.

The American University has been peculiarly fortunate in the quality and character of its Treasurers. The first was the Hon. Matthew G. Emery, ex-Mayor of Washington, who served from the time of the incorporation of the University until his death. His successor was Mr. Charles C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, and prominently identified with many civic and charitable organizations of this city, whose term of service extended from 1901 to 1919, and whose resignation, on account of accumulating burdens of care, was accepted reluctantly at the December meeting of the Trustees.

Mr. William S. Corby was chosen unanimously as the third Treasurer of the University. Mr. Corby is a member of the widely known firm of Corby Brothers, who have built up a most effective and successful industry in supplying the physical needs of Washington and extensive nearby regions with stores of wholesome daily bread. He is one of the leaders in the business and philanthropic institutions of the District of Columbia. In the lines of finance and business direction he is recognized as one of the master minds of this city. Like both of his predecessors, his name lends weight and dignity to any enterprise with which he is connected.



CHARLES C. GLOVER

While interested and zealous in the promotion of the material elements of successful living, Mr. Corby's time and energies are not wholly absorbed in the things that perish in the using. He gives daily evidence of the faith that is in him that "man shall not live by bread alone." His devotion to the fine arts of music, painting, sculpture and architecture finds expression in repeated and progressive contributions to the encouragement of these refining and inspiring branches of human endeavor and achievement. His home, where Mrs. Corby presides with simple but queenly grace, enshrines the visible and spiritual factors of the permanent treasures of human life. Hospitality, enriched by the concourse of sweet sounds from organ and other instruments, and made fragrant by the personal touch of welcoming host and hostess, has made "Ishpiming" the place of pleasant memories to very many happy guests.

Mr. Corby long has been a member of Calvary Baptist Church, whose present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, has led that Christian body for more than forty years, and has in that period received upwards of five thousand persons into its membership.

ANNUAL TRUSTEE MEETING.

The meetings of the Trustees of the University continue to increase in interest. The annual meeting in December, which was largely attended, had some new and interesting propositions before it which awakened no little enthusiasm. The Chancellor reported \$62,000 had been received since the previous meeting, and he gave a summary of the receipts for the three years since he assumed the



WILLIAM S. CORBY

duties of Chancellor, showing that with the bequests in wills and good subscriptions, besides cash, more than four hundred thousand dollars had been added to the holdings of the University, the cash paid in amounting to more than two hundred thousand dollars. Owing to many embarrassments resulting from deaths in the family of the Treasurer, accumulating cares, increasing years and possible absence for an extended period from the country, Mr. Glover felt compelled to resign as Treasurer. His resignation was reluctantly accepted, and Mr. W. S. Corby was elected to the vacancy. Aside from the annual organization of the Board, by which the other officers were re-elected, other elections were postponed until the spring meeting.

The Chancellor gave an account of the origin and erection of the University Chapel, and announced its prospective opening February 1, 1920.

The most interesting incident of the meeting was occasioned by the report of the Executive Committee concerning the purchase, valued at about \$75,000, of downtown property. Photographs were exhibited showing the block of buildings which had been purchased near the Interior Building in the city. The opening of the departments of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence and Citizenship in the new property was authorized; and Dr. Albert H. Putney was elected Dean of these schools. The Chancellor reported that he had secured ten thousand dollars from the Centenary collections, and this with other moneys contributed would enable him very nearly to pay cash for the buildings and grounds, with the exception of a mortgage of \$5,000 due in May. He was authorized to borrow from current funds the small amount necessary to obtain deeds for the entire pur-

chase. The Executive Committee was authorized to negotiate with the Government for the restoration and return of the buildings and grounds to the University.

An excellent luncheon was served under the direction of Mrs. Frank W. Collier.

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS OF DIPLOMACY, JURISPRUDENCE, AND CITIZENSHIP.

The American University announces the opening of new schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, and Citizenship. While the formal opening of these schools and the inauguration of the full curriculum will not take place until the opening of the next university year on October 3, 1920, a number of courses will be given during the second term of the present university year, beginning Monday, February 9, 1920. Students may begin their work at this time and will receive credit towards their degrees for all courses completed during this term.

In order to accommodate young men and women, employed in the government service or in other work in Washington, who may desire to take advantage of the post-graduate work leading to the Master's or Doctor's degree offered by the American University, the University has purchased two lots of land on and near the corner of F and Nineteenth Streets, Northwest, upon which the University will erect a Down Town Lecture Hall. Temporarily the University will hold classes at the building at 1907 F Street. All the lectures of the new schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, and Citizenship will be held in this building. Such recitations and lectures will be held largely between 4:45 and 6:15 P. M. for the convenience of students employed during the day.

While each of the three new schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, and Citizenship will have a distinct curriculum, leading to different degrees in each case, there will be a combined faculty for the three schools.

The schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, and Citizenship, like the other departments of the University, will be on a strictly Graduate basis. No person can be admitted as a regular student in either school who has not received a Bachelor's degree from some approved university, college, or law school. A limited number of persons who have had a portion of the work towards the Bachelor's degree may be admitted as special students in the schools of Diplomacy and of Citizenship.

COMBINED FACULTY OF THE SCHOOLS OF DIPLOMACY, JURISPRUDENCE, AND CITIZENSHIP.

The Right Rev. John W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University.

Albert H. Putney, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Constitutional and International Law and Diplomatic History, and Dean of the Faculty.

Frank W. Collier, S.T.B., Ph.D., Professor of Racial Psychology and Comparative Religion, and Director of Research.

Charles C. Tansill, A.M., Ph.D., of the Congressional Reference Bureau, Professor of History.

Charles W. Needham, LL.B., LL.D., Solicitor, Interstate Commerce Commission, and former President of George Washington University, Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law and Interstate Commerce Law.

Lester H. Woolsey, A.B., LL.B., Solicitor, State Department, Lecturer on International Law.

Paul Kaufman, A.M., Ph.D., Bureau Chief, American Red Cross, Professor of Sociology.

Ales Hrdlicka, M.D., Curator of Physiological Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Professor of Anthropology and Ethnography.

Frederick Juchhoff, LL.M., Ph.D., Professor of Economics, William and Mary College, Professor of Economics.

Charles F. Carusi, LL.M., LL.D., Dean, National University Law School, Professor of Legal History.

John Barrett, A.M., LL.D., Director of Pan-American Union, Lecturer on Spanish America.

William Ray Manning, A.M., Ph.D., Adviser's Office, South American Affairs, State Department, Lecturer on Latin-American History, Industry, Commerce, and Culture.

Ray O. Hall, A.M., Trade Adviser's Office, State Department, Lecturer on Trade with Near East and Far East.

Edwin S. Puller, Ph.B., Chief Foreign Permits Bureau, State Department, Lecturer on Citizenship and Passports.

A. K. Schmajonian, A.B., LL.M., former Adviser of American Embassy, Constantinople, Lecturer on Oriental History and Mohammedan Law.

Charles W. Russell, LL.B., formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States and United States Minister to Persia, Lecturer on Claims Against Foreign Governments.

Raymond F. Crist, LL.B., of the United States Immigration Bureau, Lecturer on Immigration and Naturalization Laws of the United States.

C. William A. Veditz, A.M., LL.B., Ph.D., former American Commercial Attaché at Paris, Lecturer on Commercial Geography and Transportation in Foreign Trade.

Charles L. Cooke, Officer in Charge of Ceremonials, State Department, Lecturer on Diplomatic Ceremonials.

The names of the other members of the Faculty will be announced in the near future.

SPECIAL LECTURERS.

In addition to the work given in the regular courses, a large number of special lectures will be given to the students by men prominent in public life. Among those who have promised to address the schools during the coming year are the following:

The Hon. Philander C. Knox.
The Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan.
The Hon. Franklin K. Lane.
The Hon. William P. Dillingham.
The Hon. James Hamilton Lewis.
The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.
The Hon. Champ Clark.
The Hon. Simeon D. Fess.
The Hon. Ira G. Hersey.
The Hon. Ira E. Robinson.
Dr. Edgar Blake.

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L. H. Murlin, S.T.D.
Vincent Massey, A.M.

Together with the Chancellor, Director of Research, and Registrar of the University, ex-officio members.

SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY.

The courses of study offered by this school are intended not only for those who expect to enter the diplomatic or consular services, but also for those expecting to engage in foreign trade, and for lawyers and law students who wish to specialize in the practice of International Law.

Admission and Degrees.

Candidates for admission as regular students must have received the degree of A.B., Ph.B., or B.S. from some approved University or College, or have received the degree of LL.B. or J.D. from some approved Law School.

The regular course of study covers two years, but students who have already taken a sufficient number of the courses offered, in College or Law School, may be able to complete the course in one year. On the other hand, students who can devote only a portion of their time to the work of the school may be obliged to attend for a longer period before completing the course.

Candidates successfully completing the course will be given either the degree of Master of Arts (A.M.) in Diplomacy, or that of Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Diplomacy.

Persons who have taken a portion of the work towards a degree in an approved University, College, or Law School, may be admitted as special students. The number of Special Students admitted to the school may not exceed twenty-five at any time.



LIEUT. C. H. BROWN

SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE.

The School of Jurisprudence offers Graduate work in law to those who have already received the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) from an approved Law School, or who have received both the degree of A.B. (or an equivalent degree) from an approved University or College and the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) or Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) from an approved Law School.

The course of study is for two years and leads to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.).

No Special Students will be admitted to this school.

The method of instruction in this school will be largely by Seminar Courses and individual research work.

Candidates for the D.C.L. degree must present an original thesis upon some assigned topic, not less than 30,000 words in length.

SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP.

The School of Citizenship is intended for three classes of students:

- (1) Those who intend to engage in public service as a life career;
- (2) Those who wish to become teachers of Citizenship, or workers among the foreign immigrants to this country in the "Americanization" movement now in progress; and
- (3) Those who are preparing to become Social Workers.

Admission and Degrees.

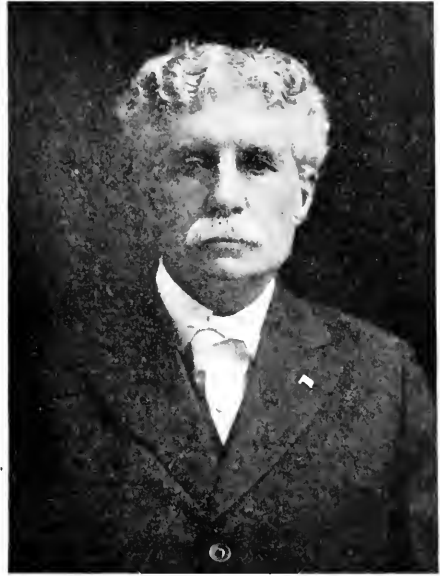
The qualifications for admission as regular students and the rules governing the admission of Special Students are the same as in the School of Diplomacy.

The course is one year and leads to the degree of A.M. or LL.M.

Students enrolled in the School of Citizenship may, with the approval of the Dean, take other courses given in the School of Diplomacy, or School of Jurisprudence.

TUITION.

The tuition fee in each of the three schools is Sixty Dollars per term (each University Year being divided into two terms). Students taking less than twelve hours classroom work per week will be charged at the rate of six dollars per term for each classroom hour per week taken.



JAMES JAY BENSON HAMILTON

All students pay a Matriculation fee of Five Dollars. The Diploma fee is Ten Dollars.

For further information address American University at 1907 F Street.

Among the subjects in which courses are offered are:

International Law (General and Advanced Courses), Diplomatic History, Citizenship and Passports, Diplomatic Usages, Immigration and Naturalization Laws of the United States, United States Constitutional History and Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, English Constitutional Law, Roman Law, Spanish-American Law, Mohammedan Law, Admiralty Law, Commercial Law, Outlines of Legal History, History of English Law, Interstate Commerce Law, Election Laws, Governmental Institutions of the United States, Political History of the United States, World History since 1848, Oriental History, Great Political Revolutions of the World, Current Diplomatic and Political Topics, Commercial Geography, Foreign Trade, Trade with the Far East and Near East, Trade with Latin America, Industrial Resources of the United States, Economics, Sociology, Comparative Study of Religions, Racial Psychology, Diplomatic Ceremonies.

RECENT GIFTS OF MONEY.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be accepted as sufficient receipt therefor).

McKimley Memorial Hall Fund—\$51. W. B. Foster; \$6, L. M. Bender; \$5, M. E. Baker, J. A. Huston, W. B. Anderson, \$4, Frank Berker; \$2, H. A. Doughty, L. C. Smith, O. L. Sample, C. J. English; \$1, Cameron Harmon, Alphonzo Breeling, G. A. Law, G. P. Sturges, W. H. Thompson, W. St. J. Sanders, C. W. Hohenshelt, S. E. Smutz, J. C. Jackson, D. W. Noble, C. A. Hughes, P. C. Wolf, S. D. Kilpatrick.

Chancellor's House Fund—\$25. L. E. Resseger; \$15, W. H. Crawford; \$10, W. B. Slutz, J. F. McAnally; \$5, N. La Marche, J. F. Black, C. H. Bagley, C. E. Goodwin, W. B. Fleming, C. W. Flesher; \$1, R. L. Hewson, E. C. Woodruff; \$3, H. H. Barr; \$2.50, S. P. Crummett; \$2, J. A. Chapman, J. P. Burns, W. C. Twombly, T. W. Murphy, J. H. Jelbart, C. H. Quick, E. C. Rickenbrode, L. B. Bowers; \$1, H. R. Gleason, F. H. Townsend, Wm. Richards, L. H. Manning, J. B. Neff, F. J. Raab, V. W. Doolittle, P. L. Flanagan, W. M. Collins, Ella Collins, Ellen F. S. Hall, Stephen Butler, Walter Shultz, H. A. Coffman, C. F. Anderson, E. O. Jones.

Eliza A. Z. Stratton Fund—\$200, F. K. Stratton.
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 \$1, Mrs. Lizzie Shoemaker.

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.

When there is not a cause for something, there is an occasion for it. There was both in the erection of the American University Chapel. It has always been understood that there would ultimately be a chapel on the campus or in the immediate vicinity of the University for the benefit of the students. But the present property had only a distant reference to that particular need.

The present chapel lots and building were bought before the armistice was signed. At that time it was proposed to matriculate a number of the young chemists employed at the University for instruction in the institution, the Government being in possession of the University buildings, and effort was made to rent a room or rooms for lectures, entertainments, reading and study for the young men, many of whom lodged in or near Cleveland Park.

Applications were made to the churches and schools in the neighborhood for the accommodation, but in vain. When the war was at an end the chapel was all contracted for. Looking to the future, when the vicinity is occupied with new residences and a church is needed, it was proposed, as had been contemplated for years, to occupy the chapel with a Sunday School for such of the children as would care to attend there rather than to go to their respective churches down town at the expense of car fares. Preaching was also appointed for the afternoons, when services are not held in most of the other churches. It is intended to invite clergymen from the different denominations in the city to preach from time to time.



DR. SKINNER HONORED.

As the following correspondence shows, Dr. J. J. Skinner, an alumnus of the American University, has been honored by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for his paper on "Soil Aldehydes" by awarding him the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit. Dr. Skinner is the fourth person connected with the American University who has received this honor, the others being Dr. E. B. Rosa and Dr. Oswald Schreiner, members of the Board of Award, and Dr. Elbert C. Lathrop, the first graduate of the University.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Soil-Fertility Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Washington, September 24, 1919.

Dr. Frank W. Collier,
 Director of Research, American University,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Collier:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter received by Dr. J. J. Skinner from Dr. R. B. Owens, secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, relative to its award of the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit to Dr. Skinner for his paper on "Soil Aldehydes."

This chemical research was conducted by Dr. Skinner under my general direction, and submitted by him to the Board of Award of the American University, as his doctor's dissertation. It was published by the Franklin Institute in its journal, appearing in five issues, from August to December, 1918.

Very truly yours,
 OSWALD SCHREINER,
 Counseling Professor of Chemistry.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.

Office of the Secretary.

July 28, 1919.

Joshua J. Skinner, Esq., Ph.D.,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Franklin Institute, acting through its Committee on Science and the Arts, has awarded you its Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit for your paper on "Soil Aldehydes," appearing in the five issues of the Journal of the Franklin Institute from August to December, 1918.

In awarding you this medal, the committee adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Dr. Joshua J. Skinner, of the Laboratory of Soil Fertility of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, be awarded the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit and Certificate for his series of papers on 'Soil Aldehydes,' printed in the five issues of the Journal of the Franklin Institute from August to December, 1918, inclusive.

"These papers present the results of scientific study of a new class of deleterious soil constituents, clearly described and effectively illustrated, the whole forming a valuable contribution to the science of agricultural chemistry, and one of marked practical importance."

The medal and certificate have been prepared, and are being forwarded you today by registered post.

I am, respectfully,

R. B. OWENS,
Secretary.

JAMES JAY BENSON HAMILTON.

The honors of the pioneer commonly come to him after he is dead. If his mission in life is to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober and he is adventuresome, with something of daring, he finds himself tested by angry times. But if his heraldic proclamation is a righteous one,

"There is a divinity shapes his ends,
Rough hew them how he will."

He is the type of his times. Each generation may have something to judge for itself, but the world's progress proceeds by one generation preaching for another to practice. The pioneer preacher is not welcome if faithful to his message, in his own day. He is buffeted and persecuted while he lives, but has a monument when he dies.

Many a temperance reformer suffered martyrdom, as in Sioux City, for his strong, harsh, but true words. Good men are slow to cherish sound doctrine when thus spoken. The terrific arraignment of intemperance once grated upon the sensitive nature of Phillips Brooks, but he lived to testify that "what we have of law and order where once was the reign of the saloon we owe to the extremest in temperance reform."

It was the notable editor of a Methodist paper that charged Wendell Phillips with blasphemy when he called down the wrath of God on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its treatment of Anthony Burns.

Doctor Jay Benson Hamilton, named for two eminent Methodists, died January 20, in St. Petersburg, Florida. Born in Ohio, he came from the privation of a pioneer parsonage to prominence in the Eastern and Middle States. He never could forget the pinching poverty of the poorly paid preacher. His soul was stirred within him when he

saw him turned out of his pulpit by old age to be more poor, neglected and forgotten. He turned from his own pulpit, at his own instance, and went over the whole country to rouse the indifferent churches to care for the "worn-out preacher." On one of his journeys he found the remnant of a preacher's family in an almshouse and a preacher himself actually consigned to "the poor farm." He cried aloud and spared not in his story, "From the Pulpit to the Poor House." He awakened criticism and denunciation by the preachers and people who fared sumptuously every day. But, said Dr. Buckley, "he did more than any other ten men, up to his time, for the relief of the superannuated preacher."

He wrote the law of his church to make the veteran preacher "pastor emeritus." There is a tender pathos in the numerous tributes to his memory which have come to his family from the "retired preachers" over all the church.

UNDER THE SNOW.

By J. Benson Hamilton.

(On the burial of Rev. W. C. P. Hamilton. The writer of these lines was a mere lad at the time of the death of his father, who died on the same day of the same month. The grave of the son was covered by a much deeper snow than that of his father.)

Up above us the sky is azure,
The world around us throbs with pleasure,
But our hearts are sad; we've laid our treasure
Under the snow.

Still the hands that were careful of us,
Hushed the voice that was prayerful for us,
Dimmed the eye that was tearful o'er us—
Under the snow.

Home had never learned to doubt him,
Home is lone and dark without him,
Since the earth has closed about him,
Under the snow.

Oh, loved ones! life's not cheerless,
The shining future will be tearless,
Let us go to him fearless,
Under the snow.

One by one our loved ones leave us,
And though their death may sorely grieve us,
Their spirits joyful will receive us
From under the snow.

When we've passed the crystal river,
We shall live and love forever,
Sorrow and pain shall grieve us never,
As here below.

Then cheer up, mother, sister, brother,
Look from this world up to another,
Where we shall meet and know each other,
Above the snow.

LIEUT. C. H. BROWN, PHOTOGRAPHER.

The efficient photographer of the Research Division of the Chemical Warfare Service is Lieut. C. H. Brown. He served in that capacity for about two years, with headquarters in the College of History, and then, with many other of the personnel, was sent to Edgewood, Maryland. The sunlight with which his work was accomplished found a place in his countenance, which is reproduced in this issue of **The Courier**. His genial disposition gave a charm to his presence among us. Photography was his

boyhood hobby, which he rode along scientific and educational lines. He enlisted at the outbreak of the world war in the Signal Corps, and was then transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service. While located on the American University grounds, his work ranged from making high-power photo-micrographs in the laboratory to securing motion pictures of exploding shells on the proving grounds. He deserves and has won many warm friends.

DR. DUNCAN WORKING ON THE PYRAMID TEXTS.

The article in the Boston Transcript by our Director of Research and reproduced in *The Courier* January, 1919, on Dr. Duncan's forthcoming book, *The Translation of the Pyramid Texts*, seems to have made its way around the world. M. Tina Schiffer, Docteur ès Lettres, Professor of Assyriology in the College of France, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Letters, and author of several learned works on Assyriology, saw the article and has written Dr. Duncan as follows:

"Accept my hearty congratulations for the great work you are going to publish. It is an important matter that you are presenting to the learned world, and that merits many thanks. As an Assyriologist, I know what it means to study a text of that time and to translate it exactly. I hope you will not forget to send me your work, which I shall be glad to read with profit and to lay it before the French Academy."

Dr. Duncan is hard at work thoroughly revising the text, and the work is expected to be published this fall by the American University Press. We say this for the benefit of those who have sent inquiries to the University as to the date of publication.

TABLE TALK.

What is the population of Washington?

The census will bring some genuine surprises.

Cincinnati is the first city to report to Washington its canvass for the census and report as completed.

The Johns Hopkins Medical School had the highest percentage of promotions among its graduates in the service during the war.

The appropriation for night schools in Washington is exhausted, but they will go on just the same. Congress has the pocketbook.

The District of Columbia has more kinds of schools and more schools of a kind than any other city of its size in the country.

Dr. George S. Duncan has delivered six lectures at the Washington Y. M. C. A. School of Religious Education on "Archaeology and the Bible."

Is it because Washington has such increased population that there are not enough school buildings to go around?

The late Rev. J. Benson Hamilton, D.D., a sketch of whom appears in this number of *The Courier*, has left his library to the University. There are a number of very valuable and rare books of Biblical literature in the collection.

Dr. Collier has been lecturing to a class of ministers of the Baltimore Conference on "Advanced Psychology," and also is delivering a series of twelve lectures at the Washington Y. M. C. A. School of Religion on "Adult Psychology."

The expansion of the American University by the opening of the three schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, and Citizenship at 1907 F Street, in the building which has accommodations for more than one hundred students, gives promise of far greater success than was expected.

The American University Chapel was an outgrowth of the war. Many of the young men who were employed in the Chemical Warfare Service at the University boarded in Cleveland Park. Application was made to the schools and churches in the neighborhood to rent a room for evening lectures, entertainments and social gatherings, but no place could be found. The University then bought the land and contracted to erect the building before the armistice was signed.

The distance from heathen India to New Jersey, with all its moral backwardness, is evident at least in one direction: when the estimate and treatment of woman is considered. It is said in one of the sacred books of India "to educate a woman would be like feeding a serpent milk: she would but turn her education into poison." And New Jersey is the twenty-ninth State to ratify the suffrage amendment.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JANUARY, 1920

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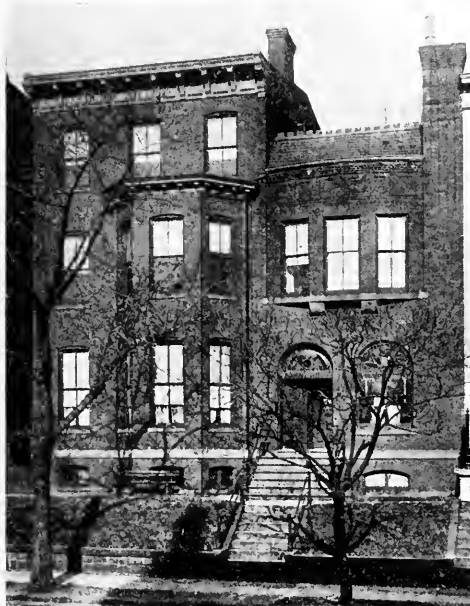
The American University Courier

Entered as second-class matter February 27, 1909, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of July 16, 1894

Volume XXVI

Washington, D. C., April, 1920

No. 3



DOWN-TOWN BRANCH AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Down-town Branch of American University.

No movement of the American University has met with more encouragement than the opening of the Downtown Branch. Notwithstanding the occupancy of the campus and main buildings of the University by the United States Government, the institution has continued its instruction during the war, though greatly inconvenienced in doing so.

It was found that it would be necessary, whatever the growth of the school at Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, to have certain departments in the center of the city to accommodate students coming from among the employees of the United States Government. The purchase of the buildings described in the previous issue of THE COURIER has more than met the expectation of the Faculty and Trustees. Beginning in the middle of the school year, it was thought by many to be a doubtful experiment, but such has been the attendance that projects are on foot already looking to the enlargement of the most commodious building of the three properties purchased.

Dean Putney has shown himself to be the master of assemblies. The house at 1907 F Street, which proved to be readily adapted to school purposes, has been crowded to its limit in a number of the public meetings for lectures. It is so centrally located and the courses of study have been so popular the large rooms for recitation have been filled to overflowing at times. Lectures have been delivered by members of the sev-



PROFESSOR CHARLES C. TANSILL

eral embassies, when the students from other schools have been admitted to hear them.

The building, a picture of which is given herewith, may appear from the street to be a double building, but it is one structure forty-eight feet wide and with the ell seventy feet deep. By a slight modification of the ell and the addition of fifty feet over the vacant back lot a hall can be secured which will seat 300 or 400 persons.

Progress at Down-town Branch.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS REPRESENTED AMONG STUDENTS OF THE NEW SCHOOLS.

The following eighteen universities and colleges are represented among the degrees in Arts and Sciences (B. S., A. B., Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.), held by the students in the Schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence and Citizenship:

American University, Bates, Bryn Mawr, Calvin, Clark, Columbia University, Cumberland, Emory, George Washington University, Hamline, Harvard University, Pomona, Simmons, Syracuse University, University of Pennsylvania, Wellesley, Williams, Yale University.

Law degrees (A. B., LL. M., M. P. L.) from the following twelve institutions are also held by members of the schools:

Chattanooga College of Law, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. Law School, Doshisha University (Japan), Georgetown University, George Washington University, Harvard University, National University Law School, New York Law School, Minnesota College of Law, Richmond College, Vanderbilt University, Washington College of Law,

LECTURES ON CURRENT DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN POLITICAL TOPICS.

Early in the term a class for the study of Current Diplomatic and Foreign Political Topics was organized among the students. As a part of this work the class has listened to the following course of lectures:

March 6, "Armenia," by Mr. Miran Sevasly, President of the Armenian National Council of America.

March 13, "Albania," by Mr. Constantine A. Chezezi, the Albanian Commissioner to the United States.

March 20, "Persia," by Hon. Charles W. Russell, former United States Minister to Persia.

March 27, "The Zionist Movement in Palestine," by Mr. Julius I. Peyser.

April 3, Mr. Sevasly again lectured before the class, his subject on this occasion being "Cyprus." Mr. Sevasly, who is now an American attorney, was for five years a government official and for ten years a practicing attorney in Cyprus.

April 10, "Lithuania," by Mr. Richard DeWolf, Attorney for the Lithuanian National Council in the United States.

April 17, "Ukrainia," by Mr. Miroslav Sichinski, a member of the Ukrainian Commission to the United States.

May 1, "The Government of the Philippine Islands," by Mr. Emerson B. Christie of the State Department, who was employed for fifteen years in the Government service of the Philippine Islands.

On May 8 Mr. Kihoshi Shioni, an attache of the Japanese Embassy, spoke on "The Original Jurisprudence of Japan from 660 B. C. to 250 A. D."

May 22, Mr. N. H. Lahovary, the Charge d'Affaires of the Roumanian Legation at Washington spoke on "Roumania."

Two other very interesting lectures have been delivered before the students during this term, one by Hon. James Hamilton Lewis on the subject of "Amendments to the United States Constitution," and the other by Hon. Ira E. Robinson, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, on the subject of "American Recognition of the Roman or Civil Law."

Sixth Annual Convocation.

The sixth annual convocation of the American University will be held on Wednesday, June 2, 1920, at 2:30 P. M., in the outdoor amphitheatre on the grounds of the University at the extension of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues. Degrees will be conferred and fellowships for 1920-1921 will be awarded. The convocation addresses will be made by the Right Rev. William F. McDowell, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Right Rev. Samuel D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, on Reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

The Board of Trustees will meet the same day at 10:30 A. M.

WE WANT A BOOK.

Please write us that we may know you read *The Courier*.

The expansion of the University, by which the three new departments of instruction have been opened "down in the city," calls for a new reference library. There are friends of the institution all over the country who do not find it convenient to contribute large sums, but who will respond at once to pay for one or more books, seeing how important it is that the school should have them. Some of these books wanted are inexpensive, others being technical, law and scientific books, and so new as to come under the high cost of paper and labor, are higher in price than ever before. A few of the books, which are elementary or simply outlines, can be purchased for a dollar; more require two dollars; many law books will cost five dollars, and some much more. Then the books published in foreign countries and some in foreign languages which we must have to study the citizenship of the world and diplomacy with different nations will come higher than domestic publications. We must have some expensive sets of reference books. Printed slips bearing donors' names are pasted in the book or books donated.

A Remarkable Library.

Doctor W. A. Wood of Boston was a man of versatile gifts and notable attainments. He was pastor of one of the historic churches in the city. He was not only a man of wide reading, but he read great books. He purchased from time to time books of great value. Among them are found many volumes which were published in foreign countries. One of the bishops has said he had one of the most important private libraries in this country. A man of scholarly tastes, giving attention to higher education in the departments of science and philosophy, he was selected, when it was created, as a member of the Board of Award of the University.

In the early part of this year he was stricken suddenly with some malady of the heart as he was walking in one of the streets of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died before he could be taken to his home.

It became necessary to dispose of his library, and as it had cost several thousand dollars, Dr. J. Frank Knotts, Associate Chancellor of the University, was moved to go about among his friends and secure money to buy the library and present it to the University. Such was the sympathy of the many persons with Mrs. Woods, that the money was soon raised and paid over to her, and the library is now on the way to Washington. It will be given a special alcove in the library when the Government has made it possible to return the shelves to their respective rooms in the College of History.

Doctor Charles C. Tansill.

Dr. Charles C. Tansill, Counselling Professor of History in the American University, was born in Fredericksburg, Texas, on December 9, 1890, and at an early age removed to Washington, D. C., where he attended the public schools. In 1905 he entered the Emerson Institute, a private high school, from which he was graduated in 1908. In the fall of that year he matriculated at the Catholic University of America, and in 1912 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following year he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1915 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

During his course of study at the Catholic University Dr. Tansill founded the Students' Literary Magazine and the debating society, and in 1912 he received the Andrew Lang prize for excellence in general scholarship. During the scholastic year, 1915-1916, Dr. Tansill was professor in charge of the undergraduate department of American History in the Catholic University. At the beginning of the next scholastic year Dr. Tansill resigned from the Catholic University in order to complete his historical studies. He entered the graduate departments of History and Political Science in the Johns Hopkins University. In 1918 Dr. Tansill was graduated from Johns Hopkins University with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and in the fall of that year he was appointed professor of history in the West Virginia Wesleyan University.

When the United States became involved in the World War Dr. Tansill removed to Washington to assist in government work, and at present is the historical expert in the Library of Congress.

Dr. Tansill is the author of "A Life of William L. Marcy," one of our greatest secretaries of state, and collaborated with Dr. George L. Rives in the preparation of his splendid monograph, "The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848." He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be accepted as sufficient receipt therefor.)

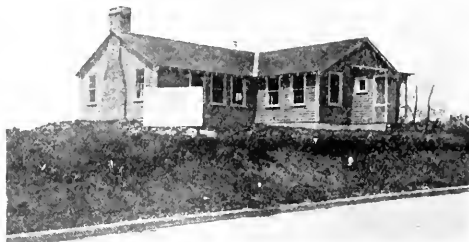
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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CHAPEL—FORMER Y. M. C. A. HUT

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The American University Chapel.

The Chapel, so conspicuously located on Massachusetts Avenue at the corner of 38th Street, meets the secondary purpose for which it was erected most satisfactorily thus far. If the war had continued, the three thousand and more of soldiers and employees of the Chemical Warfare Service would have found a most convenient building for so many of their members who were located in and near Cleveland Park for a rest room, writing room, entertainments and religious service on the Lord's Day. But when the Armistice was signed and the soldiers discharged and scattered requests were received for a Sunday school for the children in the neighborhood, the trustees readily acceded and were joined by the City Missionary Society in making the building a house of worship and for Bible study. The Sunday school, which was started in February, has brought in already nearly or quite thirty seniors, and a very gratifying adult Bible class was organized which is having its numbers increased from Sunday to Sunday. A number of persons in the neighborhood desired a preaching service in the afternoon which would not conflict with the services of other churches in the neighborhood. Preachers from the different churches in the city have kindly volunteered to preach and are interesting congregation assemblies every Sunday.

Camden M. Cobern.

Wendell Phillips has the distinction of making "Old Things New" in his famous lecture on the "Lost Arts." His discovery of so many old things that we had thought were new led him occasionally to prophesy. The writer heard him deliver that lecture in the Boston Music Hall nearly forty years ago, when he declared, among many other things, that there were persons present who would live to telegraph around the world without wires or poles. He was the only pioneer in the upturning of marvelous revelations.

In no field of research has there been so much of upturning of stones and tablets and discovery of palimpsests that had waxed old like mummy garments as in Bible literature. The writer recalls with antiquarian satisfaction that he has seen with his eyes and handled with his hands in the Imperial Library in St. Petersburg Tischendorf's "Codex Sinaiticus," and uncial MS. of the fourth century, found in 1844 by the professor ordinarius of theology and of biblical palaeography at Leipzig in the monastery of St. Catherine on Mt. Sinai, and finally acquired by the Tsar of Russia in 1869. But it is *parva componere magnis* to speak of that MS. as old now.

Dr. Cobern, in his address at the Hamline Church the other evening, told us of manuscripts that had been dug out of the sand by the hands of explorers that have come down from only twenty to thirty years after the death of Jesus. As Dr. Sayce has so epigrammatically said, "We have already dug up Homer; we shall yet dig up the Bible."

Table Talk.

The greatest obstacle to education is prejudice.

It is unselfish education that disturbs and destroys prejudice.

Mr. J. H. Monk, of Corsica, Pa., sends some rare musical books to the University. The Librarian would be pleased to add to this list all of the publications of Doctors Hunter and Wakefield. The old spiritual songs had fire in them.

The success of the Downtown Branch of the American University warrants the trustees in giving notice of a Summer School, which will begin about the middle of June in the large building at 1907 F Street. A suitable faculty has been secured which represents several of the research departments of the Government. Sent to the Dean of the American University for a bulletin setting forth the details of the work.

In his full-page article, "Greatest of Years for American Colleges," in the Boston Transcript, November 29, 1919, Mr. Henry T. Claus refers to Dr. L. H. Murlin's administration as follows: "For sheer rapid growth, few institutions in the country and assuredly none in New England have a record comparable to Boston University's. In a single year enrollment has almost doubled. B. U. has been adding new departments with considerable regularity, and the result is that today it has about 5,400 students. These figures include the registration in the popular night courses given in the College of Business Administration. This fall the University has opened a college of secretarial science, a school of education and a department of religious education and social service."

In the Cemetery at Milton, Mass.

The graves of good and great men become the shrines of the people who revere their memory. They erect memorials of them of such material in such form and with such ornaments and inscriptions as the times in which ornaments and inscriptions as the times in which they live may suggest.

The Methodist Year Book prints the lists of the burial places of the Bishops. We have thought it would be of interest to the readers of THE COURIER to know something of the plain and simple memorial of Franklin Hamilton. His Cave of Macpelael was selected with prudence and forethought in the Milton Cemetery in the suburbs of Boston, the burial ground of his wife's father and mother. Wendell Phillips and many other notable persons are buried there. A large corner lot was secured under the tall New England trees, such as grace the entire cemetery. The Chancellor-Bishop had selected the kind of stone which he desired to set up at his grave. He had been a studious observer of the epigraphical memorials which from time to time had been placed in the graveyards of this country since its settlement. He contributed a scholarly paper to the "Thanksgiving Number" of the New York Christian Advocate of November 18, 1915, giving an account of the evolution of headstones from slate to marble and from the lugubrious ornament of skull and cross-bones by the Pilgrims and Puritans to the embellished urn of the last century. Always a close student of Colonial history, he chose for his own grave a type of the gray slate headstone which marks the resting place, "where the rude forefathers sleep." It is of thicker



HEADSTONE AT GRAVE OF FRANKLIN HAMILTON, IN CEMETERY, MILTON, MASS.

stone than was common in their day, but the same simplicity is copied with that of the same ornament of "a cherub's face with pleasant eyes." A similar headstone marks the grave of James Russell Lowell in Mt. Auburn at Cambridge. He and Franklin Hamilton delivered the addresses commemorating the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

We print the two pictures, one giving a view of the nearby part of the cemetery in the end of the winter, and the other the headstone of the grave. On the back of the slate, carved in plain letters, are the words, "Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

"Thou Shalt Know Hereafter."

T. N. Clive Nicholson.

By Rev. E. L. Watson, D. D.

Said He, "The Fragments, gather them,"
So careful that no waste there be,
Of aught his hands had multiplied;
Expressing God's fragility.

No leaf that falls, or flower that fades,
Or sand grain lying on the shore,
No atom of the universe
Is ever lost from Nature's Store.

Nor soul that strongly strove toward light,
Who valued Truth far more than gold,
Shall in God's Kingdom fail of place,
Though half life's story be untold.

The Great All-seeing knoweth where
Each one his fullest self may be,
Here, hampered by this human clay,
Or elsewhere in eternity.

Thought throned in brain, one's facile skill,
These are his property who dies,
Achieved through arduous effort here,
They serve him well beyond the skies.

Death is the Door God opens wide,
Some need beyond Time's bounds to fill;
Be sure, who his departure mourn,
Yonder, he does his Father's will.

Differentiation of Early Tuberculosis and Hyperthyroidism by Means of the Adrenalin Test.

Norman Clive Nicholson and Emil Goetsch.

(From the Trudeau Sanatorium, Trudeau, New York.)

The difficulties in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in its earliest stages are apparent to all workers in this field of medicine. Particularly is this true of that large group of patients in whom the familiar syndrome of fatigue, asthenia, loss of strength, loss of weight, nervousness in varying degrees, tachycardia, vasomotor instability and possibly slight elevation of temperature would make one suspicious of tuberculosis, but in whom the physical signs, laboratory and X-Ray findings are insufficient for a positive diagnosis.

How frequently indeed one meets patients, who, under the suspicion of tuberculosis because of just such symptoms, have undergone a most rigid anti-tuberculous therapy, extending in some instances over years. Not only have they followed the anti-tuberculous therapy, they have indeed subjected themselves to every form of therapy calculated to benefit them, such as rest, extra-feeding, exercise, work, change of climate, possibly even surgical measures, but all to no avail—their symptoms have remained unimproved.

An equally difficult problem is presented by another group of cases in which there is a tuberculous lesion definitely demonstrable by physical signs and X-Ray, which, however, after a sufficient length of treatment may or may not show retrogression, and which is still accompanied by symptoms of rapid pulse, fatigue, and possibly slight temperature. Here it is questionable whether the symptoms can be attributed to the tuberculous lesion. Especially is this so, if after six months rest cure the pulmonary condition shows improvement both from physical signs and X-Ray findings.

Regarding both of these groups the question naturally arises: Are these symptoms referable to the tuberculous lesion, are they a residual syndrome of previously active tuberculosis, or are they due to an entirely different cause? It is our belief that in some of these cases the symptoms are due definitely to hyperthyroidism.

Our problem then has been to discover the presence of hyperthyroidism. In the absence of a clear-cut history and physical examination warranting the diagnosis, a clinical test which would reveal the presence of hyperthyroidism would naturally be of the greatest importance. Such a clinical aid and test is available. We refer to the use of adrenalin to elicit a state of hypersensitiveness of the sympathetic nervous system such as is present in conditions of hyperthyroidism. We feel that the determination of a state of constitutional hypersensitiveness to adre-

main, injected subcutaneously, warrants the belief that a clinical state of hyperthyroidism exists. The use of this test by Goetsch (New York State Journal of Medicine, July, 1918), over a period of three years in conditions of hyperthyroidism, which were later confirmed by operation and microscopic study of the gland-tissue removed, has convinced us of the reliability of the adrenalin hypersensitivity test.

To support our contention, which is, that hyperthyroidism is responsible for the general symptoms usually attributed to tuberculosis in most of the cases where the presence of clinical tuberculosis is questionable, and also where the tuberculosis lesion is thought to be insufficiently active to account for the severity of the symptoms, we applied the adrenalin test, at first, to those patients in whom the diagnosis of tuberculosis was questionable, and later as a routine measure to all patients entering the Trudeau Sanatorium. By so doing it is clear that, hypothetically, we should be dealing with three classes of patients; first, those with frank tuberculosis; secondly, those with hyperthyroidism complicating the tuberculosis, and thirdly, those with definite hyperthyroidism only. There are patients who present the above-mentioned syndrome of symptoms common to all of these groups, namely, fatigue, asthenia, loss of weight and strength, increased or normal pulse rate, nervousness, and possibly slight elevation of temperature. It is this very similarity in the symptoms exhibited by these groups which has hitherto made the differential diagnosis so difficult.

Positive results in support of this view have been obtained in the comparatively brief time that we have been at work on the problem and we think these justify this preliminary report.

The technique of carrying out the test is as follows: We want the patient to be as calm and restful as possible before the test so that the reaction to the adrenalin will stand out sharply in contrast. Accordingly the patient is put to bed the previous day and is reassured by the attending physician that the test will be in no way painful or associated with any danger. At this time, too, the standard case-history is supplemented by a history taken with special reference to symptoms of thyroid disturbances. One must determine the presence or absence of nervousness, throbbing, tachycardia, tremor, depressions, crying spells, strama, apprehensions, hot and cold flushes, cold hands and feet, fainting spells, memory lapses, and gastro-intestinal upsets. The regular routine physical examination is amplified by a detailed scrutiny of the signs suggestive of hyperthyroidism, such as positive eye-signs (Joffroy, Moebius, Von Graefe and Dalrymple), tremor, strama, throbs or bruises over the thyroid, throbbing of the carotids and of the abdominal aorta, dermatographism, the condition and distribution of the hair, and slight edema of the eyelids, legs or hands. In this connection it should be borne in mind that hyperthyroidism may exist with negative eye signs and only indefinite clinical findings in the thyroid gland. Consequently we feel that the response to adrenalin is a much more dependable criterion of hyperactivity of the gland.

On the day of the test the patient is placed as nearly as possible under normal conditions. By this we mean in a warm room without the appliances such as hot water bottles, heating devices, etc., which are common to the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis. The patient, of course, is to take his meals in bed. We emphasize these precautions because of the well-known hypersensitiveness and irritability of hyperthyroid and tuberculous patients. Because of the tendency of the thyroid to hyperactivity at the menstrual period the test is not given during this time.

We proceed with the test as follows: "Two readings are taken, at five minute intervals, of the blood pressure, systolic and diastolic, pulse rate, and respiration. A note is made of the subjective and objective condition of the patient. This includes the state of the subjective nervous manifestation, the throbbing, heat and cold sensations, asthenia, and the objective signs, such as pallor or flushing of the hands and face, the size of the pupils, throbbing of the neck vessels and precordium, tremor, temperature of the hands and feet, perspiration, and any other characteristic signs or symptoms noticed. These signs are all noted previous to the injection of the adrenalin so that comparison may be made after the injection.

A hypodermic syringe armed with a fine needle which, when inserted, causes little discomfort, is then used to inject 0.5 cc. (7.5 minims) of the commercial 1-1000 solution of adrenalin chloride (Parks, Davis & Co.) into the deltoid region, subcutaneously. Intramuscular and intravenous injections are not given. Readings are then made every two and one-half minutes for ten minutes, then every five minutes up to one hour, and then every ten minutes for half an hour or longer. At the end of one and a half hours the reaction has usually entirely passed off, sometimes earlier. The repeated early readings are made in order not to miss certain reactions on the part of the pulse and blood pressure that may come on in less than five minutes after the injection is made. This is particularly true of cases of active hyperthyroidism.

In a positive reaction there is usually an early rise in blood pressure and pulse of over ten points at least; there may be a rise of as much as fifty points or even more. In the course of thirty to thirty-five minutes there is a moderate fall, then a second slight secondary rise, then a second fall to the normal in about one and one-half hours. Along with these one sees an exaggeration of the clinical picture of hyperthyroidism brought out, especially the nervous manifestations. The particular symptoms of which the patient has complained are usually increased, and in addition there are brought out many symptoms which have been latent. Thus it is not uncommon to have extra-systoles brought out, after the injections of the adrenalin. The patient is usually aware of them and may tell one that she has felt this same thing a year or two previously, at which time the symptoms of the disease were more active.

The following may all or in part be found: increased tremor, apprehension, throbbing, asthenia, and in fact an increase of any of the symptoms of which the patient may have complained. Vasomotor changes may be present; namely, an early pallor of the face, lips, and fingers, due to vasoconstriction, to be followed in fifteen to thirty minutes by a stage of vasodilation with flushing and sweating. There may be a slight rise of temperature and a slight diuresis.

In order to interpret a test as positive we have regarded it as necessary to have a majority of these signs and symptoms definitely brought out or increased. Thus there is at times a considerable increase of pulse rate without much increase in systolic blood pressure, but with a considerable increase or exacerbation of the objective signs and symptoms; or there may be an increase of ten points in the pulse and blood pressure and a moderate increase of the symptoms and signs; or again, there may be only slight changes in pulse and blood pressure and considerable change in signs and symptoms. These may be regarded as positive. In a word, then, one must consider the entire clinical picture produced in order to gain a correct interpretation, just as in the disease itself one cannot expect every one of the characteristic signs and symptoms to be present in order to make a diagnosis."

In this report it is our desire to present briefly the results thus far obtained in our studies of 40 cases. The diagnosis of these, as made by the Sanatorium staff, place them in the three following groups: (1) In the first group there are 18 in which clinical tuberculosis was questionable; (2) in the second group there are 16 with inactive clinical tuberculosis, and (3) in the third group there are 6 in whom clinical tuberculosis was definitely active. The terms "active" and "inactive" are based upon the latest conception of the Trudeau staff, as set forth in a recent article by Brown and Petroff.*

As is indicated in the tables below, of the 18 cases belonging to the "clinical tuberculosis questionable" group, there were 10 who reacted positively to the adrenalin test, and 8 who showed an entirely negative reaction. We wish to emphasize the fact that in practically all the cases of this group there was a clinical syndrome of symptoms which was suggestive of either incipient tuberculosis or possible hyperthyroidism. In the 10 cases with a positive adrenalin hypersensitiveness the intensity of the reaction varied in a way remarkably parallel with the severity of the symptoms exhibited by the patient. Furthermore, the

* (Brown, Lawrason and Petroff, S. A., The Clinical Value of Complement Fixation in Pulmonary Tuberculosis Based on a Study of 540 cases.) The American Review of Tuberculosis, 1918, II, 325-540.

* (Goetsch, E.—New York State Journal of Medicine, July 1918, pp. 22-24.)

majority of these cases showed only indefinite signs of hyperthyroidism by physical examination, and therefore had it not been for the additional diagnostic help afforded by the adrenalin test it would have been impossible, we feel, to state definitely whether or not hyperthyroidism was responsible for their symptoms.

In Group II, namely, the "clinical tuberculosis inactive" group, some of whom presented the symptomatology common to both tuberculosis and hyperthyroidism, others a symptomatology not characteristic of either condition, we found that out of the 16 cases, 9 showed a positive response to the adrenalin test. The suggestive symptoms and physical findings, but particularly the positive adrenalin reaction, permit us to say definitely that these patients were suffering with hyperthyroidism, varying in degree from mildly to moderately positive. The hyperthyroidism in these cases was a complicating feature in their tuberculosis.

To our great satisfaction we found in Group III, consisting of 6 cases in whom there was a definitely but moderately active clinical tuberculosis that the reaction to adrenalin was negative in all of them. We wish to point out, however, that in 3 cases there was a late slight atypical reaction, namely, a rise in blood pressure and pulse at the end of an hour or an hour and one-half, which is quite contrary to the typical hyperthyroidism reaction in which, at this time, the pulse and blood pressure are approximately the same as before the test. Furthermore, there was a conspicuous absence of the symptoms and signs so characteristic of the adrenalin response in hyperthyroidism.

In Table I we have listed the cases belonging to the three groups discussed above. The degree of the response to the adrenalin we have conveniently designated by the use of the "+" sign. A mild response is indicated by the use of "+", a moderate by "++", and a marked response is indicated by "+++". A negative reaction is indicated by the zero sign.



NORMAN CLIVE NICHOLSON

TABLE I.

| Clinical Tuberculosis Questionable. | | Clinical Tuberculosis Inactive. | | Clinical Tuberculosis Active. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Case No. | Adrenalin Reaction. | Case No. | Adrenalin Reaction. | Case No. | Adrenalin Reaction. |
| 5074 | +++ | 4978 | ++ | 5056 | 0 |
| 5092 | ++ | 5079 | ++ | 5091 | 0 |
| 5092 B | +++ | 5079 A | +++ | 5071 | 0 |
| 5092 C | +++ | 4967 | +++ | 5075 | 0 |
| 5024 | 0 | 5085 | 0 | 5126 | 0 |
| 5072 | 0 | 5073 | 0 | 4973 | 0 |
| 5088 | 0 | 5022 | 0 | | |
| 5084 | 0 | 5022 B | 0 | | |
| 5077 | 0 | 5022 C | 0 | | |
| 5077 A | +++ | 4995 | ++ | | |
| 4975 | ++ | 5105 | ++ | | |
| 5003 | +++ | 5107 | ++ | | |
| 5009 | +++ | 5109 | ++ | | |
| 5110 | ++ | 5125 | 0 | | |
| 5103 | +++ | 5123 | 0 | | |
| 5111 | 0 | 5090 | ++ | | |
| 5124 | 0 | | | | |
| 5031 | 0 | | | | |

Totals.
Positive. 10. 9 0 19
Negative. 8. 7 6 21

Analysis of Results.

The importance of being able to diagnose a condition from which many patients suffer, namely, a syndrome similar in many respects to that of early tuberculosis, in whom, however, clinical tuberculosis is not proved, is apparent to all workers in the field of tuberculosis. In fact, there must be many patients presenting themselves at sanatoria for tuberculosis with symptoms which appear not to be accounted for by the amount of tuberculosis, either active or inactive, which they have. Of this fairly large number of patients, we feel, as a result of our brief studies, that there is a considerable percentage suffering from hyperthyroidism. We have come to this conclusion as a consequence of the fact that there is in many

of these patients a positive adrenalin hypersensitiveness. Furthermore, confirmatory support is afforded by a carefully taken history and physical examination.

We wish to make clear that in the first place the constitutional hypersensitiveness to adrenalin is an indicator of excessive thyroid function. According to the degree of the response we are permitted to draw conclusions as to the degree of thyroid overfunction. Consequently, there must of necessity be all degrees of thyroid overfunction from the mildest to the most marked. There are doubtless many individuals with a mild hyperthyroidism who respond mildly to the adrenalin test, and who have not been greatly annoyed by their symptoms. The fact that these patients react mildly to adrenalin does not mean that, in our opinion, they should receive medical and possibly surgical treatment for this hyperthyroidism. These individuals are living in comparative comfort as far as their hyperthyroidism is concerned, and are not incapacitated by it. Rest and well-regulated hygienic life is indicated for them whether they have or have not tuberculosis. If, however, the hyperthyroidism is incapacitating or even of such a degree as to be definitely annoying, then after the failure of a faithfully carried-out rest and hygienic regimen, it is time to think of surgical measures.

In those unfortunate individuals suffering from both tuberculosis and hyperthyroidism, the problem becomes more complex. It is of course apparent that the very nature of hyperthyroidism is such as to make it impossible for them to carry out the rigid rest regimen which their tuberculosis requires. The well known nervousness and often extreme restlessness of these patients might readily defeat the ends to be gained by a well-regulated rest cure. On the other hand, a surgical operation, unless definitely advisable, might be contra-indicated on account of the nature of the tuberculosis present. The question as to whether the tuberculosis or the hyperthyroidism is to receive predominant attention at the beginning of treatment rests with the physician in charge.

Another point we wish to bring out is that a mild hyperthyroidism may have existed in an individual years before the symptoms become so severe as to cause the patient to seek medical advice. When finally the patient does seek aid, he is found to have a rather clear history of hyperthyroidism; the physical findings may or may not be especially prominent, but there is a moderate or marked reaction to adrenalin. This would mean to us that his

disease has reached the stage where medical or surgical treatment is necessary. The situation here is analogous to that in tuberculosis where there may be an incipient stage of the disease not apparent to the patient, which later develops into a frank clinical tuberculosis. Our point is this: that it is just as wrong to say that a patient with a mild adrenalin hypersensitiveness has not a mild hyperthyroidism which may not require treatment at the time, as it would be to say that a patient had had his tuberculosis only during the time that it was clearly active.

It should be mentioned furthermore, that the adrenalin hypersensitiveness reaction affords us a means of early diagnosis of hyperthyroidism at a stage before the disease has seriously damaged the individual or perhaps incapacitated him. It thus allows us to appreciate an early mild hyperthyroid element in tuberculosis should the two diseases exist concomitantly. The interesting question as to whether a mild hyperthyroidism may not have been the causative factor in his subsequent breakdown with tuberculosis, or whether the tuberculosis may in some instances elicit a mild hyperthyroidism, we shall not attempt to discuss in this preliminary report.

Summary.

In probably every sanatorium for tuberculosis, and in fact in the practice of every physician interested in this disease, there are patients who symptomatically might be considered as having either incipient tuberculosis or mild to moderate hyperthyroidism or both. The problem then is one of determining whether these symptoms are due to tuberculosis or hyperthyroidism or both. In many instances the severity of the clinical syndrome of symptoms appears to be out of all proportion to the amount or activity of the tuberculosis present. Heretofore it has been a matter of opinion and oftentimes a diversity of opinion among members of the same staff as to whether the amount and activity of tuberculosis present was to be considered responsible for the symptoms. Naturally, when the diagnosis depended upon such a difference of opinion difficulties arose, and in the end the patients have doubtless often suffered. We felt justified at the present time in offering a diagnostic help in these cases, namely, a means of determining whether the disease from which the patients are suffering is purely a tuberculosis, a tuberculosis complicated by hyperthyroidism or a pure hyperthyroidism. The diagnostic aid consists in the determination of the constitutional hypersensitiveness to adrenalin. Hyperthyroidism, whether or not associated with tuberculosis, will give a positive reaction to adrenalin. Tuberculosis uncomplicated by hyperthyroidism, as it appears from our brief series of cases, does not react positively to the adrenalin. We feel that in a considerable number of borderline cases presenting symptoms more or less characteristic both of tuberculosis and hyperthyroidism, we can now pick out those suffering with hyperthyroidism. The value and importance of such a diagnostic aid to the patient need hardly be mentioned.

In conclusion, we would like to thank the medical staff of the Trudeau Sanatorium for their ever-ready help and interest.

Norman Clive Nicholson.

For the first time the ranks of the active Fellows of the American University have been broken by death. After a brave fight against influenza and pneumonia, Norman Clive Nicholson, son of the Reverend Doctor and Mrs. James C. Nicholson, of Baltimore, entered the higher life on February 16, 1920. Clive was born August 20, 1892, at Cumberland, Maryland. He took his preparatory course of four years at Baltimore City College and graduated with his bachelor's degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1915. He has continued his studies and researches in the graduate department of Johns Hopkins, and at the Trudeau Foundation for the Study of Tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, New York, and was in his third year as a Fellow of the American University. We reproduce in this number of THE COURIER from The American Review of Tuberculosis, Volume III, Number 2, April, 1919, an article bearing his name in collaboration with Emil

Goetsch. Of this production, Professor Adolf Myer of Johns Hopkins says: "It is a piece of work of decided practical importance and shows the temperament of the man and his worth-whileness." His face speaks of culture and strength as it appears in the picture herewith presented.

Table Talk.

With reference to the cut in the last issue of THE COURIER of the downtown property purchased by the University it should be stated that of the four buildings shown in the picture, those numbered 1901, 1903, and 1907 have been purchased by the University, while the house numbered 1905 is not the property of the University.

The Personalist is the name of a new quarterly issued under the auspices of the University of Southern California, with its Professor of Philosophy, Dr. K. T. Flewelling, as editor. It is a journal of philosophy, theology and literature, but it is especially devoted to the expounding and extending the influence of Personalism, or that form of personal idealism found in the philosophical system of the late Borden P. Bowne. The American University is represented in the first number, which appeared in March, by its Director of Research, Dr. Collier, who writes on Personalism, a Vital Philosophy.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

APRIL, 1920

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Volume XXVI

Washington, D. C., July, 1920

No. 4



RT. REV. SAMUEL D. CHOWN
GRAND SUPERINTENDENT METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA

Important Meeting of Trustees.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University in June was destined to be one of the most notable in the history of the institution. There was an unusually large attendance of the members, a number of whom had come from a great distance.

The Chancellor reported \$167,674 received since the preceding meeting six months before. The entire indebtedness of \$73,000 had been paid. The additional mortgage of \$5,000 on the down-town property had also been paid. Most of the investments had been made at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Between \$6,000 and \$7,000 had been appropriated to the Board of Award for Fellowships. The income from the newly purchased property in the center of the city was \$350 per month. The expense of the down-town branch of the University for the spring semester had been paid and \$1,500 paid for the new reference library. The Fellowships were awarded, ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

Gordon Battelle, of Columbus, Ohio, and W. J. Faux, of Philadelphia, were elected Trustees.

The Chancellor was authorized to confer the graduate degrees of Doctor of Philosophy on Miss Claudine Elizabeth Clements, and of Master of Arts on Harry Joseph Heltman.

The list of Fellows to whom the several sums of money were granted is printed in another column.

A committee consisting of Mr. John B. Larnier and the Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, from the Board of Trustees of the George Washington University, was received to present a proposal which had been made by the Trustees of that institution soliciting a union of that venerable school, whose centenary occurs in 1921,

with the American University. After some outline of the plan of union had been given by Mr. Larnier, President of the George Washington Board of Trustees, and Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland, another member of that Board, the proposal was received with favor, and B. F. Leighton, Bishop John W. Hamilton, Bishop W. F. McDowell, W. S. Corby and John C. Letts were appointed the committee to confer with a similar committee from the George Washington University and, if found practicable, to report back to the Trustees for their decision the plan for the union.

The Chancellor, who had offered his resignation at the previous meeting of the Trustees in December, to take effect at the close of the school year, was requested to continue his administration until the opening of the next school year, when it was hoped his successor would have been elected.

Convocation Address, American University, June 2, 1920—Reciprocity Between Canada and the United States.

BY RT. REV. SAMUEL D. CHOWN,
Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Chancellor, Bishop McDowell and American Friends:

Your Chancellor has given me, if not a difficult task, at least a delicate operation to perform in joining together the ligaments of sentiment, affection and principle, which bind the United States, Great Britain and Canada together.

On behalf of your northern neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, I wish to express appreciation of the fact that one of her citizens has been chosen to speak on this important occasion, and upon a theme so vital to the world's welfare as Christian and National Reciprocity.

It indicates that Canada's new status as a nation has seized the imagination of leaders of thought in this great Republic. It is a gratification to our people to be acknowledged as a world power in that much-discussed document called the League of Nations, and it has been our pleasure promptly to assume the duties which membership in that organization implies. Further emphasis has recently been given to the national standing of my country by the consent of the Imperial Government to the appointment of an accredited minister from Canada to the Government of this land.

I gladly confess at the outset my inability to discuss reciprocity as an international policy, or a political program. The purpose I have in mind is to reach a background of mutual understanding between this country and the British Empire, and to promote a spirit which will assist in making all public policies, in which we are mutually interested, fruitful for good, in order that if possible we may be drawn into deeper sympathy, and into closer co-operation for the future safety and progress of the world.

The utter absence of any preparations on either side of the border line for defence against naval or military attack, is but a sign of the mutual trust which already fills our hearts, and inspires our international relations. Now that the war is over in which the soldiers of both nations rendered such valiant service, it is very important that we should take stock of our mutual relations, of some things we have in common, and of other things we ought to have in common. While speaking particularly for Canada, may I with obvious limitations, be understood as representing to some extent, the opinions and sentiments of the motherland.

CANADA THE INTERPRETER.

I have said elsewhere, and it may be worth repeating, that in my judgment Canada's chief duty and opportunity in world affairs in these new times, is to play the role of inter-

preter of the United States to Great Britain, and of Great Britain to the United States. This indeed is my mission here today at the request of your Chancellor. We venture to think that little Johnny Canuck understands the psychology of Uncle Sam and of John Bull more intimately than either of them understands the other, and he greatly desires to make these gentlemen better acquainted. Though we live in provinces over in Canada, we try not to be provincial. We are related to a world-wide empire, and are under constant stimulus to live a world-wide life.

We can come to a mutual understanding only by sincere appreciation of each other, by speaking the truth one to another in love, but with perfect frankness and freedom, and if my remarks today have any virtue at all it will be due altogether to their sincerity, and to the fact that I represent the sentiments of a very large portion of the people of Canada.

As the groundwork for mutual understanding, absolute trust in the good intentions of the ordinary people of both nations is fundamentally essential.

Politicians are apt to be misunderstood even when trying to act in good faith, and the great security of nations lies in the educated Christian instincts of the common people.

There have been little ripples of ill-feeling raised by popular assumptions, generated principally by moving picture shows, as to who won the recent war. These assumptions I am glad to think are confined to the less thoughtful people. Were I to present my view of the case I would simply say that you cannot fill a five-gallon measure with one gallon, unless you have four gallons in first. We both, with others under the divine favor and assistance, won the war.

If compelled to confess further, I would gladly adopt the words of the distinguished American minister of religion, speaking to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Des Moines; I refer to the Rev. Dr. Eckman. In introducing the British Wesleyan Delegate, he said in part: "When we glory in the fact that we were able to transport two millions of men across the Atlantic Ocean in order that we might bear our part in the great conflict for the permanency of Christian civilization, we sometimes overlook the fact that it would have been possible for the enemies of civilization to have transported an equal number of men across the Atlantic Ocean to despoil the fair cities of our Atlantic seaboard, were it not for the fact that the Imperial British Navy said, 'You shall not cross.' When we sometimes give ourselves over to excessive self-regard, which we frequently imagine to be a warm and zealous patriotism, we are now and then led to speak in glowing terms about our achievements. But, fellow-citizens of the United States of America, had it not been for the staying hand of Great Britain, we could have done nothing other than to await the signal of our doom." I need say no more. "This tribute, touching as it does but one of the many British activities in the war, is warmer than we would have claimed for our own kinsmen. Englishmen are proverbially in the habit of doing great things in an atmosphere of silence. They might be fighting on all the fronts of the war, financing many of the allied nations, supplying them with munitions, and solving difficult problems of transportation for large and small nations alike, yet no representative man would give himself to exploiting the Empire's praise.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

The oneness of language which marks our two peoples with a slight tincture of Christian feeling would suggest that our feet should be set upon similar paths of progress. I sometimes think that even to do so simple a thing as to extend the range of our common sense would cement our unity.

We have nursed suspicions of each other; but if we would only sit down for half an hour's steady thought and casting aside our pride, and our prejudices, ask ourselves wherein the two nationalities differ in loyalty to the highest ideals, we should be dumbfounded at our folly, and all ill-feeling would vanish into thin air. Speaking broadly, we should find no reasons founded in the nature of things, nor in history itself, why there should now be any doubt or mistrust between us. The same elements of character are found in both peoples as such, but possessed by various individuals in differing proportions. If there is any constant note of dissimilarity it lies in your greater gift of self-expression. It is something we Canadians are prone to envy, but we cannot imitate. Our English brethren are even more taciturn than ourselves.

In the matter of expression, however, I am told that I have an advantage over Champ Clark. I was being brushed down by a porter in a Pullman car a short while ago, and he said to me, "You remind me, sir, of a gentleman I often take care of in my car." I said, "Who's that?" He said, "Champ Clark, sir." Then I said, "Here is an extra quarter to give Champ Clark the next time you see him for being such a good-looking man." He said, "Oh, yes, good looks is all right, but a fine expression is ever so much better."

The expression of a fervid patriotism is a great gift with your people. I account for it by the fact that the liberty of this country was bought with precious blood. It was fought for; and that set you to talking about it, writing about it, and singing about it, until the war that won it became the outstanding feature of your folk lore, and you developed a very distinct national self-consciousness, and out of that has grown by way of reaction, a consciousness of selfhood clear and vivid in the units of your nation.

On the other hand our liberty broadening down from precedent to precedent, and coming to us without any shock of arms at our national birth, has been quietly accepted without any great flurry of exaltation. We inherited it from our forefathers. Of them it may probably be said with truth that liberty came by the transfusion of the blood of conquerors into the native stock, but its spirit was greatly enlarged by education, and made vigorous through the agency of powerful revivals of religion. By action and counter-action of diverse parties in the State the people widened the bounds of freedom, their antagonists being their helpers, and I can assure you we value it for its fruits as much as you do, and are as willing to die for it as you are.

This English language has never couched more noble sentiments than in the interpretations that your President gave from time to time, early in the war, as to the real significance of the conflict, and in the pressure of his convictions upon the conscience of Christendom.

Equally grateful to us also are the eloquent words of Bishop McDowell setting forth the higher thought of the American nation when he said, in speaking for the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church a few days ago:

"Four years ago when we met the world was on; and the United States had not entered it. We shudder to remember 'those drugged and doubting years,' before

His mercy opened us a path

To live with ourselves again,

before we 'firmly made our choice for Freedom's brotherhood.'

Today with the full sense of what it cost us to go in, in treasure and precious life, we who are of the United States reverently repeat the words:

"Then praise the Lord most high,

Whose strength has saved us whole,

Who bade us choose that the flesh should die

And not the living soul."

This stanza so full of the sentiments which inspired your people finds a prompt response in our Canadian hearts.

While so speaking let me thank you for the generous appreciation the American people have always expressed for the Canadian army. We like to think of it as the shining spear head of the shock forces of the British Empire, and man for man our soldiers were very much like your own.

IDEALS IN COMMON.

As indicating our unity of ideals we have also noted with great satisfaction the protests made by important public bodies against the interference of Congress with the internal affairs of Great Britain. These indicate clear mutual understanding and warm international good will.

But let me assure you that we Canadians do not judge the great American people, with their innate courtesy, and with their fulness and fervor of Christian sentiment, by the action of the majority of the Senate, particularly in the face of an approaching election. The tactics and strategy made use of at times by our own politicians, are too much like yours not to understand your Senators. The best people in this land tell me they are humiliated by the low platform upon which the Covenant of the League of Nations has been discussed.

To degrade a question of scarcely less than infinite importance to the level of ordinary partisan politics is to confuse the whole situation, to rob the people influenced by the discussion of any just idea of proportionate values, and so far as may be to chloroform their moral sense.

We say all honor to the name of George Washington and his warning against foreign alliances, but we conceive it to be contrary to the genius of this great Republic to be restrained in its progress by a dead hand. "New occasions teach new duties." "The thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns," and you will permit me to say that all sound international progress moves in the direction of a brotherhood of nations.

A modern Japanese statesman has described Japan as no longer the Japan of the Far East, but Japan of the world. We Britishers would like to see America, not America of the Western Continent only, but America of the world. Not that we wish you to come into the League of Nations to take part in the wars of the world, but to stop the whole foolish and nefarious business, and we are confident that in association with the British Empire you can do it.

FUTURE OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

Do not think of the British Empire as it is today. Think of what it will be. Think of all the development that Canada is about to have. Think of Australia, larger in area than this great country, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, and holding as yet only five millions of people. Think of British Africa with its provision for great development at different points between the Cape and Cairo. Think of New Zealand with its most advanced industrial legislation. Think of the teeming millions in India. The power of such an aggregation of nations when they come to their predestined development is beyond computation; and you can depend upon it to hand itself together, and unite with you, if you wish it, for the permanent peace of the world. I beseech you American people in the name of the bleeding heart of humanity, disappoint us not. I speak for a nation that has suffered relatively twelve times as much as you have in proportion to your population. We need your big brotherly help. "Come inside the door," and as Ex-President Taft says, "put the house to rights afterwards." Americanize the Covenant if you will, but if you truly Americanize it you will Britishize it, for we are not dead to the need of self-preservation, and are as keen and strong on democratic ideals as you are. We shed our blood and rolled up a huge debt in Canada so great that your financiers by processes of reckoning too obscure for me to fathom, charge us a rate of exchange which would suggest to the common mind that we are in a condition of semi-bankruptcy, though we are stronger financially than ever in our history. It is true that for the moment, owing to our immense expenditures in the war, and our extension of credits to impoverished and suffering peoples, we lack ready money to meet our immediate obligations.

We shadowed our homes so deeply by bereavement that nothing but the light of eternal day can lift the darkness, and we did this for things we believe in, and enjoy, not merely dream about, or hope to get.

It is true that in attaining peace, we leaned towards France out of sympathy with the terrible blood-letting through which she has passed, and because she needs strong guarantees against German aggression, but we really want as humane a peace as you do, and need your help to ensure it. We fervently pray that you may be saved from the fear of accepting the conditions of high leadership in world affairs, and that you may be fitted by Heaven worthily to fill a larger place in determining the destinies of mankind. Why have you been raised to the pedestal of wealth and power upon which you now stand, but for such a time as this.

I know that many of your people think much of the blots upon the civilization of the British Empire. We deplore them as much as you do. You think democracy is in a backward condition in India, but we are advancing it as rapidly as we can. I do not say it to sink the mountain to a plain and make an equal baseness, but to put our mutual understanding upon corner stones of equal truth, when I ask you to think of your last treatment of the Red Indian, when tempted to reflect severely upon British treatment of the East Indian. We bear the white man's burden in that country as a sacred, divine trust.

I went to Leeds, England, to obtain the services of Sir Michael Sadler, wishing to bring him to Canada temporarily, to advise us in the development of a scheme of moral education. To facilitate his coming, I offered to pay his expenses to Winnipeg, by way of Yokohama, Shanghai and Vancouver. He had, however, committed himself to the British Government to go to India to reorganize Calcutta University for the purpose of making it a means of assisting to forward

democracy in that great land, and he would not forsake his task. Secretary Montague has carried through the House of Commons a bill providing for large extensions of freedom and democratic responsibility upon the part of the East Indians, and if you do not extend too rapidly the privileges of democracy among the Filipinos, it will permit us to make steady advancement in democratic ideals in the great Indian empire. The world is not safe for democracy without education for citizenship.

An American gentleman of considerable intelligence asked me with some vehemence what about the atrocities of the British in South Africa which brought about the war. He possibly had Belgium and the Congo in the back of his mind. Yet I presume that the worst that could be said about that war is that it was prosecuted for the purpose of protecting invested capital and its profits, and I am not sure but that if the United States should drift into war with Mexico, there would not be somebody who would lay the charge of atrocities at your door, though you would be protecting British-Canadian capital as well as your own.

Events as they have turned out in South Africa, however, furnish a striking proof of the unique genius of Great Britain for the government of diverse peoples, and of her power of winning the admiration and affection of all parts of the Empire—witness the conduct of South Africa during the war.

After all Great Britain is a wonderful old empire. Its romance grips us Canadians. A few months ago there was gathered in London a number of notables, including General Seeley and General Smuts. In speaking on that occasion General Seeley said that when he was in the South African War he learned that there was a graduate of Cambridge University fighting on the other side and he himself was a graduate of Cambridge University. He learned that this gentleman was a member of the Inner Temple, London, and he himself was a member of the Inner Temple, London. He learned that he was a Commander of Cavalry, and he himself was a Commander of Cavalry. One day this officer rode rapidly down the veldt on the opposite side of the river. Gen. Seeley's orderly told him the rider was Gen. Smuts. Seeley got the first rifle he could lay his hands on, he aimed to kill, he fired, but missed. Later the two gentlemen were engaged in elaborating a Constitution for the South African Commonwealth. Later still they were joint members of the British Privy Council and worked together drafting the terms of the League of Nations, and "I am here," General Seeley said, "to propose a toast tonight to the health of Gen. Smuts." There is no other empire in the world of which such a story could be told.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

And poor Ireland puzzles your people. It puzzles us and it puzzles the Irish themselves. It is a perpetually running sore in the British body politic. The ointment has not yet been found that will cure it. There seems to be no specific known to man which will meet the case. She has suffered much from many physicians, and feels no better, but rather worse. The sins of our fathers of a darker age in Great Britain, are being visited upon their children, and the children are at their wit's end to know how to atone for those sins.

But speaking for Great Britain, again I may say we are doing the best we can. We are not working in a vacuum but with elements that are hard to control and interests extremely difficult, if not impossible, to harmonize. While the Irish people possess many qualities of a most engaging character, they have an immense capacity for hatred, however they came by it, and in view of their interecnic strifes it is not clear that the interest of the whole people would be served if the British Government should relinquish all control. The arm-chair critic has an easy task, but the practical statesman makes progress by the sweat of his brow. The colt browses and capers about the pasture, but the old horse must draw the load sometimes in harness that chafes and galls. Administering affairs in Ireland is no coltish job. I was there in 1917 when an Irish Convention, representative of nearly all important sections of opinion in Ireland, was about to assemble at the request of the British Government. They had been told that if they could work out any satisfactory system of government themselves, it would be granted to them, but they could not agree as to what they wanted. This is the crux of the whole situation—if they could agree amongst themselves, they could have almost anything short of complete separation from Great Britain.

I was in Cork one evening when a number of political prisoners arrived who had been released from prison in Dublin to put the Irish in good humor for the discussion of the terms of the new Constitution which had been promised them. These released prisoners were met at the railway depot by five thousand Sinn Feiners who escorted them through the city. The Sinn Feiners were well drilled men, and carried themselves in erect military fashion. In a few hours a riot was staged, in which one man was killed and thirty-eight wounded. I escaped home from the Conference Church safely, but those who came a little after took refuge in train cars to avoid the stones and bullets flying around them.

An Irish gentleman, illustrating the character of his people, told me a rather amusing story of a certain man, who having got into an altercation, had his ear almost bitten off. He was taken before a judge and examined for discovery. The judge said to him, "Do you think, sir, you could recognize your antagonist?" He replied, "Sure I could; I've got his nose in my pocket."

Oh, Ireland is a problem, and I am sure the Government of Great Britain would give a fabulous reward to any American genius who could suggest a real solution of the difficulty. That would be a thousand times more to the point than passing condemnatory resolutions by the Senate of this country. You might as reasonably punish a man for being afflicted with an hereditary disease, as blame the British of today for Ireland's condition.

DEMOCRACY IN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

We have in Canada, however, no inherited grievances, nor grievance of any kind against old England. We have every measure of freedom that we could desire and are shaping our own destiny. I was sitting at dinner in Southern California a few weeks ago, when a chipper old lady turned to me quickly and said, "How are you governed in Canada?" Well, I scarcely should have said it, but being on this side of the boundary line, and under the influence of your gift for self-expression, I somehow could not help it, so I blurted out, "We have the most democratic Government on the face of the earth." Of course I went on to prove it, which I need not do in this intelligent presence.

I will say, however, that the King, as you know, has no independent governmental authority. He stands to us as the living symbol of the unity of the empire—a most useful function. The Commons can control the House of Lords. If the Lords twice refuse to pass a bill sent them by the Commons, it can be enacted into law without their consent. These arrangements provide for unity of action and concentration of power. No member of the Cabinet can hold office unless elected to the House of Commons. All bills relating to the expenditure of money must emanate from that House, the members of which are directly and always responsible to the people, and if at any time the administration fails to command the confidence of a majority of the electors, it may be turned out, without waiting for the lapse of four years or any definite fraction thereof. That, we conceive to be democracy in government. In our view the measure of ordered liberty is the measure of control which each citizen exercises in the government of the country.

The same statements apply to Canada with a change of terms, substituting the Governor General for the King, and the Senate for the House of Lords. We have not yet obtained complete control of our Senate, which is not an elective but an appointed body, appointed, however, not by the King or Governor General, but by the people's government, yet it seems to be written in the book of fate that a party pledged to the abolition of the Senate will next come into power in our country. If they carry out their policy, we shall have still further broadened down our liberty, "firm based upon the people's will."

A gentleman in Canada on his honeymoon trip took his bride to Ottawa, and going to the House of Commons they watched with great interest the proceedings of our representatives. He then said to her, "Would you like to see the Museum?" She said, "I would." He took her to the Senate Chamber and after she had looked at the gentlemen there for some time, she turned in amazement to her husband and gasped, "Why, some of them look as if they were almost alive."

You must sometimes ask yourselves the question whether your Senate and Senators have entered the promised land and are alive to the new age into which the world has come.

Some of them are, thank God, but others still lodge in some vast wilderness.

EDUCATION THE CURE OF MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

It is quite clear, I think, that any lack of sympathy between us is not due to fundamental dissimilarity of ideals, but altogether to education. I have about come to the conclusion that blood is education condensed and fluid. We talk about American blood and British blood as though they were composed of different elements, but so far as I can see, if it is real American, or real English blood, it is what it is as the result of education. We use the expression "blood" loosely as a synonym for the out-standing characteristics of different nationalities. It is therefore immensely important that we should assimilate our educational results.

I do not know how much this generation is responsible for it, but it seems to us that the impression has got into the minds of many American people that monarchy is of the devil. This is one thing that has tended to separate us. Then the word "subject" used to describe the citizens of the empire should be suppressed as it carries with it certain historic implications which had some significance in earlier days, but the world has now no justifiable content of the old kind, and it serves to mislead those who have but superficial knowledge of our institutions. The use by the King of the expression "my government" is an unfortunate and misleading anachronism.

At Chautauqua, N. Y., that great center of light and leading, an American young lady said to a friend of mine early in the war, "Would not this be a great time for Canada to rebel and get her liberty?" That is beyond comment.

On our side of the line we believe that autocracy is of the devil, wherever it may reside, or under whatever label it may hide itself, but it does not exist only in a monarchy. It did exist in the King George, who wickedly provoked the American colonists to rebellion, but it does not exist in the King George of today. He is a King who knows and keeps with due reserve, and dignity, his place. Neither is it found in that happy young warrior whose bonnie ways win all our hearts, the Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the throne. He showed his mettle a few days ago in New Zealand during a railroad strike in which Laborites refused to run trains for the use of the people, but would permit one to run for the convenience of the Prince, when he refused it, saying, "I am one of the people."

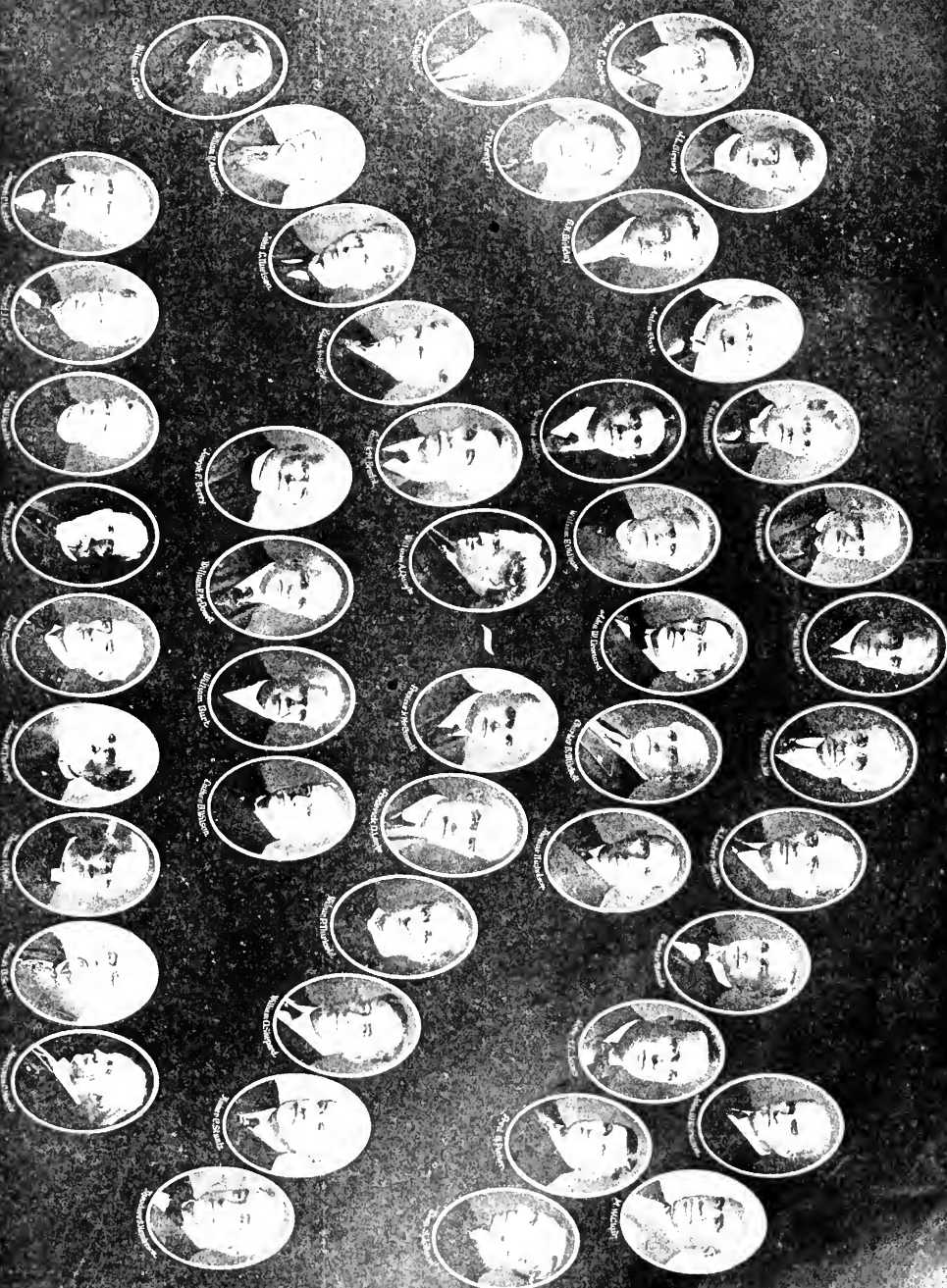
In our view the thought that monarchy is always and altogether evil seems to have impregnated your nation. This is accounted for we think by a great deal of fiction in your school histories. Your own brilliant novelist, Owen Wister, says that of 40 school histories used 20 years ago, in 68 of your cities, and in many more unreported, 4 tell the truth about King George the Third's Pocket Parliament, and 32 suppress it. Today, he says, your books are not much better. Thousands of your American children all over the country are still being given a version of the Revolution, and the political state of England at that time, which is as faulty as King George the Third's Government. He says that this teaching plays straight into the hands of your enemies; and it assuredly does. Very few of your children (or for that matter scarcely any of our children) know that when your forefathers began their fight for independence, there was no such a thing in existence as an American citizen—not one. That class of person became evident upon this planet some time after. The "embattled farmers" were British colonists who fought for liberties already enjoyed by their fathers and brothers in England, but denied to them. They fought because they had English convictions in their hearts. It was because they believed in the English tradition of liberty they gave their lives to uphold and extend it. The Declaration of Independence was only a further evolution of the principle of liberty, embodied much earlier in the Magna Charta wrung from King John, and in the Bill of Rights, for opposing which King Charles later lost his head.

Few of the rising generation know that Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, so vehemently denounced the treatment of American colonists by the Crown of Great Britain that he was overcome and fell in a fainting fit on the floor of the House of Lords, and was carried out to die.

Few of us recall that it was impossible to obtain sufficient enlistments among the English to fight against your forefathers in the Revolutionary War, and that 17,000 Hessian mercenaries (men of German blood) were sent out to fight and retreat before the outraged colonists.

Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church

General Conference at Des Moines 1920



We fully, most heartily, and without the slightest reservation of feeling, approve of the War of Independence, and rejoice in its success. With the spirit we possess in Canada, we would do the same thing under similar circumstances, so that in our relation to that great event, there is nothing to repress, but everything to increase our high regard for the American people.

On the other hand, I am equally sorry, yes, more sorry, that few of our Canadian children realize as they should do, that it was the blood shed upon American soil by your forefathers which procured the large, may I not say, the perfect liberty which we now enjoy. The reaction of the American Revolution upon the British Government was such as to lead to a new policy in the treatment of her colonies by Great Britain, which not only inured to the benefit of Canada, but of all British possessions, from the great overseas dominions to the smallest dependencies of the empire.

The experiment of American nationality, owing to the tragic circumstances of its beginning, and its huge material success has challenged the attention of mankind so that to you as a Republic the down-trodden peoples of the world look wistfully for example and inspiration. The American Revolution has been a world-wide blessing, and I regret that in the interest of truth and good will our children are not better informed of this fact.

I count it a most regrettable circumstance that the occurrence of the last great war prevented the due celebration of one hundred years of peace between the United States of America and the Britanic peoples. In that event the history of our mutual relations would have been re-written and probably truth would have taken the place of fiction in our public schools on both sides; for we confess to literature that is too unscrupulously patriotic to convey an exactly truthful impression. I wish that this re-writing of history through a commission to be appointed jointly by our two great Anglo-Saxon peoples, under the aegis of our universities, might still be done in the interests of international understanding and good will. Two such powers animated as we are by Christian ideals, however imperfectly they may be realized, should be working together by every possible means for the world's peace and progress. I am sure God wills it.

SPIRITUAL FORCES OF GOD WILL.

One word more. That we may keep our two democracies pure and progressive, it is becoming more evident every day that we must submit democracy itself to a moral criterion beyond itself, whether this be found in common law, in conscience, in the greatest good of the greatest number, or in what we believe to be the divine will. We must not make a god of it and worship it, or it will betray our people with false hopes, and arrest the growth of national character, and possibly destroy our civilization. The eye of the soul must ever search beyond the material, and find those invisible principles, which girding the divine throne, are a girdle of strength to all nations who seek unto the highest life. Let me quote some words recently sent forth by Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Britain; Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, and the premiers of four other British Dominions, in which they say that "neither education, science, diplomacy or commercial prosperity, when allied with belief in the material forces as the ultimate power, are real foundations for the development of the world's life." The League of Nations will be a failure unless men are possessed of the spirit of good will.

For the complete fulfillment of a world destiny and the exaltation of national life to its true poise, we must look beyond ourselves and accept such a mission to more backward peoples as the League of Nations is destined to provide. I believe that, including the United States of America, the League of Nations will yet become a fact accomplished, and when it gets properly down to work it will do much more than merely prevent war and protect weaker nations. The logic of the world's need will lead it to evolve a constructive moral program. It will unify and exalt the conscience of mankind on many other issues besides that of labor. To this end the Church of Christ, and the educational institutions of our countries must supply those intellectual and spiritual influences and inspirations, which will enable the two powers we represent here today to rise to their divine opportunity.

In this sublime atmosphere, Church and State, spirit and body, will coalesce in an organism, which we can call by no lower, and yet no higher name than the Kingdom of God.

American University Fellows for 1920-1921.

Name, Nominating Institution, Subject and Place of Study.
 Olin Winthrop Blackett, Wesleyan University, Economics, Harvard University.
 Margaret Hamner Bomar, University of Virginia, History, American University.
 Alexander Brady, University College, Toronto, Modern History, Oxford University.
 John Robert Chappell, Jr., William and Mary College, Diplomacy, American University.
 Henry Chung, University of Nebraska, History of Korea, American University.
 Erwin Ramsdell Goodenough, Garrett Biblical Institute, Classical Philosophy, Oxford University.
 Evangeline Harris, University College, Toronto, Classics, Oxford University.
 Henry Martyn Lewis, Jr., William and Mary College, Diplomacy, American University.
 Ella M. Martin, University of Wisconsin, Zoology, University of Wisconsin.
 Frederick Peter Myers, University of Virginia, Diplomacy, American University.
 Elmer Lewis Sevringhaus, University of Wisconsin, Medical Research, Harvard University.
 Harold Ridout Willoughby, Wesleyan University, New Testament, University of Chicago.

Recent Gifts of Money.

Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is considered a receipt therefor.

General Fund—\$1,000.00, Geo. H. Maxwell; \$50.00, F. C. Dunn; \$25.00, Wolburn, Mass. M. E. Church, J. L. Spaulding, Jr., L. J. Birney; \$20.00, J. L. Harvey; \$15.00, Edward Marsh, F. P. Luce, H. S. Bradley; \$10.00, B. T. Williston, G. S. Spencer, Mrs. J. B. Robinson; \$5.00, Maple St. M. E. Church, Lynn, Mass., First M. E. Church Sunday School, Somerville, Mass., F. Palladino, A. J. Hayes, C. O. Dorchester, Alex. Kerr, Mary B. Welch; \$4.00, Emma C. Wells; \$2.00, Edward Marsh, H. G. Crane, W. H. Powell, L. C. Wright, Mrs. H. Morgan, Mrs. G. E. Allan; \$1.00, W. T. Perrin, J. W. Gorster, L. H. Welber, B. Johnson, Ida A. Euck, Miss E. B. Russell, Elizabeth Rutherford, "Extra," B. L. Jemings.

McKinley Memorial Hall Fund—\$100.00, Kate S. Gillespie; \$10.00, B. D. Barton; \$8.00, L. G. Gunn; \$5.00, C. E. Ruch, Saml. Jones, L. M. Oakley, T. M. Pender; \$4.00, Anna Poucher; \$3.00, G. H. Cooley; \$2.00, P. C. Smith; \$1.00, G. E. Tift, Emma Webb.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund—\$5.00, E. J. Kulp, G. E. Mayer; \$4.00, Lydia E. Davis; \$2.00, E. S. Cahlan, C. N. Garland; \$1.00, F. K. Gamble, C. L. Hall.

Chancellor's House Fund—\$120.00, G. W. Taylor; \$10.00, J. R. T. Lathrop, J. T. Carson; \$5.00, O. J. Shoop, J. F. Jose, R. A. Thompson, J. I. Bartholomew; \$4.00, Wm. Branfield; \$3.00, J. E. Manning, D. L. Marsh, B. S. Swartz; \$2.00, C. P. Sayrs, S. K. Moore, J. R. Mason, Mrs. J. S. Bell, D. F. Faulkner; \$1.00, Mrs. S. J. Patterson-Abell, D. L. Myers, H. S. Miner, Mrs. J. E. Sickler, H. B. Slider, L. A. Kilpatrick, W. D. Woodward.

Bishop McCabe Lectureship Fund—\$1.00, H. P. Taylor.
Americanization School Fund—\$100.00, Charles B. Mitchell, L. S. Starrett; \$25.00, F. E. Baldwin, Col. and Mrs. N. P. Pond, Wm. Nottingham; \$10.00, W. F. McClure, J. A. Loyster, L. K. Van Allen, D. E. Field, E. Z. Walloway; \$6.00, Ernst Althaus; \$5.00, J. E. Bailey, C. E. Beeman, Sarah E. Hammett, Orville Rector, P. L. Miller, L. J. Birney, Mrs. H. A. Wheeler, R. B. Elliott, O. B. Chassell, P. H. Kiegel, Clara L. Fisk, F. T. Keener, H. W. Selby, L. B. Matthias, Ashley McDowell, P. R. McCrum; \$3.00, Catherine Sharpless, I. L. Hondorf, Alvaro L. Thompson, Wm. D. Weyrauch; \$2.00, W. E. Askey, T. J. Blair, Mrs. Wortley Anderson, Mildred Yale, O. G. Thomas, C. C. P. Hiller, J. S. Fowle, F. W. Greydon, Nellie Hammond, I. D. Beebe, Bertha Kernan, Alice H. Beach, A. Howard Johnson, R. D. Wilson, Mrs. H. L. Jacobs, Minnie J. Brown; \$1.50, Hazel Pike; \$1.00, Helene M. Neville, J. W. Russell, J. C. Weaver, W. S. Swartwood, J. E. Roffee, Henry Gransel, Rose Rickenbrode, O. W. Ferguson, H. C. Mills, Bessie R. Gasper, E. E. Chaffee, G. H. Bishop, N. E. Nickerson, Blanche C. Smith, L. M. Flocken, J. I. Bartholomew, W. H. Moseley, Mrs. E. D.

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BISHOP JOHN HEYL VINCENT

Action of Trustees on the Death of Bishop Vincent.

The Trustees of the American University, assembled in their annual meeting on June 2, 1920, having heard of the death of Bishop John Heyl Vincent, a Trustee for many years, desire to put on record their sincere appreciation of his life, character and services, and to place the following item in the minutes of the meeting:

The death of Bishop John H. Vincent removes a most interesting and influential figure from our Board and from American life. Our own interest in him lies chiefly in his relation to education. He was a brilliant secretary, a very inspiring and suggestive preacher and bishop, a vigorous and instructive writer and a master organizer; but he was above all a man with vision, outlook and purpose. He literally invented or discovered the Chautauqua idea, and by so doing has brought learning to life, popularized higher education, stimulated the common mind to read and study as probably no one else in our history has ever done. He lacked a college education, but opened the college vision to tens of thousands. He missed the discipline of a college, but by self discipline made himself worthy and fit to stand with the world's elect. He has done vastly more than most men to "Keep the soul of the world alive."

(Signed) WM. F. McDOWELL,
COLLINS DENNY,
L. B. WILSON.

Giving Twice by Giving Once.

When we first said through the COURIER, "We want a book," we did not know that we were to give the donors the privilege of doing so much good twice by doing good once: It was imperative that we should have a reference library in the school room where we were conducting a high-class school. We had learned of the sudden death of the Methodist preacher who had so valuable a scholarly library. We had not seen the books nor did we know just the needs of the home where the mother must now give herself to constant employment to give her two bright and appreciative children an education worthy of their father. Now that the books have come to the University and that thus far we have been able to send the good woman one-half the cost of the library we can assure every giver who gave a dollar toward this purchase that has

not only put the University under obligation to him for even a better collection of books than we had anticipated but he should know the great joy he has helped to bring into the home of the fatherless family. Was it not the big hearted Burns who wrote:

"To mak' a happy fireside cline
To wean and wife
That's the true pathos and sublime
O' human life."

Table Talk.

What the schools of the District of Columbia need is less controversy and more school houses.

The school year of the American University is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each.

The summer term of the American University in the down-town branch has been an agreeable success.

The union of the George Washington University with the American University is probable.

Combined Faculty of the School of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, and Citizenship.

The Right Rev. John W. Hamilton, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University.

Albert H. Putney, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Constitutional and International Law and Diplomatic History, and Dean of the Faculty.

Frank W. Collier, S.T.B., Ph.D., Professor of Racial Psychology and Comparative Religion, and Director of Research.

Charles C. Tansill, A.M., Ph.D., of the Congressional Reference Bureau, Professor of History.

Charles W. Needham, LL.B., LL.D., Solicitor, Interstate Commerce Commission, and former President of George Washington University, Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law and Interstate Commerce Law.

Lester H. Woolsey, A.B., LL.B., Solicitor, State Department, Lecturer on International Law.

Paul Kaufman, A.M., Ph.D., Bureau Chief, American Red Cross, Professor of Sociology.

Ales Hrdlicka, M.D., Curator of Physiological Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Professor of Anthropology and Ethnography.

Frederick Juchhoff, LL.M., Ph.D., Professor of Economics, William and Mary College, Professor of Economics.

Charles F. Carns, LL.M., LL.D., Dean, National University Law School, Professor of Legal History.

James Hamilton Lewis, Lecturer on Special Topics in Constitutional Law.

William Ray Manning, A.M., Ph.D., Adviser's Office, South American Affairs, State Department, Lecturer on Latin-American History, Industry, Commerce, and Culture.

Ray O. Hall, A.M., Trade Adviser's Office, State Department, Lecturer on Trade with Near East and Far East.

Edwin S. Fuller, Ph.B., Chief Foreign Permits Bureau, State Department, Lecturer on Citizenship and Passports.

Hayden Johnson, LL.M., Lecturer on Federal Corporations.

Gilbert O. Nations, Ph.D., Lecturer on Roman and Canon Law.

A. K. Schmavonian, A.B., LL.M., former Adviser of American Embassy, Constantinople, Lecturer on Oriental History and Mohammedan Law.

Henry L. Bryan, LL.M., Lecturer on Federal Statutes.

Walton C. John, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer on Principles and Methods of Teaching Foreigners.

Charles O. Paullin, Ph.D., Lecturer on Historical and Commercial Geography.

Charles W. Russell, LL.B., formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States and United States Minister to Persia, Lecturer on Claims Against Foreign Governments.

Raymond F. Crist, LL.B., of the United States Immigration Bureau, Lecturer on Immigration and Naturalization Laws of the United States.

Richard C. DeVolf, LL.B., Lecturer on the Law of Copyrights.

Charles L. Cooke, Officer in Charge of Ceremonials, State Department, Lecturer on Diplomatic Ceremonials.

SPECIAL LECTURERS.

In addition to the work given in the regular courses, a large number of special lectures will be given to the students by men prominent in public life. Among those who have promised to address the schools during the coming year are the following:

The Hon. Philander C. Knox.
The Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan.
The Hon. Franklin K. Lane.
The Hon. William P. Dillingham.
The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.
The Hon. Champ Clark.
The Hon. Leslie M. Shaw.
The Hon. Simeon D. Fess.
The Hon. Ira G. Hersey.
The Hon. Ira E. Robinson.
Dr. W. S. Bovard.

BOARD OF AWARD.

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Vincent Massey, A.M.
Together with the Chancellor, Director of Research, and Registrar of the University, ex-officio members.

Qualifications for Graduate Degrees.

1. Only persons who have taken the bachelor's degree are considered as candidates for a graduate degree.
2. The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy requires one major and two minors with three years of graduate study as a minimum.
3. The Master's degree requires at least one major and one minor with one year of graduate study as a minimum.
4. Resident work pursued at a reputable university may be recognized by the American University, but at least one year's residence and study in Washington will be required of a candidate for a degree.

Before a degree is granted the candidate must meet the following requirements:

1. A thesis in typewritten form by March 31 (at least five copies).
2. A written statement by the candidate on his work in each subject pursued.
3. An oral examination of the candidate by members of the Board of Award.

American University Fellowships.

The American University has granted annually for five years past fellowships ranging in number from five to ten and in value from \$300 to \$1,000. Two fellowships are granted on the Massey Foundation to candidates from Canada, but if there be no appli-

cants from that Dominion they may be granted to others. The Gustavus F. Swift Fellowship is awarded to some graduate of the Garrett Biblical Institute who has been recommended by that institution.

Candidates for fellowships should apply to the Registrar of the University as soon as possible for application blanks, fill them out with care, and return them to the American University not later than April 30th of the year preceding the scholastic year during which the fellowship is to be in effect. An earlier date, however, is to be preferred. Candidates will have preference, other things being equal, who submit a definite plan and outline of contemplated research. A photograph of the applicant is requested. Awards of fellowships are announced about the first of June for the ensuing year.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JULY, 1920

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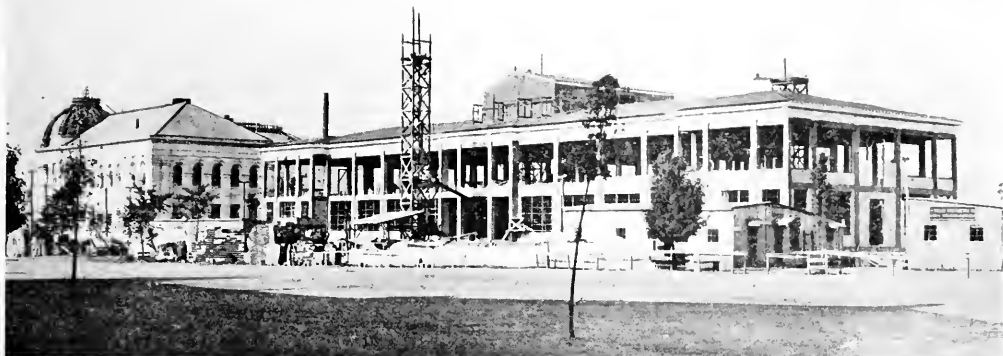
The American University Courier

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Volume XXVII

Washington, D. C., October, 1920

No. 1



UNFINISHED LABORATORY BEGUN BY U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

SAVE WHAT WE HAVE.

Believing benevolently disposed persons prefer to know the particular object to which they contribute we have been giving from time to time in the COURIER some account of the imperative needs of the University.

Just now no large matter so much engages the attention of the Trustees as the absolute necessity of finishing the large laboratory building which the Government began to erect on the campus and which has been left unfinished. The War Department expended \$225,000 in carrying up the building to its present status and there left it. We print herewith a picture of the incomplete edifice as it now stands. To preserve from damage by the weather what has already been expended, make a presentable appearance in conformity with the other handsome University buildings and put the laboratory in shape for immediate use it must be finished. At present prices of material and labor the building can be roofed, inclosed with doors and windows, and finished on the outside for about \$50,000. It can be finished inside with all sewer connections, gas, electric light and the grounds beautified about it for about \$100,000 more. To make it as well equipped with all expensive laboratories and office furniture as the Government required for the other buildings used for like purposes during the war will require from \$25,000 to \$50,000 more. To make it safe for itself it should be inclosed at once; to make it habitable for laboratory purposes it should go forward to completion as soon as possible.

This must be done or the patrons of the University will be able to give to the city and country no apology for the apparent neglect.

We know where we can get the first \$10,000 for the purpose. Shall we not expect our friends to respond at once to this appeal?

WHY DO WE ASK?

Because we receive. The success of all we have undertaken has been because the American University has friends and friends all over the world. When we need we ask and they give. As it is the only institution of highest grade that has been chartered as this has been; as it is located in Washington, more than ever a world center of influence, and as it is provoked to good works by the zeal, propoganda and determination of the Roman Catholic University, why should we not ask?

We find that when we specify the things we need someone selects to give one thing, some another. We are now asking again. We specify again the urgent needs going up in values as the things we need will cost.

First—For our down-town library. (a) Freeman's Historical Geography of Europe, including the volume of maps. (b) A Copper Heating Reflector, to be connected with the electric wire in the library—this for days that are damp and chilly, but not cold enough for furnace fire. It saves coal and can be turned off when not needed.

Second—Encyclopedia Americana and Encyclopedia Britannica.

Third—A Ford, Dodge, Buick, Studebaker, Oakland or Franklin automobile. It is two miles and a half between the two departments of the University and the trolleys only run every forty-five minutes.

"For a school as young and growing

As any others are,

We should either have a Ford,

Or else a Franklin car."

A colored preacher has sent us a dollar to buy the spark plug—we have that much toward the machine.

Fourth—The Chancellor's house. If rents keep going up it will be necessary for the Chancellor to rent

some rooms in an aeroplane. Until then a house is what he needs. The rent he is paying in ten years would buy as good a palace as the Episcopal residence Bishop Berry occupies.

Fifth A dormitory on the University campus or in the city for the down-town students. Fifty thousand dollars will buy one in the city. Two hundred thousand dollars will build one on the University grounds; considerably less will finish the large unfinished building—capacious and commodious—which the United States Government left us when the armistice was signed.

GEORGE W. F. SWARTZELL.

Another worker in the earthly fields of Christian usefulness has been called to the higher activities of the eternal. The sterling qualities shown in his young manhood were steadily developed through a long career of business success, marked by unswerving rectitude of spirit and of practice. In his manifold



GEORGE W. F. SWARTZELL

relations as citizen, as church member, as fellow-worker in philanthropy, and as counselor in moral, educational and financial enterprise, he showed himself an able and efficient workman. He traveled the royal road of service to his fellowmen, and won the distinction of a brother beloved in many circles of his acquaintance and friendship.

A constant and generous contributor of money to a long list of benevolent agencies ministering to human need, he was also the inspirer and stimulator of a multitude of others to similar helpfulness. His cheerful spirit, his quiet smile, his cogent words of statement and persuasion, led many a man and woman to the active support of the good causes in which he himself had become interested. Unostentatious in his manner of giving, he nevertheless did not hide his light under a bushel, but let it so shine as to glorify the author and giver of all light and love.

George Swartzell's name in Washington was the synonym of integrity, fidelity, fraternity and honor. His face and form disappear. His influence and spiritual force remain, a source of strength for all who labored with him and an abiding treasure of comfort and satisfaction to the widow and children who survive him.

He rendered long and efficient service as a Trustee of the American University and as an active member of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Board. He was a safe and progressive adviser and backed his opinions with deeds.

THE REFERENCE LIBRARY AND THE NEW LIBRARY ROOM.

The response to the appeals of the Chancellor made to the friends of the American University to furnish the down-town branch of the school with a reference library is bringing contributions from over the whole country. No large sums were asked, as this was an appeal to persons who were not known to be in possession of great wealth. It was the intention to widen the circle of the patrons of the University and acquaint the greater number with this new work undertaken for the students from among the employees of the Government.

The library of the late Reverend W. A. Wood of the New England Conference, which was purchased from his widow with moneys solicited by the Assistant to the Chancellor, has been received and is being placed on the shelves of the new room fitted up for the reception of these books alone. As mentioned in another column of the COURIER one of the Trustees of the University furnished the money with which to adapt the room set apart in the College of History for the purpose. Shelves made of lumber similar to that used in the doors and wainscoting of the building at the cost of several hundred dollars have been placed on the four sides of the room between the doors and the windows, and as the library consists almost wholly of new books the different colored bindings in the bright light give an artistic air and attractive appearance to the little room.

A table with chairs in the center of the room furnishes accommodation for consulting the books without taking them from the room.

As soon as the books which came in different shipments were received the money contributed was forwarded to Mrs. Wood.

Two or three encyclopedias are needed, one or two technical, and the Encyclopedia Britannica, together with two or three technical dictionaries. As soon as money enough is received the books will be purchased, unless some generous friend will purchase one or more of them for the University.

THE UNIVERSITY MOVES ON.

No mistake was made when the Down-town Branch of the University was opened under the eaves of the New Interior Building so near to the White House. The schools of nearly all grades in Washington receive their patronage from the employees of the United States Government. What in many schools are called "day students" will apply to the majority of all the institutions of learning in the city.

The venture made in the middle of the school year last February proved so successful that Summer School was undertaken and was made much more of a success than the Spring Term.

The regular school year for 1920-21 began the first week in October with more than twice or nearly three times as many students as were enrolled in the Summer Term.

About a dozen instructors are busily employed with the classes, and nearly all the nationalities resident in Washington are represented among those who have matriculated—Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Armenians, Czecho-Slovaks, Porto Ricans, South Americans from Panama and American Indians. These are all graduates

from colleges and universities; Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Chicago Universities are represented with a number from the well-accredited colleges in the different states of the United States and provinces of Canada.

A new course of lectures on the World War is being given by Captain Gordon-Smith, who was through the war when the Germans invaded Serbia and with the Serbians when they retreated through Albania. He was one of the notable war correspondents.

UNROLLING PROPHECY.

Before the beginning, the American University was called a dream. But dreams are only "the fancies of those that sleep." They were no sleepers who laid the foundation of the American University. It was prophetic vision of the men who were the founders of the school that first foresaw the "things unattained yet in prose or rhyme" and "then set about forging the irons in the fire." They were armed prophets whose prophecy was conceived in travail of the soul and whose imagination was "a ruling and divine power" and whose wisdom had in it "generations of concealed art."

The history of the institution, like all history, is but the unrolling of prophecy. It has taken little time as universities grow, to turn the country farm into a campus and leave on the now templed hills the marble monuments that so fittingly grace the college green.

But now, and then—there's the rub, the long distant rub in which the years and the men and youth are to unroll the prophecy within "the walls of the building." "We have met with some notable rubs already," as Bunyan said. Scarcely had the doors opened when the World War was bent on closing them. They, having the authority, took the students by main force off to fight and what few of them were left with the emulating women that helped to increase their number passed out of the doors to let the soldiers in, and for three years lectures and examinations were given in the homes and offices of the instructors.

Then came the necessity for buildings convenient to the employees of the Government who were seeking admission to the University. The purchase was made at once. The Down-town Branch for the enlargement of the school with Departments of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, and Citizenship, followed immediately.

It was in the air everywhere to acquaint the people with some better way to rule the world than by physical force. The opening of schools of ethics was demanded by political necessity. The University planned to be in the forefront of the movement. The Assistant Chancellor, the Reverend J. Franklin Knotts, D. D., who had been faithfully engaged in visiting the Conferences, and representing the University in New England, was brought to Washington to create a Bible School and assist in promoting the Department of Religious Education. The Reverend Frank Collier, Ph. D., who had been director of research and teacher of philosophy, was given the additional task of instruction in the Bible School and classes of religious education. Dr. Knotts had visited the different churches and communicated with hundreds of teachers in most of the Protestant schools in Washington and

secured an enrollment of about seventy-five persons before the school was opened. The end even in sight is not yet. The unrolling of the prophecy will still go on.

OUR FIRST FOUR CHANCELLORS—THIRTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

Nearly a generation has passed since the first concrete action was taken for the establishment of the American University. A brief review of some of the major steps in the path of progress is herewith grouped under the period of the terms of office of the first four Chancellors of the University.

John Fletcher Hurst, Founder and First Chancellor.

The first great act of faith and venture was the assumption on January 21, 1890, by Bishop Hurst of the obligation to raise and pay \$100,000 for the site of ninety-two acres. This obligation he carried for five years until in March, 1895, he transferred the trust from his own name to the Trustees of the University, and thus made this magnificent keystone-shaped site its unnumbered possession. The College of History was built during his administration. Bishop Hurst served as first Chancellor from May 28, 1891, the date of the organization of the University under its first charter granted by the District of Columbia, to December 10, 1902, when he was made Chancellor Emeritus. Under his administration, and chiefly through his own personal efforts contributions amounting to \$500,000 were brought into the treasury. The Trustees in accepting his resignation as Chancellor thus expressed their appreciation of his great service:

"It is no diminution of the honor due to any others to say that chiefly to your own keen vision both of the need and of the opportunity, to your courageous faith in God and in the people, and to your bold venture upon the field of actuality, the church and the country owe the chartered existence of this corporation and the substantial foundations already laid for a great Christian University. To your office as Chancellor and to your present honored title of Chancellor Emeritus the whole body of our constituency will spontaneously and justly add the distinctive and unique name of founder."

His latest, greatest concept, on Washington's fair height,
To plant this home of learning, this fortress for the right,
O man of faith and action, teacher and friend of youth,
Here science blent with worship shall speed man's quest for truth.

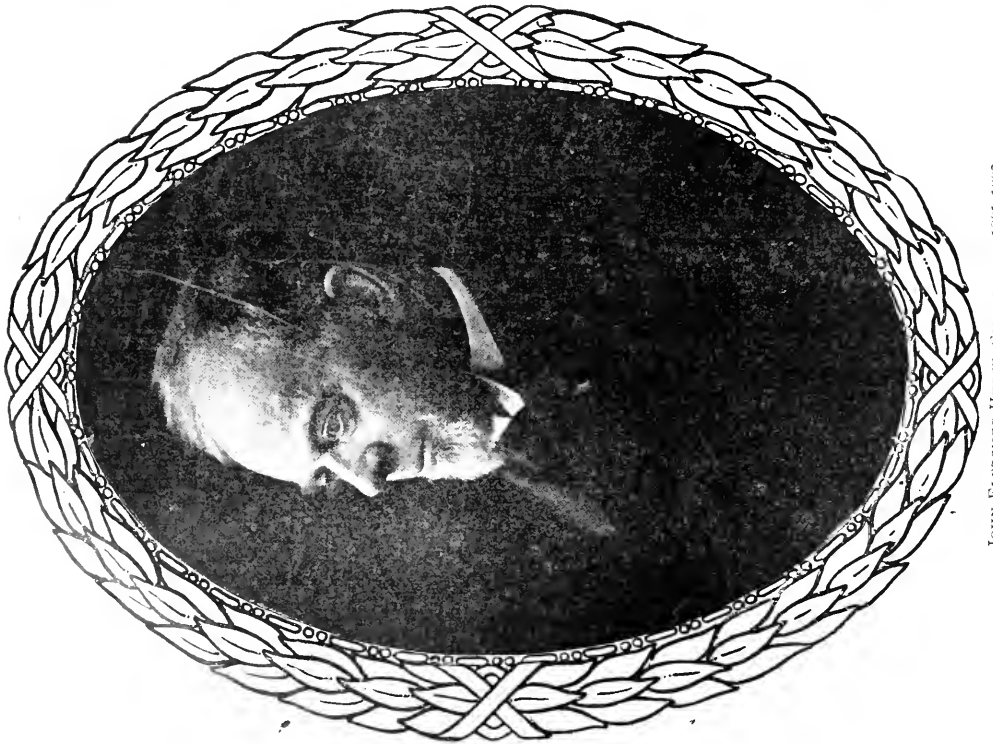
Charles Cardwell McCabe, Second Chancellor.

Bishop McCabe served as Chancellor from December 10, 1902, until his death on December 19, 1906. He had from the beginning of the enterprise been a Trustee, and both in private and in public given it his warm approval, and was Vice Chancellor from May 17, 1899, to the time of his election as Chancellor. His appreciation of his predecessor and his faith in the institution found expression in these words: "To me there is a wonderful pathos in the vision of John F. Hurst, in declining health, with waning physical vigor, at an age when other men seek repose, passing through the land from city to city, talking, arguing, pleading with men to help make his dream come true, and it will come true!"

Bishop McCabe came to his Chancellorship loaded down with a score or more of varied financial obliga-



JOHN WILLIAM HAMILTON, CHANCELLOR 1910-1916



JOHN FLETCHER HURST, CHANCELLOR 1891-1902



CHARLES CARDWELL MCCABE, CHANCELLOR 1902-1906



FRANKLIN HAMILTON, CHANCELLOR 1907-1916

tions for as many good causes on this and other continents, and was about free from the loving task of making good on all, when his body broke under the stress of his multiform labors, and his plans for devoting himself more exclusively to the endowment of the University vanished with his decease. During his administration the superstructure of the McKinley Memorial Hall was erected on foundations that had been built previously; the seven hundred-acre farm of Miss Jane Gibson in southern Indiana was received by deed, and the autograph letter of George Washington to Governor Brooke of Virginia, relating to the building of a university in Washington, was secured for the University.

Of heart and hope and song our Charlemagne,
He sang a sweet, strong, buoyant, victor strain.

Franklin Hamilton, Third Chancellor.

On May 15, 1907, the Trustees elected the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D., then pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston, Mass., Chancellor of the University. After two weeks of careful consideration he sent his acceptance of the office. While yet a student at Berlin he had in 1890 led a company of Americans studying in Europe in a letter of congratulation to Bishop Hurst upon the inception of the institution, and had in 1905 been chosen as a Trustee. In his first public utterance after his election as Chancellor, he said: "The new campaign will be irenic"—a promise later fulfilled to the letter.

For nine years Franklin Hamilton was at the helm of the enterprise, relinquishing his task on June 2,

1916, after he had been summoned during the preceding month to take the office of a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His administration was marked by a steady increase in the endowment funds of the University, the official and public opening of the institution by President Wilson on May 27, 1911; the development and inauguration of a working plan for beginning academic studies in October, 1911; the origination of a plan of fellowships to encourage research in all lines of human investigation, and the advocacy and successful accomplishment of the extension of the trolley lines to and through the grounds of the University.

Strong heart, with pulses ever true,
Clear brain, and will of firm decision,
The fruitage of thy years, too few,
Abides and shines, O man of vision.

John William Hamilton, Fourth and Present Chancellor.

On the same day, June 2, 1916, that the Trustees regretfully accepted the resignation of Bishop Franklin Hamilton, they elected Bishop John W. Hamilton, who had just been retired by the General Conference, his successor in the Chancellorship. The new Chancellor had been a warm friend of the enterprise from its inception, and a Trustee since December 10, 1902, when he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President McKinley.

During the first four years of his leadership the endowment has continued to grow until it has reached three-quarters of a million of productive securities

and lands, the debt of \$73,000 has been paid, the University campus has harbored a hundred thousand American soldiers in training and in transit for the World War, the McKinley Memorial Hall and College of History have housed the Chemical Warfare Service and the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the United States Government, the Artemas Martin Mathematical Library and the Wm. A. Wood Theological Library have been secured; three properties at and near Nineteenth and F Streets have been acquired and paid for, and the Schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, Citizenship and Religion have been organized with a present registration of about one hundred students. With eye undimmed and vigor unabated, he is giving himself unparingly to the varied lines of progress, both financial and educational. Although his resignation is in the hands of the Trustees, they seem to be in no haste to accept it. A. O.

RECENT GIFTS OF MONEY.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is to be considered sufficient receipt therefor.)

General Fund—\$25.00, Geo. E. Hume; \$10.00, Mrs. Anna B. Silver.

Asbury Memorial Fund—\$30.00, John A. Faulkner.

Lucy Smith Endowment Fund—\$2,293.25.

Chancellor's House Fund—\$10.00, W. D. Reed; \$5.00, H. B. Potter, R. B. Cuthbert, J. F. McAnally, E. M. Antrim; \$4.00, G. W. Townsend, M. N. English, Gilbert Rogers, E. D. Dimond, Frederick Spence; \$3.00, A. M. Hammond, Dudley Matthews, G. H. Brackett, W. F. Scitler, J. Gislser; \$2.00, H. W. Farrington, R. A. Buzza, G. L. Snyder, W. A. Wiant, W. C. Twombly, D. V. Gowdy, James Torbet, A. A. Heinlein, H. E. Smith, H. H. Harris; \$1.00, H. G. Buell, F. S. Kline, Edwin Genge, E. G. Vischer, H. E. Howard, O. G. Hammond, Lucy E. Robinson, J. F. Cooper, E. M. Pace, A. D. Stroud, G. W. Flagg, C. R. Morrison, J. A. Canfield, W. B. Wolcott, Henry Idel, Wm. Baleke, E. H. Warner, J. B. Goss, F. G. McCauley.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund—\$20.00, May C. Bliss; \$5.00, E. J. Curry; \$4.00, J. W. Harwood.

McKinley Memorial Hall Fund—\$200.00, W. F. Phillips; \$12.00, F. L. Leonard; \$10.00, Miss Horatia G. Peabody; \$5.00, W. E. Hosler, C. C. McLean, J. P. Wright, W. J. Jeandrou, W. A. Brown, O. L. Jones, A. E. Piper. \$4, Paul McFadden, Roland Woodhams, B. E. Allen, Mrs. J. F. Braden; \$3.00, R. B. Collins, H. D. Mitchell, F. A. Blake; \$2.00, C. W. Baldwin, H. F. Downs, J. O. Spencer, Arthur Lucas, C. D. Taylor, H. P. Fox, G. M. Albertson, J. O. Sparron, L. F. Higgins, R. J. Wyckoff, H. S. France, A. H. Edgerley, C. F. Tower, A. E. Kent, S. W. Townsend, E. C. Powers, J. W. Campbell, B. W. Meeks, J. H. James, H. M. Blount, A. C. Day, W. G. Nixon, J. A. Chapman, Stanley Ward; \$1.00, W. C. Brian, W. A. Carroll, C. F. Bonn, J. G. Marshall, W. M. Michael, U. S. Wright, C. F. Boss, Jr., F. L. Pond, Bessie B. Cadden, J. Halpeny, Alfred Evans, S. P. Lacey, F. S. Petter, C. C. Cain, Mrs. J. H. Perry, Will Demiston, T. B. Ritter, E. E. Rowe, G. C. Magill, Blanche Young, Thos. Hall, Lucy R. George, Mrs. A. B. Tressler, Mrs. F. M. Hildebrandt, Mrs. W. E. Davis, F. Y. Jagers, W. G. McNeil, Herbert Preston, R. N. Edwards, Saml. Bingamon, O. P. Henderson, E. D. Dimond Mrs. W. J. Pasmore, A. T. Camburn, E. C. Marsh, W. H. Collycott, R. T. Ballew, C. M. Merrill, A. E. Ioder, F. H. Townsend, W. H. Day, Wade Smith.

Americanization School Fund—\$100.00, R. A. Booth; \$25.00, Edgar Blake, L. W. Markham, J. O. and E. E. Ballentine; \$10.00, Geo. Beadentkopf, H. T. Ames, W. W. Mast, Eli Pittman, W. A. Wiant, W. D. Reed, W. E. Brown, John Walton, W. B. Mathews; \$6.00, W. A. Arnold; \$5.00, G. W. White, H. A. Truesdale, P. W. Morgan, Albert E. Smith, F. E. Josenhaus, Clara C. Powers; \$4.00, Mrs. C. R. Martin; \$3.00, C. H. Bagley, E. F. Shutt, A. K. Andrews, Mabel Ballentine, A. S. Elford, E. W. Knight, Mary K. Knight, Mildred Scheel, G. S. Tull; \$2.50, G. E. Hiller, E. P. Dennett; \$2.00, W. L. Hart, Ruth M. McKie, Harry Blodgett, Helen Leiser, Mrs. W. W. Lyman, Wilfred Mulley, F. A. F. Smith, S. P. Crummett, C. E. Goodwin, J. B. Orrell, L. R. Van Sant, S. J. Caldwell, H.

D. West, E. P. Wyatt, W. H. Dean, E. T. Sheppard, Hilda Disney, Mamie Davis; \$1.00, Mrs. W. J. Vosburg, Mrs. E. B. Timpson, J. H. N. Williams, Mrs. C. A. Exarter, W. C. Radcliffe, E. L. Warner, W. G. Chaffee, I. W. LeBaron, B. H. Wilson, E. Roberts, E. F. Wockwitz, M. T. Puntell, Harriet B. Carlton, Appleton Bash, John Beddow, W. L. Brown, E. C. Burnham, Mrs. S. P. Crummett, M. L. Dearien, T. F. Fletcher, D. S. Hammond, T. W. Hayes, J. H. Hess, E. O. Jones, Arthur Lazenby, J. L. Marquess, J. D. Mays, L. E. Ressegger, W. C. Strohneyer, O. F. Surface, C. H. Watkins, Jr., Emma Withers, A. S. Wolfe, J. B. Workman, M. F. Blazer, H. L. Cohn, Paul Poore, Mrs. Abe Seward, R. B. Sharp, Mrs. A. C. Weaver, J. E. Wells, Annie L. Wilson, A. B. Cochrane, Della Hughes, W. J. Hanton, John Allen, H. C. Burgen, E. T. Dancier, G. M. Dancker, M. Pruitt, Sallie Dean, Burgess Harmeron, J. E. Jones, J. S. Jones, L. W. Jones, Lillian Kammar, P. N. Kammar, Henry King, J. P. Lambert, Mrs. W. L. Lynn, C. S. Myers, E. M. Myers, J. E. Nash, J. H. Posther, L. B. Rice, Helen Schiel, Mrs. C. F. Thalle, Mrs. Thompson, J. L. Wilhelm.

REVIVALS IN EDUCATION.

If all the people were educated and would stay educated educational revivals, like religious revivals, would be less needed to recover the people from their lapses, relapses, backslidings. But all the people do not keep up with the schools, not even with the street. It requires more teachers and more zeal than the world affords to keep a respectable civilization moving. Children bring so much ignorance with them into the world, and prejudice so cultivates it, that the hindmost never can catch up with the foremost, can't even keep in sight of him when the road turns a little either to the left or right. Ignorance never knows learning when it sees it, and for the most part is so stupid that it knows not that it knows not. It is so contented with itself that it seldom sets its heart on a higher beyond. The boy whose father reproached him for always standing at the foot of his class, replied demurely, "Why, father, they have the same learnin' there that they have further up the class."

And ignorance when set up by self-conceit is like the mule gone stubborn. There is no dealing with it except with domino sugar and some kind of good-natured apophysis. Like clearing a ship's bottom under water, it is no easy task to "drag the drowned honors up from beneath." It requires all the teachers all the time to be always at it and at it always. Then if the Lord did not help those who help and those who help themselves, the world never would make any headway.

Commissioner Claxton needs to make a patent office of his head and have a hundred hands for the business he commands. The National Citizens' Conference held in Washington last May voted that the Commissioner of Education call another similar conference to be held late in the fall of this year for the purpose of discussing the educational situation at this time, legislation to be presented to the legislatures of the several States next year, sources of income for the support of schools, the means of continuing to foster such interest among the people at large and their representatives in legislative bodies as may be necessary to bring about the needed legislation.

The Commissioner very wisely has decided that a series of regional conferences would be more effective than one conference for the entire country could be. He has therefore called a dozen such conferences.

To these conferences are invited governors and chief school officers of the States, members of legislatures, members of State boards of education, county

and city superintendents of schools, country and city boards of education, representatives of universities, colleges and normal schools, and members of governing boards of these, mayors of cities, members of city councils, members of chambers of commerce, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, women's clubs and all patriotic and civic organizations, members of farmers' and labor unions, ministers, lawyers, editors, and other publicists, business men and all who are interested as citizens in the improvement of the schools which, as citizens they can control, pay for, and use, and all who are interested in any way in the promotion of education from the standpoint of statesmanship and the public welfare.

Let us educate! Educate, we say!! And having done all, educate!!!

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

A number of pastors in Washington are taking advantage of the opportunities offered in the School of Religion for advanced work.

Two members of the Faculty of the American University are teaching in the School of Religion of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church.

Two members of the American University Faculty, and two graduates of the University are teaching classes in the Y. M. C. A. School of Religion.

The Rev. and Mrs. Thos. Copes, of Anacostia, have presented the library of the School of Religion with twenty bound volumes of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

Mr. Chas. E. Morganston, candidate for Ph. D., has presented the University with a fine photograph of the United States Supreme Court, and also one of President-elect Harding.

Dr. James D. Buhner, Ph. D., 1918, in addition to his work as pastor of the Grace Reformed Church, is teaching Comparative Religion at Howard University, and has two classes in the Y. M. C. A. School of Religion.

Mr. Henry Chung, Fellow of the American University, 1920-21, has been notified by his publishers, Fleming H. Revell Company, that the second edition of his work, "The Oriental Policy of the United States," has been exhausted and the third edition is in the press.

TABLE TALK.

Politics is the deathbed of good manners.

The Methodists are building five new churches every nineteen hours.

Sectionalism is the result of ignorance and prejudice—unification is the result of education.

More intellectualism ignores the greatness of Christian character. Great men are not merely intellectuals.

Why is it persons go mad the moment they begin to discuss politics? Anger is the unmarried father of hatred.

What is to be thought of the state that appropriates ten dollars to educate a rich boy and two dollars for a poor boy?

It would be the misfortune of any political party in these times to nominate for its candidate a bad man. *The people have secured microscopes.*

The Atlanta University Publication No. 14 is an interesting pamphlet giving some most pertinent suggestions on the education of the worst cases.

There are two hundred thousand pupils in the schools of Maryland and only about twenty thousand of them in the private and church schools of the state.

The American University opened October 4 with an increased number of students and has taken possession of every room in the "down-town" building.

Availability, like utility, is a greater quality than mere ability. The Irishman said he would have been rich if he had only had somewhere to put his waste land.

The Reverend Doctor Robinson's paper in the *Zion's Herald* on the "Best Sellers in John Wesley's Day," is an excellent lecture for delivery in all the theological schools.

The new Superintendent of Schools in Washington is certainly showing a spirit of enterprise in bringing the great need of the scholars and schools to the attention of the public.

The argument of prejudice is sure to begin with the disparagement of the intellectual abilities and attainments of the opponent. This is both unparliamentary and to argue one's self deficient.

There are in Georgia some 400,000 negroes who are engaged in farming for themselves or for someone else. They constitute over fifty per cent of all persons engaged in agriculture in that state.

Since the American University is out of debt, every dollar received is appropriated to the advancement of the several new departments. The clergymen of the city are admitted to the lectures gratuitously.

The special patron of Georgetown College which was opened in 1790 was Bishop Carroll, brother of Charles, the "ex-Jesuits having appropriated a part of the Society's property for that purpose."

Evolution in hunting its "missing link" one time went to Australia for its original race. It is now sending an exploring expedition to China sure that protoplasm got in its best work over there.

Can a Christian minister keep his level by staying out of politics until he is sure that his public utterances will be those of a gentleman as conversation goes in the refinement of the parishioner's parlor?

"Private character has nothing to do with public office" is no longer an apologetic utterance in American politics. It has lost its open voting possibility. Moral and Christian education is coming to its own.

Where is the honor of the men who repeat wickedly untrue and merely floating rumors about their fellow men but do not instantly retract them when they are denied and proven to be maliciously untrue, and seek to undo the injury they have done?

What must be thought of the intelligence and integrity of the people of this United States, when it is said enough bolshevists can be found in this country to starve, murder, and destroy the best government on earth for the poor man, as they do in Russia!

The University has suffered great loss in the death of its greatly beloved and justly honored Trustee, G. W. F. Swartzell. His devotion to the institution was constant and unwearied. His care for it was evidenced in his generous giving while he lived and is found in his will since his death.

The Rev. Merle N. Smith, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Pasadena, has contributed a valuable book to the library of the University—"English Constitutional History from the Teutonic Conquest to the Present Time," by Thomas Pitt Taswell-Langmead; revised by C. H. E. Carmichael.

The South, like the North, has many things to learn. But there are some things both sections ought to know. One simple axiom is that the most ignorant should be the first to receive instruction. Ignorance is a perilous pest in any community and should be gotten out with all possible haste for safety.

Mr. George H. Maxwell, of Castle Hot Springs, Ariz., has contributed between four and five hundred dollars for fitting up the room in the College of History in the American University for the library of the late Rev. W. A. Wood, which had been purchased from his widow with contributions solicited from friends by the Assistant to the Chancellor.

Do not politicians reckon with the intelligence and fair-mindedness of American citizens when they "levy blackmail" on their opponents by originating untrue stories and giving currency to them in public utterances, and bandying equally false, pernicious and salacious gossip about them in private to carry the elections?

The Cardinal again has called on all the Roman Catholic churches in the United States to take a collection for their University in Washington. As this will be considered equivalent to a mandate every parishioner will be pleased to be a contributor. It will not surprise anyone if the amounts received will total another one hundred thousand dollars.

The union of the George Washington with the American University in Washington involves the relation of endowments and bequests. But other questions aside from "tonnage and poundage" delay matters; the Joint Committee of the two Boards of Trustees, however, have practically agreed on their report. Meanwhile both institutions have begun the school year with better prospects than ever.

The American University has as many students as any of the colleges had at the close of the American Revolution. There were then ten colleges in the United States, from New England to Virginia, inclusive, besides two intended ones in the Carolinas. Harvard College had one hundred and fifty students; William and Mary, one hundred; Dartmouth, eighty; Jersey, sixty; Philadelphia, thirty.

The sagacity and alertness of the Knights of Columbus in watching for every opportunity to advance the interests of the Roman Catholic Church is certainly creditable to their genius for a shrewd statesmanship. The proposition to put a great assembly hall in Washington, which is so much needed, at the cost of five millions of dollars, to say the least is most opportune, and both Protestants and Catholics, churches and state, will find frequent uses for such a building.

During the great meeting of the Lutherans in Washington the Immigrant Missionary of Pittsburgh said the Lutherans had missions among the four hundred thousand Slovaks, nine hundred and thirty thousand Hungarians, eighty thousand Letts, nine million Italians and three hundred and fifty thousand Finns in this country, beside others among Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, Magyar, Esthonian, Polish, Yiddish, Lithuanian and German immigrants.

The Rev. E. Meachem, familiarly called "The War Daddy," who is connected with the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church in East Orange, N. J., has made a generous donation of modern standard books suitable for reference in the several schools of the American University. If our many friends over the country knew how much the Trustees appreciate some recognition of the work we are trying to do and knew how grateful they are for every form of assistance in money or material the University would grow to large proportions in a short time.

Baron Roobach's tour through the western and southern states put a new but very unpalatable word into the United States tongue, but very possibly it will find its way into the English language everywhere. The definition given in the dictionaries is "A lie or fictitious report for political purposes, as before an election." Men otherwise honorable resort to this method in the delirium of their partisanship thinking thereby to get some advantage over an opponent. This country has caught onto this mischievous maneuver and it is no longer effective. "A man may survive distress—but not disgrace."

The "reformers" who are waiting for the Lord to come again before a check can be given to the world "growing worse and worse," should read more to expect intelligent persons to take them seriously. A letter written to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1676 says of Maryland, "the moral and religious condition of the province was most deplorable. In ten counties there were only three clergymen of the English Church. The Lord's day was generally profaned, religion was despised and all notorious vices were committed, so that it had become a Sodom of uncleanness and a pest house of iniquity."

OCTOBER, 1920

Officers of the American University.

Chancellor, Bishop John W. Hamilton, L. D. L. H. D.
 Assistant to Chancellor, J. Franklin Knotts, D.D.
 Director of Research, Frank W. Collier, Ph.D.
 Registrar and Secretary, Albert Osborn, B. D.

Officers of the Board of Trustees.

President, Mr. Benjamin F. Leighton.
 Vice-President, Mr. William S. Filling.
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 Secretary, Charles W. Baldwin, D. D.

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXVII

Washington, D. C., January, 1921

No. 2



NEW PURCHASE OF ADDITION TO DOWN-TOWN BRANCH, F AND 20TH STREETS

DECEMBER MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

For the first time the Board of Trustees of the American University met in the central building of the Down-town Branch of the institution at 1907 F Street in their semi-annual meeting. A number of the new Trustees and the largest representation of the Board at any one meeting were present. Judge Leighton not being present the Vice-President, Mr. Pilling, presided.

The Chancellor reported \$31,077 received since the previous meeting. The Treasurer gave an extended report in which it appeared that not only the long-standing indebtedness on the main properties had been paid but the amount in the Treasury had been sufficient to meet all the current expenses, with a goodly balance still on hand.

The Chancellor announced the death of Mr. G. W. F. Swartzell and paid a worthy tribute to his memory. The minute which Dr. Osborn had prepared was placed in the records.

The resignation of Judge Leighton as President of the Board came as a most unwelcome surprise. But he stated in the former letter which he sent to the meeting that the duties of the office, with the growth of the school, had become so exacting that he could not consent in justice to himself with the present condition of his health to continue the task with its constantly increasing responsibilities. His long and faith-

ful service led the Trustees to decline to receive his resignation, but in gracious recognition of his invaluable assistance not only in the Presidency of the Board but as an attorney of the University, in which relation he had given gratuitously through long years his professional service without stint on all occasions, responding readily and cheerfully to every call of the institution, he was unanimously elected President Emeritus of the Board. A committee was appointed to draft some fitting expression of the grateful sentiment of the Trustees and to nominate his successor and such other officers as were required to fill vacancies.

The announcement that the property at the northeast corner of F and 20th Streets had been purchased by the Executive Committee was heartily approved and the President and Treasurer requested to conclude the negotiation.

With the increased room and facilities for extending the work of the University, a Department of Business Administration was provided for which will be opened with the beginning of the new school year.

The committee on the union of the American University with the George Washington was given more time, as the report was not yet ready to submit.

Luncheon was served at the University Club, after which a brief business session was held and the following officers and committees were chosen for the ensuing year: President, John C. Letts; First Vice-

President, W. S. Pilling; Second Vice-President, Wm. Knowles Cooper; Secretary, Charles W. Baldwin; Treasurer, W. S. Corby.

Executive Committee—J. C. Letts, J. W. Hamilton, W. F. McDowell, W. K. Cooper, W. S. Corby, C. C. Glover, C. J. Bell, A. C. True, W. T. Galliher, C. F. Norment.

Finance Committee—W. S. Corby, J. C. Letts, W. T. Galliher, C. J. Bell, C. C. Glover.

Auditing Committee—G. H. Grosvenor, A. C. Christie, C. F. Norment.

SIX PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The man who is touched with devotion and uses frequent exercises of it contracts a certain unselfishness of mind that soon identifies him with the object of his devotion. There are men whom we never separate in our thinking from the work to which they are committed. They often become more devoted to works of benevolence than to their own business. They accept without question the sentiment that "to be doing good is man's most glorious task."

There are certain official positions in connection with the American University which would take all of a man's time, if he were not wise enough to call for fair play. The Presidency of the Board of Trustees is no sinecure; the President can soon use up his honors with gratuitous devotion and plenty of work.

The University has been honored by distinguished men who, without stint of time and money, have given so much of themselves to this task that it has seemed more than once the institution could not go along without them.

The first to accept the honor was Mark Hoyt, of Brooklyn, New York, a devoted Christian man who was willing to "stand on the promises" for a great University which it must take time to build. He was followed by John E. Andrus, an honored member of Congress from New York, who was among the substantial givers in laying the foundation of the University. Then came David Carroll, of Baltimore, who put the greater part of his fortune in his will for the University. At his decease the Board elected A. B. Browne, of Washington, an attorney of acknowledged merit and strength, who took the University into his home to provide for it as he did for his family. It is no disparagement of others to say that Benjamin Franklin Leighton came to the honor with a devotion to which his business, times without number, was allowed to give way. His long and varied experience at the bar made him an invaluable acquisition, whose judgment was the "Yes-no consciousness" of the entire Board—his word was law. His decisions were never ambiguous. His noiseless poise brought him great respect. His excellent spirit was his best remedy for all differences. His greatest weakness was that all men speak well of him. When the duties of the office became so numerous and exacting that he felt he could not, with his increasing years, do justice to all matters involved, he insisted on the acceptance of his resignation, but without acceding to his request, so highly was he esteemed, he was unanimously elected President Emeritus.

No more efficient successor of Judge Leighton could have been selected for President by the Board of Trustees than John C. Letts, the owner of the great



BENJIMAN F. LEIGHTON



JOHN C. LETTS

chain of Sanitary Stores in Washington. Prompt, aggressive, systematic, he set about at once a detailed study of all the affairs of the University. His well-known business ability assures a careful and progressive administration.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American University in Washington has made advances from the beginning. When Bishop Hurst bought the "Country Farm" of 100 acres for \$100,000 he was looked upon as a visionary. When he paid for it he was thought to have nothing on hand but a fearfully extravagant agricultural adventure. When the first marble building was erected the Trustees were said to be vying with Congress in building "gorgeous palaces."

When Dr. Franklin Hamilton went to the Capitol to ask for the extension of the Massachusetts Boulevard through the property and a trolley system brought to "the farm" they said much learning had sent his wits wool-gathering. When the whole General Conference went over from Baltimore to Washington to pay tribute to his undertaking everybody said, "What a site! What a chance!"

When his brother, Bishop John W. Hamilton, went there as chancellor no one could tell what might happen. There was \$80,000 indebtedness; the United States Government had taken possession of land and buildings and covered the one and filled the other with war workers. The school went to the homes or offices of the instructors and the students went about the streets. There has been no trumpeting, no drive. But there has been a steady march of the Trustees. The debt is paid and between \$600,000 and \$700,000 in property and endowment has been secured for the University and more than half of it paid in and the balance put in bequests. THE UNIVERSITY COURIER has been quietly announcing these amounts for four years. They are from hundreds of donors all over; bishops, preachers, laymen, women and children, have been pledging and paying from dollars to hundreds of thousands.

It was imperative that a Down-town Branch of the University should be opened to accommodate Government employees after business hours. It was found to be cheaper in the long run to buy than build. Providence or "fortuitous circumstances" brought to the University an admirably suited corner house in the block diagonally across from the new Interior Building, five minutes from the White House. It was purchased and then to avoid undesirable neighbors, the adjoining house was bought. Then came the best purchase of all in the middle of the block, a four-story



DESTRUCTION OF GAS-IMPREGNATED BUILDINGS OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE
(Note Form of Man's Head and Face in the Smoke)

house fifty feet front and seventy feet back with the lot, like the whole block, 120 feet deep. In this building about 200 persons have been receiving instruction during the fall and winter. Now that the whole block may be protected, the other corner, 150 and more feet front, with a great and substantially built house in excellent repair, well suited for dormitories, having a summer garden with more than a hundred feet front, has just been contracted for by the chancellor. It belonged to the Hon. Augustus Gardner, of Massachusetts, who resigned his seat in Congress to enlist in the army and died in camp. The garden affords an eligible location for a commodious assembly hall.—*Christian Advocate, New York.*

DOWN-TOWN BRANCH OF UNIVERSITY.

The success of the departments opened in the city proper becomes an embarrassment already. One branch leads to another; the call is now for more open doors. Additional requests are coming in for teachers in trade, politics, the upper sciences and many practical phases of religion.

The new School of Business Administration will introduce a number of new studies. Special students will be admitted to the Summer School. There is a new awakening in the republics to the south of the United States, and many students are coming north to enter the universities in this country. There is a revival of Latin languages and it has been found necessary to provide instructors in French, Spanish and Italian. The more the better.

The spring term of the Schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, Citizenship and Religion will open on Monday, March 21st, and close on Saturday, June 14th, 1921. The School of Religion will be housed at 1901 F Street at the beginning of the spring term.

THE UNIVERSITY'S OWN HOME.

Henry Ward Beecher once said, "Nowhere can a man get real root-room and spread out his branches till they touch the morning and the evening but in his own house." There is something in the phrase "in his own house," if it is but a cabin in the woods, that a rented palace cannot give nor take away. Daniel Webster was never more eloquent than in his tribute to the pioneer's "own cabin." Paul evidently felt a degree of independence when he "dwelt two whole years in his own hired house." But the only sentiment which attaches to even that residence is the fact that Paul once dwelt there. A hired house can have little interest to the man who is able "to have his own house." Mark Twain added little inducement to Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man," when he said, "Go to California; you can get a farm there already cleared, fenced and mortgaged."

The American University, crowded out of its own house by the war for two years, thought to hire a house for temporary residence, and went about "looking for" one for a year and more. But house-hunting is an ignoble avocation, and the Chancellor soon tired of the task.

Once he had determined to have the University own its extension, Providence and the people came to his assistance; just the block of buildings needed was found. He wanted room enough and both corners to protect his purchase. The location selected itself. Two houses on the first corner gave ample room there; the large four-story building in the middle of the block needed little remodeling for the extension. All that was wanting to finish the plan was to own the remaining corner. This splendid property, once the home of the lamented Augustus Gardner, turned itself over to the University in the nick of time. Money

came along just as it was needed. Now no more buildings are called for to house the five departments of instruction provided for and an eligible vacant lot now offers itself for the location of an ample assembly hall.

COAL BY THE CARLOAD.

When the prophet said "There shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to sit before it," think you he had Washington in mind? When the winter winds began to blow, and the chill of December poured with the angry waters over the Great Falls of the Potomac, we were told there were one thousand households in this city, no one of which had a hod of coal. The University had about a half dozen tons, but what was that in a building of forty-two rooms, with the outside walls of cold white marble?

The caretaker, with a prudence worthy of the professors, said, "Let us pin some copper reflectors to the walls, and turn on the fire-juice from the telegraph poles." It was done. The Secretary and bookkeeper took their places between the copper cups, and turning first one side and then the other, they imagined for a time that they kept warm.

Just then there came a Christian voice out from the neighborhood of mines saying, "Could the University use a carload of coal?" The telephone was not short enough for the quick reply. We all grew warm thinking of it—a whole carload of coal! Every lump was a diamond. Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, of Dawson, Pennsylvania, who donated the coal, never can know how warm it made the hearts of students, faculty and Trustees as the mercury went up from poverty to plenty.

RECENT GIFTS OF MONEY.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than five dollars is considered sufficient receipt therefor.)

McKinley Memorial Hall—\$6.00, Alex. Kerr, C. E. Bacon; \$5.00, M. E. Baker, V. J. Stafford; \$4.00, W. F. Burris; \$3.00, J. A. Sumwalt, C. B. Leuffel, F. W. Davis, John Boon, W. D. Cater; \$2.00, B. D. Beck, G. M. Bing, J. W. Kirkpatrick, C. E. Flynn, J. F. Hageman, S. J. Cross, W. H. Wylie, W. C. Brewer, Wm. Richards, A. W. Armstrong, C. S. Buchtel, D. J. Shenton, Elias Handy, W. C. Smith, Jasper Weber, E. M. Holmes, W. E. Hardaway, H. C. Smith, E. E. Higley; \$1.00, J. E. Jacklin, F. S. Conger, H. W. Cope, J. G. Walker, S. H. Caylor, T. H. Worley, J. F. O'Haver, D. W. Noble, J. T. Scull, W. S. Rader, M. O. Robbins, F. M. Westhafer, W. I. Cain, A. B. Storms, E. C. Searles, D. C. Challis, J. M. Walker, N. P. Barton, W. E. Harvey, G. L. Kleinschmidt, W. H. Cable, C. W. Hohanselt, Mrs. B. F. Miller, G. D. Crissman, W. C. Smith, J. M. Ryder, E. A. Thomas, J. W. Anderson, H. A. Dougherty.

Franklin Hamilton Memorial—\$3.00, S. P. Crummett.
Chancellor's House Fund—\$10.00, I. R. Cranfall; \$5.00, Norman LaMarche, W. E. Marvin; \$4.00, E. E. Whittaker; \$3.00, A. D. Moon, E. A. Armstrong, W. M. Puffer, J. A. Hoffman, H. B. Green; \$2.50, S. P. Crummett; \$2.00, N. E. Hulbert, W. S. Culp, F. H. Townsend, C. C. Campbell, M. L. Fox, T. P. Bennett, D. D. King, W. B. Theobald; \$1.00, C. E. Wakefield, J. H. McCune, R. Woodhams, R. G. Finley, Mrs. C. F. Colburn, N. F. Jenkins, Mrs. Richards.

Asbury Memorial Fund—\$25.00, O. W. Willets; \$10.00, D. A. Allen.

General Fund—\$428.00, Geo. H. Maxwell; \$10.00, A. L. Wiley, Geo. C. Coon.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship—\$4.00, G. K. MacLinnis; \$3.00, R. W. Wilcox; \$2.00, C. E. Weed.

Americanization School Fund—\$5,000.00, Mrs. Annie M. Swift; \$1,000.00, J. W. Sparks, Charles Gibson; \$50.00, V. O. Shepard; \$25.00, E. H. Bell; \$20.00, H. C. Conrad; \$10.00, C. L. Hubbard, C. E. Goodwin, W. H. G. Gould, F. W. Greene; \$5.00, C. E. Kelso, H. G. Budd, L. A. Bennett, A. W. Hewitt, M. S. Daniels, B. P. Wheat; \$3.00, F. B. Bell, Carrie M. Brown, Fred Everhart, Mrs. L. Jacques, Jr.; \$2.00, F. J.

Mackenzie, W. R. Mowbray, Sue M. Johnson, R. P. Parrott, E. W. Blakeman, C. M. Olmstead; \$1.00, W. F. Atkinson, W. C. Bradley, D. H. Harper, W. W. Howeth, R. K. Stephenson, Mrs. J. L. Weiland, W. W. Keays, S. S. Andrews, Carrie A. Casson, Thos. Lawson, W. McRoberts, J. E. Kunderl, V. I. McKim, J. E. Woodward, Ephraim Smith, H. G. Love, H. J. Fell, U. S. Landstreet, Mrs. Margaret Hill, Mrs. George Northrup, Mrs. Emil Sulzer.

COMBUSTION VOLUNTARY, IF NOT SPONTANEOUS.

During the progress of the war the activities of the Chemical Warfare Service were so varied and comprehensive that it was necessary to construct about seventy-five subsidiary buildings in which to carry on experimentation with the chemicals and gases. Powerful poisons and noxious substances were absorbed by the wood used in some of these temporary buildings. Seventeen of these structures, deemed too highly impregnated with these dangerous elements to be salvaged for the lumber in them, were devoted by the Government authorities to be destroyed, and on January 26 and 27, 1921, under the supervision of the fire department of the District of Columbia, were burned to ashes. For the photograph of the fire from which this illustration herewith shown was taken, we are indebted to Mr. Howard D. Hoenshel, of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratories, now utilizing the fine chemical apparatus installed in our McKinley Memorial Hall.

Slow, Too Slow, the War-Clouds Lift.

Slow, too slow, the war-clouds lift
Their murky folds and darkly drift
To deep oblivion's dismal vale.
Come, breath of Heaven, a cleansing gale;
Faith, hope and love, blow from on high,
Make war's defeated squadrons fly
From swift retreat to utter rout,
Till all the sons of God shall shout,
The morning stars again shall sing;
Till round the world the welkin ring
With "Peace on earth, to men of good-will,"
And the sea of human strife be still.

A. O.

A BURNING VILLAGE.

Worse than a deserted village is a town on fire. There is a mortal dread of fire anywhere if it is not under control. The fire alarm startles even the firemen; they go forth as to battle. When the Government turned the fire on certain of the Chemical Warfare buildings that had been erected on the Campus of the University and which had been saturated with war gas and other dangerous chemicals, and the volumes of dense black smoke rolled away over the hills, the thought in the city was that there was a great fire in the University buildings. Many persons rushed to the ground to find the city fire department in full control. The fumes emanating from the burning buildings were suffocating a hundred yards away.

Some persons called it great waste to burn up a village of good houses. But if that were waste what of \$800,000 worth of munitions that had been manufactured in the buildings on the University grounds and had not yet been started overseas? If the war had gone on, and there had been no munitions on hand, then what of the waste of human life? War is waste from start to finish. The lumber in the seventeen buildings that were burned was so impregnated with the infamous gases that it could never be used

To the Senate & H. R. of the United States
 The undersigned citizens of the
 United States respectfully ask that
 you will take measures to
 secure an amendment to the
 constitution that shall plainly
 authorize Congress to abolish slavery
 in the States

A LINCOLN MANUSCRIPT NOW FIRST PUBLISHED

To the Senate & H. R. of the United States. The undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully ask that you will take measures to secure an Amendment to the Constitution that shall plainly authorize Congress to abolish slavery in the United States.

when taken out of the buildings and the buildings could not be left there for another war, and they could not be used where they were without the workmen wearing masks. The munitions were taken back to the limit of the University acres and there buried in a pit that was dug for them. Would that it were as deep as the cellar of Pluto and Proserpine. *Requiescat in pace.*

WHAT IS WANTED NOW?

We do not say "What is wished for now?" The word *wanted* signifies *need*. It is always encouraging to know that something is needed—that means advance, growth, at least it affords the privilege of helpfulness. It is far more inviting to have need of money for growth than for debt, though the only thing to do with a debt is to pay it.

It is the season of the year when things should soon be growing everywhere. Why not the University? The extension requires for the increasing number of students the use of another building. The large four-story building on the corner of 19th and F streets, soon to be vacated by the Postmaster General will be occupied by the new Department of Business Administration. The large drawing room extending the whole length of the building affords an adequate lecture room capable of accommodating from one hundred to one hundred and fifty students. The room must be furnished for this purpose.

This requires a teacher's desk and chair, with chairs for the students, maps for the walls, and shelves for the reference library. The students' chairs can be bought for three dollars apiece, the arm chair for the instructor for five dollars, the maps about ten dollars each. Here is the opportunity for helpful giving. The larger givers have bought the building, one constant helper having contributed ten thousand dollars.

We can, therefore, with good grace, ask our friends all over to send us in the price of a chair or map or dictionary. Will not someone give us twenty-five dollars for the desk, and another twenty-five dollars for an American Flag?

AN ANTI SLAVERY MANUSCRIPT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

John Marston Goodwin, Second, was the third clerk to E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War in Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet. It was his duty to receive and distribute the mail of the President and Secretary and to keep the files of important papers.

When the change of administration occurred many documents not required for the permanent records were subject to his disposal. The only interest belonging to numbers of them were their associations and the sentiment connected with the autographs of the writers. Others were so related to the historic events and incidents of the war period as to give them something of far more value than the mere matter of sentiment.

The few lines in the handwriting of the President which are printed herewith constitute the first draft of a heading to a petition that the President suggested to a delegation of citizens who called upon him to express their desires concerning the exciting and all-important slavery question. It is so worded as to give an unmistakable impression of his own judgment of the legislation that should be enacted.

The petition suggests the evolution of events and process of development in the mind of the President that led up to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. Nicolay and Hay say in their life of Lincoln, "In tracing the anti-slavery policy of President Lincoln his opinions upon some of the prominent features of these laws (concerning slavery) become of special interest." He studied the signs of the times and the movements of Congress so as to keep in the lead and yet be sure of his following. His mind travelled from the consideration of returning slaves who had gotten over the lines into the army to their owners, to their confiscation as property, contraband of war, compensation of their owners, gradual emancipation by the

States, or by Congress, finally to absolute abolition of slavery by himself. He came by slow process but with sure footing to the responsibility and decision taken by himself alone to make an end of American slavery and declare all colors entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

John Marston Goodwin, Third, who is in the employ of the Nitrate Division of the War Department that still occupies the Ohio or McKinley Building and the score and more of temporary buildings on the University campus, is the son of the clerk to the Civil War Secretary Stanton. He has an invaluable collection of war papers and autographs. It is to him the Editor of the *Courier* is indebted for this autograph of President Lincoln.

INCREASED RATE OF INTEREST.

Annuities in these times must bear increased rate of interest as well as loans at the bank. The American University has succeeded in securing a number of annuities which have hitherto proved satisfactory to both annuitants and the Trustees of the University. It is understood now to satisfy both again, the University to secure the money, and the annuitant the interest, that the business in common with all other high costs must pay the advance in like proportions.

The University is able to meet such propositions as satisfactorily as any of the philanthropic educational or benevolent causes. It has paid a higher rate of interest in at least one instance, and neither party the worse for the transaction. There are three bank presidents on the Finance Committee, and all interests are safely guarded. If in any instance the rate of interest gives the better inducement, it is because of the better investments of the moneys received.

A LEAGUE THAT IS A LEAGUE.

While statesmen have been meditating, meandering and miscalculating in their endeavors to meet the determination of the Christian world to make an end of war, the Methodist Episcopal Church has solved the problem; or rather, has formulated the plan for the *league of nations* and gone about working it.

When before in the history of the entire Christian Church has any one branch or denomination elected and ordained on a single day seventeen bishops, each of which has jurisdiction over all the earth? And when since the Man of Nazareth sent His apostles to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, as recorded in the tenth chapter of Matthew's Gospel, saying "Go, preach; the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand," has the Church sent another twelve at any one time to so wide a world? Andrew went only to Achaia, Philip to Phrygia, Thaddeus to Armenia, Simon to Persia, Thomas and Bartholomew probably to India, Matthew to Ethiopia, Peter and Paul between them all round the Mediterranean possibly, with Paul into Britain. But here go Nuelsen to the Central Powers, Germany, Austria, the Balkans and Switzerland; Blake to the Allies; Bast to Scandinavia and Finland; Lewis, Birney and Keeney to China; Welch to Korea and Japan; Warne and Robinson, Fisher and Smith, to Southern Asia; Locke and Bieckley to Southeastern Asia, including the islands of the Eastern Oceans and Siam; Oldham and Thirkield to South America, Central America and Mexico; and Johnson and Clair to

Africa—the world is their tabernacle. Before starting, the home base delivered itself of all the hitherto handicaps which denied a man a man's chance, thus laying the cornerstone of its tabernacle with the inscription:

"No line divides the rich and poor
Who follow Christ alone,
If caste should close this open door
Remove this cornerstone."

Do you think any of these world messengers will be likely to shut themselves up with some dishonoring Shantung business, or carry gas and guns to enforce the allegiance to their league? "Not for fellowship in hatred," said Sophocles, "but in love am I here." How political tiffs, big as a *vesata questio* may think itself, dwindle in the presence of the only authorized world empire, which is the Parish of the Church. "The full grown Jew was a Pharisee, the full grown Roman a Caesar," but the full grown *Christian* is a *citizen of the world*.

PORTRAIT OF BISHOP FRANKLIN HAMILTON UNVEILED.

An event which brought keen sorrow to this community, to the Pittsburgh Area and to the whole Church was vividly recalled on Monday of this week when the portrait of Bishop Franklin Hamilton was unveiled in the chapel of the Methodist Building. Bishop Hamilton died in May, 1918, after a residence of less than two years in this city. But he had won a large place in the admiration and love of the Area to which the General Conference had assigned him in May, 1916.

The portrait, which is a living likeness and a genuine work of the highest art, was painted by his distinguished artist brother, Edward Wilbur Dean Hamilton, of Boston.

The program was eminently fitting. President E. W. Kelley of the preachers' meeting was in the chair. Hymn 207 was sung, and prayer was offered by Superintendent B. E. Wolf of the Blairsville District. Superintendent W. F. Conner of the Allegheny District read a high and tender tribute to "Franklin Hamilton, Our First Resident Bishop." Bishop Francis J. McConnell spoke of "Franklin Hamilton, My Predecessor," stressing the rare gifts, the spiritual consecration and the unswerving loyalty of Bishop Hamilton. Superintendent W. S. Lockard of the Pittsburgh District called attention to the deeper significance of "Our Portrait Gallery." After some intensely interesting reminiscences of the early years of Franklin, who became Bishop, and Edward Wilbur Dean, who became an artist and painted the portrait, as they were when they lived in his own home following the death of their father, Bishop John W. Hamilton unveiled the portrait. "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" were sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Superintendent J. B. Risk of the Washington District.

The brethren now look upon the faces of Bishops Simpson, Smith, Lucecock and Hamilton as they assemble in their weekly meeting. All were intimately associated with the Methodism of this region.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, Feb. 17, 1921.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

The trustees and faculty of the George Washington University are making great preparations for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of that institution. President Collier has shown himself to be an enterprising promoter of great undertakings and a veritable master of ceremonies. There can be no question but that the observance of the anniversary will be all that is promised.

There are not many universities in the country which are a hundred years old—less than fifty of all kinds of schools. Money is what the schools are constantly asking for, but time is what they need most. Millions of dollars may supply endowments and prop-

erty, but years on years give permanence and repute. It required a hundred years to make Harvard College a university. "Each succeeding day is the scholar of that which went before it." It is experience which makes all futures, fruits of all pasts.

It is worth a hundred anniversaries to be able to celebrate the centennial. We wonder if we can make our school a century old. We will try it. Age should improve men and women, as well as the work of their hands. "No wise man," said Swift, "ever wished to be younger." It must be conceded, however, we all like being young; the air seems so nimble with fairies all about us.

A UNIVERSITY REBORN.

The American University, the great Methodist institution of learning in Washington, whose grounds and facilities contributed so much to the successful administration of the Chemical Warfare Service during the war, is returning to its peace-time activities. In fact, the University promises to take on a new lease of life through the election to the Presidency of its Board of Trustees of one of Washington's most progressive and successful business men. What the election of John C. Letts may mean to the future of the University can hardly be predicted in any concrete fashion, but taken in connection with other plans now in the making it may safely be said that the institution will be developed henceforth in a manner commensurate with the great task it has undertaken. The American University is perhaps the only institution of its kind in this country that devotes itself wholly to graduate work. It was unmatched in its patriotism during the war, turning over its entire plant, with the exception of three rooms, to the Government. It asked no compensation for use of buildings and grounds. During the war an official survey revealed that there were 2,500 college graduates in the Government departments who desired to pursue graduate work. In order to meet the needs of as many as possible of this class of students the University last year gained possession of valuable property in the down-town section of the city. Apparently the work down-town has made fair progress; but the election of Mr. Letts as President of the Trustees is considered by those who know Washington and its opportunities and needs as representing an epoch in the history of the University.

REFUSED TO BE A PROFITEER.

Mr. Letts has in himself that rare combination of strength, gentleness and modesty which makes him as valuable as a citizen as he is charming as a personal friend. In his business he expects efficiency, but he is so studiously fair that his large company of employees look to him with admiration and affection and regard their employment as an opportunity to gain a first-class business training. Mr. Letts is not one of the older business men of Washington, he having been here only eleven years, but in this short time he has established a wholesale business and increased his chain of retail stores until his whole business institution is now of mammoth proportions. He received his education in the schools of Iowa and entered upon his business career about thirty-two years ago. It is one of his fundamental principles in the conduct of his business that in commodities which the public are continually consuming there should be small profits and quick sales, and for this reason he always has been a thorn in the flesh of the profiteers. During the war, when the extravagantly high Government salaries being paid to many of the temporary army of war workers were a temptation to merchants to charge extravagant prices for their goods, Mr. Letts tenaciously stuck to his principle, in behalf of the local public who were so sorely inconvenienced by the unfortunate conditions prevailing in Washington. Certain producers, it is said, threatened to withhold their commodities unless Mr. Letts increased his prices, but he quietly defied them and the matter was dropped. At one time he actually sold one article at a loss, that the little children of the poor might suffer less.

GREAT EXPANSION NOW EXPECTED.

This is the kind of man who now will turn his great business talent to the advantage of the American University. Although wealthy and, in fact, building one of the finest residences in Washington at Thirty-second and Elliott streets, near Chevy Chase, Mr. Letts holds that a man should not go into business solely to make money, but that service to the public is a part of the duty which he owes to himself and his family; and he believes that to the everyday business man is

given the opportunity, because of his position in the body politic, to render social service of the most effective character. Mr. Letts enjoys a reputation as a wise financier aside from the mere management of his business. He is a director of one of the largest trust companies here and chairman of the finance committee of a public institution which is about to raise funds for and erect a building costing some \$200,000. He is a regular church attendant; and for years he has supported twenty boys in schools in India and has given freely for mission work in that country. Notwithstanding his devotion to religious interests, Mr. Letts is a great believer in recreation and a participant in social life. He is an enthusiastic golfer and has offered many prizes for contests on the superior links of the Columbia County Club, but it is one of the standing rules governing contestants for the Letts cups that they shall not be played for on Sundays. Mr. Letts has no criticism to make of persons who play on Sunday, but he does not play himself and he believes that the silver trophies he so generously offers can be won during the six days of the week without trespassing on the seventh. As chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American University Mr. Letts succeeds B. F. Leighton, originally a Maine man, who has been identified with religious and educational work in Washington for many years. Advancing age and warnings of impaired health, however, caused Mr. Leighton to resign, but in recognition of his long, valuable and unselfish services he has been made President Emeritus of the Board of Trustees. The interest of every Methodist in the country centers more or less in the American University, whose normal activities were sadly interrupted by the coming of the war. Not at all to glorify anyone, but merely to state a fact of very widespread interest, it may now be said that the University proposes a growth and expansion for itself which shall place it in the front rank of institutions of its kind. *H. E. Brigham, in Boston Transcript.*

TABLE TALK.

The University will soon need more room.

The longest lived persons are found in Norway.

The largest refracting telescopes in the world are in the United States.

Indifference to moral qualities threatens every house and business office in the country.

What safety is there anywhere in business when a revolver must lie on the desk of every cashier?

Who will furnish us with a new lawn mower and a good rake?

One hundred and eighty-three school rooms are needed in the District.

There are 37,000 foreigners in Washington, and 50,000 are expected soon.

Every issue of the COURIER brings responses to our appeals in the interest of the University.

Applicants for admission to the American University have come from the Province of Quebec and New Brunswick.

It is proposed to create a Department of Education in the United States Government to be represented by a new member of the President's Cabinet.

There are twenty-four high schools in New York City. There are 1,000 pupils in the Morris High School. The school population of the city numbers 900,000.

The annual tobacco bill amounts to fifteen dollars each for every man, woman and child in the United States, or twice what it costs to maintain the Government.

The people don't like one set of politicians calling another set ugly names. And coax them afterward all they will, verily, verily, when the votes are counted the rick-names get their reward.

The Reverend William Powick, D. D., of the Philadelphia Conference, has presented the University a file of the *Methodist Review* and some good books from his library.

The number of books by American authors printed in this country are about three to one of the reprints of foreign books.

The father of eleven children writes to the Government to say he is not able to give them an education, and hearing that there were to be schools in the Navy offers three of his sons for enlistment.

The smokers are disposed to make light of the law proposed by Congress to prohibit smoking in Government buildings, but the insurance companies estimate one-third of all loss by fire to be due to tobacco.

Ambassador Jusserand fully understands the American people, and has done more than any other man to preserve and promote the friendly relations between France and the United States.

Mad men! Mad men! Bad men these garrulous electioneering "orators" whose scurrilous talk no school board could tolerate in the school teacher unless he were going alone and through the woods where no one could hear him from the schoolhouse to his lair.

There is wisdom in the use of a portion of the Rockefeller Fund to educate the Oriental peoples. The West has need of much that can be learned from the East, but it is the Western civilization that must save the Orient. *Lux orientis ab occidente.*

It is far more interesting and encouraging to give money to increase endowment, or purchase something new in books or benches, houses and lands than simply to pay toward an old indebtedness or constantly growing a new one. Every dollar given now to the American University increases its possessions.

The Reverend C. W. Miner, D. D., Superintendent of the New Castle District, Erie Conference, has presented the University with a complete file of the minutes of his Conference, a set of Doctor J. N. Fradenburg's History of the Conference, together with a collection of miscellaneous books.

Mr. William A. Reid, Foreign Trade Adviser of the Pan-American Union, has delivered a series of lectures in the University on Trade Investigations based on his experience (during five years in forty countries) in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas from Northern Canada to the Straits of Magellan.

The workers in the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratories in the McKinley Building find the game of quoits a very interesting and helpful form of recreation at their leisure time. As many as sixteen men at a time may be seen on pleasant days at the noon period throwing the discs and making "leaners" and "ringers" with commendable skill. The open winter has permitted this outdoor sport to be carried on through December and on some days in January.

When the impassioned utterances of the political campaign are passed and men are willing to be thoughtful, intelligent, let them sit down alone and read "The League, the Nation's Danger," by the Rt. Rev. Thomas B. Neely, published by E. A. Yeakel, Philadelphia, and then accept or reject as their judgment may calmly determine. When no persons know the subject in detail—they decide either one way or the other because someone else does.

We are indebted to Dr. Thomas Dowling, of Wilmington, Del., for the gift of a strong, beautiful cane made from the original timbers of the old Swedes' Church, built of stone in 1698, and also for a copy of the pamphlet containing the account of the 211th annual commemoration of that historic house of worship on June 18, 1916.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR TEACHERS.

Seventy-five dollars a month has been fixed by the state of Kentucky as the minimum salary for school teachers, either white or colored, in all schools where the state has control. The same examinations are required for teachers of both races as well as the same length of term in the schools. These laws cover all rural public schools, where efficiency is being developed among both teachers and pupils.

GROWING ANNUITIES.

The increased rate of interest which the American University pays on the annuities secured since the money market tightened makes this form of investment especially attractive to persons who desire to be relieved of the care and responsibilities for their business affairs with an adequate return for the use of their money. With no indebtedness and between three and four millions of dollars in property and endowment the American University furnishes a more secure investment than can be given by companies seeking annuities on merely a business basis. The names of the Trustees furnish guaranty that all trust funds will be safely guarded.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JANUARY, 1921

Officers of the American University.

Chancellor, Bishop John W. Hamilton, LL. D., L. H. D.
Assistant to Chancellor, J. Franklin Knotts, D.D.
Director of Research, Frank W. Collier, Ph.D.
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President, Mr. John C. Letts.
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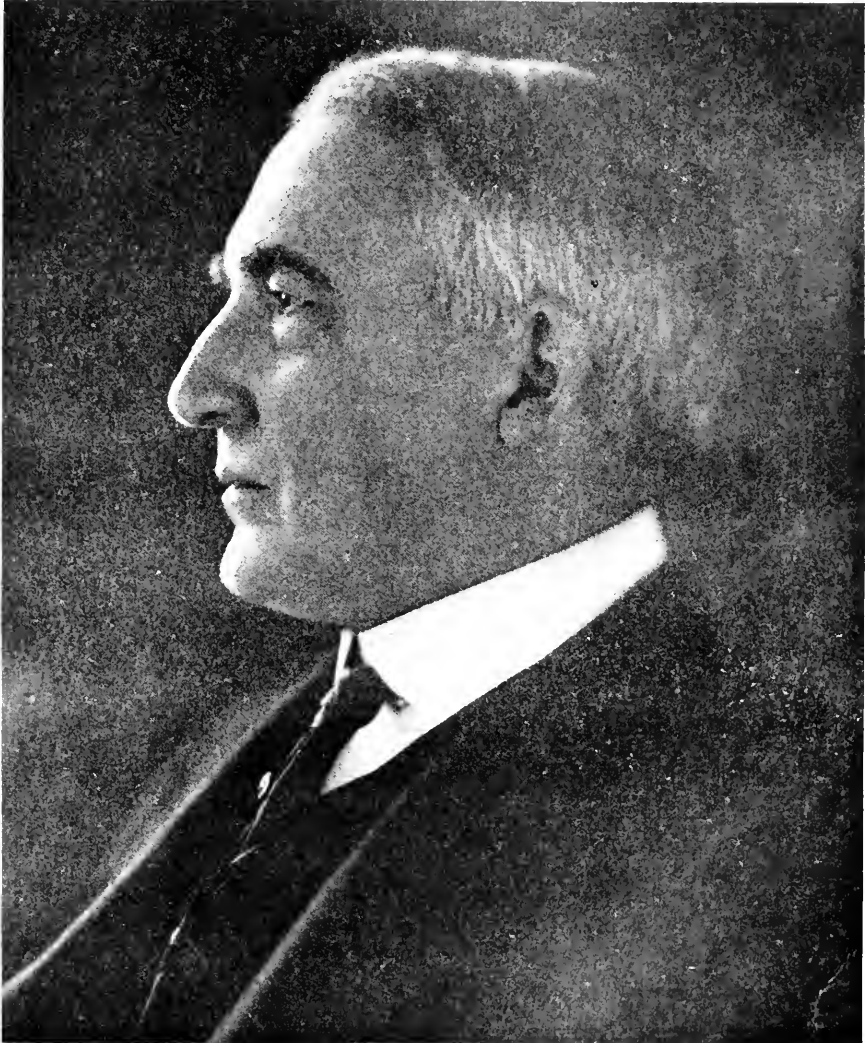
The American University Courier

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Volume XXVII

Washington, D. C., April, 1921

No. 3



PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING

PRESIDENT HARDING ACCEPTS TRUSTEESHIP.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Chancellor of the American University and the President of the United States:

The American University,

Bishop John W. Hamilton, Chancellor

April 7, 1921

The Honorable Warren G. Harding,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President:

You were unanimously elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the American University at the meeting held last December. The Honorable William J. Bryan, a member of the board, was delegated to

notify you at Marion of your election.

President McKinley was a trustee when the University was founded, and President Roosevelt had been a trustee at the time of his death for nearly fifteen years.

We will be pleased to receive your letter of acceptance for the records of the University.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN W. HAMILTON

703 Stoneleigh Court,

The White House, Washington, April 8, 1921.

My Dear Bishop Hamilton:

I have received yours of April seventh, notifying me of my selection on the Board of Trustees of the American University, and am writing to advise you of my acceptance of the position. I do this with some misgiving as to the measure of active service I may be able to render because public duties in other directions are extremely engrossing. I shall hope, however, to be of some service and am taking this opportunity to assure you of my good wishes for the institution.

Most sincerely yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

Bishop John W. Hamilton,
703 Stoneleigh Court,
Washington, D. C.

CONVOCATION DAY.

The University is making special, unusually special, preparation for Convocation Day, Wednesday, June 8th. The exercises will be most attractive and highly interesting. The meeting of the Trustees will be held in the College of History at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon. Luncheon for the Trustees will be served at one o'clock sharp in the University building.

The exercises will begin with the flag raising. Some one or ones—"sure," no doubt about it—will furnish that flag. Major General William Mason Wright will preside. The presiding officer will make a brief address and request a representative of the Fixed Nitrogen Division to raise the flag. One of the city clergymen, assisted by others as aides, will act as chief marshal.

The Chancellor will preside in the outdoor auditorium. Representative clergymen from the different denominations will conduct the devotions. Addresses will be delivered by the Honorable Warren G. Harding, President of the United States; the Honorable J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and the Honorable N. W. Rowell, King's Counsel and leader of his party in the Canadian Parliament. The music for the occasion will be furnished by the United States Marine Band. Arrangements are being made for extra trolley cars to run from the city to the University during the afternoon.

DEAN FREDERICK JUCHHOFF.

Dr. Frederick Juchhoff, the dean of the new graduate School of Business Administration, comes to us from the historic old College of William and Mary, in Virginia, where, during the past two years, he has been professor of economics and head of the school of business administration. During the summer sessions of 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 he served as professor of economics and finance in the University of Virginia.

Dean Juchhoff is a graduate of Kansas City University, where he took the bachelor's and doctor's degrees, of the law schools of Ohio Northern University and the University of Maine, receiving the LL. B. and LL. M. degrees, and of the school of commerce of Northwestern University. He also pursued graduate courses in the University of Chicago for several years.

The career of Professor Juchhoff as an educator has been unique. Beginning in 1906, he was for two years instructor in commerce in Berea College, Kentucky; for five years he was a teacher in the public high schools of Chicago, at the same time instructing in several of the evening law schools, of one of which he was elected dean. For one year he was associate professor of commerce and finance in the James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois, and the following two years was head of the department of accountancy of the municipal University of Toledo, Ohio. In addition to the academic appointments mentioned, he has for several years held a number of professorial lectureships, among which is that in economics in the Richmond School of Social Work and Public Health and in jurisprudence in the Medical College of Virginia. He has been a regular lecturer in our school of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence since its opening. For several years he served as editor of the accountancy and law departments of the Business Journal, of New York.

Dean Juchhoff is the unusual combination of the sound scholar, progressive educator, and keen business man. His practical business experience was obtained in the practice of public accountancy and in connection with one of the banking houses in St. Louis. He has been on the directorate of several corporations.

The new school of business administration is, like the other schools already established, a professional-graduate school, open to men and women who have received their bachelor's degree from an accredited college. The work of the school is divided into a number of major study groups, among which are accountancy, transportation, finance, banking, economic theory, foreign trade, etc. The staff of the school includes a number of the leading specialists and economists in the country, each devoting a few hours a week to teaching his specialty. Among these men are found former professors in the University of Nebraska, Tulane University, Columbia University, University of Maryland, Dartmouth College, University of Kansas, and Northwestern University.

The new school begins its work October third under most favorable conditions; already a number of applications for admission have been received.



DEAN FREDERICK JUCHIOFF

WE MUST HAVE ANOTHER FLAG.

There is a firm and durable flag pole set in eight or ten feet deep of cement, on the campus of the American University. It is nearly one hundred feet high. During the occupancy of the grounds by the United States Army the soldiers permitted the national colors to float in all weathers until the colors were all gone and the national emblem was badly worsted. They came to the University then and asked the loan of a fine large bunting flag, promising to care for it better than they had done for their own. But when that promising contingent was ordered to France, they were succeeded, time after time, by some fresh troops—very fresh—and they, having made no promises, had forgotten to bring their obligations to the University, and one morning they brought the flag back with several more than thirteen stripes in it; but the additional ones were openings nearly the length of the flag and all of them had been made for the accommodation of the weather; and instead of keeping the flag intact, they had divided the red and white stripes from each other, and the whole emblem was only fit to "stop a hole to keep the wind away." The boys were sorry, but claimed they were utterly unwilling because "unable to be held responsible for the winds." There you are; that flag cost twenty-five dollars, in the good old times, "befo' the war." That was not all of the story. "The boys" pulled so hard at the cord they broke it. Now we must get a steeple-chaser to carry up this time a *wire* rope, adjust it to the pulleys, and make ready for the colors. All this we will do. But who will give us the money for another flag? Please let enough of our readers speak up—at least, to take a share in its purchase, if no one feels patriotic enough,



DR. BARTLETT L. PAINE

or all are too poor for any one to give us the whole flag. If we should get two flags, one from the North and another from the South, that will be all right; we need one for week days and another for Sundays.

RECENT GIFTS OF MONEY.

Acknowledgment of sums less than \$5.00 is to be regarded sufficient receipt therefor.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund—\$25.00, W. R. Wedderspoon; \$3.00, A. C. Stevens.

General Fund—\$60.00, Estate of Mary and Susan Bayard; \$4.00, A. L. Wiley; \$1.00, Dr. Isabel H. Lamb.

McKinley Memorial Hall—\$10.00, J. L. Gardiner, \$5.00, Wm. B. Anderson, Jas. A. Huston; \$3.00, C. E. Hill, A. S. Watson, C. C. Jordan, Benjamin Rowe; \$2.00, S. E. Shafer, E. B. Thompson, J. O. Taylor, E. L. Trotter, L. Bennett, O. L. Chivington, W. M. Brooks, F. J. Beisel, C. S. Dopp, Claude Young; \$1.00, Cameron Harmon, C. M. Yost, O. L. Sample, G. A. Law, G. E. Tift, P. C. Wolf, C. A. Hughes, J. C. Jackson, G. F. Cramer, J. E. McCloud, S. D. Kilpatrick.

Asbury Memorial Fund—\$15.00, Don A. Allen. Franklin Hamilton Memorial—\$5.00, E. O. Jones, C. E. Allen, E. J. Westfall; \$2.00, W. C. Hartinger; \$1.00, Perry Robinson, J. B. Workman, L. B. Bowers.

Chancellor's House Fund—\$17.00, G. W. Taylor; \$10.00, W. D. Reed, \$6.00, Bernard Gibbs, J. W. Campbell; \$5.00, John F. Black, C. E. Allen, C. W. Flesher, C. E. Goodwin, Daniel Westfall, H. P. Magill; \$4.00, W. J. Vaughn, C. E. Dalley, B. F. Newman; \$3.00, H. H. Barr, E. C. Rickenbrode, H. B. Workman; \$2.00, J. P. Burns, E. D. Hulse, L. B. Bowers, Roy McCuskey; \$1.00, J. B. Neff, C. F. Anderson, F. J. Raab, V. W. Doolittle, P. L. Flanagan, H. A. Coffman, W. L. Gearhart, Maurice Monroe, C. H. Frampton, W. M. Shultz.

Americanization School—\$5,000.00, Mrs. Annie M. Swift; \$1,000.00, John C. Letts, W. S. Corby; \$400.00, George F. W. Shburn; \$100.00, W. H. Morgan; \$50.00, W. E. Massey; \$25.00, Wm. H. Chadwick, Oscar P. Miller, Wm. T. Rich, Edgar C. Linn, John T. Lord, Sevell S. Watts, J. H. Pfister; \$10.00, Wm. A. Quayle, H. A.

Moses, Mrs. Jeannie R. Field, W. O. Hoeffcker, Mrs. M. H. Kinney, J. Luther Taylor, C. S. Woolworth, Albert R. Kerr, G. W. Crabber, \$5.00, Lloyd Dorsey, Jr., W. L. Caswell, S. B. Godd, N. E. Fisk, \$1.00, Mrs. J. E. Fisher, \$2.00; E. A. Thomas, J. S. Whittington, W. J. Carr, Mrs. Rosa Badgley, Lee M. Bender, J. Milton Patterson, \$2.50, G. E. Hiller, \$2.00, W. C. Wmotsky, Roxa King, Mary A. Lewis, H. H. Eldridge, J. W. Cochran, O. R. Higgins, G. Russell Matthews, Mrs. Belle C. Williams, Nellie D. Chatfield, J. D. Chadder, Frederick Cramer, L. F. Mulhall, S. S. Hall, Jr.; \$1.00, E. G. Bond, J. H. Guyton, F. W. Huth, Mrs. W. F. Keim, Mrs. G. T. Leach, J. R. Maccauley, C. M. Snyder, M. B. Warwick, B. W. Welbourn, P. L. Whittington, Ida R. Bentley, G. O. Sapp, Mary H. Frost, G. H. Hyde, Virginia Moore, L. F. Garfield, W. H. Alderson, Granville Hooper, S. O. Neal, L. A. Bradley, Mrs. Minnie House, M. E. Wheatley, Geo. M. Osborne, Harry Titus, Emma P. Bruce, F. A. Armitstead, W. R. Davenport, Mrs. A. L. Norton, J. W. Keller, Oriinda Bryant, John A. Ames, Vinnie L. Hall, E. O. Taylor, A. B. Taylor, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Mrs. W. O. Baughman, Mrs. John Dendel, A. W. Prentiss, G. E. Pomeroy, Uloyd Dent, Harry E. Miller, O. M. Wenrich, Mrs. A. E. Smith, Phil Foot, Florence E. W. Carpenter, G. M. Towle, J. H. Smith, Mrs. J. Howard Creamer.

LAWYERS NOT HEIRS—A GOOD AND GREAT WILL.

Lawyers are as much entitled to their living as the preachers where both make it the same way. There is no more reason why the lawyer should not be a good man than the preacher. It is a mistake to say that there are conditions and circumstances in which a lawyer who is honest cannot earn a livelihood.

The law is an honorable profession and calls for honorable men, and it is a violation of trust to dishonor the calling. Honor always "breasts the blows of circumstance." The courts and the daily walks of life have provided versatility of employment adequate to all kinds of talents and times and places in the law as certainly as in other vocations. No profession is ever so crowded that there never "is no room at the top," and well up in the middle.

The prolific source of temptation to good conduct seems to be round and about wills. "Whosoever the body is, thither will the eagles be gathered together." Certain lawyers make a practice of running down wills for the purpose of becoming joint-heirs to the large sense of the inheritance. Great sympathy with lucrative promises furnish the approach to the broken hearts and untutored minds of the beneficiaries. Of such partners in the testament it may well be said "The weeping of an heir is laughter under a mask."

Some account is given in another column of the "Courier" of the great and good will recently probated at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Department of Jurisprudence in the American University was created as an offset to cheap lawyers with their practice of lawyering. To find the moral quality of the law and establish the moral character of the lawyer is the aim of the instruction given by the high-minded Dean and Faculty.

DOCTOR BARTLETT L. PAINE.

The American University is not without friends in distant parts. A contribution was received within a few days from Walla Walla in Washington. The

Chancellor had written to a German brother soliciting a small sum toward the purchase of a reference library for the school; the response came with double the amount requested.

Now comes the news that a good friend, who had assisted the Chancellor from time to time, as far away as Lincoln, Nebraska, has shown his confidence in the University by the munificent remembrance of the institution in his will by making a gift to it of nearly or quite \$70,000. The last expression of his kindness before this great gift was a message to the Chancellor from Florida, accompanied by a basket of beautifully and carefully selected fruit from his large grove of young trees just come into bearing.

Doctor Bartlett L. Paine, this friend worth having, was not simply a man of large means, but a brother beloved whose money was a good servant and ran on many a Christian errand for his Master. He was a devoted churchman and gave his service to St. Paul's Church in Lincoln until he became distinguished, for his name is in all the churches.

His death is lamented by many a person, little and unknown, as well as the circle of friends which included many more than resided in his own city. His will is said to be one of the most remarkable ever probated in the western country. The original draft consists of 135 paragraphs and nearly every one provides for a separate bequest. Two codicils are added containing 35 paragraphs. His personal gifts are many. The bequests are scattered so widely, the ends of the earth will speak his name gratefully. Nearly or quite a million dollars is loosened for worldwide service. "The residue of the estate is thought to be more than \$100,000. Of this amount the American University received two-twelfths."

THE NEIGHBORS WITHIN OUR GATES.

Sydney Smith usually mixed a grouch with his smart sayings, but he always managed to get no little common sense in his growls. He had a good agricultural notion in his head when he said, "Whoever can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow where only one grew before deserves better of mankind, and does more service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

When the armistice was signed, and the Chemical Warfare Service removed from the campus of the University, the War Department asked the privilege of the University Trustees to permit the Fixed Nitrogen Research Division to occupy the chemical laboratory, used hitherto for war purposes temporarily, and the buildings connected therewith, for giving to every Cincinnatus who returned to his plow the ability to grow the two grains of corn for the previous one, and likewise the two blades of grass.

The Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory was founded by an order of the Secretary of War, dated March 29, 1919, and has been operated with a budget of \$300,000 a year from funds which were made available to the President of the United States by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

The laboratory has a total personnel of between 110 and 120 persons, fifty of whom are chemists. The total equipment for purposes of chemical researches has a value of approximately \$399,000.

The following outline and personnel of the plant in the Ohio or McKinley building will give some idea of the technical task in hand, and the able and skillful workmen who are devoting their gifts to taking from the air and nature's chemistry—an inexhaustible resource—a never-failing supply not only for fertilizing the soil, but for numerous other purposes.

Arc Section.

Dr. S. Karter, Ph. D. in Physics, University of Illinois, is Chief of the Arc Section. The fixation of nitrogen by the Arc Process is of fundamental importance, and in event of national emergency nitrogen may be obtained quickly by this process. For the advancement in the improvement of this method involves a more complete knowledge of the processes which take place in the path of the electric arc. For that reason the work at present is confined largely to a thorough fundamental and scientific study of the chemical actions which take place in the path of an electric discharge.

Cyanamid Section.

Dr. J. M. Braham, Ph. D. in Chemistry, University of Illinois, is Chief of this section. The work in the Cyanamid Section involves the perfecting of processes as well as the utilization of products from the huge nitrate plant built in the State of Alabama during the war. Many interesting and valuable discoveries benefiting the industrial nitrogen interest, more specially agriculture, have been developed in this department.

Haber Section No. 1.

Dr. A. T. Larson, Ph. D. in Chemistry, Harvard, is Chief of the Haber Section No. 1. The work consists mainly in the developing and testing at low pressures of catalysts used in the manufacture of ammonia which is the fundamental step in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the Haber Process. A large amount of technical and scientific information on catalysis has been obtained. Dr. Larson is accredited with being America's expert in this line of research.

Business Office.

Mr. H. M. Frampton, Business Manager. The work consists of handling anything not of a purely scientific nature at the Laboratory.

General Shops.

Mr. F. J. Berchtold in charge. The work involves repair, maintenance and specially constructed parts of chemical apparatus.

Machine Shop.

Mr. L. F. Kirk, in charge. The work involves purely machine work of high grade, thus requiring exceptional skill.

Haber Section No. 3.

Dr. R. O. E. Davis, Ph. D. in Chemistry, University of North Carolina, is Chief of Haber Section No. 3. This section is investigating methods of recovery of ammonia from the mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen gases after they have passed over the catalyst in the ammonia synthesis operation. The method must be adapted to suit the catalyst and to substance deleterious to the catalyst introduced into the gases, while at the same time the removal should be as complete as possible. A number of solid and liquid absorbents for ammonia are being investigated.

Dr. R. C. Tolman, Ph. D. in Chemistry, M. J. T., is Director of the Laboratory. He was formerly head of the Division of Physical Chemistry at the University of Illinois, and has published considerable research in chem-



McKINLEY MEMORIAL HALL FROM SOUTHEAST

istry and physics, including a book on the theory of relativity. He is the discoverer of the theory of the relativity of size.

The Haber Catalyst Testing Plant has involved a Government investment of some hundred thousand dollars and has been built to test Haber catalyst for the combination of nitrogen and hydrogen to form ammonia at pressures of 1,500 pounds to the square inch and at temperatures of from 800 to 1,100 F. The plant is complete with hydrogen and nitrogen manufacturing installation, holders, compressors, high pressure purification system, and eight reaction bombs for testing. The plant operates twenty-four hours per day and has operated without a break-down for a year. There are no other similar installations that are known to have operated more than a week continuously.

The Section under which this high pressure development and testing work comes is in charge of Mr. R. S. Tour, formerly Chief of the Technical Department of U. S. Nitrate Plant #1, built at Sheffield, Alabama, during war, for the Haber synthesis of ammonia, and later a member of the U. S. Fixed Nitrogen Commission, investigating the Processes of Nitrogen Fixation in Europe.

There is also located at the American University grounds another branch of the Nitrate Division, which employs draftsmen, engineers, mechanics, computer, etc., and which has for its purpose the engineering redesign and development of U. S. Nitrate plant #1 at Sheffield, Alabama. In case emergency should require, or national policies desire that Plant #1 should again be brought into operation, it is hoped that this section will have the necessary plans and organization for the reconstruction and operation.

This branch of the Nitrate Division at the Laboratory is directed by Mr. R. S. Tour, who has been mentioned above in connection with the U. S. Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory Section for High Pressure Experimentation.

Mr. F. J. Fox, B. A. Chemistry, Richmond College, Chief. Work in this section involves analytical work for all the research sections of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory. Between two and three thousand samples are handled in this section each year, requiring between five and six thousand separate analyses. Considerable research work on analytical methods has also been done by Mr. Fox.

| NAME | DESIGNATION | DEGREE |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lamb, Arthur B. | Director | Ph. D. |
| Lofman, Richard C. | Research Chemist | Ph. D. |
| Eraham, Jos. M. | Research Chemist | Ph. D. |
| Karter, Sebastian | Asst. Ionic Physicist | Ph. D. |
| Larson, Alfred J. | Catalytical Chemist | Ph.D., P.S., M.S. |
| Allison, F. E. | Research Chemist | Ph. D. |
| Earllett, F. dw. P. | Sol. Biochemist | Ph. D. |
| Krase, Herbert J. | Chem. Engr., Gr. II | B.S. |
| Gobhard, W. J. | Asst. Catalytical Chem. | M.S.C. |
| Haggard, Roy S. | Jr. Me. Engon High Pres. Ap. | B.S. |
| Test, Chas. D. | Analytical Research Chem. | B.M.E., E.E. Eng., A.C. |
| Chemery, F. W. | Chem. Engr., Gr. II | B.S. |
| Krase, Norman W. | Asst. Explosives Chem. | B.S., C.E. |
| Richardson, C. N. | Associate Chemist | B.S. |
| Enight, Arthur C. | Asst. Catalytical Chem. | B.S., E.Ch.E. |
| Colman, Wm. | Glassblower | None |
| Go. ds. ein, Fdwjn J. | Chem. Engr., Gr. II | S.B. |
| Hetherington, H. C. | Research Chemist | A.B. |
| Huisken, A. H. | Assistant Chemist | M.S. |
| Kt. ent, Ward E. | Chem. Egr., Gr. II | B.S. |
| White, Ernest C. | Jr. Catalytical Chemist | A.B. |
| Durgin, Chas. B. | Jr. Catalytical Chemist | B.S., C.E. |
| Brooks, Adin P. | Associate Chemist | A.B. |
| Gang, Wm. H. | Control Chemist | None |
| Hartmaon, A. A. | Jr. Me. Engon High Pres. Ap. | None |
| Henichel, H. D. | Organic Chemist | B.S., M.S. |
| Vanick, Jas. S. | Research Opr. in Metall. | A.B. |
| Coe, Dana G. | Junior Chemist | A.B. |
| Dodge, Ralph L. | Junior Chemist | A.B. |
| Fox, Edw. J. | Chemist | B.A. |
| Gitungs, L. D. | Junior Chemist | A.B. |
| Jacob, K. D. | Chemist | B.S. |
| Lundstrom, F. O. | Jr. Catalytical Chemist | None |
| Mc Cormick, J. A. | Chemist | B.S. |
| Newton, Wm. L. | Chemist | A.B. |
| Whittaker, C. W. | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Barker, F. A. | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Black, Chas. A. | Chemical Engineer, Gr. II | A.B. |
| Blair, Jas. S. | Junior Chemist | A.B., A.M. |
| Carpenter, J. R. | Junior Chemist | None |
| Clarkson, Fuller | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Moore, A. R. | Jr. Physicist | |
| Smith, Alvin D. | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Wulf, Oliver R. | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Yee, Jew Yam | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Hohl, H. E. | Ordinance Draftsman | B.S. |
| Houghton, J. D. | Ordinance Draftsman | None |
| Hawkins, Walter | Asst. Chemical Engineer | None |
| Gaddy, V. L. | Chemist | None |
| Pinck, L. A. | Junior Chemist | B.S., Ch. E. |
| Johnston, E. H. | Chemical Laboratorian | None |
| Smith, Louis | Junior Chemist | Ph.D. Brown |
| Young, Chas. H. | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Brown, Chas. W. | Junior Chemist | B.A. |
| Sherman, M. S. | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Kelly, Mary A. | Junior Chemist | B.S. |
| Kebler, Mabel A. | Junior Chemist | A.B. |
| Camlurn, C. | Copyist Draftsman | None |

know of him that he will be a religious adviser whose devotions will be in the interest of every member without so much as to entertain any thought of differences. But as highly as we esteem the distinguished divine, let it be said we honor not a whit less the highly honored gentleman from Georgia who has brought to himself and the party for which he has spoken a worthy and honorable distinction by this noble example. "Harmony is always understood by the crowd."

ONE OF OUR TRUSTEES.

The Reverend A. J. Palmer one of the earlier, as well as the present, members of the Board of Trustees of the American University, who has just rounded out his fifty years in the ministry, with three or four years additional in the army during the Civil War has been commemorating his remarkable career with a Memorial Address, delivered before the New York Annual Conference pursuant to a vote of that body. The address is so well written, racy and rich in the recital of historic associations and incidents that it is running as a serial in the New York Christian Advocate. The Doctor holds the primacy of having been the youngest soldier enlisted in the Union Army, being only fourteen years, six months, and twelve days old, and serving with distinction as a private during the Civil War. The story reads like Abbott's History of Napoleon, graphic, exciting and entertaining. He was one of "Strong's Fighting Brigade" that assaulted Morris Island and was decimated at Fort Wagner. He was included in the twenty-eight who had been abandoned in the bastion after they had captured it, but who were surrounded by the Confederates, taken prisoner and sent from one prison to another until only six survived. After nine months of confinement he managed to escape from Libby Prison and to furnish Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln with valuable information. His associations with Chaplain McCabe, officers of the War Department, General Grant, and the President, make interesting reading. Some account is given of the origin of the Doctor's famous lecture entitled "Company D, the Die-no Mores" which, with Chaplain McCabe's "Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" and General John B. Gordon's "The Last Days of the Confederacy," was heard from ocean to ocean. Doctor Palmer is now Annuity Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

CONGRESS BEGINS WELL.

Say a good word for the Democrats! We have heard so much of how things have been going wrong, let us say in honor to whom honor is due that there are numbers of men in the minority who are honoring the new administration as one that is no longer a partisan administration, but a government of the people, to whom all the people owe their allegiance. The example set in the House of Representatives was very properly a religious one to begin with. When the party of the majority announced the candidate for the Chaplaincy, immediately a Representative from Georgia arose and moved that the election be made unanimous and for the first time, as far back as the writer can recall, no such instance is to be found in the Congressional Record. We congratulate the new Chaplain sincerely and assure ourselves by what we

A HUNDRED YEARS IN WASHINGTON.

We do not know of any man or woman who has lived in Washington a hundred years. But there are some other living interests beside the Congress of the United States which have been in the city so long. Instead of bringing to them a second childhood the years have added to their activities, prestige and influence. And they are highly honored for their long life and increasing usefulness.

George Washington University lays claim to this distinction. On the mathematics of the husband and wife who declared they were both one hundred years old because the two were one, the Institution has established the validity of its claim. The old gentleman said he was sixty-seven years old and his wife was thirty-three; if that doesn't make them a hundred, what does?

The old gentleman in this instance was a Baptist until he married, and since he married outside the fold he went with his wife out in the wide, wide world and at present they have no affiliations. But they are highly esteemed for their work's sake. Their children rise up in great numbers to call them blessed. They are in good society and have many of the best of friends. The President is in the thought of many persons eminently qualified to sit in the council of the nations.

As announced in a previous number of the "Courier," that it would be, the anniversary of the University was observed on its one hundredth birthday and was celebrated with becoming exercises and orderly stateliness. President Collier appeared at his best to direct the exercises and confer honors on the distinguished guests who represented a number of different nationalities and included some of the noblest men and women in their respective walks in life. Twenty-seven degrees were generously bestowed with gracious hospitality and the recipients thus made honorary members of the Alumni Association. The addresses in the several convocations were all of a very high order and reflected great credit upon the University, as well as upon the speakers themselves, all of whom recognized the dignity and importance of the occasion. We congratulate the highly honored President and his distinguished Faculty and Board of choice Trustees.

OUTSIDE SCHOOLS ON THE CAMPUS.

The American University has entertained on the Campus during the last four years schools of great celebrity. The one hundred thousand soldiers quartered first and last on the grounds during the war were in training from the day they arrived until they were called to the colors. They were at school. Here were the civil engineers, the foresters, the camouflage, and the Chemical Warfare Service. This last came into existence to match the wits and savagery of the Germans. The Bureau of Mines was granted the free use of the Ohio or McKinley Building to manufacture gas. Then gas masks followed with explosives. A few chemists were selected from the universities and manufacturing chemical laboratories with which to begin. When the armistice was signed two thousand chemists, with their assistants, were employed in the largest laboratory this side of the sun or other burning stars. There were munitions on hand, including multiplex gas and an invented explosive many times dynamite, valued at \$800,000. When it was ascertained for a fact, after the first announcement, a false alarm, that the fatal stop or proceedings in the field was actually on paper, and the Commander-in-Chief, so near to a crushing victory, had given away to his feelings, as was reported, and the armies of the aliens were going home singing "We were not whipped; we'll up and at 'em again," disarmament began at the University. It was begun by the destruction of munitions? The numerous collections on hand, just ready to go overseas, was valued at nothing now but the expense of putting them away. As "this was to be the last war," permission was given to go far back on the University acres, to dig a pit deeper than the one into which Joseph was cast, bury the munitions there and cover them up to wait until the elements shall melt with

fervent heat, when the earth and the works therein shall be burned up.

When the Chemical Warfare Service was removed from the grounds of the University the War Department asked to have the Nitrate Division occupy the Ohio Building and temporary structures round about for an experiment station. A glowing account of the School and plant is given by Mr. H. O. Bishop in the Washington Star. We reproduce a part of his paper here. He says:

It sounds mighty like a fairy story to say that it is possible to reach up into the sky and pluck something out of it that men can put into their gardens and farms that will make the ground richer and the crops greater. Nevertheless, that's exactly what is going to take place in every nook and corner of this vast and beautiful country of ours.

Here in Washington is located the greatest nitrogen research laboratory on the western hemisphere for the investigation and discovery of the cheapest and most effective methods of procuring nitrogen fertilizer from the skies. This world-famed laboratory is housed in the buildings of the American University. It is technically known as the fixed nitrogen research laboratory and was founded by an order of the Secretary of War, March 29, 1919, by authority of the National Defense Act.

It is generally conceded that the scientists at the head of this institution are the ablest men in their line of work that America has thus far produced. The present director is Dr. Richard C. Tolman, formerly head of the Division of Physical Chemistry of the University of Illinois. During the war he served as a major in the chemical warfare service. He is the man who developed the famous toxic smoke candle, planned to be used by the allied armies in the spring drive, but which was unnecessary on account of the signing of the armistice. Four millions of these candles were in process of manufacture when the war ended.

The first director of the laboratory was Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, now professor at Harvard. He is still connected with the laboratory in the capacity of consulting engineer. Dr. Alfred T. Larson, who knows more about ammonia catalysis than any man on earth, is the head of the catalyst division. The chief of the cyanide section is Dr. Joseph M. Braham. Capt. R. S. Tour conducts the catalyst testing plant. Dr. Sebastian Karrer is in charge of the electric arc section, and H. M. Prampton is the business manager in charge of the entire outfit.

It costs about \$300,000 annually to operate this laboratory, but the ultimate value of the discoveries of this notable group of scientists can only be estimated in terms of billions. Their job is to learn how to harness nitrogen and make it work for us in the years to come, just as the Franklins, Edisons and others learned how to harness electricity.

The first chemical used in warfare seems to have been gunpowder—or a combination of potassium nitrate, sulphur and charcoal. This use first occurred about the year 1250. It was revolutionary in its effect upon munitions. The chemical development was at first slow, but gradually increased until today. The strength of an army is not measured by its man power alone, but in great measure by its power to inflict damage through the intelligent and up-to-date use of chemical ordnance.

Today the various branches of the Army, or the infantry, artillery, cavalry and air service, all rely in great measure for their offensive power upon the tremendous force turned loose on the enemy by the detonation of the explosive charge contained in the shell or bomb or by the momentum of the bullet developed by the burning of smokeless powder. The Navy is similarly dependent.

It is doubtful if any man in the United States has given the subject of nitrates and fixed nitrogen, for use both in times of war and peace, more careful study than Col. J. H. Burns of the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. Here is a remarkably interesting statement from him, in which he covers the subject of gun powder:

The statement has been made that nitrates and fixed nitrogen are indispensable for strictly military purposes in the manufacture of powder and explosives, and for peace purposes in the manufacture of fertilizers and chemicals.

It is, therefore, apparent that powder, explosives and chemicals are the heart of munitions, and it can be truthfully stated that fixed nitrogen is the heart of powder, explosives, and chemicals.

After giving a technical and scholarly account of the "slight affinity existing between nitrogen and other elements furnishing a peculiar character to its compounds," he states further:

The demand for fixed nitrogen for peace pursuits can be divided into two main classes—fertilizers and the chemical industry.

Nitrogen for fertilizers: The three essential elements of a complete plant food are fixed nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium. And of these three, nitrogen is claimed to be the most important, and it is the most expensive.

Fertilizer has, of course, since the earliest days of human history, been used in the growing of plants. As chemical development has progressed, study has been made of just what elements are needed and in what form they should be used to properly sustain and develop plant life. And as a result of this, knowledge has been gained as to the inorganic or mineral materials that can be used to augment as fertilizers the organic substances previously used. And one such substance is fixed nitrogen in one form or another.

Chemists have long recognized the atmosphere, of which four-fifths is nitrogen, as the huge reservoir that must ultimately be relied upon to supply our needs in the way of nitrates or other fixed nitrogen compounds. The very aloofness of nitrogen or its refusal to combine or stay combined with other elements, which gives it so much value in explosives, on the other hand, causes tremendous difficulty relatively in harnessing it. The artificial fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by chemical or electro-chemical means has, however, been developed in recent years, and several methods are in actual operation.

In all cases it is necessary to force the combination of nitrogen with some other material. This combined nitrogen can then be manufactured chemically, so as to produce the desired material.

There is every reason to believe that the Government will eventually increase the size of the nitrogen research laboratory out on Massachusetts Avenue, until it becomes the greatest institution of its kind not only on the western hemisphere, but in the entire world.

TAKING OFF OUR HATS.

Every number of the "Courier" which goes out to the readers brings some interesting responses, showing that there is no little interest in the success of the American University. We have never printed any of these letters, but that the friends of the institution may know that there are readers who enjoy every bit of news concerning the advance movements of the school, and at the risk of enjoying a bit of commendation in public, we print the following letter from among the many that enter the office of the editor:

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Oliver S. Baketel, Editor,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

April 20, 1921.

Bishop John W. Hamilton, D. D.,
Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C.
My Dear Bishop:

I have read with much interest almost every line in the recent number of "The American University Courier," and enjoyed it greatly. It certainly looks as if you were doing something with the prospect of doing more. You are surely to be congratulated on the purchase you have made in the downtown section.

I hope the work will continue to grow, and that you will see before you die that institution in such a position and doing such work as was hoped for by those who were its founders.

Wishing you much success in everything you undertake,
I am sincerely yours,
O. S. BAKETEL.

TABLE TALK.

Mrs. Henry Baker, whose husband was one of the retired and venerable preachers of the Baltimore Conference, died recently and in her modest will left her piano to the University.

The large brick house occupied during the last Administration of the Government by the Postmaster General is given over to school purposes. The first floor is occupied by the University for lectures and recitations. The unusually large drawing room, which will accommodate nearly or quite one hundred persons, is admirably adapted to the varied uses of the school. The second story and basement, which is finished in rooms, are occupied by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, that offers illustrated lectures in the large lecture room in almost every department of knowledge—trade, politics, science, letters and religion. The upper story is furnished for the residence of students where a half dozen can be very comfortably accommodated.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds
Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

APRIL, 1921.

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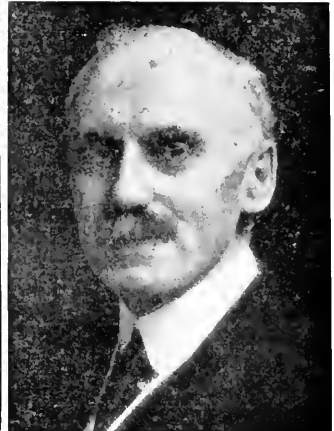
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DR. J. J. JUSSERAND



PRESIDENT HARDING



DR. NEWTON W. ROWELL

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVOCAATION. June 8th, 1921.

THE THREE NATIONS AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

No more notable Convocation has been held in Washington than that of the American University on June 8, 1921. The time, the place, the circumstance gave opportunity to the program. The sun shared its radiance with the clouds and the people, the air was balmy and salubrious, the foliage was dense and luxurious, the bloom of the trees shed its fragrance everywhere, the stately tulips overshadowing the natural amphitheater, like the groves of the Academy at Athens, made of the landscape a fit temple for the schoolmen.

The occasion had brought together the representatives of the three kindred nations to espouse a common cause. England and her colonies, the moral and financial symbol and support as well as safeguard of Europe, was represented by the honored and distinguished statesman from Canada. France, come out of the greatest of tragedies, literal vivisection, but with unconquerable will and genuine esteem and love for America, could have sent no more welcome guest or interpreter of the first principles of friendship than the affable, scholarly and eloquent ambassador. The United States, the basic resource of relief and liberty of other peoples, was given the representation by the President that was heard in all lands and must have convinced the nations that "America was the half-brother of the world."

The theme and tone of the addresses were of such dignity and earnestness as to give encouragement to the distressed and disheartened in every country. The speakers had come not so much to "lash the vices of

a guilty age" as to lend a helping hand to those who had suffered most from its ruthless and desolating scourge.

We print, with grateful acknowledgment to the authors, the addresses with all other proceedings of the Convocation.

FLAG RAISING EXERCISES.

Two great flags having been donated to the University, the flag raising preceded the Convocation exercises. A large assembly was gathered about the flag pole, that stands near the College of History. The Chancellor of the University, Bishop John W. Hamilton, in presenting the presiding officer, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: You know it has been the custom, indeed for long the law, over all our institutions of learning, including the public school, to float the national flag. We are met today to receive first the flag donated by Senator Robert A. Booth, of Oregon, who said he wanted the Oregon colors to float over the Nation's Capital.

The exercises were to be in charge of General Pershing, who consented to be here in case he was not called to his own institution in the west. He has notified me that he has not been released from his tentative engagement, and expresses his regret that he will not be present today. He states that he had secured Major General William Mason Wright to represent him. General Wright, however, has been called suddenly today to the hospital on a very serious errand, and in his place he has designated General Preston Brown, who will preside at these brief but patriotic exercises, after which we will go immediately to the amphitheater in the grove for the annual University exercises. It is my pleasure to present to you now General Preston Brown.

GENERAL BROWN: Ladies and Gentlemen: Before asking Dr. Pierce to offer the invocation, I know you will pardon me when I say it is peculiarly fitting that he should do so. The ambassador of our sister republic is present. He will appreciate when I announce the fact that three years ago today in the bloody fighting at Belleau Wood, Dr. Pierce, then a chaplain in the Second Division, took an honored part, and represented his calling with the greatest credit. Dr. J. N. Pierce.

Almighty God, Whose we are, and Whom we serve: We cannot meet here without recognition of Thy presence; that our country owes her life to Thee; that our desires of the sisterhood of nations are born of Thy Holy Spirit operating in our minds and heart; that this great University, set on a hill, which cannot be hid, looks to make real among men Thy wisdom, Thy truth, Thy love, and Thy service.

And now is this flag accepted, as it has been given, in the spirit of allegiance to country and to the ideals back of country. And guiding onward as this flag shall float in this place, wilt Thou make us loyal to all Thy children and to all Thy truths, in all our lives. And to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit shall be our thanksgiving and our praise now and forevermore. Amen.

GENERAL BROWN: The presentation of the flags will be made by Mr. H. M. Frampton, who represents the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, and to whom has been entrusted the honor of presenting the flags. Mr. Frampton,

General Brown, Bishop Hamilton, and Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to present, for your formal acceptance, two flags, both of which were sent to the American University for use at its Seventh Convocation exercises, June 8, 1921. The flag which I shall first hand you was presented by Senator Robert A. Booth, of Oregon, and the second by Mrs. and Col. P. M. Anderson, of the District of Columbia. The Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, which it is my pleasure to represent, was entrusted with the custody of these flags until such time as they were formally accepted. The Laboratory is very grateful for this and other honors bestowed upon it by the American University, which honors we desire hereby to acknowledge. And as I now present the flags as described, I present also an expression of the high esteem we hold for the officers and faculty of the American University, as well as for the officers of the War Department, which you now represent, and under whom we serve.

GENERAL BROWN: Ladies and Gentlemen: The acceptance of the flags will be made by Bishop Hamilton.

Ladies and Gentlemen: No extended remarks are necessary in this day to accept anything! We are always grateful for all we can get! Under these circumstances it is very fitting indeed that the flags should have been entrusted for presentation to the partners with the American University in the occupancy of this ground. We have been associated with the United States Government here for the last three or four years, they occupying all of our hundred acres. The Nitrate Division is still in possession of the Ohio or McKinley Building.

In behalf of the University, it gives me greatest pleasure from the representative of the Nitrate Division, to accept these flags, the first to be erected here, the second to be erected over the downtown branch of the University, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, on F Street.

That you may not tire in waiting, I will venture very briefly an extremely frank but good-natured remark. The boys who were here were not as careful as possibly we would have been with our own flag. It was up in all weathers, night as well as day, and it soon lost its colors; and another untoward matter, it broke from its moorings at the top. The men of the Nitrate Division, at all times our helpmates, borrowed from the Weather Bureau three or four balloons and a number of pulleys, and by some sort of skill or legerdemain, they were able, by a hoisting hydrogen process, to bring that pulley not only to the top, but to fasten it there, and then also to strengthen the pulley, as you see, by these wrappings. And now it is certainly proper that they should test the pulley and the wrappings to see that the thing has gone into place to do the business!

As the flag rose to its appointed place the Marine Band, led by Lieut. Wm. H. Santelmann, played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the audience stood at salute while the colors were being raised.

GENERAL BROWN: We will now proceed to the grove for the remainder of the exercises.

The Convocation exercises proper were held in the outdoor auditorium at 2:30 o'clock, with Bishop John W. Hamilton, Chancellor, presiding.

BISHOP HAMILTON: Good friends, you cannot understand the pressure upon the time of the President in these most busy days. We must have the time for the exercises, but when he shall appear, which will be in a very few minutes, we desire that he shall have the full time necessary for his address. He must retire, and the band also, if our exercises should be extended beyond four o'clock, as Mrs. Harding has a garden party at which she must be present from five to seven o'clock, and the Marine Band that is serving us today, through the direction of the President of the United States, of course must go with the President, to be present at that reception in the grounds of the White House. We will therefore proceed at once with the exercises. The audience may remain standing during the prayer, which is to be offered by the Rector, the Rev. James E. Freeman, D. D., of the Church of the Epiphany. (The audience arose.)

Prayer.

Let us pray. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the source of all life, Thou art the source of all strength, Thou art the Giver of every good and perfect gift; and we approach Thee today as Thy children with the confidence and assurance that Thy Spirit is with us in all things. And we come to Thee, in this day of holy beginnings, to ask Thy love and favor upon us, as we meet here in this place which is dedicated to things of wisdom and of knowledge and of power; to ask Thee to give us Thy grace and Thy Heavenly benediction; to grant that here in this place truth may dwell serenely, and truth inspired by Thee.

Do Thou give great judgment and wisdom to all those charged with the concerns of this place, granting that nothing untoward, nothing unfavorable to the acceptance of truth may enter here. But may all things be done with an eye single to Thy Glory, and may every enterprise here undertaken have but one issue—the Glory of God and the uplifting of man.

Do Thou broaden our outlook today. Do Thou make more sensitive our consciences. Do Thou render clearer our vision. Do Thou grant that more comprehensive may be our love as we confront the great issues of the world. May we approach thee, not in any fearsome spirit, but with large confidence in Thee. May we remember that "if God be for us, who can be against us?" And do Thou grant that here in this place and in this great city there may be developed a spirit of fraternity and of international interest and of international love that shall literally embrace all the children of men.

Do Thou bless him who is appointed to preside over this nation; give to him peculiar wisdom in these days; and grant that every safeguard may be thrown about him, and grant that Thy Holy Spirit may lead him day by day, hour by hour, into paths of truth and into ways of pleasantness and of every increasing service for Thee and for his nation.

And to one and all of us do Thou give the sense of loyalty, do Thou give the sense of devotion, not only to our national ideals, but to those uplifted ideals that may be ringing round the world, that today are making for the larger fraternity of human interest.

And do Thou bless the student body and all those who are teaching these Thy sons and Thy daughters in this place. Do Thou grant that each one of them in his or her place may fulfill every holy obligation to Thee, and may render service worthy of Thee.

Do Thou hear us in this, our prayer. Forgive us when we make mistakes. Lift us when we fall. Strengthen us when we are weak. Encourage us when we fail. And grant that as we grow in years, and in the ripeness and richness of knowledge, we may grow more and more in our spirit of fellowship one with the other, and more and more in the spirit of reverence and devotion to Thee. These things we ask with sure confidence and for the sake of Thy Son, our Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen.

BISHOP HAMILTON: The Scriptures will be read by the Rev. John Paul Tyler, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

DR. TYLER: The Scriptures appointed for the day are, first, the Twenty-third Psalm, which we shall repeat in concert. Let us rise.

(The audience rose and repeated the Psalm.)

Hear now, also, the Word of the Lord as it is recorded in the seventeenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, verses twenty-two to thirty-one.

Here endeth the reading of the lesson.

BISHOP HAMILTON: The Rev. Dr. Mitchell will lead us as the precursor in the singing of these combined hymns, first, "America;" secondly, "God Save the King;" thirdly, "The International Hymn," accompanied by the band.

(Dr. Mitchell led the audience with enthusiasm in singing the hymns.)

BISHOP HAMILTON: At the earnest request of the graduating class that the President would consent to be in a picture with them, we will wait just a moment for the photographers.

Numerous photographs were then taken of the President and Mrs. Harding, the officials of the University, members of the graduating class, and distinguished guests.

BISHOP HAMILTON: Mr. President, Mrs. Harding, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was Wendell Phillips who said, "Education is the only interest worthy the deep controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man." This statement becomes startling when it is understood that the world has never been educated. Education itself has not arrived at the age of definition. There have been many attempts to define it by men and nations, but its meaning does not lie on the surface, and it is elusive. It has had no maturity and will have none in your time or mine. It would have to exhaust both knowledge and wisdom to become mature. The nearest approach to it is in what we call the ideal, and that is more imaginary than real. The most that can be said for the best educated is that they are going on to perfection; they cannot hope to be made perfect in this life; they have the infinite in their curricula. All wisdom comes from above. Cicero declared, "All things are full of God." No man, therefore, in our use of the term can be a scholar who does not know the presence and will of God revealed in His Bible and in all things about him. To be a scholar even then is to be a smatterer.

Nicodemus, who was ignorant of the new revelation, knew enough to say to the Man of Nazareth, "We know that Thou art a Teacher come from God." The prophet had said of Him many centuries before, He will teach us of His way and we will walk in His paths, and He Himself has directed us of His knowledge to teach all nations. Christian education is the common bond of human fellowship the world round, the only measure of human progress.

We have come here today to commemorate the search for the higher learning. There is a significant proverb that "God blesses the seeking, not the finding."

Introducing the Honorable N. W. Rowell.

When New France was ceded to Great Britain our provinces were all one country. George the Third made us some disturbance between neighbors, but he didn't obliterate the neighborhood. And what is the use of digging up that old trouble? We are still neighbors. The American University stands for a closer fellowship, wiser statesmanship, and Christian reciprocity. To this end we have brought our neighbor and brother to promote this national brotherhood. It is my very great pleasure to introduce to you the Honorable Newton W. Rowell, LL. D., King's Counsel, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The North American Spirit.

DR. ROWELL: Mr. Chancellor, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the year 1908, it was my privilege to be present on these University grounds and to hear an address from your then President, the late Theodore Roosevelt. I listened with great pleasure and satisfaction to the proclamation of ideals which I could not distinguish from the ideals which we advocate and hold dear in our own country. And, Mr. Chancellor, when you invited me to be present today and informed me that your President, Mr. Harding, was to be present and deliver an address, that was a great inducement to come that I might hear again the proclamation of American ideals by the first citizen of your country.

May I refer, in passing, to that interesting incident in which we were privileged to take part a few minutes ago—the presentation of the American flag to this University? It recalled to my mind a most impressive experience of the 4th of July, 1918. In the early hours of that morning it was

my privilege to stand on an elevated platform to the northeast of Amiens and witness the soldiers of Australia, your soldiers and some of our Canadian troops attack the German positions which then threatened Amiens. It was one of the first attacks, if not the first attack upon the veteran troops of Germany, in which your men took part. I was asked: "How do you think the American troops will act?" Does my answer contain any presumptions? I replied: "You know how the Canadians have acted under fire; the American soldiers will act in the same way." Later in the day, when present at the meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris, we learned the result of that morning's engagement. Our combined forces had not only gained their objective, but they had advanced much beyond their objective. It was the first real advance after the disasters of the spring and was to prepare the way for the later movements which culminated in those great victories which brought the war to an end. May one express the earnest hope that the spirit of fraternity and co-operation manifested on that 4th of July, 1918, between the citizens of the British Empire and the United States may continue to characterize our relations in all the days that lie before us.

At this Convocation of the American University, established in the National Capital by one of the great religious bodies of this country, it would appear to be fitting to speak of the ideals for which this University stands; the name, the geographical situation and the religious affiliations all suggest that the founders of this institution were possessed of a great ideal. What was that ideal? May I suggest an interpretation? The word "American" means more than territory; it means more than population, it means more than certain institutions; it means the product of all these—the "American spirit." We all understand it. It is more easily understood than defined. But some, at least, of its characteristics are an ardent patriotism, a marked individualism, a notable self-reliance, an outstanding optimism, strong moral aspirations and a democratic spirit. I believe these qualities are equally characteristic of our Canadian people. They are characteristic of the North American spirit and might be described as the new world ideal of citizenship.

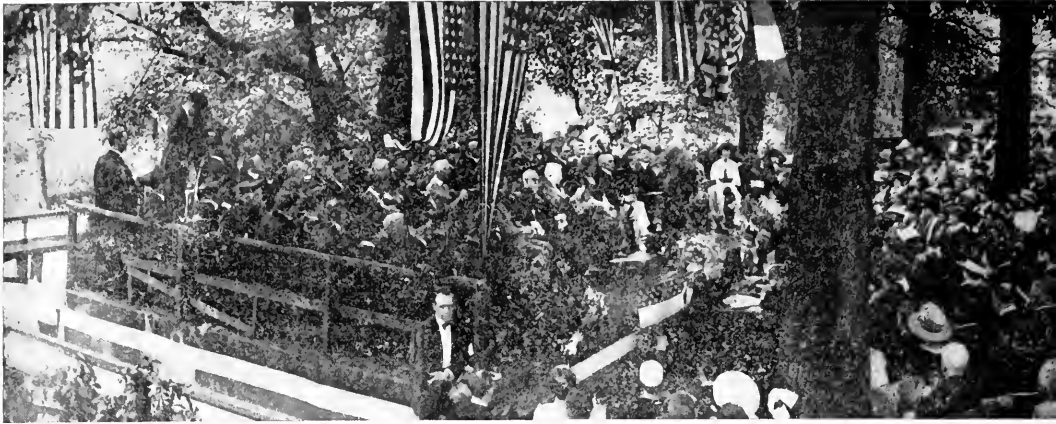
The founders of this University had much more in view than simply the development of the national spirit. They realized that if this national spirit were to receive its highest expression it must be broadened and steadied, rendered reverent and efficient by the knowledge and discipline that come from training in a great university.

We all realize, as the Chancellor has pointed out, that the life which opens to a student when he enters the University broadens his horizon and should give him a truer view of life. He must realize how greatly the American and the Canadian of today are indebted to the civilization of Europe and Asia, the older civilizations which have preceded ours, and that as we are building upon foundations that others have laid, we should recognize the place and inestimable value of their work and be worthy of the past as well as of the present.

But the founders of this institution had a still broader conception of the new world ideal. The North American spirit, broadened, steadied and disciplined by education, may yet be intellectually cold and selfish. If so, it can neither save its own country nor help to save the world. It must be warmed and inspired with noble and unselfish ideals, and so they founded not a secular but a Christian University, the roots of which sink deep into the religious life of the country and which draws its inspiration from our holy Christian faith. Mr. Chancellor, such a conception of individual and national character means much to the future of your country and ours.

You ask: "What is the Christian conception of national life?" It certainly is not narrow selfishness, it is not national isolation; it is the expression of the spirit of service in practical co-operation on a world-wide scale in the interests of humanity. The chaplain read to us this afternoon that passage from the Apostle Paul, in which he said that God "hath made of one blood all nations." The Christian conception is not several distinct humanities. It is one humanity, of which all nations are members. No one member can suffer without the whole body of humanity suffering with it. No one member can be honored without the whole body of humanity being honored with it.

I am sure this University stands not only for ardent patriotism and love of country, for an educated and enlightened citizenship, but it stands above all for the Christian conception of individual and national character and the Christian



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view of international relations. If I have one word to say to the graduates today, it is to express the earnest hope that as they are among the first to go forth from this University, they may in their life express the great ideals of the founders of this American University.

Looking beyond the immediate sphere of the University may we not ask ourselves today, is there any contribution which the North American spirit can make to the life of the world? Is there any distinctive contribution that will benefit humanity and promote human progress? One is simply recalling what is familiar to all when one points out the invaluable contribution of Syria to the religious life of the world, of the contribution of Rome in law, of Greece in art, of Great Britain in the science of government, and of France in the humanities. What contribution, what distinctive contribution, can the North American spirit make to the world's civilization at this time?

Mr. Chancellor, I venture to suggest there is a contribution which we can make which is well worth while. In August, 1914, when the great war broke out, we in Canada and you in the United States, were engaged in preparations for commemorating the one hundred years of peace between our two countries. It was a notable event in our histories. It was a much more notable event in its implications. What has it meant to our two nations? What does it promise to the world? Fifty-four hundred miles of boundary between our two countries unguarded for a hundred years. No battleships upon our international boundary waters, no troops stationed on either side to defend us against hostile attack. Peace for a hundred years. No disputes between us? Yes, many disputes. No disputes likely to lead to war? Yes, many just of the character that have led to wars in the past and threaten to lead to wars in the future, disputes about territories, disputes about fishing and other property rights, disputes on all conceivable questions. Mr. Chancellor, how does it happen that for more than a hundred years we have lived side by side in peace? We have lived in peace because the leaders and people of both nations have willed it that all our disputes should be settled by peaceable means. Our two nations have demonstrated to the world the practicability of avoiding war and of settling international disputes by peaceable means. That in itself is a great contribution to human progress. But we have done more. We have demonstrated that peaceable settlement of international disputes is not only practicable but is vastly more profitable than war. It is quite true that we in Canada were not always satisfied with the decisions; we grumbled about many of them. We thought you got the best of the settlement in a good many of them. I judge from what I have seen in your press there were some people on your side of the line who thought in some of these arbitrations you got the worst. But I put this question to any thoughtful citizen in either country. Considering what war costs in life and property and its effect upon the whole life of the nation, who is there who will say that the

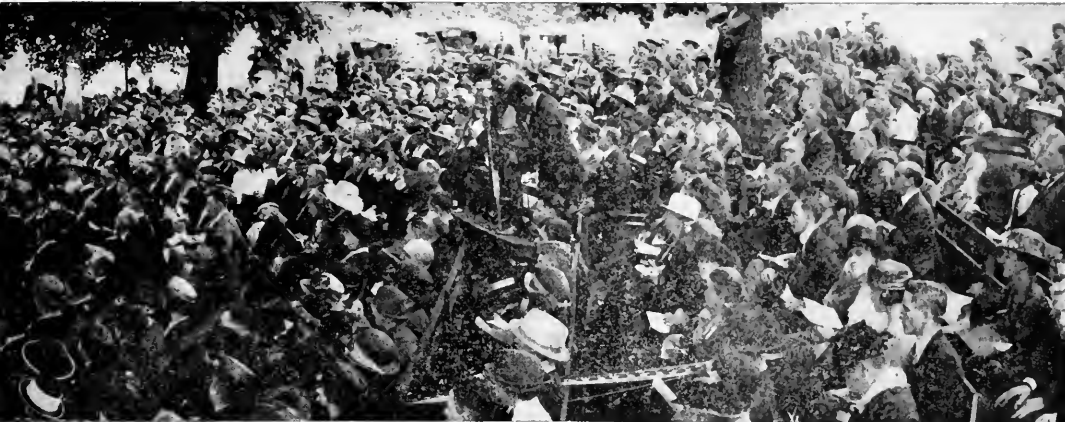
worst settlement was not a thousand times better for both nations than any settlement that could have been secured by war?

I repeat, our two countries have not only demonstrated the practicability of the peaceable settlement of international disputes, but from more than a hundred years' experience, the national benefits and blessings resulting from it. What contribution should the North American spirit make to the world today? A world still reeling under the shock of the last war, still suffering from its crimes and horrors. We can endeavor to introduce a better spirit into international relations and try to lead the world to the settlement of international disputes by peaceable means. We may differ on the form in which this should be done. Men do honestly differ as to the form. We should respect each other's convictions on this matter. But so far as the spirit is concerned, I am convinced, Mr. Chancellor, and I am sure the President will confirm it, that the two nations are as one on the desirability of avoiding war and of substituting some other method for settling international disputes.

Our nations do not like war. We want to see right and justice, not force, governing the relation of nation to nation, and peaceable methods substituted for war as a means of settling international disputes. Mr. Chancellor, may not one venture to believe that with the whole-hearted co-operation of the men on this side of the Atlantic, it may be possible for the North American spirit to make this contribution at this time to the world's peace and to human progress?

What greater contribution could your country and ours possibly make? We know the benefit of freedom from huge armaments. We know the benefit of freedom from war. Should we not work together in seeking to establish some means of co-operation between the nations for the peaceable settlement of international disputes and the preservation of the world's peace.

The people of Canada occupy a unique position politically and geographically. We are fortunate, Mr. Chancellor, in that we have two mother countries, France and Great Britain. We have the greatest respect and admiration for both. Geographically, for fifty-four hundred miles our boundary line touches yours. We do a great deal of business with you. I have not seen the statistics for the last year or two, but I know that we were doing a larger trade with you than you were doing with all the Central and South American states combined. I only mention this to show the intimacy and importance of our commercial relations. Then you are always annexing some of our citizens by marriage or otherwise, and we are annexing yours. We find the Americans who come to Canada and settle with us are just like our own people, they make the very best of settlers. I hope the Canadians who come over here conduct themselves well. I understand they usually get good positions. Mr. Chancellor, Canada has her part to play on this continent, related politically to Great



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Britain, geographically to the United States, the daughter of one and the sister of the other; she should act as a mediator and interpreter between the two, interpreting and reconciling the one to the other. Our place in history—and it will become greater as our population increases—should be to seek to bind together in peace and brotherhood the peoples of the British Empire, and this great English-speaking republic. I can conceive of no higher purpose Canada could serve.

Some may say these are the idle dreams of dreamers—that this idealism is not practical in a practical world. Speaking to a University gathering it is not necessary to apologize for a measure of idealism. The path of human progress has not been blazed by the cynics or the pessimists. The path of human progress has been blazed by the idealists and the optimists—those who have had vision to see, faith to believe and courage to execute; and I am quite sure that is the spirit which inspires this University.

Presenting President Harding.

BISHOP HAMILTON: The world at this moment is turning its eyes on us as only a terrible calamity can drive a tired hope to look for sympathy and help. It is a momentous responsibility to speak for a hundred million people, but it is an inspiring confidence we have when we are assured the words will be so well chosen as to express only good will with an excellent spirit.

It is high privilege and distinguished honor that enables me to present the one man whose every word is heard round the world.

PRESIDENT HARDING: Bishop Hamilton, the Faculty, the Graduating Class, and Student Body: I do not think I can let this occasion pass without giving assent to many of the appropriate and appealing things just uttered by Dr. Rowell. I like his expressions that American and Canadian ideals are in common. And while he spoke about the North American contributions to present-day civilization and to the world, it occurred to me that the picture of the two great peoples living side by side in peace, in confidence and mutual understanding is about the finest exemplification that two nations can give to the world.

I have said on many occasions that if all the nations of the earth were as honest and unselfish as our republic there never would be another war. I shall revise it today and say that if all the nations of the earth are as unselfish and devoted to their ideals as the United States and Canada there never will be another war.

If I may suggest, without a discordant note, for there is none in my heart, I should like to call attention to the fact that the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada have dwelt side by side and settled their controversies without resort to a superpower; but by the exercise of the sovereignty of free peoples dealing with one another. If we

can commit civilized humanity to abiding righteousness and everlasting justice and inspire it with our example, we shall have made a long stride toward the peace the world craves.

I am glad to extend greetings and congratulations on completion of another year's work of the University. We are at the height of the annual commencement season, when thousands of students go out from institutions all over the land to take up the tasks for which their years of study have been preparing them.

I wish I could impress the young men and women of every graduating class this year with my own acute conviction regarding the obligation of service that is placed upon them. They have been favored with the privilege of special equipment and preparation, such as is vouchsafed to an all too small proportion of the people. They will not prove themselves worthy of their peculiar good fortune or of their special responsibility unless they regard it as a trust to be held for the good of the whole community.

We look to this month's graduating classes to provide far more than their numerical share of leaders for the Nation in a future not far ahead. You will play your parts in a world in many ways unlike any that former generations of your colleagues could have anticipated.

I would feel that I had performed well the part that has provisionally fallen to me if I could impress upon everyone who goes out this year with a diploma the thought that it is not a certificate of right to special favor and profit in the world but rather a commission of service. Men all about you will need the best you will be able to give to them.

Never, I firmly believe, was there a time when the call was so insistent as that to those capable of giving unselfish, broad, comprehending direction to public thought.

You of the next generation of leadership will live in a time of readjustment and reorganization. Much that has been esteemed elemental has been swept aside. Almost nothing remains that we may safely think of as sacred, as secure from the attacks of the iconoclasts. It is a time in which men search their souls and assay their convictions, in which they examine the very fundamentals of institutions immemorially accepted, in which no tradition may be held immune from the assaults of the skeptic and the doubter.

In such a time I can not but feel that the great need which proper education can supply is embraced in the broadest culture, the most inclusive vision, the most clear-eyed comprehension of the terms which mankind's problem today presents. There was a time, and not very long ago, when we were wont to think of education as a sort of specialized training for some kind of special service. We esteemed it as an intensive process of equipping fortunate persons for doing particular things particularly well along established and accepted lines. Today we may say that there are few accepted lines. Nothing remains with us that is not queried. Therefore we need for the leadership of the coming generation an

open-minded willingness to recognize the claim of the doubter, the innovator, the experimenter, the would-be constructivist.

But while we must give these adventurous ones their full chance, we must sedulously guard against the spirit of mere cynicism, the disposition to condemn all things as they are because they are not perfect, the tendency to tear down before any plan of reconstruction has been prepared. The trained mind—provided it is not overtrained—is the one that must provide the saving faculty of discrimination. The world must go forward, and not backward; and it will not go forward as the result of any philosophy of mere destruction. After all, unsatisfactory as some earnest people regard the present structure of society and existing human relations' ships, a reasonably conscious world has been a long time traveling as far on the road toward ideal conditions as it now has reached. History has afforded many illustrations of societies crumbling and going to pieces, and the process has invariably been attended with superlative disaster to great masses of humanity. It is a commonplace that at this time the world stands on the brink of what looks much like a precipice. It must not be allowed to take the fatal plunge. It will not, if it shall be able to summon to its leadership in the coming generation men and women who will unite a necessary measure of conservative purpose with an equally necessary portion of willingness to consider new expedients, to test out old formulas, to apply the acid test even to what we have learned to believe is pure gold.

The education that can truly prepare for the demands of society in the time before us can not be given merely in academic halls. The great world outside must contribute of its practical experience, its intimate knowledge, its discipline and disappointments, to complete the equipment. We can learn much from books, but if we learned only from books we would learn only the wisdom of the past. Nobody will ever live long enough or be wise enough to equip himself with all the wisdom of the past, to say nothing of projecting it into the future. The student who has learned the art of learning, of application, of concentration upon the particular problem before him, will find that he is better qualified for the practical affairs of life than the one who has merely stowed even a very great array of facts in his brain. Books are tremendously useful if they be made the servants of the inquiring mind; they may be deadening and worse than useless if they become the master of the too receptive mind. He who has learned how to use books, how to find what he requires in them and then to apply it, without the necessity of overloading his mind with unnecessary detail, is the one who has made his educational preparation most useful. As a mere storage warehouse, for facts, beliefs, impressions, the human mind is an unsatisfactory plant. It is too liable to error and too limited in its capacity. But, on the other side, when it is used as a maceator of information, a molding, developing, forming, and re-forming mechanism, it does its best work. To do that work, it must possess the qualities of boldness, originality, confidence. It must be capable of sustained and well-directed effort.

So, to the young men and women in cap and gown, gathered here and on a thousand other platforms to receive the testimonies that they have completed their allotted academic courses, I would plead that they recognize that, after all, the effectiveness of their educational effort will at last be in proportion to their recognition that it is only preparation and not conclusion.

There is no such thing as finished education. The wisest person that ever lived took his last observation of life and living into a mind which was still in the processes of preparation.

It is, I think, a part of our national good fortune that we have viewed culture from this standpoint. I think the college graduate who imagines himself at the completion of his education is one of the most pathetic human spectacles we have to view. Fortunately, he is not nearly so numerous as the humorous paragraphs would have us believe. Fortunately, also, in case he may be too well endowed with self-esteem and confidence, the world has special facilities for rapidly and efficaciously reducing the excess of assurance.

Its democracy is one of the fine things about our American system of higher education. It is almost invariably true that any young man or woman, who earnestly wishes it, may attain the privileges of the best educational preparation. There is, thank God, no caste system here. All kinds of experience, of social background, of ancestry, of tradition, of

training are brought together in the melting pot of the American college or university. Neither social nor intellectual snobbery is likely very long to survive such experience. That is why education, when it is of the right sort, is the greatest leveling and democratizing influence we can find. It inculcates a realization of true standards, an appreciation of the fact that differences in estate and fortune are, after all, but the superficialities of life as compared to the fundamentals of character, ambition, and determined purpose. To whatever extent it fails to impress this conception of the democracy of intellect, education will brand itself a failure.

The young men and women who are coming upon the world's stage today, equipped to take their parts as leaders, will find themselves welcomed as their predecessors have not always been in other times. Humanity is seeking as it never sought before for those who can see widely, clearly, fearlessly; who will be capable of determining what is sound and what is right, and courageous enough to stand for it, though they stand alone. Interrogation points have been written in the blood and sufferings of countless millions, at the end of a thousand statements of what a little time ago we deemed the very basic principles of economics, of sociology, of international relationships, of public policy and human justice. We must have that faculty of fine discrimination which shall understand what is good, true, and reliable, and what is false, unjust, and vicious.

I have known somewhat intimately a good many young people who have been growing into their years of maturity within the time of the great crisis through which the world has been and is still passing. My observation of them and of their attitudes toward life has given me, I may tell you, a greater confidence in our future than seems to be reflected in the pessimistic observations of some who would have us believe that, because our young people nowadays see things differently than we older ones saw them, the youth of today must somehow be a bit degenerate. On the other hand, I am convinced that their early introduction to the realities of life has given to the youth of our day a truer perspective, a better appraisal of human and social values. I have faith to believe that success, in the minds of educated young people today, means less in terms of dollars than it did two generations, or a generation, or a decade ago, and that it means more in terms of sincere human service than it ever did before. If I am right, then surely we have accomplished much for the betterment of mankind; for it is a great thing to have implanted such a spirit, such a purpose, such a vision, in the minds and souls of those who are to direct our future. This we have done to a greater extent in our generation than ever before in a like period.

The world and its experience constitute the greater university in which all of you have yet to complete, so far as it is humanly possible, your education. I pray you to go out to it without too much thought of personal rewards, of individual gains; and yet, not to trust these considerations entirely aside. Be generous, but do not dissipate your capital of knowledge and ability in aimless, useless generosities. Hold true to those ideals which your own country and its institutions represent. We Americans will best help mankind at large if we most earnestly sustain men immediately about us. Let us make our America the best place on earth in which men and women may dwell. Let us make it an example to all others, an inspiration and a model. It has been our privilege to see this country which we love called upon to redress the wrongs of a world, to restore the balance of civilization. We could not have played that part had we not first been true to ourselves, confident of our destiny, assured of our righteousness and of the power inherent in our concept of righteousness. Let us go on, holding fast to what, in the great trial, has been proven good, seeking to make it better, stronger, and more unselfish. Let us place a firm reliance in our destiny and let us seek to realize that destiny through unceasing effort and unflinching devotion.

Humanity never needed broader, illuminated understanding more than it does now. It must needs lean heavily upon those to whom it has given its best of opportunity for preparation. Those who today hold aloft as best they can the standard of civilization and progress must presently pass it on to you who are just entering upon your responsibilities. I can think of no greater service I could render than to impress upon every graduate of this June the part that awaits him in humanity's affairs, if he will but realize it. Therefore, I implore a dedica-

tion to common service, to human betterment, to civilization's advancement, on the part of these young people who at last must so largely direct the affairs of country and of society in the hard but very hopeful times which lie ahead.

After the deeply impressive address of President Harding, "The Marseillaise" was sung with thrilling effect by Lieut. Jean J. Labat, of the French Embassy.

Introduction of the French Ambassador.

BISHOP HAMILTON: There is no gratitude like that which responds to the rescuer of one's life from danger and death. A drowning girl feels an obligation to marry the man who rescues her from a watery grave.

When the Marquis de Lafayette, marching in Virginia, and Count Rochambeau, sweeping the coast from the Hudson to the Chesapeake, finished at Yorktown, the French and American armies were betrothed. When they finished in Flanders the wedding was consummated. We are here now to receive the blessing of France at the hands of the French Ambassador, the Honorable J. J. Jusserand.

DR. JUSSERAND: Mr. President, Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen: After the words we have heard from the Chief of the State, words full of wisdom, of good will, of humanity, and which will be overheard in other lands besides this one, who can dare speak? Not I. If I speak, it is not because I dare, but because I am bidden.

How could I disobey when I have such a debt of gratitude to the one who had me? We happened to return together to America, in the same ship, during the anxious days of August, 1914, before any one could tell for sure whether a General Joffre would win a battle of the Marne. We trusted that he would, and so did your Chancellor, offering prayers for the success of the great cause which we were defending, and which you were, one day to defend too, with what success, all the world knows.

In its efforts toward better days, mankind suddenly rises at times, then falls back, but usually not so low as its starting point, so that part of its gains remain permanent and the ascent continues. Yorktown and American independence, our revolutions of 1789, 1830, and 1848, with their immense influence in Europe; the great war in which the three Yorktown nations, now united at last, and, we feel confident, forever, took such a prominent part, were events of this sort.

The foundation of your University is the result of one of those deep movements involving the generality of men. The King's Counsel from Canada was considering a moment ago what were the thoughts of your founders. Those thoughts and the possibility of the foundation are a consequence of a profound transformation which took place in the world, and especially in England, during the first half of the eighteenth century, the seat of which was less apparent than the trenches at Yorktown or the forts at Verdun, and was men's hearts.

Studying the manners of the day, and the mass of writings published at the time when, having received the scepter from Dryden, Alexander Pope reigned over the realm of letters, one is struck by the extreme dryness of the literary king and of his subjects. Clear-sighted, sceptical, ironical, vindictive, doubting all that they could not see, including their own hearts (because they could not see them), having but scorn for sentiment, they perpetuated throughout their days, "the drought of March," to borrow a word from old Chaucer. Theologians, philosophers, poets and novelists, belonged most of them to this intellectual school of dryness. Pope would, to please his teacher, Bolingbroke, write a poem to show that all is for the best in this world, and so write it as to leave his readers persuaded that all is bad, and that there is no remedy and that life is scarcely worth living. Those poets offer to our sight metallic gardens, all glitter and no sweetness, with bright birds, which are stuffed birds, and tin roses with a smell of varnish and no perfume. Much of what happens to Robinson Crusoe touches his readers because they have a sensitive heart, but he himself is scarcely touched at all. Freed from his island and returning home after twenty-eight years of absence, he first ascertains what has become of the money he had left, afterwards only whether his father and mother are alive, and finds that they are not, but that two of his sisters survive, who probably said, "Glad to see you." But he does not go so far as to tell us.

All know the immense change which took place even before the middle of the century, when one after the other, warm-hearted all of them, the friends of man and beast, of all that lives and can suffer, caring little for the acrobatics of mere wit and much for the play of sentiment and affections, men like Johnson, Richardson, Fielding, Goldsmith, came to the front. Tolerance, kindness, good will, a fondness for the masses, which was a return to what forms the basis of Christianity, now predominated. The movement had begun with men like Steele, Addison, William Law, when the other tendency was at its height; the oncoming of every season can be detected before the next begins. Law, who like Addison was persuaded that to give virtue repellent features was not a way to make her attractive, published in 1729 his *Serious Call to a Decent and Holy Life*, and adorned it with charming portraits and characters, true to nature all of them, like that of saintly Miranda, and that Flavia, of the world worldly, not a bad girl, but not a model one, who, when there is a collection for some good work, "and she likes the person who makes the proposal," will give half a crown, and add: "If you knew what a long milliner's bill I have just received, you would think it a great deal for me to give."

Law's virtues and kindness, his good will to all, attracted many who, tired of the ambient scepticism and dryness, longed for better things and a more complete development of man's nature. Among those who came to listen to the "Sage of Putney," and were strongly influenced by him were two young men, the two brothers, John and Charles Wesley.

In the great renovation which took place during the second part of the eighteenth century, John Wesley's role was of paramount importance. Place was found in his great heart for all sufferers and outcasts, prisoners, people in want, poor children, illiterates. Having a clear mind as well as a warm heart, he managed to help his followers both materially and morally, organizing love feasts for men to better understand, and come nearer to, each other, and a system of loans to assist them in their undertakings. Traveling, preaching, writing ceaselessly, covering between four and five thousand miles in a year, reading on horseback books of religion, history, literature, the *Odyssey* for example, visiting not only England but Ireland and America, "always in haste," he said, "never in a hurry," he came in contact with people innumerable and his influence was immense.

On Americans, when they began their struggle for liberty, he wrote memorable words. His letter to Lord North and Lord Dartmouth is, or should be, famous. He changed his mind, it is true, after having read Dr. Johnson's pamphlet, "Taxation No Tyranny" (which depends; sometimes it is, sometimes not); but let us rather remember his first and more spontaneous movement, when he expressed himself thus: "I cannot avoid thinking if I think at all, that these our oppressed people asked for nothing more than their legal rights; and that in the most modest and inoffensive manner which the nature of the thing would allow. But waiving this, waiving all considerations of right and wrong, I ask, is it common sense to use force toward the Americans? * * * Whatever has been affirmed, these men will not be frightened. Some of our officers say: 'Two thousand men will clear America of these rebels.' No, nor twenty thousand, nor perhaps treble that number, be they rebels or not. They are as strong, as valiant as you, if not more, for our soldiers fight for pay and they, on the contrary, are one and all enthusiasts, enthusiasts for liberty. And, while they are contending *pro aris et fociis*, for their wives, children, liberty * * * are we sure that our neighbors will stand stock still?"

The words of a prophet, including even the part to be played by France, fell that day, 14th of June, 1775, from the lips of John Wesley.

You have not changed; neither have we; both our nations continue to be capable of the utmost efforts, careless of risks, when a great idea, or a deep sentiment is at stake. Both our nations surpassed themselves in the great war, you coming three thousand miles away to put in the balance the weight of your unconquered sword, and finding then, on the same side of the trench those whom we shall ever be happy to call our British friends.

The three flags just now displayed in front of us differ in their arrangement of colors, but the colors are the same, and one who sings of the red, white and blue evokes the idea of those three great peoples, with an incomparable past, and we hope, an incomparable future. Dr. Rowell praised you Americans for the fact that during more than a hundred

years you have not been at war with England. Well, I do not see why I should not praise France, for we, too, have enjoyed and greatly enjoyed a more than centennial peace with England; with more merit even, so much older, and more persistent than yours was our custom of being almost ceaselessly at war with her. But after the great deeds of the great war, now that the poppies of Flanders' fields are dropping their red petals on the tombs of those from our three countries who died for liberty, nothing we trust will ever disunite our three colored flags, sacred emblems of the same cause, both in war and peace.

In this University, the principles of John Wesley, irrespective of any particular tenet, will be faithfully adhered to. All will remember that any who may be tempted to swerve from the rule of tolerance, patience and good will ceases to be his pupil. All will remember that in accordance with the forceful words of a French thinker of the sixteenth century, Rabelais, "Science without conscience is the death of the soul."

BISHOP HAMILTON: I have already stated to the audience the necessity for the departure of the President and Mrs. Harding at four o'clock. I think we have time enough to conclude our exercises, but if we should not and the band must go, then we want the rest of you to stay! I say this because I know that you are interested to be here. We have nothing now but the graduation, the conferring of degrees, and the announcement of the fellowships.

The several Deans of the University presented to the Chancellor the following graduates to receive their respective degrees:

David Joseph Shorb, A. B., Master of Art. Thesis: A Special Treatise of Federal Taxation as Applied to Corporations.

Charles Emile Morganston, Jr., B. S., LL. M., Master of Arts. Thesis: The Treaty-Making Power and Its Limitations.

Simon Cruz Capule, LL. M., Master of Laws in Diplomacy. Thesis: The Constitutional Relation of the Philippine Islands with the United States.

Henry Chung, A. M., Doctor of Philosophy. Thesis: The Case of Korea.

Henry Clay Keene, LL. M., Doctor of Civil Law. Thesis: The Antecedents of the Commerce Clause.

Zhivojin Kittich, LL. B., Doctor of Civil Law. Thesis: Serbia in International Treaties.

Otto Erwin Koegel, LL. M., Doctor of Civil Law. Thesis: Common Law Marriage and Its Development in the United States.

John Nelson Torvestad, B. S., LL. M., Doctor of Civil Law. Thesis: The Growth and Development of a National Police Power as Implied in the Constitutional Grant to Congress to Regulate Commerce "Among the Several States."

Edson Leon Whitney, Ph. D., LL. B., Doctor of Civil Law. Thesis: The Law of Strikes and Lockouts.

BISHOP HAMILTON: Now, please, we will have time enough, I think, to sing the hymn that I think we will all sing and sing with the heart and with the understanding, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Let us all rise.

(The audience rose and sang the hymn designated.)

BISHOP HAMILTON: We all sympathize with disappointment, and possibly never more than when the persons disappointed are in their young manhood or young womanhood; but this is a world of rivalry, and we can not all, when we are competing for a prize, obtain the crown, when it is not offered to everyone that competes. So today we must simply say that some of these persons came very near to the goal, but we are here to announce only seven persons who have received the fellowships of the University. We are fast equipping ourselves for bringing all these persons to find facilities for continuing their study in the American University. I take pleasure now, in the midst of the disappointments of these who may be defeated, in saying, another chance ahead, try again. You are near, and not far, from "the consummation devoutly to be wished." Cheer up, young people; the whole world is ahead of you, and it's wide enough for you to succeed somewhere and sometime. I congratulate the notable seven who have learned "the race by vigor not by vanities is won." The names of these successful candidates for fellow-

ships are: Erwin Ransdell Goodenough, James E. A. Johnstone, Frederick P. Myers, Lester Bowers Pearson, Mary Lois Raymond, George J. Schulz, Edwin Edgar Voigt.

Let us unite now to sing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and then the doxology and the benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. John R. Edwards, D. D., District Superintendent of the Washington District.

(The audience sang the hymn indicated.)

Let me ask the audience please after the benediction to remain in their places until the President and Mrs. Harding have gone to their carriage.

Dr. EDWARDS: The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ, our Lord. And the blessing of God, the Father Almighty, the Son and the Holy Spirit, rest upon an I remain with you always. Amen.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

OCTOBER, 1921

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No. 2



BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON



EDWARD B. ROSA



EDWARD F. COLLADAY



FREDERICK A. FENNING

Benjamin Farnsworth Leighton.

There have still been left among us—it must be for our example—some gentlemen of the old school. When they come of sturdy New England stock their lives have been fashioned in intelligence, integrity and with noble aspiration. Benjamin Farnsworth Leighton came of the State discovered by the Northmen, granted by royal charter to the Plymouth Colony, and for long a part of Massachusetts. Ambition was set in his bones. To know him was to suspect he was born in Maine. He was tall and straight and the same size a long way up, like one of her pines. You would have guessed he was an Earl of Pembroke, born in the town of that name in the State. Whatever may have been his shambling walk on the farm it was dressed down to precision by military drill. His next birthday, November 1, would have made him seventy-four years old, thus carrying him back far enough not to have been spoiled by the carelessness of modern manners.

His whole career was of the type of the best heroism. They tell us in the books there are no heroes out of the ancient times, but heroism has been improving its definition very much since those times so much praised and written about. It has come to be something more, very much more than merely Spartan discipline and hardihood. It is no longer only a martial movement, an outward deed of daring; it has come to be a thing of motive, an inner impelling force of character. Conspicuousness is far from being its only expression or manifestation. Mr. Beecher used to say, "More heroism has been displayed in the household and in the closet, I think, than on the most memorable military battlefields of history."

Genuine merit in most instances waits long for recognition and esteem. It wears itself out in waiting; the world remains cruel to the end. We shall be very much surprised in the next world over its revelations of welcome and allocation. The disappointments will be numberless. Many that from the hillocks of notoriety were esteemed little and unknown will bear the plaudit. "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

I hazard none of the prophecies when I find it comely to praise the upright. The plain tale of the career of "Leighton," as he called himself, was itself eulogy.

He was indeed a hero. His heroism consisted of lofty aim, fearlessness, resolution, fortitude. It began in public in silent patriotism. He counted not his life dear unto himself when he enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War, so much a boy that his older brother enlisted, he said, "to go look after Ben." Dashing about in the cavalry he was soon shattered by the storm of shot and shell which he faced like McGregor. Carried to Libby Prison, his wounds neglected, and kept there until he was exchanged as no longer worth anything as a soldier, he came home so emaciated in body as to find his bigger battle to get over it and get on. Once able to go about again, he made first for the humble school at Kent's Hill in Maine. He thought most of its Christian reputation. There he laid the foundation of his life in learning, but no more than in building a home, for it was there he found Sarah Adams Foss. Then he struck out for the Business College at Poughkeepsie, and thereafter the Law School in Washington. Here he stayed and with unwearied step came in time to be honored with the Presidency of the Bar Association. His devotion to his home and family altar was the impressive trait of his character. He said no time was lost in his busiest days to stop long enough for family prayers. His was the old-fashioned New England home. As such it was his castle from which he went forth a Sir Knight to every tournament that dared him. Herein was his heroism of fearlessness, resolution, fortitude. He wrote his best autobiography in the annals of the poor. Howard University, because of the color of its students, was set siege to by prejudice in high places. He went there simply to defend the approach of education when the whole South thought it a crime to teach a colored person to read. For forty years as Dean of "the black law school" he withstood the knock-kneed obloquy eyeing askance and the contemptuous sneer of priggish Washington. Said one of his colleagues: "But for his presence as Dean at Howard University he would have been one of the judges of the District."

While the tombstones of his opponents would crumble if made to bear their truthful epitaphs, Judge Leighton will need no monument but the memories of the poor and the judgments of the righteous.

He came into the Board of Trustees as one of the Founders of the American University. He served long and gratuitously as University counsel. For many

years as President of the Board he guarded and guided the interests of the institution with as much devotion as if they had been his own personal estate.

His coronation is for his heroism, unwavering faith, childlike simplicity and modesty, integrity and piety. His Bible was his manual of devotion. "When too weak to lift his voice a day or two before his death, he said, "Sarah, now you will have to read and pray."

"In every walk of life, as in his worship, his "supreme excellence was his simplicity."

If our love were but more simple
We should take him at his word.
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the sweetness of our Lord.

Edward Bennett Rosa.

All men are only relatively great. There are spheres in which their great men are confined to their limits—limits to the matter in hand. After all, that is the circumvallation of all talent. No man can be great all over. He cannot know all over, and his greatness is limited to his knowledge. He is expert where his skill covers his knowledge. There the greatness stops. There is also difference between the thing itself and the publicity of it. The "greatness," so called, often consists in nothing more than publicity. There is as much difference between the reality of greatness and the publicity of it, as between notoriety or publicity and character. As things go in this country we count publicity a big share of greatness. If some men whose genuine achievements are confined to their spheres could have them made known to the world they would be lifted into the celebrity which is their due. Greatness, therefore, has many shades of meaning, as great brain, great learning, great heart, great love, great spirit, great enthusiasm, great goodness.

No one of us who only knew Doctor Edward B. Rosa, as he sat and moved so unobtrusively among us in the Board of Trustees of the University, knew the distinction he had attained in his great sphere of usefulness. Whether as professor of physics in the University, or chief physicist in the National Bureau of Standards, he was eminent; during the war, illustrious. The editorial in the *Washington Herald* about the time of his death said most fittingly: "Those who have never heard of Doctor Rosa have doubtless heard of some of his work. All electricians, all makers of electric apparatus, all experts in electricity, know of his highly technical accomplishments which they have applied in practical ways. He was their pioneer; they reaped the fruits. Every public utility has the advantage of his discoveries and studies of electrolytic desorption of underground iron and steel construction. All have heard of sound ranging devices to locate big guns by sound; of radio finders to locate ships and air craft; and of other developments in radio communication. They only do not know they owe these to Doctor Rosa."

Leaning over his desk, deeply concerned in some marvelous discovery and invention, he ceased to work as inconspicuously as he had quietly lived. His name would have been the voice of his fame if the world had but known him.

Responsive Trustees.

The Trustees of the American University accept the honor for service; it is not merely the honor that pricks

them on. They give time and attention and employ business methods as faithfully as they can possibly do in their own affairs.

At the meeting in June deepest expressions of sympathy were manifested when the death of Dr. Rosa was announced. The message sent to Judge Leighton when the word came that he could not recover could not have been more tenderly spoken and written. The tribute to Dr. Rosa was presented in a beautiful spirit by Bishop McDowell.

After carefully considering the condition of the New York property, it was voted that the Chancellor be authorized to effect its sale. Two prominent attorneys of the city, Frederick A. Fenning and Edward F. Colclay, were elected trustees.

At the meeting in December a suitable and appropriate tribute to Judge Leighton was presented by the Chancellor, and Bishop Cranston, who was present, was requested to present a memorial of the Judge for the record of the proceedings of the meeting.

The Chancellor reported \$33,168.20 had been received during the preceding six months. On his recommendation it was voted to finish on the outside the unfinished laboratory, and Colonel Peter M. Anderson, one of the Trustees, was requested to superintend the construction. The Hon. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, was elected a member of the Board of Award.

The officers of the Board of Trustees were re-elected for one year.

Armaments versus Arguments.

The most notable event in the political history of the world has occurred since the previous issue of the COURIER. The President of the United States invited the ruling or major powers of the nations to Washington for a conference on the preliminary steps toward the peace of the world. No other government could have given a more practically disinterested invitation and no other city could have afforded a more impartial environment. The United States had long since given over the idea of war for any personal interest. There was no claim for spoils of any kind. The nation was rich and hospitable. Nothing was in mind but the peace and good will of mankind. Every motive was as transparent as clear glass.

But the nations that accepted the invitation came entangled with a yoke of bondage to mingled motives. They had been all their lifetime subject to the bondage of fear, suspicion, distrust, self-preservation, with the conviction that sooner or later they would have to fight for it—many of them having fought for it. Some came with an overwhelming ambition to get more than they had, others with a will to hold what they had gotten by war. But they came into an ethical atmosphere, which though it had come out of a different religious tuition, had in it the universal conception of equity and righteousness. It has been difficult to get the nations most ambitious or those most in peril, released from their aim, sense of fear, suspicion and just regard for safety with threatening all about them. Scarcely anyone has been daring enough to put forth only selfish purposes as the basis for refusing to cooperate. All have conceded something should be done to avoid war. And much has been done by everyone, including the warlike peoples, by yielding to the atmospheric pressure of the unselfish, philanthropic Christian

appeals, in making concessions that have honored the nations making them and contributed so much to the bringing of all peoples into one fellowship.

The Ullalulla Jeremy Diddlers, who would "wait a sigh from the Indus to the pole" for a couple of rupees, and who strangled their language with malice in trying to make trouble for the delegates to the Conference, will go home like Little Bo-Peep and mostly his sheep. But when that history is written, which "dare not say anything that is not true," "above all Greek, above all Roman fame," will be that of the President of the United States, his Secretary of State, and the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

Where Does the Money Come From?

The Secretary of the American University recently reported more than \$800,000 secured for the institution during the present administration. More than \$500,000 has been passed into the treasury and three bequests of \$100,000 each have been subscribed. No one of the "drives" by which large sums have been secured for other universities and colleges over the country has contributed anything toward the accumulations of this University. The debt of more than \$80,000 on one of the marble buildings on the campus has been paid, and nothing is now owed on the block of buildings in the city which has been purchased for the Downtown Branch of the University. The institution now has in addition to all its property, one million dollars of endowment, fully \$800,000 of which is productive. So soon as the bequests in wills, which have already been probated, are paid, and one or two farms with some houses and lots are disposed of, the entire endowment will be productive. The income of the University the present year will aggregate \$40,000 besides tuitions. These sums are growing in total amount as the number of students increases. When the school was opened five years ago only about thirty students were enrolled. The number registered the present year is 226. Of these fifty are students from the National Law School, with which the University reciprocates.

When it is known that the University is the only institution in the United States which is a graduate school without a college connected with it as a feeder, these figures will be regarded as most gratifying. The first University in the country to establish a post-graduate department and which has thousands in its under-graduate departments, has only 248 students in its graduate school, and the largest number anywhere is only 149, and that is with the university having an under-graduate college for a feeder whose students number 9,000 plus.

We have succeeded in getting our money because there are 10,000 clergymen in this country who appreciate having a University in Washington to touch the ends of the earth, and almost as many laymen who are sending us help from the single dollar up to the \$10,000. See the column of receipts in this issue of the COURIER. Our neighbors of the Roman Catholic faith appreciate the importance of putting their best efforts, best schools and great properties in Washington. Please continue, brothers and sisters of vision, to send us your money for sympathy. Alexander, the copper-smith, never did us any harm.



JOHN JAMES TIGERT
U. S. Commissioner of Education
Member Board of Award, American University

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than \$5 is considered sufficient receipt therefor.)

Chancellor's House Fund.—\$25, R. Y. Williams; \$15, J. C. MacDonald; \$10, J. F. Murray, J. T. Carson, C. W. Baldwin; \$9, A. R. Myers; \$5, W. B. Fleming, J. B. Risk, Christian Golder, J. F. Jose, R. B. Cuthbert, W. L. Woodcock, B. S. Swartz; \$4, E. C. Toy, A. E. Husted, H. W. Davis, John Goorley, J. K. Mason, S. K. Moore, A. M. Osgood, J. E. Reynolds; \$3, A. S. Orton, W. F. Seitter; \$2, H. J. Chattin, R. H. Pfeiffer, J. M. Betts, C. C. Fisher, Mrs. W. F. Conner, Alex. Suttler, P. O. Wagner, T. W. Murphy, H. A. Reed, S. T. Walker, E. C. Woodruff, Lewis Campbell, J. M. Judy, D. L. Jeffers; \$1, J. S. Brown, J. E. Manning, W. P. Varner, Mrs. S. J. Patterson-Abell, C. P. Sayers, H. S. Miner, H. G. Eudd, J. F. Cooper, H. B. Slider, L. A. Kilpatrick, C. Hughes, W. B. Wolcott, F. S. Kline, E. G. Vischer, H. W. Farrington, C. R. Morrison, A. D. Moon, A. D. Stroud, G. W. Flagge.

Franklin Hamilton Memorial.—\$500, Dillon Bronson; \$20, J. B. Risk; \$9, J. B. Rupert.

Asbury Memorial Fund.—\$5, E. W. Caswell.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship.—\$6, Geo. Grant, R. K. Stephenson; \$5, W. B. Perry, T. G. Thompson; \$4, J. K. Grimes, C. M. Starkweather; \$2, P. O. Wilcox, J. L. Wheeler, W. A. Campbell, D. J. Faulkner; \$1, F. Palladino, G. A. Allison.

General Fund.—\$2,190, bequests of Susan E. and Mary Bayard; \$1,000, legacy of G. W. F. Swartzell; \$50, R. A. Booth; \$47.50, Mrs. N. P. Pond; \$7.50, estate of Henry Baker.

McKinley Memorial Hall.—\$200, W. A. Phillips; \$20, E. M. Carman; \$10, B. D. Barton; \$6, W. W. Costin; \$5, W. E. Hosler, W. J. Jeandrow, C. S. Hunt, T. M. West, J. G. Patton, W. A. Brown, Levi Bird; \$4, J. F. Heisse, F. T. Keeney, H. A. Leeson; \$3, W. E. Shaw, S. L. Kennedy, Wm. Rogers, C. H. Richardson, R. D. Rowell, Blanche Young, Fred Turner, F. A. Killmon; \$2, F. T. Keeney, C. P. Hargraves, H. F. Downs, C. W. Baldwin, H. S. France, W. G. McNeil, J. M. Jaquette, Wilbert Westcott, I. C. Nicholson, C. D. Taylor, L. F. Higgins, G. W. Eney, B. W. Meeks, J. O. Spencer, F. J. Clifford, D. C. Littlejohn, Roland Woodhams, E. J. Warren, R. E. Buecky; \$1, W. H. Giles, G. E. Hutchings, J. G. Marshall, Herbert Scott, R. B. Cook, C. F. Hand, C. E. Tower, W. A. Carroll, J. Halpeny, C. M. Yost, W. M. Michael, Samuel Burgaman, Mrs. J. H. Perry, F. S. Petter, S. P.

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Amplification School, \$3,000, John C. Letts; \$4,000, Geo. H. Maxwell, C. C. Glover, J. W. Sparks; \$600, a friend; \$200, J. L. Alcock; \$20, W. F. Anderson, L. B. Wilson, F. J. McCumber; \$10, German M. E. Sunday School, Walla Walla, Wash., Mary M. Kector, W. L. Woodcock, J. C. Hartzell, G. E. Whitaker, I. E. Lloyd, W. F. Ballinger, S. D. Darby; \$9, G. W. Sykes; \$5, F. W. Mueller, M. P. Perley, A. L. Bell, Joan Evans, J. E. Bailey, F. B. Southworth, Maunson Wain, Ella C. Emcity, C. K. Zimner, Mrs. C. S. Hoover, O. B. Chaswell, Clara L. Risk, L. J. Birney, Charles Wisler, W. R. Murphy, John P. Murray, Yvonne Chambers; \$4, F. T. Cope, Ina C. Maxwell, D. E. Brewer, W. A. Ward; \$3, Viola I. Collins, Bertha Grebe, A. E. Wright, A. H. Hoicome, Jr., J. B. Barr, C. L. Jacobs, W. H. C. Moore, Lloyd Riggan, J. O. Wicks, W. H. Hall, F. L. Thompson, S. R. Mousmier, A. J. Stern, E. C. Gattall, Mrs. J. N. Shank, Grace H. Jull; \$2, H. Q. Altenburg, E. W. Sturp, Anna Cole, G. L. Pfeiffer, D. A. Foard, F. A. Gunn, W. L. Hart, R. M. McElroy, J. H. Urner, Jane M. Delano, Edith F. Delano, Geo. Buckell, John Boldt, Fred Wildemann, Mrs. W. H. Pyle, J. C. Doubt, R. H. Marze, I. D. Beebe, Sammie Thatcher, Nellie Hammond, M. L. Hulme, Willard Howland, Ada A. McCausland, Bertha Kernan, H. A. Eldridge, Mary Lockhart, Mrs. W. C. Wagner, J. C. C. Holding, D. C. Johnson, W. C. Twombly, W. W. Lyman, Mrs. L. H. Leighton, W. W. Hutton, T. E. E. Wilson, Fred W. Cotton, E. J. Harris, E. J. Blame, C. D. Gray, H. B. Simpson, G. E. Johnson; \$1, Irving Brawner, Bert Pigrum, A. G. Dowu, Pearl K. Ricard, Anna Pemell, H. S. Chace, Carrie A. Obrist, Stella C. Obrist, Alice K. Hall, Mabel Foster, Mary B. Ely, E. M. Bristol, T. W. S. Gray, B. C. Bates, Mae Hartung, Mrs. Person, Mrs. T. G. Stoll, S. E. Rich, Bianche Mantold, W. H. McMaster, J. M. Kaley, J. W. Rose, Mrs. J. S. Bardwell, W. J. Cutibert, a friend, J. W. Bell, Dan Hazen, W. H. Fiege, G. J. Miller, J. M. Seitz, A. E. Schoff, G. L. Hardesty, E. H. Bierly, Annie B. Rice, G. H. Bishop, F. M. Canfield, Henry Koehler, C. W. Strong, Bessie R. Gasper, Mrs. S. E. Spencer, J. R. Chaffee, E. P. King, R. G. Anderson, Mrs. F. H. Roberts, H. A. Renwick, Harriet B. Coulton, E. E. Chaffee, L. A. Bradley, F. A. Rives, Anna M. Hampton, K. T. Burns, W. C. Mur, E. H. Couloume, H. G. Wells, H. C. Foster, H. K. Foster, N. M. West, C. S. Myers, W. C. Armstrong, Mrs. O. P. Fryer, Rachel B. Wagner, F. E. Davis, G. M. Boie, G. L. Cruikshank, A. C. Downs, E. P. Howe, W. R. Newell, G. G. Herring, J. M. Quail, Frank Richards, Anna M. Kendall, J. W. Jones, S. F. Elms, F. D. Young, Sophia C. Fishel, S. E. Rose, Ida L. Fishel, J. R. Longabaugh, H. W. Swartz, S. F. Callaway, Peter Staup, Ira A. Skeels, Marie E. Neesham, Mrs. W. Parker, Mrs. Lucia Peters, A. Wentz, S. H. Harding, Mrs. H. E. Swartz, Mrs. Henry Cook, C. W. Bates.

Now We Must—

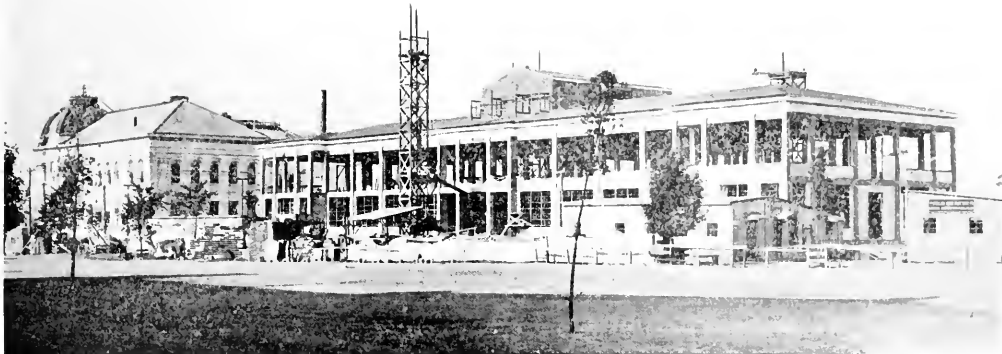
The picture on page five makes its own appeal. The Government of the United States, in the threatened continuance of the war, possible for years, and when American soldiers were being cut down at Belleau Wood and on other fields in terrible slaughter, began the building which the picture represents for an additional laboratory. There were then about 2,000 chemists and their assistants located on the campus in the Ohio Building and other temporary structures which had been erected for war purposes, but the plans were so extensive for the manufacture of munitions more room was needed. The Trustees had consented to the erection of this additional building on terms that were mutually agreeable. The building was to cost \$600,000 when complete and equipped; the equipment was to cost a large share of the total amount. When the tide was turning against the Central Powers the Government stopped work on the building, after expending \$225,000, and left the unfinished structure in its present unrepresentable appearance.

As the building consists so largely of stone, brick, iron and concrete little or no damage has happened to it thus far, but we were advised that it should not go through another winter without enclosure—the cost might amount to \$10,000 if neglected. We must finish it. Besides we had been approached by the owners of a laboratory in New York who desired to occupy it, and give the University School of All Sciences the use of all the chemical rooms and appliances for experiments and study. Every undesignated dollar received now will be applied to this end. No offering, as another column shows, will be too small. It must be finished on the outside! *It will be.* As the University does not owe a dollar, whatever is put into this college building will be so much endowment—permanent investment. We must appeal to every friend we have; they will respond. Persons who learn how our Roman Catholic neighbors are building so extensively, can feel the importance of our representation at the Capital. If everyone who receives the COURIER will send us a contribution, we will do the rest.

Such Visionings.

We think we all wish to see large. But do we? It is certain the American University was founded in no ordinary conception or merely local design. The outlook was far and wide. The founder had traveled in many countries and studied many schools. His first appeal was to the whole country and for ten millions of dollars. "To design great things implies no common minds." At once men and women of large sympathies and who see more than others joined in the vision and prophecy and began to promote with their kind words and substantial gifts the American University, believing its influence would be world-wide. Among these friends who saw at once the opportunity because of many proposed advantages large and liberal and in the Nation's Capital, was Colonel N. P. Pond, editor and proprietor of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, with his public spirited wife. With the university in his own city to which he was always loyal, he was broad-minded enough to lend the influence of his paper and give his money to promote the University in Washington. Mrs. Pond, since the death of her husband during the last year, has visited the institution and left with the Chancellor in answer to the appeal in the COURIER the largest American staff flag that is made.

We mention these friends because they are typical of the many men and women of both large and small means who see in the University its possibilities and are contributing of their substance to guarantee the fulfillment of its great promise. Annuities have come from the States on the Atlantic and within three months from the great State on the Pacific. The large bequest soon to be distributed from the capital of Nebraska comes from a man whose remarkable will cared generously for the interests of his own State, but gave evidence of his foresight as to what he saw in the future of the American University by the bequest of possibly a hundred thousand dollars. If the unselfish men and women of such visioning who came to see or who only read of the University were to put in their wills either hundreds or less or thousands or more, according to the measure of their vision, millions for the only graduate institution in the United States unsupported by an under-graduate school, would soon come to the Capital City to give it the lead in Christian education.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY BEGUN BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, UNFINISHED AT TIME OF ARMISTICE,
TO BE ENCLOSED AND COMPLETED FOR UNIVERSITY USES

Edward Douglass White.

The friendly interest shown in the American University by the Chief Justice of the United States and the cordial relations existing between himself and the Chancellor, would be motive sufficient for a word of tribute to the great man who has gone from Washington like a notable landmark that has fallen down. But when each universal estimate of his worth is being voiced by so many reputable men and women, it is esteemed a privilege which friendship gives to be numbered among so distinguished a company as those "who mingled their approbation with reverence."

Ex-Senator Beveridge has written an appreciative and valuable life of John Marshall. Who will write the life of Edward Douglass White? Nearly thirty years a Justice of the Supreme Court, more than a third of which time he was the Chief Justice, his decisions have been given from time to time through the period of momentous issues. Righteous judgments would have been enough to give distinction to the jurist of modest attainments. But when the wealth of legal acumen, with long experience, perfect knowledge of the historic background and current occasions which gave rise to so many questions of national import, was brought to bear on the memorable cases in the national Court the decision, making a precedent and rendered with such preciseness, firmness and dignity, went into organic law, to stay there and be respected in that and every other court.

When prejudice and passion were dominating the public mind and the attorneys let every sun go down on their wrath, they felt assured with the close of the day the Justice was as much stirred to anger as they were, *aut regem aut fatuum irasci oportet* (but with the morning cool reflection came).

It was Justice White's power of penetration to discover things to others invisible, imperturbable calmness of demeanor, excellent spirit and impartiality in decision that made him great.

In the darkest days of the great war he held to "the mighty hopes that make us men," and said, "The defeat of this country is impossible."

In speaking to the writer on one occasion of differences of religious opinion he asked in an unmistakably tolerant tone: "When we are all seeking the one country why will we quarrel as to which is the best road to get there?" He had "a face untaught to feign." A "slave to no sect" he lived to explain his doctrine by his life.

American University Chapel.

When the war was at its worst there were several thousand soldiers and two thousand chemists with their assistants on the campus of the American University. No suitable building could be found in the neighborhood for a reading room, lectures and entertainments for the young men. The officers and men that were not located in the barracks, were lodged in boarding houses and private homes in Cleveland Park.

Two large and suitable connecting lots on Massachusetts Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street, in full view of the University, were secured and a building erected to accommodate several hundred persons. When the Armistice was signed and the soldiers had returned to their homes the City Church Union desired to open a Sunday school in the Chapel, and at once thirty to thirty-five young people were enrolled. The parents and friends of the scholars very soon asked to have preaching in the Chapel for the people living in the community. Several pastors in the city volunteered their services, and the meetings continued to grow in interest, until the Chancellor of the University was requested to join Dr. Edwards, the City District Superintendent, in finding a permanent pastor for the society.

During his recent visit to England the Chancellor met the Rev. Geoffrey W. Stafford, A. M., a young and brilliant clergyman, who had recently graduated from both Durham and Oxford Universities, including the Divinity School, and who desired to come to the United States. It was arranged at once that he should come to the University Chapel and assume the pastoral care of the community charge. He became a member of the Foundry Church Quarterly Conference and was recommended at once for admission to the Baltimore

Annual Conference. He continues to preach in the Chapel and gives promise of great usefulness in the ministry in this country.

Old King Coal.

Old King Coal! No "merry old soul is he." With temperature at from ten to thirty below, strikers with guns and knives at the mines, and transportation a pawnshop with "permitted interest from 24 to 120 per cent per annum" and no sovereignty anywhere, the Old King is no "courteous knight of merry mood." There are Coles, and there are Coals; they differ widely in their disposition and habits. Originally their names were the same, but the summers and winters divided and dispersed them. The merry old Coles took to the warm weather and the stoical hard Coals took to the cold. The generations of the Coal-weather-family increased so rapidly that when wood as a fuel began to diminish there were all sorts of Coals "to burn."

But the extravagance and waste of the people soon put the whole family under the control of the foreign populations and monopoly of the carriers. This was nothing to make merry over.

The American University was compelled to enter the list of competing bidders and buyers. But for the generosity of its friends the occupants of its buildings because of the insufficient supply might have gone about shivering like their destitute neighbors in the street. But with snow falling in blizzards and high winds piling it in drifts about the doors and even windows, the coal bins of the University are now full to the top, and teachers and students go all through the house as complacently as married couples at a wedding. Last season the bright, shining and well-groomed coal came from the mines of Sarah B. Cochran, a Trustee, at Dawson, Pa. This season two special cars of aristocratic anthracite have come from William J. Faux, a Trustee, of the Logan Coal Company, of Philadelphia. Because of the relish with which the coals rush into and enjoy the fires, there is no merriment over the last disappearance of all the members of the family, but if you think Old Coal is not King, let him withdraw for twenty-four hours from the two hundred and more students and fifty members of the faculty with the thermometer at zero and the wind seventy miles an hour. Nothing but his return would quell the riot. "Aye, every inch a King," and William J. Faux is his prime minister.

"Keep a Knowin'."

There is a colored farmer in South Carolina who has run far ahead of his neighbors in the cultivation of his farm. He has been a student of the soil and of the methods of the agricultural college. He is growing rich out of his farming. When asked how he does it, he simply replies, "Keep a knowin'."

There is an emeritus college president at Boston who has this same sleight of it—of the colored farmer we would say trick of it—in keeping ahead of the rest of us, and fresh as the four-year-old. He is reaching for ninety with a fair show of getting his grip on it. He rides his bicycle without a wobble to and from the libraries as gracefully as a girl. If you were to ask him how he does it he would answer you in the same strain as the colored farmer, possibly with a bit of

aristocratic English, but we are not so sure of that, for he is through and through a democrat of democrats. In any case, the gist of his answer would be "Keep a knowin'." Here is a sample of his wares. In the contributors' column of the *Boston Herald* we ran on this account of "The Seven Seas":

"THE SEVEN SEAS."

As the World Wags:

The question as to the origin and meaning of the term "The Seven Seas" having been raised in this column, I am surprised that as yet no one has called attention to the fact that the expression is far older than the English language, antedating even the science of geography as we understand it. In prehistoric Hindu thought our world consists as to its solid parts of seven concentric continental *Dwipas*, whose names are *Jambu*, *Plaksha*, *Suinah*, *Kmsa*, *Kramcha*, *Saka* and *Pushkara*. According to the sacred *Vishnu Purana*: "They are surrounded severally by seven great seas—the sea of salt water (*Lavana*), of sugar-cane juice (*Kshu*), of wine (*Sura*), of clarified butter (*Sarpis*), of curds (*Dadhi*), of milk (*Dugdha*), and of fresh water (*Jala*). *Jambu-dwipa* is the center of all these; and in the center of this is the golden mountain, *Meru*." *Jambu* is the *dwipa* occupied by human beings, *Meru* the indescribably glorious north polar mountain by which the portal to the heaven of heavens is attainable.

In Oriental literature, therefore, the expression "the seven seas" has no reference to the bodies of water named seas by our geographers, but is an interesting survival of a geocentric world view which we of the western nations have lost, but which all orthodox Brahmims and Buddhists still hold sacred and true. Its recent appearance in Occidental literature is doubtless more due to Kipling than to any other writer.

Boston.

W. F. W.

Almost any wiseacre at Boston who would read a paper of that sort with "W. F. W." at the end of it, would divine—not guess or reckon, but divine—the initials stand for the Reverend William Fairfield Warren, D. D., LL. D., Emeritus President of Boston University.

The Dowling Indian Collection.

Dr. Thomas Dowling, of Wilmington, Del., formerly of Washington, D. C., has sent to the American University as a loan for an indefinite period his magnificent collection of about 15,000 specimens of rare Indian relics. The collection has been placed in the museum of the College of History, and the collection have already proved a source of delight to all who have seen it.

Dr. Dowling, who is a member of the Washington Anthropological Society, has made a careful study of the remains of the village sites of the Potomac tidewater region, and has confined his collection to specimens found within the Washington area—a field which, though not generally known as such, is one of the richest in archaeological specimens in the country. The site of the District of Columbia was formerly the hunting ground of the many tribes of the Powhatan confederacy, and more than forty village sites have been identified within the boundaries of the original ten miles square of the District, where the utensils and implements of stone, bone or pottery have been found in the first layer of the surface earth.

The petty tribes which composed the Powhatan confederacy had in general the same implements of war and of the chase, and the same social customs and domestic habits. That they had attained to the pottery making stage in their history is proved by the relics which remain, but that they had not yet passed from the savage state into the more advanced stage of barbarism is shown by their stone knives and spears and arrowheads, mortars, pestles, drills, scrapers and implements of war, all of stone, serving to indicate the character of occupations of these aboriginal people. There are a few bone implements of a much later period which are, unfortunately, in an advanced stage of decay. Fragments of pottery have been found whose decoration shows that the tribes had become expert in the art of rudimentary ornamentation. The pottery ware is, however, not so good as that of the western Pueblos and is not so well calculated to withstand the action of the weather.

The chief feature of the collection of mineralogical interest is the collection of arrow and spear heads, which is about 12,000 in number. The heads gradually increase in size, there being no distinct line of demarcation between the arrow and the spear. They exhibit every variety of mineral, ranging from white flint to green jasper, including moss agate, red, brown and green flint, smoky quartz and all the hard crystalline stones of the area. The arrow heads average an inch in length, and are of triangular shape, although some slender ones are two inches in length and only a half inch wide at the thickest point. Many of them are notched at the ends for hafting, but most of them have no trace of shaping out for the shaft. Some of the work is very fine in character, but the major portion is merely rough flaking and compares unfavorably with the delicacy of the stone-working of the western tribes.

There are about fifty axes in the collection in a more or less perfect condition.

Another quartzite implement, whose use has never been solved, was found in the same region. It is about fourteen inches long and six inches wide. Its point has been slightly worn away, and it has, therefore, been suggested that it may have been used as a kind of primitive spade. It is unpolished and shows no trace of careful finishing, as does the ax. The Smithsonian Institution possesses a cast of this implement.

There is a large number of smooth stones or "gorgets," as they are known in the collection. These stones were ground down to a fine surface and are suspended around the neck as an ornament by means of a small hole bored through the upper end. The drills and punches with which this boring was done are pieces of hard crystalline stone, one point of which is clipped down sharp and the other is left large and smooth for a handle. Marvelous success in boring is exhibited in a few stone beads, which have holes not more than a sixteenth of an inch in diameter drilled through them for more than an inch. The development of such expert drilling usually requires two or three generations, and the possessor of the knowledge was regarded as one of the native aristocracy.

Some of the best stone knives in the collection are in a half-finished condition, having been "cached" in the earth by the workmen either to temper or perhaps to await a more convenient season. Five of the most perfect specimens were found at Benning.

The United States and Canada.

A very pointed lesson in international amity was exemplified to the world by President Harding in his address at the convocation of the American University. Referring to the friendly relations between the United States and Canada, he said:

"I have said on many occasions that if all the nations of the earth were as honest and unselfish as our republic, there never would be another war. I shall revise it today and say that if all the nations of the earth are as unselfish and devoted to their ideals as the United States and Canada, there never will be another war."

He called attention to the fact that for many years these two great nations have dwelt side by side and settled their controversies peaceably, without interruption of friendship. They have set an example to the world which should inspire all nations and advance the cause of world peace.

The illustration used by the President is quite apt, and demonstrates that it is entirely possible for two peoples to maintain harmonious relations, even though their boundaries are contiguous and in spite of a lively competition for trade. The experience of the United States and Canada has bred confidence between them and a deep respect on the part of each for the ideals and purposes of the other, so that now the thought of an interruption of friendly relations is foreign to both.

There have been disputes between them in the past, and doubtless there will be in the future. Boundary questions of a perplexing nature have arisen, but they have caused no ill-feeling. Joint commissions have been appointed by the two governments to determine the facts and make awards by which each has been ready to abide. Questions involving fishery rights have been raised, and at times the nationals of both the United States and Canada who were directly interested became much wrought up, but the governments proceeded to arrive at settlements in an amicable manner. Tariff matters which restricted imports from one country to another have hobbled up from time to time, but in every instance a



COLONEL N. P. POND



MRS. N. P. POND

proper consideration for the interests of each party facilitated an adjustment of them.

Like two merchants established on opposite sides of a city street, these two countries compete for trade, and yet that competition is not permitted to disturb their personal relations or disrupt their friendship. It cannot be said that Americans and Canadians always have the same viewpoint; but, what is of more importance, they have respect and consideration for the views of each other, which is the basis of the mutual understanding that has endured through the years.

These relations have been maintained without the surrender of sovereignty on the part of either the United States or Canada, such as is proposed by the League of Nations. Both have preserved their full freedom of action. Their agreements have at all times been voluntary, and not because of any pressure from super-government. They have been "unselfish and devoted to their ideals."

By treaty it is provided that neither the United States nor Canada shall maintain naval vessels on the Great Lakes, except such as are required for law enforcement, and both nations have rigidly observed this agreement. If the same sort of agreement were made among all the great powers and as conscientiously adhered to, the question of disarmament would quickly find a solution.

President Harding's citation of these two great democracies, elbow touching elbow, progressing along the pathway of civilization in complete accord and harmony, is most felicitous. To those hardened pessimists who look upon international amity as an iridescent dream it should give food for thought. Those who argue that peace can only be maintained by the establishment of an authority higher than national authority and through a surrender of sovereignty will find in his illustration a complete refutation of their theory.

The relations which the United States and Canada have established between themselves can be adapted to the world, for they are founded upon mutual respect and justice.—*Washington Post*, June 10, 1921.

Table Talk

What is the trouble with Mexico? Popular ignorance.

There have been nearly 500,000 copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" circulated in this country.

Ignorance and war have brought total depravity to the surface wherever anyone has money or jewels.

The total number of Germans who have been received in this country since 1820 is 5,191,549, but only fifty-two were admitted in 1919.

What is human life worth in this country with lynchings at the South, and murders everywhere in the North? Why not go to Mexico?

Five thousand more homes are needed in Washington to accommodate satisfactorily the present growing population.

The new property recently purchased, known as the "Kent House," which once belonged to Colonel Augustus Gardner, has been rented to the Lithuanian Legation. They are fitting it up artistically enough for the Bishop's residence.

More Mexicans came to this country in 1919 than any other foreign people, except the people from British North America. We don't call them immigrants—they are only our country cousins come to see us.

Is the community not awake to the destruction that wasteth at noonday, the terror that is criminal at midnight? Have we all lost confidence in the only cure possible?

Two hundred thousand copies of Headley's "Napoleon and His Marshals and Generals" have been sold in the United States and two hundred and eighty thousand sets of fourteen volumes each of the "Encyclopedia Americana."

In the census taken in 1910 there were 5,082 persons of voting age in the District of Columbia who were so illiterate they would not have been entitled to vote if the citizens of the District had had the right of suffrage. How is it now?

It was no small achievement for the American University to pay off an indebtedness of about \$85,000. This being done, it is a complacent feeling that comes with being able to say the University owes no man anything.

A lady whose name we know not, knowing that it could be used in the rooms being fitted up for students, sends us some antique furniture which is gratefully and graciously received. The lady simply signs her name a "Friend Anonymous."

Forecast and Not Forecastle.

A man who takes no chance in the one may have none left him except in the other. There is a proper dealing in futures that is not classed in the category of gambling: "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished." "Who is wise and he shall understand these things; prudent and he shall know them." There is only one place for a man's future, and that is straight in front of him. When his future is all behind him, he is indeed of most men, if not all men, to say the least, very uncomfortable. It may be human to preach to him, but it is inhuman to reproach him. When he has "passed on and" is "punished" he is his own preacher and has preaching enough. Hard experiences nevertheless, according to someone, are "foundation stones" of successful careers. There are in this view of the case a lot of "foundation stones" just now waiting for affording occasion for "successful careers."

The writer met in the market place a year or so ago a neighbor who had a good paying employment. He quite boastfully said, "I have just bought three dollars' worth of chickens for my dinner tomorrow. It is a good deal to pay, the price was pretty steep, but I am getting eight dollars a day. I have gone short long enough; I might as well eat it up." They tell us now the man is "gone short" again, can't pay his rent and is hunting for work. Is that a typical case? They tell us at the furrier's the high priced sealskin garments have been bought by the working girls, white and colored, who pay on the installment plan, leaving the garment until the last payment is made. The same kind of customers bought in the same way at the jewelry stores. Young men bought automobiles on the same plan. Now they tell us the young people are out of employment, and in some instances the final payments have not been paid on purchases, and the merchants hold

the goods. Did none of these purchasers think high wages might some day, and very suddenly, cease? Indeed employment stopped all at once. We suspect some farmers who placed mortgages on their farms for high priced automobiles, when corn was two dollars a bushel, are not in easy circumstances now with corn at thirty cents a bushel. Is this the practice by which other persons have grown rich and can indulge in luxuries with prices up or down? Is not this rather the way in which passengers who once exulted in the first cabin, now go to sea in the forecastle? Is not such "thrill the fuel of magnificence?" Experience is a hard schoolmaster and will bring us to our knees.

"Ken when to spend, and when to spare,

And when to buy, you'll ne'er be bare."

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JANUARY, 1923

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXVIII

Washington, D. C., April, 1922

No. 3



ALFRED CHARLES TRICE



WARREN G. HARDING



PETER M. ANDERSON



ARTHUR C. CHRISTIE

FIVE OF THE
MORE RECENTLY
ELECTED TRUSTEES



GORDON BATTELLE

Eighth Annual Convocation.

The Eighth Annual Convocation will be held in the grove amphitheater at the site of the University on Wednesday, June 7, 1922, at 2:30 P. M. The addresses will be given by the Vice President of the United States, the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, and the Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York. General John J. Pershing, of the United States Army, will be present. The Trustees of the University will meet at 10 A. M. the same day.

The Three R's Only.

There is an uprising all over the country among intelligent students and teachers of public affairs. Something has been radically wrong with the system of education pursued in the schools.

With all the thought of self-preservation, which bordered so closely on selfishness, the first great need of the country in settlement was people, next money. The Colonial period so certainly settled the claim for these supplies, that the Constitution of the United States, in the organization of the Federal Government, included in Paragraph 1, Section 9, the following article:

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

With varying legislation immigration has continued in one form or another until about one-third of our

population is reckoned as either foreign born or children of foreign born parents.

The nationality and character of the immigrants had been so varied that the principles involved in the first settlement, which were religious, were of necessity become matters of legislation for all the people. An altruistic relation was forced in upon the descendants of first settlers and the atmosphere of a free people forced open the minds of legislators to provide for all incomers. Such had been the cruelties of religious persecution in all ages, a divergence was not only necessary to avoid the repetition of such cruelties here, but a blanket privilege was thrown over all forms of faith in another constitutional provision as the guarantee of the freedom of conscience. It was not in the evolution of events easily attained. The love of self had come over with liberty, and two troubles stood in the way of a perfect religious autocracy that after all was the summing up of worship and thinking as practiced by the "standing order," for it was Winthrop who said "the church is the cornerstone of the state." The Indians must be Congregationalists or fight and run. And Mr. Blackston declared that he had left England to be "rid of the Lord Bishops, and now he must leave Boston to be rid of the Lord's Brethren." So also, Roger Williams, the father of the American kind both of civil and religious liberty, had to flee from the penalty of the court to find or make the Providence Plantation.

But immigration and the atmosphere were working their way over the states, and the following enactment came on apace [Article 1, in "Addition to and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of

America, Proposed by Congress and Ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, Pursuant to the Fifth Article of the Constitution"]; "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

This amendment was pursuant to the provision in Article 6, Section 3, of the original Constitution, that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

Having spread this altruistic blanket over all citizenship the descendants of the Pilgrims and Puritans lay down under its personal comfort and went to sleep.

The foreign populations saw their opportunity, and fleeing from the intolerance and oppression of their own countries, they hastened to the United States as to the city of refuge. They came from monarchy, anarchy, deism, atheism, and finding American citizens all Rip Van Winkles, buried in the slumbers of Sleepy Hollow, they moved into their estate and began business on their own account. They set up government in States and more cities to their own liking and familiar to their own experience; and it proved to be the very schoolcraft they had left, tainted with all the miasma in which they had been bred. The Rip ———s, having been awakened sufficiently to rub their eyes, have found that loving their neighbors better than themselves has led them into a series of perils which will now require a moral earthquake to make up for their lost time and fill up Sleepy Hollow with regrets, lamentations and noise, while they go to work to do their first works over again. While men slept their "friends" the enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and stayed by to garner the growth and now

Peril (1)—Judges of the Supreme Court in the backward States have ruled the Bible—the cornerstone over which the nation was built—out of all State schools and public institutions. This they did doubtless as David Hume did when he fabricated his notorious argument against miracles. He confessed to the Bishop of Durham that he had never carefully read the New Testament.

Peril (2)—The surrender voluntarily of the claims of church and religious schools simply to get the money of men who discard all instruction of such schools—a surrender primarily started by luring principals and teachers to become pensioners on their wealth.

Peril (3)—Neglecting home instruction by turning the children over to the secular schools for the alphabet and the three R's on week days and to any kind of schools on Sunday for all the moral, not to say religious, instruction that may be picked up there from strangers in a half-hour; selling the Bibles that had been given to them by colporters to second-hand book stores, and never offering a prayer in the presence of the family, only begging one from some preacher, and asking the undertaker to find him for them when death has come on the home unawares.

Peril (4)—Demands by the immigrants. These incomers, with a boldness that knows no gratitude, demand the Constitution be so changed as to take out the "cornerstone of the state" and replace it with the slipping sand which caused the governments they left to

come down upon their heads. They demand that every semblance of Christianity be taken from all legislation and anniversaries—no more Christmas, Easter or Sunday; split off the New Testament from the Old, take the name of Christ out of all school hymns and literature and make Sunday a work day. Pretensively they demand that Saturday be substituted for it, but really that they may have seven days for business and pleasure.

Peril (5)—Ignorance of the results of all these combined perils. No effective plan to withstand the conditions ensuing from the long slumbers of the descendants of the lawmakers in Sleepy Hollow. The results are innumerable. No one of them is more threatening than the broken family and scattered fatherless and motherless children, the patronage of the divorce courts which come to be so largely panderers to the physical passions and legal procurers for houses of lust. Next in logical sequence is the outcome in the character and conduct of the abandoned children. Judge Fawcett, of the Juvenile Court in Brooklyn, New York, said: "In the five years I have been sitting on this bench I have had 2,700 boys before me for sentence, and not one of them was an attendant of a Sunday school." The numbers, thirst and thrif of the criminals have so increased that a member of Congress publishes figures to show that they exceed in number and violence here in Washington all such plunderers of the public good in London, that greatest city of the world. The crime wave not only sweeps the greatest cities, for the papers report in a "Western city of 250,000 inhabitants, in the month of January 120 persons below eighteen years of age were jailed for crimes and misdemeanors." It was stated also that during the winter "in that city 800 girls went wrong and therefore presumably as many boys."

But we do not go west only for particulars. A Baltimore paper states this month "every coal dealer in Baltimore is under indictment. Ditto every milk dealer. The City Council is impliedly under a cloud growing out of the Boulevard Theater scandal. * * * Every bill looking to moral legislation failed at Annapolis."

The terrible comment on all this state of affairs is the fact given in the statistics that nine-tenths of the criminals in our penal institutions have been in or through the public schools. Has it come to this that *our only prevention* is the three R's—"Reading," "Ritlin," "Rithmetic?"

Our altruism has run mad. We have taken the viper to our breasts and he is hunting about for heart beats. To coddle him we have petted his curlings and given his fangs their chance. We have sneered at the Pilgrims and Puritans, and told all the world we are doing it better. We no longer believe in moral instruction, and at best have given it a morganatic marriage to accommodate our neighbors from over the seas. "Education, the cheap defense of nations," where art thou? "Educate men without religion," said Wellington, "and you make them but clever devils."

All this we know: "We are only vulnerable and ridiculous through our pretensions." Let us be done with pretense and go to our knees and to the first faith and works with which we began and built the state. "None but God can satisfy the longings of the immortal soul." "If we make religion our business, God will make it our blessedness."



Another Soldier-Trustee.

Abraham John Palmer, one of the oldest and longest in service of the Trustees of the American University, has ceased at once to work and live. He died before his age had fully retired him; he still had something to do. With the last January 18 he had finished his 75th year and a remarkable career. He had one distinction no one could take away from him—he was the youngest enlisted soldier in the Union Army. He was under fifteen years of age when he left school to answer an early call of Abraham Lincoln for troops. He saw death at its worst all about him when he was captured at Fort Wagner and taken to southern prisons. He had quite enough of these pernicious pens with their insults still unavenged after nine months of beggary in them, and with the ingenuity and alertness of the Yankee soldier, he made his escape. He climbed through the Methodist schools from Pennington to Middletown, entered the Methodist ministry in New Jersey, passed to New York City, built two of its fine churches, was pastor of the most notable one, and presiding elder on three of the Districts; was four times elected to the General Conference, the highest honor the Annual Conference could give him; was made Missionary Secretary by the General Conference, and only came short of the Episcopacy in a very large vote. He was four years a member of the Book Concern Committee, having charge of the largest publishing interests in the world. He was elected and served a term as State Senator of New York.

His lecture delivered from ocean to ocean on the "Die-No-Mores" will stand out in the aftermath of the Civil War, vying in popularity with those of Chaplain McCabe, Bishop Fowler, Colonel Watterson and General Gordon.

Dr. Palmer was married in 1874 to Miss Emma T. Lacy, who died three years ago. Three children survive them—Mrs. Helen Andrus, Dudley Baldwin and John Leonard. He was taken to his burial from St. Paul's Church, New York, of which he was a distinguished pastor. The church was erected during his pastorate. The address in memoriam was delivered by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, a long time personal friend.

He was deeply interested with Bishop Hurst in the founding of the American University, and served longer as one of its Trustees than any other now living. Few persons were gifted with more graces, for popular address, and none knew better how to make friends. He had a rich exuberance of energy and his vitality and vivacity of spirit kept him young to the last. His

patriotism was unquenchable. His humorous nature softened his temperament, and he bore no ill will overnight. His youth had ventured, his age was considerate. He had joy in his friends, "those sacred people in whom was consolation."

School of Business Administration.

The Graduate School of Business Administration which was opened by the University last October is now closing its first year's work with an enrollment of sixty-four students. Thirty-one universities are represented among the students, the degrees held ranging from that of B. A. to Ph. D. Among this list are Harvard, Columbia, Clark, Chicago, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Glasgow, Marlburg, Halle, Brown, and other universities of similar standing, as well as such colleges as Williams, Hamline, and William and Mary. The faculty, which is composed largely of part-time specialists in the various government bureaus, includes men who have held professorships in the following universities: Columbia, Tulane, George Washington, Nebraska, Virginia, Texas, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, South Dakota, Maryland, Arizona, and Pennsylvania.

Several of the men who will complete their work in the School of Business Administration this year are already under appointment to responsible teaching positions in various colleges, and as time goes on this school will, doubtless, furnish a large part of the instructional staff of the various schools and colleges in the field of applied economies.

One of the unique features of this new school is the fine Christian spirit of the student body and faculty. Unlike many of the older schools, where all sorts of radical ideas and thoughts have forced their way in, every lecturer in this school is a man of definite religious convictions and of sound Americanism.

Recent Gifts of Money.

(Acknowledgment of sums less than \$5.00 is to be accepted as a receipt therefor.)

Chancellor's House Fund.—\$5.00, Geo. B. Fairhead, Norman La Marche; \$3.00, J. R. Fults, G. B. Marsh, W. A. Robinson; \$2.00, Mrs. C. G. Callurn, E. E. Small, R. C. Kilpatrick; \$1.00, E. H. Warner, James Torbet, E. D. Dimond, Roland Woodhams, H. E. Smith, G. W. Turner.

McKinley Memorial Hall.—\$10.00, A. A. Thompson; \$8.00, J. D. M. Buckner, J. L. Boyd; \$6.00, Wm. C. Parrish, E. T. Mowbray; \$5.00, Lincoln Road M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., C. A. Carlson; \$4.00, E. T. George, C. A. Hutchison; \$3.00, W. H. Rule, W. H. Thompson, A. Breeling; \$2.00, G. P. Suedaker, W. G. Nixon, J. A. Chapman, O. E. Badger, B. D. Beck, B. E. Allen, C. S. Leufest, O. E. Milson, J. A. Sunwalt, A. B. Storms, C. S. Buechtel, W. H. Cable, G. D. Crissman, J. F. O'Haver; \$1.00, C. M. Merrill, J. W. Kirkpatrick, W. H. Day, H. W. Cope, J. T. Hageman, W. S. Rader, M. O. Robbins, F. S. Conger, J. T. Scull, D. W. Noble, N. P. Barton, E. M. Holmes, W. E. Harvey, G. L. Kleinschmidt.

Bishop Hamilton Lectureship Fund.—\$20.00, George Elliott; \$1.50, E. W. Kramer.

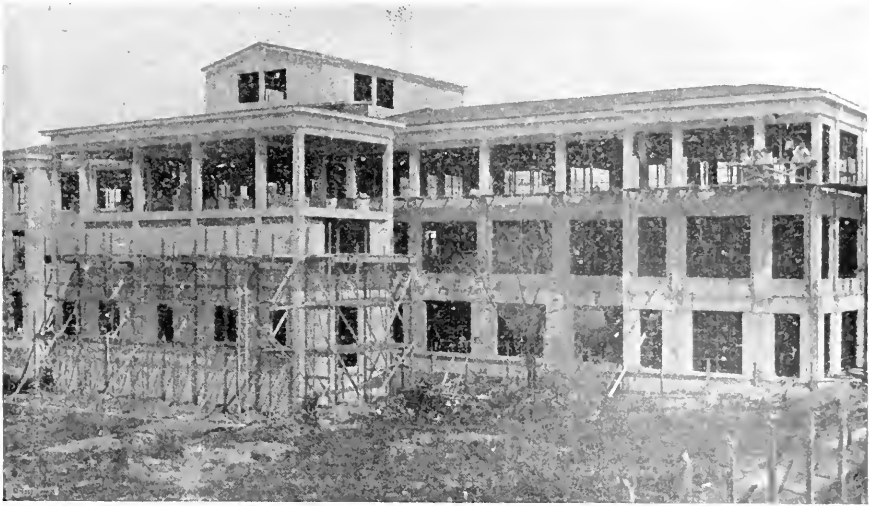
Franklin Hamilton Memorial.—\$5.00, George B. Fairhead. *Americanization School Fund.*—\$1,000.00, W. S. Corby, W. S. Pilling, Geo. H. Maxwell; \$200.00, J. L. Atcock, Mrs. John E. Keator, Mrs. B. F. Leighton; \$100.00, Harry M. Wagner; \$25.00, W. C. Rouse; \$20.00, T. S. Henderson; \$10.00, Herbert Welch, W. A. Wiant, N. I. Hall; \$5.00, H. W. Flanagan, G. P. Wilcox; \$3.00, E. C. Hardesty, W. T. Johnson, R. W. Cross; \$2.54, Mrs. H. Darling; \$2.10, P. Schwanter; \$2.00, C. E. Webber, S. W. Irwin, I. S. Nippes, D. L. Starr, Mrs. E. C. Goodwin, Mrs. H. H. Smith, Mrs. Fred A. Pease; \$1.00, J. F. Taylor, Mrs. N. T. Arnold, E. R. McDorman, J. O. Bozman, J. K. Weber, Mary E. Clark, C. G.

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Laboratory Fund.—\$10.00, W. S. Simpson, L. F. Bower, R. E. Jones, J. F. Andrews, F. J. Kennedy, Jr., A. J. Higgins, T. T. Pittman, Annie N. Battelle, John C. Letts; \$6.25, anonymous; \$5.00, G. G. McCausland, W. R. Taylor, J. W. Engle, E. P. Moon, H. G. Budd, W. R. Mowbray, Rebecca Watt, Saml. Jones, M. E. Sanders, J. A. Hamilton, D. W. Howell, E. B. Caldwell, S. E. Leech, T. W. Owens; \$4.00, W. B. Zipper, G. B. Fairhead; \$3.00, Solomon Hammond; \$2.16, J. A. Taylor; \$2.00, T. A. Brandt, R. S. Burgham, W. S. Child, Thos. Farrell, C. S. Fees, J. S. Garrison, E. J. Gayner, John Handley, J. F. Heilenman, J. B. Hingeloy, A. L. Izzard, Ed Johnson, J. W. Kirkbride, W. A. Lilley, W. S. Ludlow, J. F. Richardson, W. M. Riley, J. H. Robbins, J. R. B. Slayback, J. N. Wilkins, W. B. Woodrow, T. J. J. Wright, Walter McLain, C. M. Lower, I. E. Lower, W. C. McEwen, Wm. Brown, Peter Fagan, J. H. Goodrich, C. E. Hodges, A. J. Mitchell, A. J. Smith, J. W. Waters, Jr., F. P. Bond, E. G. Cutshall, Mrs. L. K. Diefenderfer, C. Lee Gaul, J. D. C. Hanna, Cornelius Hudson, T. W. McKenty, Thos. Nicholson, F. P. Parkin, W. B. Smith, V. S. Collins, W. T. Hadley, Orlando Harrison, W. W. Hynson, L. W. Layfield, A. D. Naylor, W. C. Poole, T. C. Smoot, W. E. Tomkinson, G. C. Williams, W. A. Wisc, J. W. Hamilton, E. C. Prettyman, D. A. Ward, W. P. White, F. E. Broman, N. J. Chilstrom, E. S. Dahl, Albert Hallen, J. A. Nyden, C. Samuelson, Karl Selin, O. K. Sundberg, T. W. Cooper, J. T. Fletcher, Harry Harmon, D. H. Hargis, S. J. Horsey, W. T. L. Hughes, J. W. Jewett, J. E. A. Johns, J. U. King, F. O. S. Laws, W. B. Perry, J. J. Peaco, J. H. Scott, Ruth P. Smith, J. O. Spencer, M. A. Thompson, C. A. Tindley, R. H. Wallace, T. H. Woodley, Wm. Pierpoint, H. S. Smith, F. J. Belcher, Mrs. M. F. Hickok, Chester Husted, A. J. Palmer, C. F. Reischer, J. E. Charlton, P. C. Greenly, G. G. Hollingshead, A. L. Powell, T. G. Spencer, Enos Holt, A. O. Austin, J. N. Bailey, N. W. Barnes, I. J. Bronson, Clark Callender, Albert Clarke, Carl Councilman, T. C. Harwood, C. B. Klinetab, E. C. Layton, C. H. Newing, C. M. Olmstead, J. H. Race, D. S. Shaw, H. W. Thomas, T. J. Vaughn, J. R. Walker, A. O. Williams, H. A. Barton, H. M. Boyce, E. L. Brown, C. N. Curtis, P. W. Finger, C. L. Hall, N. C. Congsted, J. H. Robinson, W. P. Rulison, W. W. Taylor, H. F. Titus, C. E. Torrance, F. W. Adams, W. E. Anderson, A. A. Felch, J. P. Kennedy, Frank Kingdom, Mrs. E. L. Pierce, F. S. Potter, P. L. Smith, Mrs. Ann F. Stobbs, A. D. Strond, Charles Tilton, J. H. Tompson, G. B. Van Burskirk, James Simpson, Mrs. Helen R. Piper, L. J. McDonough, Mrs. A. R. Potter, A. W. Cooper, W. E. Baker, F. W. Dunning, F. M. Elmer, L. B. Gray, C. E. Hamilton, C. E. Hastings, H. D. Holmes, M. L. Hutchinson, A. G. Judd, E. H. Scott, E. L. Shepard, C. M. Smith, C. B. Wallace, J. A. Beebe, T. E. Cramer, C. W. Frye, K. E. Fuller, Ida E. Rother, Wm. Weston, Alex. Hamilton, W. C. Hamilton, D. I. Hoagland, W. J. Layton, H. A. Peare, W. R. Pierce, E. H. Post, R. A. Rich, P. S. Ridlon, Jennie O. Robinson, G. A. Sanborn, F. R. Welch, W. F. Whitney, Enoch Meachem, Wm. Warren; \$1.00, W. T. Abbott, A. S. Bailey, H. M. Blake, C. G. Book, G. L. Borden, Mrs. G. L. Borden, W. A. Boyd, H. L. Bradway, E. R. Brumyate, R. A. Conover, R. L. Cooper, H. S. Crammer, A. L. Davies, Wm. Disrover, Edward Evans, Wm. Ewen, H. E. Garrison, T. S. Hammond, Mrs. T. S. Hammond, L. L. Hand, C. M. Hogate, J. M. Hunt, Mrs. L. L. Jones, A. H. Lucas, C. D. Marter, C. S. Miller, S. K. Moore, Edward Mount, J. A. Oakes, M. S. Poulson, J. R. Read, J. E. Rossell, C. A. Seidensticker, B. H. Sharp, C. R. Shinn, H. P. Sloan, C. R. Smith, D. R. Smock, G. S. Southwick, J. B. Westcott, N. B. White, J. B. Whitton, Mary Barnes, W. N. Cribbs, C. H. Frampton, C. E. Shipper, J. W. Shick, E. A. Wells, J. C. Allen, R. R. Boston, J. M. Beane, C. A. Brady, W. E. Brooks, A. D. Brown, J. L. Brown, T. A. Brown, P. C. Butler, A. J. Carr, J. S. Carroll, C. G. Cummings, G. E. Curry, J. E. Dotson, David Earle, W. A. English, W. S. French, C. C. Gill, S. M. Gordon, J. G. Grant, R. A. Green, R. A. Griffin, Jr., J. W. Hardesty, C. S. Harper, S. H. Harris, R. A. Hart, M. F. Hayling, E. A. Haynes, W. N. Holt, W. H. Howard, C. D. Hughes, W. A. C.

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CHEMICAL LABORATORY BEGUN BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, UNFINISHED AT TIME OF ARMISTICE,
TO BE ENCLOSED AND COMPLETED FOR UNIVERSITY USES—REAR VIEW

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Sir William Mitchell Ramsay.

The Chancellor, when the resident Bishop at Boston, started the American University the foundation for a Lectureship on World Outlook. It was intended for the preparation of young men and women who purposed to go into foreign countries as missionaries, and others who were looking to the consular service for their life vocation. The fund was soon subscribed, amounting to \$25,000. Twenty thousand dollars has been paid in and invested. The income was to be devoted to lectures by representative men from over the earth, who would bring the latest information concerning the countries with which they were familiar. These persons were to be experts in all the departments of trade, letters, politics, science and religion.

Dr. John R. Mott had been engaged to open the course of lectures, but the war had so taken his time and attention that he desired his engagement postponed.

The Chancellor, when in Europe during the summer of 1921, secured the Honorable Sir William Mitchell

Ramsay, the distinguished archaeologist, to give the first series of lectures. Dr. Ramsay, whose honors had come from the great universities in England and Scotland and whose books were in all the great libraries in Europe and the Americas, attracted audiences varying from 500 to 700 persons, and the lectures were given in the audience room of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church. His revelations from the excavations in Asia Minor and Egypt led one to think that the prophecy of Professor Sayce would be fulfilled: "We have already dug up Homer; we shall yet dig up the Bible."

Ten Thousand Preachers.

It will not be said of the American University that it had ever been without benefit of clergy. The citizens of Washington purchased the site on which it has been built. But met by the usual criticisms which always assail every new thing, the founder, Bishop Hurst, was forced to convince the people that such an institution was needed and could succeed. He had many personal friends who listened patiently to all his claims and prophecies. But they were few who caught his vision, or who would believe in a greater Washington. The present city with its population, energies, activities, national and world influence, was as much hidden and as far away from the intelligence of even educated persons as the World Conference, so recently assembled here. Sympathy with the undertaking was largely within the city limits. The ventures would have failed but for the indomitable courage and perseverance of the one layman whose resources as president of the largest bank in the city gave him a sure footing. But it was more his great sagacity in divining the future growth and importance of the city and anticipations that led him to head the great improvements which must always bear his imprimatur.

It was Charles C. Glover who provided the money to finish the first building that would have been left without a roof and with unfurnished walls, as an unimpeachable witness that somebody had begun to build and could not finish.

Then it was that the tenacious bishop betook himself to "the brethren," and with a desperation that could scarcely be tolerant, he put the responsibility on the preachers of even burdensome subscriptions or utter failure in sight of the whole country. The responses were overwhelmingly generous. Some preachers struggled under them through half their ministry, and some of them went into the skies so soon, that like the Irishman's will, their subscriptions were good will only. But they saved the American University. And they have never failed it since.

Chancellor McCabe ransacked the parsonages for what Chancellor Hurst could not find. When the blind man's buff could not bring it, he would sing it out of them with "Papa, What Would You Take for Me?"

Chancellor Franklin Hamilton knew enough to tell the same preachers of the privilege and blessing of having the University in Washington, and let it go at that. They loved him from coast to coast. Having acquired the habit the preachers kept on giving until they and the laymen in moneys and bequests added a million dollars to his holdings.

What was left for the present Chancellor to do? The Centenary was on, drives to right of him and drives to left of him, "rode the six hundred." He had no share in any of them. They all had their local areas, and their constituencies tagged after giving.

One chance alone remained. The General Conference had officially founded the University and bounded it. For more than a score of years it had made appeal through the Episcopal Address to the entire church. There were preachers and laymen now of large vision who could give at home and still have something left for the measure of larger influence in Washington. To these preachers and laymen the Chancellor had scarcely to appeal. He simply said small gifts will make large gifts when there are enough of them. They opened their hearts like lovers and their pockets like oil wells. The offerings looked small beside the gold of Ophir. But the preachers and laymen who knew the Chancellor were tens of thousands, and when you multiply anything, except nothing, by tens of thousands, it takes on bulk and weight and value and pulse. The giving has gone on. The war couldn't stop it. If you think it has stopped, turn over to the columns of names with gifts found in this number of the COURIER.

The Red Book.

As the University increases in numbers and relative importance, it follows the example of other great institutions and publishes its own books. It has had a University printer for several years; why not a book publisher? When the fellows present theses for standardizing their scholarship, and students as candidates for degrees present their papers of great significance, they will be published by the University.

But there have been calls for another kind of book that has induced the Trustees to look into the matter

and, if prudent, comply with the requests. A certain kind of academic information is printed every year in the Catalogue, but the information is such as to confine it to the patronage of students seeking admission or instructors for making comparisons.

It was not necessary to print a college society book, for are not all graduate schools permitted or entitled to enroll their students in the Blue Book?

The American University has printed the Red Book, not for martial or fashion purposes, but for straight information concerning the history, growth and present prevailing conditions of the school. To this end the Red Book appears. The interest awakened by its appearance is evident from the fact that more than two thousand copies have already been sold, and a second edition is ordered.

It not only sets forth the purpose of the University, with illustrations of the buildings and portraits of several prominent patrons and gives account of the various stages in its progress, but it prints the program for its future achievement in the stenographic report of the notable Convocation held in June, 1921, when President Harding, Ambassador Jusserand and Dr. N. W. Rowell, of Toronto, Canada, set forth in able and eloquent addresses the high ideals of education that should obtain in the best of universities. The title of the book is "The Three Nations at the American University." Each book of the first edition cost to publish with postage to mail, a few cents more than a dollar. Subscriptions are taken for the book at the price of one dollar, and an additional dollar to promote an imperative interest of the University.

Annual Conference Minutes.

The secretaries of the Annual Conferences have been constant in their courtesy to the American University. They have invariably sent a copy of the Annual Minutes as soon as published to the University office. If there has been failure we don't recall one. These Minutes come from all around the world.

If all the contributors, for it is the Annual Conferences that bear the slight expense, knew the service they render to the general public and the church at large they would know they do a good work. It is probable there is no other institution anywhere preserves a similar file. Preachers and laymen can secure from our Librarian a knowledge of the whole church which only these books report in detail. They are consulted daily by the Secretary of the American University for information needed to answer questions from the nearby and remotest parts of the world church. They furnish the only accurate lists of the addresses of the preachers in all nations, and the much sought for statistics can be obtained nowhere else. The number of communicants published by the Federation of Churches gave the second place in numbers to another aggressive and worthy associate denomination, but reference at once to these Minutes corrected the mistake, showing an error had been unintentionally made of many tens of thousands. The Trustees of the University appreciate the interest thus shown and desire to express their gratitude to the secretaries and Annual Conferences for their kindness and help.

Historical Museum.

Very early in the history of the American University, so soon as a building was erected, friends began to contribute various kinds of objects having historical interest and value. One room after another was given over for a museum until a very creditable collection filled two or three of the rooms in the College of History. The founder of the University had a bent for rare and valuable memorials.

There has been no disposition to fill the halls with simply the "old country's" second-hand and cast-off belongings, out of date heraldry, questionable relics and legions of legends, musty with age and noted for nothing else. It is an American foundation, not without sentiment or reverence; but at the nation's capital it is ever impossible to express an American sentiment that the University does not feel and wish to cultivate—a sentiment that is an intellectual and patriotic emotion.

The Treasurer set the pace for the collection of memorials when he secured George Bancroft's cabinet for manuscripts. The Chancellors soon acquired the habit, and the next important token of remembrance to be secured was the large and costly desk of Edwin M. Stanton, on which the notable Secretary penned all his army orders during the Civil War. Good fortune came our way then, and the Trustees came into possession of Abraham Lincoln's sofa. There is no question as to the genuineness of the lounge except the Scripture, "For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it." Having gone after the memorials associated with the Civil War, General Grant's chair and General Sherman's chair; some time later General Garfield's chair from the White House—all came into the amateur museum. As eating and drinking is a part of the curricula of the University, and thinking the University might some time have visits from overseas of "the lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who," a friend in the aristocratic circle gave to the University the dining room set, table and chairs, of Charles Sumner. We have never dared profane the set with bringing Grant's chair up to the table. Moving in this higher circle at our banquetings, Dr. MacWatters determined that the ladies for their reception room should have a Heppel White piece straight from France, or better, a more highly ornate centerpiece upholstered in velvet and brought from Florence. There it is.

Turning from history and fashion to the military room, a large Indian collection together with fire arms and munitions of many sorts is to be seen as the generous donation of Dr. Thomas Dowling. In the collection is the sword of "Light Horse Harry" Lee. One of the Trustees, W. S. Corby, has contributed a large glass case of well selected and carefully classified Indian flints and antiquarian stones. Other treasures are letters of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, with many autographs of early eminent American citizens of state and church. There are a number of rare and ancient coins in still another glass case.

Many are the old Bibles, rare manuscripts and first editions of well-known books. The "Notes on the New Testament," by John Wesley, in the proof sheets with marginal corrections in his handwriting, is substantially bound in a well cared for volume. The Chancellor was given straight from Charles Wesley's family the New Testament that John Wesley's mother gave him when he left home to attend Charter House School.

Another paper will give some account of the contents in other cases—the copper etchings, steel engravings that grace the walls, oil paintings, and many miscellaneous gifts received from friends, who have desired a safe and permanent place in which to preserve precious heirlooms and valuable papers and books, where a conscientious caretaker keeps all these things under lock and key, or sets over them a faithful watch.

Encouragement is given friends everywhere to give to the University such valuables as they desire to have permanently cared for and kept on exhibition for the pleasure and instruction of students and visitors. They will all be marked with the names of the donors and the date when they were given.

The University of Oxford.

By G. W. STAFFORD,
E. Coll. Wadha, Oxon.

Among all the wonder-spots of old England the city of Oxford has no peers. Situated on the banks of the Thames, sixty miles from the Metropolis, its spires towering towards the heavens, the waters of the Thames and the Cherwell flashing in the sun, it presents a sight never to be forgotten. The town itself has been greatly modernized. Its three main streets, the "High," the "Corumarket" and the "Broad," are magnificent structures, and the view up the "High" from Magdalen Bridge, taking in as it does the colleges of St. Mary Magdalen, Queens and University, the spires of St. Mary the Virgin, and the University Church, is one of the finest sights in Europe.

The actual founding of Oxford goes back as far as the days of Alfred the Great. Magdalen, Balliol and New Colleges are among the oldest; Magdalen being the home of the English aristocracy, and Balliol of the "intellectual" aristocracy; the latter college being famous for the number of eminent politicians which it has given to the country, including among more recent men H. H. Asquith and Viscount Morley of Blackburn. The famous Benjamin Jowett was Master of Balliol at the time when Dean Stanley was delivering his well-known lectures on Ecclesiastical History. Turle Street is the place where Exeter, Jesus and Lincoln Colleges are situated; it was at the latter college that John Wesley held his fellowship, though he was a student of Christ Church, where, today, are the lodgings of the Regius Professors of Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, Hebrew, and the Lady Margaret Professors of Divinity. Christ Church is the Cathedral of the Diocese and the seat of the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Other colleges are Worcester, Brazenose, where Sir Douglas Haig was an undergraduate; Hertford, Trinity, Keble, Oriel, Corpus Christi, Merton, St. John's, Pembroke and Wadham, where Sir Christopher Wren, the builder of St. Paul's Cathedral, was an undergraduate, and which has housed in these latter days such men as Frederic Harrison, the Lord Chancellor Lord Birkenhead, Sir John Simon, the politician, and John Drinkwater, the author of "Abraham Lincoln," and others whose names are too numerous to mention. There are in addition three or four women's colleges which have come into prominence in the last two years, since women have been granted equal academical rights.

The length of the course is not less than three years, for the Bachelor of Arts Degree, and not more than four, which must be in residence. The applicant must first of all pass Responsions Examinations which, until 1920, included Latin and Greek. This is a University Examination. He must then pass the Matriculation Examination of his college unless satisfactory substitutes are offered for both these. At the end of eighteen months comes the first public Examination, Pass or Honors, which is called Moderations. At the end of three or four years the student must sit his Final Schools, Pass or Honors. Pass degrees have no class, but Honors Degrees are divided into four classes. Every student must petition to be allowed to take the Honors Degree.

The system of education is tutorial. In most colleges there are tutors in most subjects and the theological tutor, for instance, will have charge of the theological men. He does not take them in a class, but one by one. This ensures minute individual attention. Consequently Oxford never ad-

vertises, and it is not always easy to gain admission. The degrees conferred are all the ordinary degrees except those which are distinctively American. The religio licita is in conformity with the Doctrines of the Church of England, and the day is not so far distant when a student had to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles before gaining admission.

The most famous degree which Oxford bestows is the Lit. Hum. Degree, and a First Class Lit. Hum. is practically essential to the highest honor which Oxford bestows, i. e., to become a Fellow of All Souls. Its education aims not so much at mere book knowledge as the foundation of character, and its curricula are so colossal that when one has finished one realizes how little one knows, and sets out with renewed vigor in the pursuit of knowledge.

Those towers and spires that stud the countryside are silent witnesses for God. The memories of the years spent under the old gray walls are ineffaceable, and when a man has at last left his Alma Mater forever, it is surely with the word on his lips, "If I forget thee * * * let my right hand forget her cunning; if I remember thee not above my chiefest joy."

Liberty Bonds Exchanged for Better Investments.

The rate of interest on Liberty Bonds remains unchanged until the principal is paid. The American University has been able to secure investments in first mortgages on high-class property in the city of Washington paying so much higher rates of interest than the government bonds, that it is able to exchange University bonds paying more interest on the annuity plan for the Liberty Bonds. In the purchase and exchange of property the University can use the Liberty Bonds in trade, making payments with them, and thus disposing of them in such a way as to turn them into money.

The ends of patriotism having been realized to the satisfaction of the government, that received the money for the bonds, the trade in them has now become a matter of merchandise, and the University is thus able to receive benefit from the exchange and keeps its money invested in additional mortgage bonds.

The Secretary of the University or the Chancellor will be pleased to answer all inquiries and give full explanation of the annuity plan and state the rates of interest paid respectively to the annuitants.

It is appreciated by the persons who are relieved of the care of the Liberty Bonds, and all risk in the collection of coupons, through the mails or the banks, that a safe and convenient income for life is assured without any further business transaction. Their money is sent to them periodically and promptly, without even the asking for it. And all that is required by the University is the correct address of the annuitant.

Table Talk.

We hear the question asked frequently: "Could the District of Columbia administer its own government as well as or better than it is administered by Congress?" Can men who must always keep their own home interests in mind, and who are elected to look after the whole country, and many of them entire strangers to Washington, with these others duties, give all the attention to the District it needs?

We know some persons who never carry their watches or pocket books with them when they are required to go out in Washington in the night.

It is impossible to persuade some people that they should put their money in the bank rather than carry it for burglars to their homes.

Why do people in these days of crime carry large sums of money about with them to tempt burglars and encourage hold-ups?

He took it out of the bank for his wife to take home to a safe place. Two men and two pistols asked her for it. She gave them \$30,000.

The Reverend J. R. Chitambar, who has recently been elected President of Lucknow College in India, has sent the University a copy of the beautiful souvenir prepared by the Centenary Commission for India and Burma.

Mr. Cornelius M. Hoult, of Guilford, Baltimore, has presented the University with some volumes of rare interest which are now out of print.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

APRIL, 1922

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The American University Courier

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Volume XXIX

Washington, D. C., October, 1922

No. 1



DR. LUCIUS C. CLARK



DR. ELLERY C. STOWELL



DR. WILLIAM M. MARSTON



HON. CALVIN COOLIDGE



BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

OUR NEW CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Lucius C. Clark assumed charge of the administration of American University on June 22. He was elected chancellor by the trustees at their June meeting, to succeed Bishop John W. Hamilton, who recently resigned after six years of valued service.

Dr. Clark is a graduate of Cornell College and received the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Boston University. Upper Iowa University granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was one of the organizers of the School of Religious Education at the State University of Iowa, the first school of its kind to be established at a state institution.

Later Dr. Clark studied in Glasgow, Scotland, under Doctors George Adams Smith, James Orr and James Denney. He came to Washington nine years ago as pastor of the Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the past two years has been executive secretary for the Washington Federation of Churches.

His inauguration will very likely take place in November.

ELLERY CORY STOWELL.

Ellery Cory Stowell, who comes to the American University as Professor of International Law, is an A. B. from Harvard, 1898; traveled in the Orient and Europe, 1901-2; at the University of Berlin, 1903-4; University of Paris, 1904-7; *Licencie en droit*, 1906; *Docteur en droit*, 1909; Graduate Diplomatic Section of School of Political Science of Paris in 1906. Dr. Stowell has been an instructor in George Washington University, University of Pennsylvania and in Columbia University. He is an author of numerous works.

WILLIAM MOULTON MARSTON.

William Moulton Marston, psychologist and lawyer, has been appointed to the chair of Psychology at the American University, in conformance with Chancellor Clark's program of educational expansion and development. Doctor Marston holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Philosophy, all from Harvard University; is a member of the Massachusetts bar, and is the originator of the well-known Marston Deception Tests. Professor Marston is primarily an experimental psychologist, and arrangements have been made to open, at the American University this fall, what will probably be the only psychological research laboratory in the United States, strengthening greatly both the School of Arts and Sciences and the School of Jurisprudence. With Doctor Frank W. Collier and Doctor Marston both at the University, it is not too much to hope for the growth of a psychological center second to none in this country.

MY VALEDICTORY.

I have been for two years and more the resigned but still chancellor of the American University, because I had to be—no one trying on my shoes. Whatever vigor or virility I have been credited with, it was simply at my time of life, ordinary prudence with half that amount of intelligence to let go the thread already stretched up to its full tension, before the silken cord is cut off by the fates.

Hence I am delighted to say that the trustees at their semi-annual meeting, not only granted my request, but elected my highly esteemed and accomplished brother, the Rev. Lucius C. Clark, D.D., chancellor. He has been executive

secretary of the Federation of the Washington Churches. No clergyman is more widely or favorably known in the city. Having been educated in this country and abroad, he brings excellent equipment with business experience to his new task.

The trustees insisted on confining me in relation to the university as *emeritus* chancellor "with the bird having the door of the cage wide open." But my friends over all the church must not think I will consent to go into the air, like a bird, or buy a cushion and settle down at an old man's job. There are contracts now under way that must be carried out, and bequests in the courts that must be settled and properties that are only half sold. So when my success or will take these over I'll go a fishing.

It will be recognized as a privilege by every member and adherent of the entire church whose vision reaches beyond the hoise and lot in which he resides to share in promoting the interest of the school that has such an influence over foreign countries. Nearly if not all the embassies that are resident in Washington are represented in either the instructors or the body of students of the university.

I have seen a million dollars in round numbers added to the holdings of the university and the number of schools in the institution increased to five and the number of students multiplied eight and now ten times. It was a high privilege to confer the several degrees on twenty-five graduates recommended respectively by three of the five graduate schools included in the present make-up of the university, and representing respectively three continents.

If my friends will continue to help us as they have so loyally helped me, there will be no occasion for American students to go to foreign universities for their post-graduate equipment.

JOHN W. HAMILTON.

SIGNIFICANT TRUSTEE MEETING.

The meeting of the Trustees of the American University in June was well attended by members from out of town, as well as the faithful men in the city. The Chancellor reported with deep feeling the death of Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift, of Chicago, who had been one of his constant friends and supporters in every aggressive movement he had made. She had promised to help again in May. He had every confidence that she had remembered the University in her will. No woman of greater vision and more liberal motives has gone from the church in a generation. Her beneficence was widespread and multifarious. Her noble family will miss her scarcely more than the Christian Church.

It was a matter of gratulation that during the six months' interval since the December meeting moneys for addition to the endowment or for improvements and extension of the holdings in the properties of the University had continued to flow in. Since the meeting in December the total receipts were thirty-nine thousand dollars.

The report of the Chancellor also stated that the work of enclosing the unfinished laboratory building had been completed, and the architect would soon pass upon and approve it and recommend the final payment to the contractor. The building is now secure from damage by the weather.

A resumé of the properties scattered over the country was presented by the Chancellor.

The Chancellor again reminded the Trustees that it was now two years since he had tendered his resignation and he was only continuing to administer until his successor should be named. A free discussion of the matter followed, with a recommendation by Bishop McDowell, who had been requested to seek for some suitable candidate to relieve and succeed the present Chancellor. He named the Reverend Lucius C. Clark,

D. D., Secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches, and gave a full account of his qualifications for the position, after which he was duly elected. The retiring Chancellor was then requested to continue his relations with the University as Chancellor Emeritus, with no duties required of him. Various kindly tributes were expressed for the work he had done, and he was unanimously elected.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

With no indelateness against the American University, every additional gift makes for the extension of the institution and contributes much to its already excellent standing and growing repute. It is because philanthropic persons have made an investigation of its financial condition and conservative administration, that they have been willing to arrange for annuities, make donations outright, and leave bequests in their wills.

No more careful, conservative and judicious distributor of great wealth could be found than Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift, of Chicago. She listened patiently years ago to the account of the founding of the University, and satisfied with its plan and growth she has been a firm friend and generous promoter of its welfare. She has contributed many thousands of dollars to the school. It was on her mind and in her heart therefore in the final disposition of her fortune to have the University a sharer in the beneficence with all that had gone before.

It was a kindly, consistent course for her to remember the University in her will. There will ever be a grateful and recorded remembrance of her generous gifts on the part of the Trustees. No more beautiful testimonial to her estimate of the significance and value of the work being done in and by the University, has been evinced than in the bequest made known in her will of *twenty-five thousand dollars*.

ADDRESSES AT CONVOCATION. JUNE 7, 1922.

ADDRESS OF CHANCELLOR JOHN W. HAMILTON.

An article in one of the leading magazines for this month begins with the statement that "Our American Universities are changing these days; changing so rapidly that we have hardly time as yet to realize what is taking place." Why should they not change? We ourselves change. The thinking minds of all nations call for change. The world exists by change. The object of the School is to create change. "The central idea on which the philosophical theories turn is the concept of change." One of our philosophers has said, "the succession of schools corresponds to the stages in the evolution of thought."

Education before Plato was a sort of peripatetic form of lectures; here today and gone tomorrow. Protagoras, the head of the Sophists, gave way to Plato, who was the first to give a regular educational course extending over three or four years and in a fixed place, the Academy. But schools in his day were very limited in the scope of tuition, confined to such subjects as philosophy, rhetoric, logic, grammar, history restricted to the history of Greece, some law and what divinity could be made out of whether there were gods or not. Socrates followed Plato with a school of his own in the Lyceum. Schools in that day, however, were of a very elementary kind. But the spirit of change was already on. From these two institutions other nations of Europe derived for the Germans their gymnasium, the French their lycee, the Scotch their academy. There was a constant expansion of the curriculum from Athens to Alexandria, Alexandria to Rome, Rome to Paris, and Paris to Oxford and Cambridge. Natural sci-

ence received less attention than literature. Poetry, with Homer as a kind of Hellenistic Bible, occupied the Greek mind. When Grecian culture went to Rome, some names and new schools of broader significance came on. Dyonisus, the grammarian, and Pliny, the Younger, who was a pupil of Quintilian, and founder of the first endowed school, set a new pace to the evolution. Grammar and rhetoric schools spread throughout the Roman world, but even in the fourth century the status of the schools was much the same as in the first. Justinian became responsible for the dis-establishment and dis-endowment of the old learning.

Astonishment, as some one has said, was the forerunner of the new learning. Philosophy could not satisfy the cultured man, could not secure for him the promised happiness. Philosophy then turned over to Religion for help. Schools sprang up in the cathedrals and monasteries, and foundations were laid for the universities. St. Patrick and Columba shook drowsiness from the eyes of Ireland and Scotland, and Augustine broke in on the sleep of England. Charlemagne prodded the monasteries and cathedrals to open the doors wider. In the eleventh century time and agitation had awakened the minds of men to a revival of broader learning. New subjects of study, new methods of teaching and the growing tendency to organization laid the foundation for the universities. The University of Salerno had already become known and famous as a school of Medicine, Bologna achieved a reputation for the study of Law. Dialectic was looked upon as "the science of sciences." Abard imparted to logic its new development and led to such enthusiasm in the University of Paris that John of Salisbury, who had visited the French capital, returned to England to report "how all learned Paris had gone well nigh mad in its pursuit and practice of the new dialectic." The fully developed university, divided into four faculties, the head of each faculty a dean, became the model of many universities, including Oxford and Cambridge. Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale, the three pioneers of Colonial times, were organized on the plans of the English colleges, and the alumni of these first schools were not slow to found similar colleges in the other older original States. The term university was courted and married without license by country academies, much as F. F. V. initialized the earlier residents of Virginia, which came to mean, as some one has said, the First Families to arrive in Virginia from Ireland. It was not until about 1880 that the term university was divorced, and then only married according to law. There are still some forgeries of the name by one or more persons, whether incorporated by States wanting a dollar, or not incorporated, that cannot claim even a morganatic relation with sound learning, and go peddling university degrees, like oil stocks that have no wells, if they only get a few shekels in the bargain. One of the heads of such a school was reported as arrested yesterday.

But the fundamental character of education has come to be a matter of erudition more than speculation, and universities in this country are segregating themselves in departments or professional schools with a dean at the head of each of them, that warrant not only the degrees they confer, but the scholarship they impose. Harvard University is said to have fifteen or more such correlated schools.

It is out of such or in such universities that the graduate schools have been founded, for purposes of research and higher professional education. The American University was incorporated by Congress as a graduate school. As such it is the only school in the country without a subordinate college as a feeder. It has already Schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, Citizenship, Religious Education and Business Administration. It is closing the eighth year since its opening and there are only two or three other similar schools in the United States that have a larger attendance. Three of the departments of the University present today the twenty-five graduates to receive degrees.

The world goes no faster or farther than the schools. They are the measure of the world's progress. Like Atlas, they carry the whole round earth on their shoulders. They must be the servants of all. How much service the schools must yet give to the world is evident from the grass ignorance all about us. Germany, with all its boasted superintelligence, is face to face with such confusion as General Von Bernhardi was led to make in his book on "Germany and the Next War" when he said, "It is significant of the knowledge of our national history, which the school imparts that out of sixty-three recruits of one company to whom the question was put who Bismarck

was, not a single one could answer." How much better are we when of all the millions enlisted in our armies nearly one-fourth of them could neither read nor write? The work of the schools will be "ending still and beginning still" until the last man and the last woman are educated. "That one man should die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge," said Carlyle, "this I call tragedy." The only school we now have for all the people is the newspaper and with the man in the street calling for little information more than the stories of vice, crime, scandal, and corruptions of State and Church in high places, how much is he educated! It is the outdoors that must be moved up to the level of the indoors of the best schools. Bellingbrooke was right when he said "The school of example, my lord, is the world, and the masters of this school are history and experience."

PRESENTING THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The American people have great respect for the man of convictions, courage, and in whom they can have supreme confidence in an extreme emergency. Time was, when the politicians selected for the highest offices of the nation men from the "Pivotal States." Massachusetts, no larger than the county of Aroostook, in the State of Maine, lost the distinction of "Pivotal" many years ago when she tried to nominate William Claflin candidate for the Vice President of the United States. But in the desperation of conditions the people themselves, overlooking and overstepping the precedent of Pivotal States, nominated and elected before the convention and election were held, the *pivotal man* who had been the man of the hour, and was "all there when the bell rang." It is my distinguished honor to present him to you at this time, Calvin Coolidge, Vice President of the United States.

ADDRESS BY CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Chancellor, Members and Guests of the
American University:

Graduation is always a privilege; but when it is accompanied by such pleasing surroundings as those which adorn this occasion, it becomes even more than a privilege. The opportunity to bring to a final conclusion the work of a course in this grade under the sun of heaven is a privilege which those who take part in it will remember forever.

The world needs education in order that there may be a better estimation of true values. It is not easy to assemble facts. It is not easy to draw deductions. It is not easy to distinguish between the accidental and the essential. In the complications of modern civilization these are becoming more and more difficult. If world problems are to be solved it will be through greater application, through more education, through a deeper faith and a more complete reliance upon moral forces.

It is only those who can not see beyond the present, who are lost in particulars, and who have no training to comprehend the greater sweep of events that come to lack the necessary courage to bear their share of the common burden. To a race which claims a heritage of eternity the important question is not where we are, but where we are going. Education fails which does not help in furnishing this with some solution. It ought to confer the ability to see in an unfolding history the broadening out of the base of civilization, the continued growth of the power and the dignity of the individual, the enlarging solidarity and stability of society, and the increasing reign of righteousness.

There are two great standards, and two alone, by which men measure progress—creation and redemption. These are not accomplished facts; they are ever-present processes. While we speak their work is going on. They are the measure of the dominion of man over himself and over nature, and of his dedication of himself and all his powers to a moral purpose.

Measured by these standards, it would not seem difficult to justify the superiority and the increasing progress of modern civilization. Looking far back, the circumference of the enlightened world was very small. Its light existed, but it was everywhere surrounded by the darkness of ignorance, of superstition, and of savagery. There is no nation existing today which does not trace its ancestry back to a primitive people, yet each has come up through all the intermediate gradations to the present state, which it is scarcely too much to designate as world enlightenment. There are still dark places. There are yet remnants of the lower order, but even the Dark Continent is yielding to the light. There have been times when peoples

have elapsed, when the march of a certain limited progress which they appeared to represent has ceased, but the cause has never lapsed. The Greek and Roman world lost for a time a part of its power of creation, but the power of redemption was not lost; it was rather increased as the people who inhabited those ancient empires and their dependencies turned to the Christian faith.

It was through that faith and through the rediscovery of ancient learning by larger and larger masses of people, the great universities and through the teachings of the clergy, that there was brought about the final great reawakening of the Middle Ages which reestablished and strengthened the mighty creative power of modern science and invention. No one can dispute that power, no one can deny its increased and increasing dominion over all the forces of nature. Science stretches out its hand and reaches instantly any portion of the earth. It has brought under control forces comparable only with the resistless rise of wind and tide. It has weighed the earth in a balance and created instruments so delicate that they can detect a far-off whisper or measure the dynamic force of thought.

The Old World motive for creation, the motive of selfishness, of military aggrandizement, of imperialism, and of slavery, the motive which finally gained the ascendancy over the one-time devotion to moral purposes which characterized the early rise of Greece and Rome, was lost. It was lost because it became a perverted motive. It destroyed itself. A reawakened world rededicated itself to what was sound and true and good in the old motive strengthened and purified by Christian ideals. It was the general acceptance by modern life of this new motive which gave it direction and strength and an increasing creative power.

It was under its inspiration that despotism and slavery have steadily been diminished and self-government and freedom have steadily been increased. It has been the directing force which has provided the material development of the modern world, established the groundwork of enlightened institutions, and given to humanity the moral character which has been the sustaining power of them all. The supremacy of this motive has marked the great world decisions of recent times. It lay at the foundation of the ambition of Peter the Great to reorganize and direct the energies of the Russian people, it inspired Gustavus Adolphus in his struggle for freedom, it was the deeply cherished sentiment of the parliamentary forces under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell, it was exhibited in the spirit of the French people when they were rousing themselves against despotism, it broke the power of the great Napoleon when he grasped at world dominion. The final consummation of these world forces has been America.

Wherever you may explore the high pieces of American history you come upon this same motive as the main cause of the action of her people. It was the thought of the early settlers as they hewed out for themselves a home in the wilderness where they raised up their altars and established their schools. It was the meaning of the life of Washington, of the great Declaration, and of the greater Federal Constitution. It is the explanation of Abraham Lincoln and the all-embracing freedom wrought out in his day. Finally, it sent 2,000,000 men across the sea that the cause of a Christian civilization might still remain supreme.

The power of creation and the power of redemption have come down through all the ages with mankind in ever-increasing proportions. They are the power to build and the power to endow with righteousness. They represent intelligence and sacrifice, the state and the church, the material and the spiritual. These are the forces upon which mankind can rely; they do not fail, they endure.

The world has been greatly shaken in the past decade. These forces have been tested as they never before were tested. The wonder is not that Russia, under a comparatively new organization which had never reached down to the heart of the people, collapsed; the wonder is that the world as a whole has stood firm, that it is gathering up the threads of existence, resuming its orderly progress, creating and redeeming itself anew. In the doing of this it is doing more, it is striving successfully to reach higher ideals.

The lessons of the great conflict have not gone unlearned. There is, to be sure, disappointment, disagreement, and irritation; but where in ages past such conditions would have made armed conflict inevitable they are yielding to the power of persuasion and reason, through mutual consultation. There is a general admission throughout the earth of a mutual relationship and a mutual responsibility. There is the League of Nations, which, whether it be successful or not, whatever imper-

fections may be contained within its terms, is at least the attempted expression of a noble aspiration for world association and understanding. There is the four-power treaty and the covenants for the limitation of the extent and use of armaments, all expressive of an even higher and nobler aspiration and an even firmer reliance upon reason as the foundation for all peace.

All these are creations the like of which the world has never before seen. There is, moreover, the working out of the salvation of mankind through the ever-existing law of redemption through sacrifice.

It would be easy to glance back over recorded history and see how when new institutions are needed they have been brought forth and how when they have ceased their usefulness they have been cast aside. It would likewise be apparent that when there has been need for leaders they have been raised up to direct and to inspire and when there has been a requirement for the results of science and invention these have been produced to meet the increasing necessities and to lighten the burden of mankind. Intelligence never rests; ceaselessly it works, building, perfecting, adorning. When creation has been required, creation has appeared.

Along with creation has gone redemption, always through sacrifice. The power of good ultimately to triumph over evil has never failed. When western civilization was threatened by Attila, Rome and Gaul in common cause made that heroic sacrifice which redeemed all subsequent history. When later the followers of Mahomet imperiled Christianity, it was the Frankish hosts who saved it forever at Tours. Always the story runs the same. Whether it be necessary to meet the evil intent of Stuart kings or the liberty-destroying acts of a Parliament inspired by a mad monarch, or to preserve a nation and rescue it from the curse of slavery, or to overcome the great delusion of world dominion, always there have been those who have made the supreme sacrifice by which these results have been accomplished. Always the cross and always the response. There is a power which moves resistlessly that justifies our faith.

There is scarcely any reliable authority which denies the right of the people to self-government, there is scarcely any dominion which denies obligation to the law of righteousness. Institutions of learning, organized charities, all of the forces of government and of religion, are making their ceaseless contributions to the unbought salvation of the world. The redemption goes on. The moral forces of the world are supreme.

This is the civilization which intelligence has created and which sacrifice has redeemed. We did not make it. It is our duty to serve it. Education ought to assess it at its true worth. It ought not to despise it, but reverence it. If there be in education a better estimation of true values, it must be on the side of a great optimism. Under its examination human relationship stands forth as justified and sanctified. There is no place for the cynic or the pessimist. Who is he that can take no part in business because he believes it is selfish? Who is he that can take no part in government because he believes it is sordid? Who is he that can take no part in religion because he believes it is imperfect? These institutions are the instruments by which an eternal purpose is working out the salvation of the world. It is not for us to regard them with disdain; it is for us to work with them, to dedicate ourselves to them, to justify our faith in them. It is a high calling in truth to be even a doorkeeper is better than to rule over many multitudes of critics and Philistines.

The great service which education must perform is to confirm our faith in the world, establish our settled convictions, and maintain an open mind. The heritage of all the past is neither mean nor insignificant. It is a high estate. The work of the world is neither undignified nor degrading. It lacks neither character nor nobility. It is the means and measure of all real manhood. It is truly the creation and the redemption. Those who are worthily engaged in it are ministers of a holy cause, priests of a divine imposition.

INTRODUCING BISHOP BRENT.

There is no creed to which a man holds and that holds him like the man himself. Great doctrines have raged up and down the world like wild beasts escaped from a circus, but when the right man, a great tamer and good keeper, goes after them he gets them back into their cages, with no dispute. Arguments have doubled themselves up in battle, and what was left of both armies, like peeled and scattered refugees, gone limping

home when neither was whipped. But no matter what or how big the argument goes up, head on against a good man, it falls down like the uncircumcised Philistine.

We have with us today a man whose voice has gone out from the far-away Philippines until it has been heard in all zones because he cried out more for human fellowship than denominational fences—"if thy heart is as my heart, give me thy hand." He is the Apostle of good will. "But when the enemies of peace and good will came forth to eat up the Christian nations he buckled on the armor of St. Paul and went into battle as the pastor of General Pershing. It is fitting that they should meet again on this platform. "He who did well in war just earns the right to begin again doing well in peace," said Browning.

It is with exceeding great pleasure I am given the Christian privilege of introducing to you my honored brother, the Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, now Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Western New York.

ADDRESS BY THE RT. REV. CHARLES H. BRENT, LL. D.,
OF BUTEALO, NEW YORK.

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice President, Members and Friends of the American University:

The Chancellor in his introduction has made it very difficult for me to speak. Perhaps he intended to see just how much courage I had, and so put me up against a difficulty. It is a profound satisfaction to address the members and friends of a university which is frankly, sincerely and publicly Christian.

We are living in a day that cannot be compared to any moment of preceding history. I question whether at any time there have been so many people, relatively speaking, who have felt the burden of the world on their own individual shoulders as thinking and sensitive men and women today feel. It is one of the most hopeful signs of a troublesome age that we are not shirking hardship and difficulty, but we are doing what every true man, by virtue of his virility must do, we are facing those problems with the determination that we are going to solve them. We have, at any rate, the will to win.

Another thing: This is a moment of extraordinary hope, of great ideals; and is it not so just as truly as it was in the day of Abraham, that the man who sees an ideal already possesses its essence? There is such a thing as giving present substance to treasures that are yet delayed as a general and public possession; the individual, by seeing the ideal and cherishing the ideal, has it as the most substantial thing in his life; and he can say what was said of Abraham, by the Christ, "Abraham rejoiced to see my day. He saw it and was glad." Now, I contend that even though it be but a small minority who are assured that it is in God's purpose that there should be a world that is at peace with itself, even though they be but a scattered few who maintain that it is in God's purpose to have one united church of Christ in mankind, yet those few can serve the ideal and make it possible for the great creating and redeeming God to effect that which it is his purpose to effect.

Education must be Christian if it is to be complete; and when I speak as I do, I recognize that there is a great uneasiness among all of us considering American education at this present time. In no other country of the world has there been such a generous effort to give to the whole people the whole of education. However, and here I am afraid I must fault the Church, owing to the fact that the Christian ranks are broken, religion has not been in that close intimacy with education which is a necessity, if we are to have Christian education; but we are feeling our way to see what can be done to unite again these two great forces, the forces that make for the development of the intellect, and the forces that make for the development of the soul, which never should have been divorced. I venture to prophesy that in less than one hundred years, if we Americans are true to our opportunities, we will have brought about a reconciliation that will make it possible in this country, yes, and beyond the seas, for a united Church to give such moral sanctions and inhibitions as will be a support to the consciences of the people, and enable us to build up a human fabric worthy of being called the body of Christ.

Christian education means that all research, knowledge and scholarship have their source and their goal in God as revealed in Jesus Christ. In that your university confines its attention to the highest development of scholarship, it sees in the rational processes and the activities of honest research nothing that is contrary to Christian truth, and everything that will contribute to its apprehension. If I judge aright, I apprehend

that your university, though under Methodist auspices, is Christian before it is Methodist, and that you are not adverse to a frank facing of those facts and arguments that may make against rather than for your position as a Church; not that I am going to adduce any of them. Indeed, no Church can hope to live and serve that thinks otherwise. I speak with the thought of my own Church in mind, and when the happy day comes when each Church will have discovered publicly and with its own voice its own faults, then I believe unity will be close at hand.

Knowing that you represent a Christian university, I know that you are entitled to claim as your own the Christian scholar's charter of freedom. Quite frequently that charter is seized upon and used by people who have no authority or claim upon it. They cut away text from context, and say "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." That promise is not an unconditional promise. The whole of the statement of Him Who is the source of light and life reads as follows: "If ye abide in Me; word, then are ye My disciples, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

There is, I am afraid, a false optimism in many quarters today. There are those who believe that progress in the human race is a necessity, whereas it is not progress that controls the human race; it is the human race that controls progress. "Progress is not a necessity; it is a task," and even the God who puts progress as a goal for the human race cannot accomplish that which He purposes unless we cooperate with Him.

As I view it—and I am inclined to think you will agree with me—the first duty of the Christian university is to put the first-hand study of Christ's teachings, unadorned by eclecticismism, untrammelled by sectarianism, as the preliminary preparation for scholarship, and to leave nothing undone to make Christian discipleship the primary requisite of the student. Scholarship, if scholarship leads to God as revealed in Jesus Christ, springs first of all from Him.

Reference was made by your Chancellor to the constant change that has been going on in the matter of education since earliest times. It perhaps is "bringing coal to Newcastle" to remind you of the origin of all universities, beginning with the pre-Christian universities of Athens, Rome—and Alexandria. They were all based upon religion and sprang from religion. If you were to look in the curricula of colleges and universities today for something analogous to the curricula of these pre-Christian universities, you could find it only in the curriculum of a theological college; and when you come on into Christian times, and consider the origin of the University of Paris, of Oxford, of Cambridge, of Harvard, of Yale, Universities, it is religion that brings the university into existence, that fosters it, that develops it, that makes it what it is.

Now, Christian discipleship gives certain qualities of heart and soul which heighten ability to use the critical and constructive faculties of mind and the rational processes. I do not hesitate to say that the scholar who tries to hold his being entirely from the forces of religion is at the same time stunting his possibilities as a scholar. Religion sets him free with a freedom that reaches every faculty of the human being; and religion—at any rate, an earnest desire and striving after religion—is as much a part of the normal man as is knowledge or what is ordinarily called the results of education.

We have yet to correct a fault that I am afraid controls many of us, namely, belief that there is some opposition between the rational and the spiritual. It was in the middle of the seventeenth century that that wise, platonic scholar, Whichcote, in a letter to one who had been his instructor, Tuckney, says, "Sir, I oppose not rational to spiritual, for the spiritual is most rational."

During the war, a distinguished biologist of Cambridge University was asked to go and serve in France by giving lectures to the soldiers in the huts, when they were on leave or in the rest areas. His reply was, "I desire to help, but what can I a dry-as-dust professor, do for those men?" He was persuaded to make the endeavor, and his first lecture was such as he might have given to a body of first-class scholars in his university. The result was that the "Tommy," although a very forbearing person, couldn't stand it, and the audience all trickled out of the hut, so that at the conclusion of the lecture the lecturer was alone and in despair. However, he said to the head of the hut that he was ready to try again. He did so, and he became human. Then, as night after night he spoke

to his fellow men, he held their attention so that when he left France for England he was ready to come the next winter if need should arise. But the significant thing still remains to be said. As he was leaving he told the head of the hut that he had been a lifetime in his laboratory without finding God, but he said, "I have found God in France." He had been using only his rational processes; his soul had been stagnant and untroubled, but the moment he came close to human need, then his whole being awoke. I venture to say that Prof. Bateson today is a better scientist, as well as a better man, because active religion has been awakened in his soul. Think of Pasteur going from his laboratory to prayer, and from mass to his laboratory. All true philosophers have as their *terminus ad quem* God. From Plato and Aristotle to Plotinus, and from Plotinus to Thomas Aquinas, and Kant, and Royce, and James, and your own philosophers of this university, unhappy, indeed, has been and is the philosopher whose religious nature is not awake and crying aloud for God, the living God. "Sober trust in religious experience, when that experience has been earned," is an essential factor even in platonic faith.

Another thing about Christian discipleship, it assumes no conflict between religion and science. More than that, the honest disciple of Jesus Christ is as keen for all the truth about everything as the most meticulous scientist. "Let no man suppose that the intellectual virtues are outside the range of religion. Candor, moral courage, intellectual honesty, scrupulous accuracy, chivalrous fairness, disinterested collaboration, unconquerable hopefulness and perseverance, manly renunciation of popularity and easy honors, love of brazen labor, and strengthening solitude—these and many other cognate qualities bear upon them the impress of God and of His Christ." [von Hügel.]

We have heard quite frequently from the lips of scientists how unfair it was in the beginning of those days when Darwinism shook the world, that the Church should have opposed the findings of science. But have the scientists always been as scrupulously fair when they talked about religion? There are in our universities in the United States today men who prove that they have not highly scientific minds, because of the implicit if not the explicit opposition to religion which mars their work. The true scholar, though leaving no claim unchallenged or untested, must not assume hostility of science to religion or of religion to science. If he does so he thereby demonstrates defects of reason which cast the shadow of doubt on all his teachings. Just as religion is deeply concerned with the findings, and even the working hypotheses, of science, the unfoldings of the mind in literature of every sort, as well as with the pieties of worship and the affirmation of faith, so is science, by virtue of its own fundamental principles, deeply concerned with the findings and working hypotheses of religion. If at first sight there seems to be antagonism, the assumption should be, in view of the fact of the accepted belief in the unity of all knowledge, that reconciliation is certain in the end.

The steady trend of scholarship's findings to mount up into the truth as proclaimed in Jesus Christ, gives a new confidence in abstract truth. I am going to mention just three things. Sir E. Ray Lankester, one of the great biologists of this century, and by no means a Christian apologist, says in his book, "The Kingdom of Man," that sin is the cause of disease. He is speaking on scientific grounds. He goes further and attributes disease in the animal and vegetable world to man's interference.* In other words, the old statement that smms up the great disease of human life in one small word of three letters, is proclaimed to be true by scientists on scientific grounds. And so the truth as it is found by science mounts up into the truth as revealed by Jesus Christ.

In the second place, take the realm of psychology, and one of its great exponents, Freud—what he has made perfectly clear is that the only cure for sin—he calls it some other name, but that does not make any difference—is that it should be brought out into the air and the sunlight; because it is darkness it flees before the light.

Or again, take the experimentations—I am speaking now of only those which are scientifically accredited—the experimentations to discover whether or not life beyond the grave is so close to us that there may be communication with those of us who are still in the flesh. Every effort to prove this fact only tends to confirm that which has been a fixed Christian belief since "Christ abolished death and brought life and immortality to light."

So I say I find the justification of modern scientific scholarship in its approximation to Christ's teaching rather than in the mere conclusions of research as logically demonstrated.

* Quoted by Gore in "Belief in God,"

Now the end of scholarship and the consequent apprehension of the truth is perfect freedom. You know it just as well as I, that the greatest difficulty and enemy of human life today is fear. One reason why, with all our accumulated knowledge, we are unable to achieve better results in life is because we are afraid to make great big ventures of faith. If this world, for instance, were to make the great big adventure in the matter of forgiveness, nation with nation, individual with individual, section with section, I believe that there would be more progress in that one great venture than in all the conferences that could possibly be called.

Think of the Christ while being true to His faith, the Jewish faith, rising above the sectarianism of the Jews, though still remaining a Jew. Fairness is one of the most difficult, one of the most majestic, and one of the most possible virtues for the human race. Yet we shy away from it because we are afraid that by being fair to others we will be unfair to ourselves.

The truth is not to be admired; it is to be lived. We pray today, and let us continue to pray it, that we may know the truth, and live the truth.

We Americans are tremendous idealists. I doubt if God has ever endowed a nation with such quickness to perceive what is noble and high. But you know the defect which I share with the majority of American people, that when an ideal becomes thorny, we are very apt to drop it, and think that, after all, there may be another way out and an easier way.

Inaction today we must stand out against—and localisms that are threatening to drag this country back from the high idealism that it had in the war to a state of self-contentment and sluggishness which means stagnation and death. Take, for instance, this thought which I find still in the minds of many people—although theoretically they may say that change and progress are bound to be—the belief that the present order is final, and must be defended against all attacks, politically, and socially, and industrially. Why, my friends, we of the American Republic, in our infant democracy—for that is all it is—we are only on the threshold of what may be. The present watchwords and theories will be obliterated in another century of mankind, if mankind is to progress towards God's kingdom among men. Future generations will look back upon the defects and the limitations of our day as we do upon the feudal ages. Do not plume yourselves that you are the last word in social and industrial progress! Our first duty is to be ready to study radical propositions—mark my words, radical propositions—with an unbiased mind. Red revolution is more often due to the refusal of conservatives to face facts than to any other cause or group of causes. I shall not argue the case, but I simply point to the record of history, from the strike of the Israelitish brickmakers in Egypt to the strike of the American colonists against British denseness, and to the strike of the Russian peasants against the age-long tyranny of Czarism. Let us take warning, that in all our industrial upheavals the strikers are not men who love violence; they are men and women like yourselves who love peace, but they love justice quite as much as those who fight to maintain things as they are.

May I close by three bits of advice to those whom I may address as scholars and whose lives are dedicated to scholarship? No man can take a post-graduate course without having intellectual responsibility placed upon him which he can never shake himself free from without detriment to his character and without injuring all the possibilities of his life. Those three bits of advice are first of all, to remember the truth is never a mere conquest of the mind. "There are three avenues to the knowledge of God and of the world and of ourselves—purposive action, reasoning thought, and loving affection—a three-fold cord which is not quickly broken." The words are not mine, but those of Dean Inge.

In the second place, do not look on knowledge as a mere servant of personal and immediate interests. Knowledge has something in store for you and for the world above that which can be turned into dollars and cents. I recognize the value of vocational training, but I dread its abuse. It is abused all through this country—as for instance when men take relatively easy courses in order that they may quickly be in a position where they will earn money.

Dr. Pritchett in his recent report for the Carnegie Foundation, speaks about the way that graduate schools are being abused. He says that there are many who are playing at research, or if not playing, at least pursuing some scientific game in a mediocre fashion. To quote him further, "the graduate schools are filled with researchers whose research ends in a doctor's degree." Research is the beginning of a life-long

responsibility, and those who take it up may never lay it down without, as I have already said, bringing injury to themselves and to their power of service.

And, in the third place, and here I speak to myself before I speak to you in the pursuit of truth, never dodge the enemies of truth, which is a very different thing from what you may think the enemies of truth. Face them and give them their due. If they are real enemies, well, smash them! If it is you who are wrong, and they who are right, then in that particular matter, smash yourselves! Do not cherish your own opinions. Sit lightly to them. It is enough to be loyal to the few convictions which are the controlling factors in life. And, above and beyond all, remember that there is a power, working in us and through us, it is true, but beyond us as well, that in the end will bring us all to that goal for which we are yearning, and which can be summed up only in that noble phrase—the Kingdom of God.

PRESENTING GENERAL PERSHING

The man who can rise superior to his own sufferings that have taken from him all but life itself can, with or without commission, take a city and a hundred more, for it is the man that conquers in war and not his weapons. The measure of his manhood is his opportunity. The estimate of his value rises with his achievements. It is honor enough to be an American when a brother comes home from the battle of freedom bringing no spoils of the war, but himself, and bringing on his shield the sympathy, admiration and applause of all nations. It is my high privilege today to present to you that man, General John Joseph Pershing, Commander of the armies of the United States of America.

REMARKS BY GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, U. S. A.

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice President, Members of the Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a very distinct privilege to be here today to participate in these wonderful exercises. An institution which promises as much as this does is worthy of the distinguished speakers who have addressed you today.

I must, however, hold you Chancellor to his promise, which he has mentioned, not to ask me to make an address. But I do wish merely to thank you for this opportunity to greet the members of this graduating class and this splendid audience.

SUMMER SCHOOL REGISTRATION.

The registration of students for the Summer Term, June 19 to September 2, 1922, was seventy, being a decided increase over that of 1921. The Fall Term will open October 2, 1922.

THE RED BOOK—NEW EDITION.

The broadest circulation of the American University Courier to the thousands of subscribers is but one evidence of the widespread interest in the institution. The rapidity with which the first edition of the "Three Nations at the American University" was disposed of and a second edition called for shows the sympathy with which the purpose of the school is supported.

The new edition of the Red Book is a great improvement on the first one. It contains affectionate tributes to the late Chancellor, Bishop Franklin Hamilton, with an excellent portrait of him; it also gives a concise account of the opening of the University by him. The worthy contributions were made by the Revs. W. V. Kelley, Litt D., recently editor of the Methodist Review, and the late Rev. George P. Eckman, D.D., LL.D., formerly editor of the New York Christian Advocate. The portraits of the entire Board of Trustees also appear in the volume. All this with much more has been added to what was printed in the first edition. As the greater part of the 2,000 books are being mailed from the office, calls are pouring in for copies of the second edition. If printed only at a thousand copies at a time each of the new books would cost one dollar and a half without postage. But that a permanent memorial of the University may be preserved in the home the new Red Book is sent to any one who will send to the office of the University one dollar and promise within the ensuing year to send an additional dollar for the addition of the new property of the University. In the meantime they will receive the current issues of the University Courier.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT CONVOCA- TION, 1922.

Master of Commercial Science.

Lee Somers, A. B.—Thesis: Bribery in Business Practice.

Master of Science in Chemistry.

Ernest William Guernsey, B. S.—Thesis: The Preparation and Chemical Nature of Caked Phosphate.

Herbert John Krase, B. S.—Thesis: Physico-Chemical Studies on the Cyanamide Process of Nitrogen Fixation.

Norman William Krase, B. S.—Thesis: A Process for the Synthesis of Urea from Ammonia and Carbon Dioxide.

Oliver Reynolds Wulf, B. S.—Thesis: The Oxidation of Nitrogen Tetroxide.

Master of Arts.

Samuel Poe Carden, A. B.—Thesis: The Opportuneness of the Incarnation.

Raymond Alexander Kelser, D. V. M.—Thesis: Bacillus Botulinus; Its Pathogenicity, and Its Identification in Food and Canned Foodstuffs by Serological Methods.

Master of Arts in Diplomacy.

Abdul Sula, A. B.—Thesis: Albania's Struggle for Independence.

Master of Law in Diplomacy.

Narciso Estrella-Frasqueri, LL. M.—Thesis: The Distinction Between Federal and State Citizenship in the United States.

Edward Finston New, LL. M.—Thesis: The Diplomacy of the American Revolution.

George Curtis Peck, LL. B.—Thesis: The Function of the Legislative Branch of the United States Government in the Recognition of New Governments and States.

Hugo V. de Penn—Thesis: Uruguay and the Monroe Doctrine.

Maurice Edward Salisbury, LL. B.—Thesis: United States—Canadian Boundary.

Doctor of Jurisprudence.

Stuart Lewis, A. B., LL. M.—Thesis: A Comparative Study of the Principal Features of Corrupt Practices Legislation in the Forty-eight States.

Doctor of Civil Law.

William Lawrence Clay, LL. M.—Thesis: The Right of Labor to Organize.

James Lane Donahue, LL. M.—Thesis: The Shantung Question.

William Thomas Hammack, LL. M.—Thesis: Revision of the Federal Statutes.

Wilson Forman Harper, LL. M.—Thesis: Administrative Laws of the United States as Applied to Local Taxation.

Rosalie Gardner Jones, A. M., LL. M.—Thesis: Influence of International Relations of the Different Standards of Living in Different Countries.

Harry George Mellon, A. B., LL. M.—Thesis: Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Lowell William Raymond, A. B., LL. M.—Thesis: Amending the Federal Constitution.

Wilmer Franklin Stickle, A. B., LL. B.—Thesis: Petroleum and Its Effects on International Relations.

Doctor of Philosophy.

Joseph Herbert Ford, A. M., M. D.—Thesis: Removal of the Wounded from American Battlefields in France.

Carl Holliday, A. M.—Thesis: Woman's Life in Colonial Times.

Charles Emile Morganston, B. S., LL. M.—Thesis: The Appointing Power of the President.

TABLE TALK

It is interesting to note the kind of men people of different minds desire for President of the United States. One is sure that only a military leader like Washington should be chosen; another would have a statesman like Webster; another a politician like Arthur; another a financier like Hamilton; another a literary man like Hawthorne. How has it worked to have a man of the people like Lincoln?

The greatest argument against certain of the "Anti-Enforcement Advocates" is their admission that they have no reverence for law, as law.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

OCTOBER, 1922

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Chancellor, James C. Clark, D. D.

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FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED FOR 1922-1923.

Fdwin Edgar Voigt to study Semities at Yale University.
James Ernest Ainsworth Johnstone to study Classics at Oxford University.

Lester Bowles Pearson to study History at Oxford University.

Thomas Fitzgerald Carroll to study Political Science at the American University.

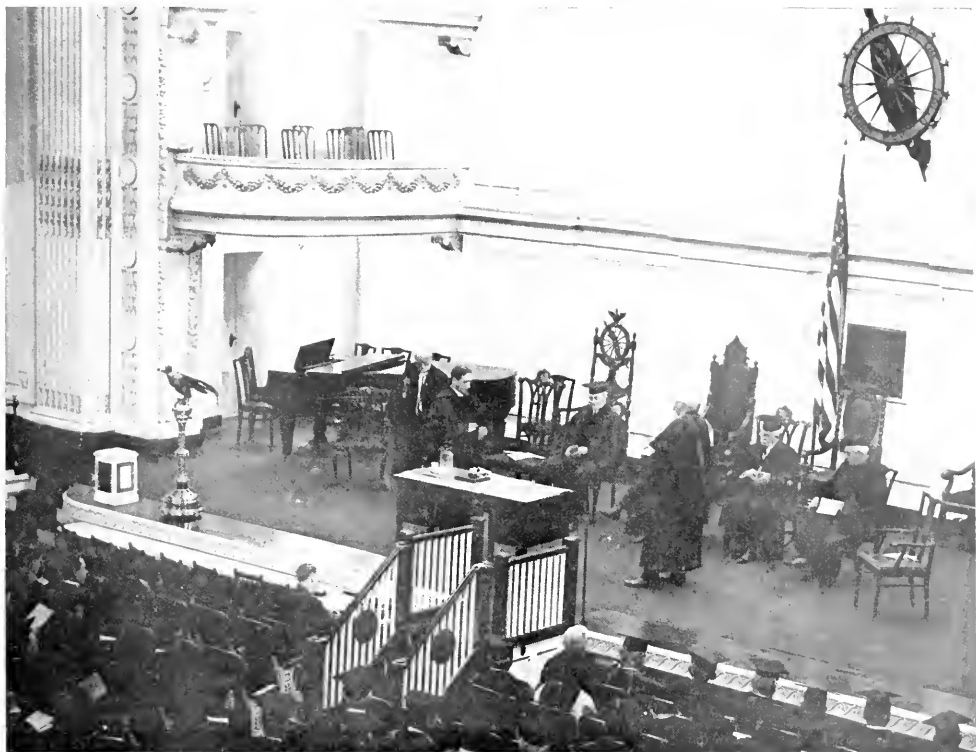
The American University Courier

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Washington, D. C., January, 1923

No. 2



"THE LORD BLESS YOU AND KEEP YOU"

Words Spoken by Bishop McDowell When This Photograph Was Taken

INAUGURATION OF LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK AS CHANCELLOR OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Memorial Continental Hall, December 15, 1922 at 4:30 o'clock

PROGRAM

ACADEMIC PROCESSION.

Mr. John C. Letts, President of the Board of Trustees,
Presiding.

INVOCATION.

By the Reverend Joseph J. Muir, Chaplain of the United
States Senate.

Our Father, and our God, the God of our fathers, to whom in the early interests of our land and the establishment of our institutions Thou didst give Thy blessing to rest upon this fair country, we thank Thee that among all its progress there has been the recognized need of education in all

its various phases of development. We thank Thee for this institution under whose auspices we gather this afternoon; and we humbly beseech of Thee that large blessings may crown its every endeavor, that in this form of a higher education there may be such advance made that under this new administration great direction of forces in the higher elements of thought may be evidenced that God himself may be glorified; and that here gathered together the representatives of the great institutions of our country, we may bow reverently, seeking Heaven's benediction.

Remember the President of the United States. Give him wisdom in every problem, and lead him onward in the under-

standing of truth and of righteousness, that he, with his family of advisors, may find that they are doing God's will, and serving the best welfare of our beloved land.

We humbly ask in Jesus Christ's name.

INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

Conducted by Bishop William Fraser McDowell, President of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop McDowell said, "In the year 1893, the American University was chartered by the Congress of the United States for the promotion of education. There have been four Chancellors: Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, the Founder; Bishop Charles C. McCabe, The Rev. Franklin Hamilton, Retired Bishop John W. Hamilton."

In June, 1922, the Trustees elected the Rev. Lucius Charles Clark, Doctor of Divinity, to be Chancellor. We here and now formally install him. We invest him with all the rights, dignities and privileges, and with full confidence and faithful pledge of loyal co-operation commit to him the duties, responsibilities and obligations of that high office.

Therefore, in behalf of the Trustees of the American University, the oath of office is hereby administered to Lucius Charles Clark, the charter and keys of the University, its symbols of authority, are presented to him and he is invested with the appropriate academic insignia of his office.

And upon this act performed for the glory of God, in the interest of true religion, sound learning, genuine patriotism, wholesome internationalism and the welfare of humanity, we solemnly invoke the good will of students, graduates, patrons and friends of the University, and the abundant favor and blessing of Almighty God.

Lucius Charles Clark, do you promise to keep and uphold the American University; to maintain her laws and her ideals; to broaden her service in the world; to seek out youth of high aspiration and promise; to enthroned teachers of quickening and inspiring power; to find men and women of generous spirit and adequate means; to advance the boundaries of human knowledge; to enrich human life with poetry and science and to ennoble human character with lofty purpose and Christ-like consecration; to hold in everlasting regard the things that are true, honorable, just, pure, lovely and of good report; to face the future with hope unquenchable, with labor untiring, with faith unterrified; and above all things to love truth, honor and service?"

Chancellor Clark answered, "In this great presence, with a sober sense of my own insufficiency, I take this office and this oath; and with heart, mind and strength, I give myself to this high and holy task. As best I can I will be Chancellor for the American University—God help me—so I will."

Presentation of the keys and charter by Mr. Letts, President of the Board of Trustees.

Investment with the Hood of the University by Dr. Albert Osborn, who has served with every Chancellor the American University has had.

Bishop McDowell then added:

"The Lord bless you and keep you,
The Lord make His face to shine upon you,
And be gracious unto you;
The Lord lift up His countenance upon you
And give you peace. Amen."

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Read by Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Secretary of the Board of Trustees

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

December 15, 1922.

DEAR SIRS:

I sincerely regret that pressure of other duties makes it impossible for me to share with you the public installation of the Reverend Dr. Lucius C. Clark, as the Chancellor of the American University. As a member of the Board of Trustees, I send my most cordial greetings and best wishes to you and to him on this day of the formal beginning of his administration which I hope will be long and useful in the highest degree.

The plans and purposes of the American University have a very profound meaning for the nation itself and for the world at large. It seems to me very significant that we should have this institution here at the Capital, proposing under expert guidance to utilize the vast and highly valuable educational resources and materials available in our libraries, museums and archives; and especially to take advantage of the presence here of scholars distinguished in every department of advanced learning. The United States though one of the younger nations is, by the blessing of God, rich in all the materials that make for educational strength and progress. We shall certainly be false to our highest duty, to the world in which we live, and to the times through which we are passing if with our possessions we fail for any reason to make our largest possible contribution to the higher life of the world.

Please be assured of my most cordial greetings to the retiring Chancellor, to the incoming Chancellor, to the trustees and all others gathered on the occasion of the inauguration.

Sincerely yours,

Signed: WARREN G. HARDING.

Trustees of the American University,
Washington, D. C.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

By Chancellor Lucius Charles Clark.

MR. PRESIDENT, HONORED GUESTS AND FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY:

I have been able to discover but one theme for this occasion. That theme is

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The American University is the product of a Prophet's vision. It is the dream of the Christian seer. It is the intellectual aspiration of a great church. It is an attempted climax of Protestant scholastic attainment. It has been an altar for the prayers and gifts of a multitude. It is pledged to the best intellectual effort in behalf of piety and patriotism this nation can make. It is a contributor to the world's good.

IDEALS, MEN AND MONEY.

The blue print of a yesterday will not fully answer for the constructing process of our today. Whatever were the apparent difficulties under which the fathers worked, they left no barriers builded against the day of our toil. We have limitations, but not of their doing. They sought and obtained a charter which granted them and us power to "confer diplomas and the usual college and university degrees and honorary degrees." They had the unlimited sweep of vision that was to permit us to do anything that could be done by any university on earth when men and money are available for the task.

They saw and advocated an educational institution that was to be builded at the Nation's Capital to do special graduate and research work. This appealed to them as the unique field we first should enter. They never fixed upon their successors the necessity of doing this kind of work and nothing more. It is apparent in any study of our problem that the first task and constant effort of The American University should be in graduate and research work. It is at present her only and exclusive task.

There is an unquestioned opportunity and responsibility upon The American University for undergraduate work. Because of lack of funds and accommodations the schools of the land are inadequate for the youth of the land. Entrance classes are limited. We have a responsibility to those overburdened. The local obligation will not give way by recognizing some of the fine advantages our Washington youth now have. The younger boys and girls of college years and attainment are entitled to an unhampered college course. They should reap the large advantage of college spirit and fraternal benefit that was yours and mine. Part-time students and disarranged hours and the enforced mingling of youth and years will never bring about a college life that many of the young men and maidens most desire and need. When a dormitory is at our disposal upon our great University campus

that will accommodate one hundred students, I would dare to say we could open a school of highest grade for a limited number of undergraduates.

We are now a graduate school, the only exclusive graduate school in this country. We give only the higher degrees. In this field there is offered to a university or to a student no larger opportunity than the city of Washington offers.

Bishop Cranston expressed the ideal of the University in these words: "To create here at the National Capital a commanding center of advanced teaching which shall be at once reverently Christian and fearlessly progressive." The American University stands for the highest type of scholarship. She does not undertake to shield any student from any theory of life. She will undertake to say that the investigation made will be with men who will build no barriers to faith. She will endeavor to lead every student to find the real Christian interpretation for the problems of life.

Our fathers did their task well. They sought to build a material plant where the work could be done and collect sufficient endowment with which to meet the demands of a teaching force. Thomas Carlyle, in his inaugural address as Rector of Edinburgh University, made an earnest plea for endowments. We are in an honored line when doing such service. We plead for endowments. It is our hope as well as that of every other college and university of the land. Every professorship endowed means a new field entered.

As fast as means are obtainable and the men can be discovered or developed we want to bring together a teaching force worthy of our place in the Capital of this country. In this theory six men may mean more than six hundred. We are most interested in the product of the instructor and the instructor. Bishop Nicholson put into a paragraph the illustration of what is meant. "What were the Academy without Plato? What were Alexandria without Origen, or what Rugby without Arnold? For fifty-five years Richard Busby taught at Westminster, but in that time Westminster turned out Dryden, Cowley and Prior among the poets; Atterbury and South among the theologians; Sir Christopher Wren, the builder of St. Paul's Cathedral; John Locke, the philosopher; generals and statesmen beyond naming." We want a group of men unhampered who can give an undivided service of teaching. We who are called to administration and business and politics must give these educational servants their fullest chance.

WASHINGTON—A UNIVERSITY CENTER.

There is nothing new in the chancellor of a university trying to put in order an outline of idealized educational effort. We assume that this is much easier in the beginning of an administration than in the struggle of attainment. John Henry Newman, as Rector of the Catholic University in Dublin, applied his brilliant mind to the study of the needs of a university. He put in fine phrases this study under the topic, "The Idea of a University." His description would make us think he was dreaming of the ideal situation in which The American University is placed. The greatest possibilities he desired are surrounding us on every side.

Enclose the city of Washington and you have gathered in one place the most complete material equipment for a university that can be found in the world. Add to this the remarkable group of scholars, scientists and specialists centered here and you have a suggestion of the advantages of a university in the nation's Capital.

Poverty has always circumscribed the scholar and the school. It may have stabilized them both. The insistence for endowment funds in educational institutions has been so great that there has been left only the occasional unbroken noble campus in the world. The University in Paris parted with its vast domain and has had to live a cramped life ever since. World universities have always tried to have space enough for men to live and move and have their being without forever falling in each other's way. The great universities of the world are usually located in the great cities. Ninety-two acres on the very crest line of this Capital city of ours is the inheritance of those interested today in The American

University. Our danger point is in a possible division that would make for probable dividends. No man has vision clear enough to say how great will be the need in years to come of all the land we now possess.

An American university should be so located as to give students some chance of self-support. Students cannot live upon poetry or thrive even upon the best philosophy. The student having abundant resources wholly furnished by another has never in this land done most for the public good. It is the man who wants a chance to live and work and study who will yield largest results upon that invested in him. It has been suggested that a rotation of government employes to give the advantage of Washington and her institutions would be a good expression of our democracy. There may be nothing to recommend this suggestion, but it is self-evident that those who serve the Government have an advantage that is unequalled elsewhere in all the land. The American University undertakes to do her full part in giving these sons and daughters of the Americans, and of the whole world, her best services for their common good.

President Daniel Coit Gilman of Johns Hopkins writes interestingly of "The Launching of a University." It is a vastly different thing to launch a university on the crest of a few millions of dollars than it is to launch a university upon the good wishes and hopes and tears of even many people. Our American University craft was of such Leviathan aspiration that for twenty-five years she never ventured out on the intellectual sea of life. We are only a few years set to going and no man yet is sure of the better course to take. For thirty years and more the wisest men of church and state have sat in council devising the best way to found here in Washington the greatest university. Many of the visions builded into the castles of fancy for this City of Letters have already been destroyed. The wonder will forever remain of the faith and perseverance of these men and women who for a quarter of a century gave themselves to this enterprise before a door was opened or a professor chosen or a student accepted.

INTELLIGENT NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

The university will last as long as the nation. The influence of some universities lives, though the nation in which they were born has long been dead. The history and life of our University, with others, will be the balancing influence to the movements of parties and the changes in political progress. The saving power of the world is not in the masses, though the masses must be saved. True leadership is the only hope of real democracy. You will not arrive at truth by simply taking a ballot. The hope of democratic institutions, both in church and state, is in the men and women who have learned to think straight, with a moral pathway over which to go, and a spiritual passion to drive them on. You can paralyze the hand of anarchy with a clear head and a pure heart.

This Government has done her part in furnishing a ground-work for education. This is especially true as it applies to Washington. Professor Balfour declared "there is no city in the world where scientific study can be pursued to so great advantage as in Washington." By act of legislation students are given free use of all the Government has in educational advantages. In this the nation has done well. These advantages are open to men of high or low degree, the rich or the poor, and to those of every faith.

To articulate these advantages freely offered by governmental act and hold them to ideals untrammelled by political change or unmolested by competitive ambitions is the task of the men of the schools. They must be men who are dedicated to truth for truth's sake.

"The true university is a collection of books," said Carlyle. A survey of any school takes its library into account. The American University has a fine library in its own name. Its library and that of every other educational institution of the land becomes insignificant when placed beside our Library of Congress, named as one of the three greatest libraries in the world, visited

by one million persons every year. "Every branch of human knowledge has a literary deposit in Washington." Every theme, from music to mammals, finds here its best expression. Music in the greatest musical library the world possesses and mammals in the finest of museums.

American university life—in fact, the life of the world—is destined to center here. Washington is the acknowledged political capital of the world. It is for us to make it the educational capital of the world. What sort of direction shall it have? We have read of "soggy headed professors sitting on high stools trying to work out abstruse problems with no heart behind their work and with no enthusiasm steaming through." An American university must be true to life as our people live it. Pedantic scholarship is not the American type. We will have no Hegal say that "Learning is the knowledge of things which have no value except that others don't know them." The intellectually brutal must find for himself another arena. Scholarship with us must have in it the fine quality of sympathy. The men called to work on the intellectual fabric embracing the American ideal are those who work in the reality of experience. These research students of ours may bring dissertations of theme and character the most of us do not understand, but their efforts must be for the common good. Of necessity the returns upon the university product in graduate work is a democratic denomination. If it is any good at all, it must be for the good of all. It is not for the glory of the few. The real American university must be a contributor to the common welfare of all. Her workers are all builders.

I will not particularize, but would suggest by way of illustration our educational program for the present. We specialize in those subjects that are best offered in our surrounding advantages.

The American University attempts to prepare men for a better service to their country. Many of the nations of the earth have a trained diplomatic and consular service. We admit the pre-eminent natural qualifications of Americans, but we are bound to say that political parties who through Presidents make possible our foreign program will find it easier if there is a group of men who have had training in the schools of foreign service. There is no other place in the land where the schools can furnish this training as they can in Washington. The attempt has only been made in recent years, and the schools offering such courses are the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University and the School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence of The American University.

World trade, world tariffs and world traffic may never be settled by the schoolmen, but the American youth who will dictate all vital and essential lines for our future has a right to the fullest instruction and the best opportunity for study and research that can be given him. Industrial turmoils at home and abroad will never be settled by any chance happening. No problem is settled until it is settled right. Here is an open field for student and specialist. Where are our educational facilities for training in trade expansion? Business is the practical world ruler. Other nations help and protect their merchants in foreign markets. The flag must follow the salesman as well as the soldier. The American University in its School of Business Administration has an ideal larger than the phrase would indicate. Our dream is of the day when her scholars and teachers shall make a real contribution to national and international commercial relations.

THE INTELLECTUAL REBIRTH OF PROTESTANTISM.

Protestant Christianity is no longer spending her energies in protest, but is marshalling her forces for conquest. There is a new spirit for the new day. The universities are helping interpret this spirit in terms of service.

The Liberal Arts will ever remain the fountain from which our individual and national ideals will flow. The nation must not be permitted to lose its soul trying to save its body. The nation cannot live by bread alone. Her ideals are greater than her self-interests.

Religion has never had an easy road over which to

drive her merchandise of good and mercy. The Bible tells of a fool-proof road which is cast up into a high-way, but also knowingly intimates that it is no crowded path. If there is one thing needed in church and state, it is for folks who can think straight. A man is what his philosophy makes him. What he does is determined by his philosophical position. An institution is determined by its philosophy. The philosophy expounded at The American University makes evident the reality of the spiritual world. As a Christian institution, this should be its supreme work. Philosophy is materialistic and mechanical, or spiritual and purposive. Our teaching is spiritual and personal. Personal intelligence as the source and sustainer of all things underlies the instruction in every department given at The American University.

The psychology of today has distanced that of twenty years ago. Racial psychology and the experimental psychology in which The American University is specializing were unknown to those studying twenty years ago. Where is there a more vital theme for the men in church and state? Every diplomat, every foreign representative, every missionary, every world trader would be greatly benefited in the study of racial psychology that will help him understand the life of the other man and the other nation. Mr. H. G. Wells says, "I am convinced that there is no more evil thing in the present world than race prejudice—it is the worst thing in life." We are permitting race prejudice, personal privilege, national antagonism, selfishness to regulate our acts between men and races and classes and workers when we should seek to know, regard, and sympathize with the other man or nation. This helpful attitude is not born of ignorance, but of intelligence. I heard our honored President say to a small group of callers, "In good will we seek the tranquility of the world." True intelligence stands for this idealism.

"In nature there's no blemish but the mind.

None can be called deformed, but the unkind."

The fabric of our national character is being woven in the institutions that are about us. Yonder is the Capitol, the depository of the people's judgment. Guarding the Capitol is the Cathedral, the repository of the people's faith and hope. Backing these and surrounding both is the University, the creator of the people's leadership and the inspiration of the people's thought. These three institutions occupying hilltops of our surrounding grandeur, are the guardians of the state. They make possible a Washington and a Lincoln monument and the field of Arlington that lies near by. Highest intellectuality must mean highest interest in and inspiration for humanity.

Bishop McDowell speaks our conviction when he said, "The youth of the universities and colleges, the men and women who have studied in America and Britain, are the youth who are the makers of tomorrow and can make China and Japan and India Christian. Nobody else will do it." In the world field The American University can make quick returns. Her students have come from more than one hundred and fifty colleges and universities of our own land and these have mingled with students of twelve universities of foreign lands. Her students are now in places of trust in foreign fields. The sort of science and scholarship that turns into social service for mankind is that upon which we depend. A consecrated devotion plus a community duty is the least we can permit. We can well take our place with Mahomet and declare, "I abhor the learned in his infidelities and the fool in his devotions."

The Pope in Rome has been giving special watch care from the beginning to "The Catholic University of America," located in Washington. Four Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have given some of their best years with their experience and efforts to the founding of The American University. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has repeatedly taken favorable action on The American University. This Conference declared in 1892 that, "It is the imperative duty of the Protestant Church to provide in the city of Washington a university, Christian, catholic, tolerant and American." Great men in the world's affairs

have officially associated themselves with the promotion of The American University. Our great Presidents, McKinley, Roosevelt and Harding, during their terms of office have been members of the Board of Trustees of The American University. There are members of the present Board of Trustees who have given a loyal service to the institution from its beginning until now. These Trustees consider no task too difficult, or requirements of time and money too great for them to assume. All these are backed by an expectant church and a hopeful Protestantism.

There comes to me now the high privilege of an association with such as these in the task most thrilling. If there are grave responsibilities, I hope to match them with a devotion to duty. If there are seeming great obstacles I would like to discover the greater opportunity. If here is a way we can honor our Lord in an added emphasis in Christian education I would like to seek it in His way. If this suggests the task to which you have called me, then I come to declare that all I am and have are cheerfully pledged to you and to the church general and to the great Head of the Church, our Eternal Teacher and our Lord.

Cornell University

ALBERT OSBORN, A.B., S.T.D.

Dartmouth College

WARREN C. KENDALL, B.S.

University of Denver

PAUL THORURN MAYO, A.B., A.M.

DePauw University

PRESIDENT GEORGE RICHMOND GROSE, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., LL.D.

Dickinson College

DICKINSON COLLEGE, PRESIDENT JAMES H. MORGAN, A.B., PH.D., LL.D.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia

CUNO H. RUDOLPH.

Public Schools, District of Columbia

SUPERINTENDENT FRANK W. BALLOU, B.S., A.M., PH.D.

Fairmont Seminary

PRINCIPAL ARTHUR RAMSAY, A.B., D.D.

Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory

FREDERICK G. COTTRELL, B.S., PH.D.

Garrett Biblical Institute

THE REVEREND JAMES SILERA MONTGOMERY, B.D., D.D.

Georgetown University

THE REVEREND WILLIAM T. TALLEY, PH.D.

George Washington University

PRESIDENT HOWARD LINCOLN HODGKINS, PH.D., SC.D.

Grinnell College

SENATOR CHARLES A. RAWSON, A.B.

Hamline University

HONORABLE A. P. NELSON, A.B.
HONORABLE THOMAS SCHALL, A.B.

Harvard University

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, A.B.

Howard University

PRESIDENT J. STANLEY DURKEE, PH.D., D.D.

University of Illinois

JOSEPH M. BRAHAM, B.S., M.S., PH.D.

Indiana University

CAMDEN R. MCATEE, A.B.

Institute for Government Research

GUSTAVUS A. WEBER, LL.B.

Iowa State College,

ELMER DARWIN BALL, B.S., M.S., PH.D.

Iowa State Teachers College

WILLIAM B. BELL, M.S., PH.D.

Johns Hopkins University

JOSEPH T. SINGEWALD, PH.D.

University of Kentucky

WALTER G. CAMPBELL, A.B., LL.B.

Lafayette College

PRINCIPAL ELI SWAVELY, E.E.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS, WITH REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE INAUGURAL SERVICES.

Albion College

THE REVEREND OSCAR OLSON, A.B., B.D., D.D.

Allegheny College

ALBERT LEE BALDWIN, A.B.

Archaeological Society of Washington

MITCHELL CARROLL, A.M., PH.D.

Art and Archaeological League

GEORGE S. DUNCAN, A.M., PH.D.

Baker University

HONORABLE PHILIP PITT CAMPBELL, A.B., A.M., LL.D.

Baldwin-Wallace College

CHARLES V. WHEELER, A.B.

Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church

ABRAM W. HARRIS, A.M., LL.D.

Boston University

DILLON BRONSON, A.B., S.T.B., D.D.
WILBUR FISKE CRAFTS, A.M., S.T.B., PH.D.

Boston University, School of Theology

WILLIAM ARMSTEAD HAGGERTY, A.B., S.T.B., PH.D., D.D.

Brown University

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL, PH.B., A.M.

University of Buffalo

MARY O'MALLEY, A.B., M.D.

University of California

ALBERT L. BARROWS, A.B., PH.D.

University of Chicago

HAROLD G. MOUTON, PH.D.

Clark University

GEORGE ALBERT MORLOCK, A.B.

Cornell College

WILLIAM CLINTON ALDEN, A.M., PH.D.

- Lake Forest College**
WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS, A.B., A.M.
- Lawrence College**
BYRON J. PRICE, A.M.
- Lehigh University**
WILLIAM BOWIE, B.S., C.E., A.M., Sc.D.
- University of Maryland**
PRESIDENT ALBERT F. WOODS, A.M., D.AGR.
THOMAS HARDY TALLIAFERRO, C.E., PH.D.
- University of Maryland, Graduate School**
DEAN C. O. APPELMAN, PH.D.
- Massachusetts Agricultural College**
ERWIN W. ALLEN, B.Sc., PH.D.
- University of Michigan**
EDWARD ALLEN FAY, A.B., A.M., Sc.D.
- Montana Wesleyan College**
CHARLES WESLEY BURNS, A.B., S.T.B., D.D.
- Morgan College**
PRESIDENT J. O. SPENCER, PH.D.
- Mount Holyoke College**
PRINCIPAL ADELIA GYLES HENSLEY, L.H.D.
- Mount Union College**
MINER G. NORTON, PH.B., PH.M., LL.M.
- Mount Vernon Seminary**
PRINCIPAL ADELIA GYLES HENSLEY, L.H.D.
- National Geographic Society**
PRESIDENT GILBERT H. GROSVENOR, A.B., A.M., LL.D.
- University of Nebraska**
CHARLES WILLIAM PUGSLEY, B.Sc., D.AGR.
- Nebraska Wesleyan University**
FRANK M. SCHERTZ, A.M., PH.D.
- New York University**
REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM K. VAN REYPEN, A.B., A.M., M.D.
- University of North Carolina**
WADE H. ATKINSON, A.B., M.D.
- Northwestern University**
DAVID G. THOMPSON, A.B., A.M.
- Ohio Wesleyan University**
BISHOP FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL, S.T.D., LL.D.
- Oregon State Agricultural College**
OPAL RAINS, A.B.
- University of Oregon**
MARIE BRADLEY MANLY, A.B., A.M.
- Pan American Union**
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FRANCISCO J. YANES, PH.B., LL.D.
- University of Pennsylvania**
DIRECTOR LEO STANTON ROWE, PH.D., LL.D.
- University of Pittsburgh**
SIDNEY FRANCIS ANDREWS, PH.D.
- University of Prague**
ALES HRBEICKA, M.D., Sc.D.
- Princeton Theological Seminary**
THE REVEREND WALLACE RADCLIFFE, A. M., D. D., LL. D.
- Purdue University**
WILLIAM KENDRICK HATT, PH.D.
- Radcliffe College**
FRANCES G. DAVENPORT, A.B., A.M., PH.D.
- Randolph-Macon College**
PRESIDENT ROBERT ENORA BLACKWELL, A.M., LL.D.
- University of Richmond**
PRESIDENT F. W. BOYBRIGHT, LL.D.
- University of Rochester**
DAVID JAYNE HILL, A.M., DOCTEUR ES LETTRES, LL.D.
- Rochester Theological Seminary**
THE REVEREND WILLIAM E. LA RUE, B.D.
- St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.**
PRESIDENT THOMAS FELL, PH.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
- Simpson College**
MAJOR C. A. SCHMIDLENTZ, A.B., U.S.A.
- Smithsonian Institution**
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, PH.D., Sc.D., LL.D.
- University of Southern California**
PRESIDENT RUFUS B. VON KLEINSMID, A.M., Sc.D., J.D.
- Syracuse University**
CHARLES WESLEY TOOKE, A.M., PH.D., D.C.L.
- University of the City of Toledo**
FRANK U. QUILLIN, PH.D.
- Trinity College, Connecticut**
THE REVEREND GEORGE WILLIAMSON SMITH, D.D., LL.D.
- Union Theological Seminary**
THE REVEREND DOUGLAS P. BIRNIE, A.B., B.D., D.D.
- United States National Museum**
WILLIAM DE C. RAVENEL, A.B.
- United States Bureau of Education**
COMMISSIONER JOHN J. TIGERT, A.B., D.C.L.
- United States Army Medical School**
MAJOR ARTHUR PARKER HITCHENS, M.D., U.S.A.
- United States Naval Medical School**
CAPTAIN C. S. BUTLER, M.D., M.C., U.S.N.
- Upper Iowa University**
CARRIE HARRISON, A.B., B.S., A.M.
- Vanderbilt University**
JAMES H. KIRKLAND, A.M., PH.D.
- University of Vermont**
HOWARD AUSTIN EDSON, B.S., M.S., PH.D.
- University of Virginia**
WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS, A.B., C.A., PH.D.
- University of Washington**
MERLE THORPE, A.B.

Washington and Lee University

WILLIAM TAYLOR THOM, PH.D., LITT.D.
WADE H. ELLIS, LL.D.

Wellesley College

JESSIE CLAIRE McDONALD, A.B.
CLAUDINE ELIZABETH CLEMENTS, A.B., A.M., PH.D.

Wesleyan University

RAYMOND DOBGE, A.M., PH.D., SC.D.

Western Maryland College

THE REVEREND G. I. HUMPHREYS, A.B., B.D., D.D.

West Virginia Wesleyan College

WILLIAM ARMISTEAD HUGGERTY, A.B., S.T.B., PH.D., D.D.

Williams College

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, A.B., A.M., LL.B.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

ALBERTON S. CUSHMAN, A.B., A.M., PH.D.
N. A. COBB, B.S., PH.D.

Yale University

PAUL KAUFMAN, A.B., A.M., PH.D.

PRAYER OF BLESSING AND BENEDICTION.

Bishop John William Hamilton, Chancellor Emeritus.

Our Father in Heaven, we beseech Thee to hear us as we continue to worship. We are not only constrained by our inclinations, but are moved by our responsibilities to come here. We desire to know and reverence truth, that we may vindicate the dignity and yearning of our spirits. We purpose and plan to know that only from us others may know.

To this end we pray Thee, give to the new Chancellor inspiration, initiative, courage, wisdom, strength for his great task. Gather about him every possible assistance from trustees, teachers, students, patrons, and friends, to make of the University a great and growing honor to every school of the country.

Direct us now, O Lord, by Thy most gracious favor in all our doings; and further us by Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy name, and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord.

And now may the peace of God that passeth all understanding keep our hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of the truth and the peace of God; and may the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be among us, and remain with us always! Amen.

MRS. GUSTAVUS FRANKLIN SWIFT.

Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift began life at North Eastham, Massachusetts, on August 13, 1843. Her grandfather was a sea captain and her father was a merchant in the town.

She was married when eighteen years of age to Gustavus Franklin Swift. Their noble family of children rise up to bless their memory.

Mr. and Mrs. Swift were alike in their devotion to the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were wise and thoughtful in service and were strong supporters of the church by their gifts and by their regular attendance upon the services. For a number of years, they were intensely interested in St. James Methodist Episcopal Church to which church they gave themselves with ardent devotion.

During the nineteen years of widowhood, Mrs. Swift continued her generous and joyous service of beneficence. Local



MRS. GUSTAVUS FRANKLIN SWIFT.

institutions and numerous world-wide interests received her attention. The life she lived was one of beauty, nobility and grandeur. She was a true Christian and loved every work of the church and every cause of her Christ.

ANNUAL TRUSTEE MEETING.

The Trustees met in the new office of the Chancellor, at 1901 F Street N. W., at the downtown center of the University. The Treasurer, W. S. Corby, made an exhaustive report of the financial affairs of the University. Bequests reported since the June meeting were those of Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift for \$25,000; Dr. Bartlett L. Paine, first distribution of \$6,832; David H. Carroll Estate, \$8,833.

The Chancellor, Lucius C. Clark, made his first report and considered largely the educational program for the University. The various recommendations, including the educational policy, were approved as made by the Chancellor.

Mr. Melvin E. Church, of Falls Church, Va., one of the outstanding Methodist laymen, was elected as a member of the Board of Trustees.

The officers elected for the year were:

President, John C. Letts.

First Vice-President, William S. Pilling.

Second Vice-President, William Knowles Cooper.

Treasurer, William S. Corby.

Recording Secretary, Charles W. Baldwin.

Assistant Secretary, Albert Osborn.

INAUGURAL BANQUET

Three hundred guests and friends of the University gathered at Rauscher's on the evening of December 15th, for the banquet in honor of the new Chancellor of the American University.

Mr. Edward F. Coladay, a leading attorney of the City of Washington, and a member of the Board of Trustees, was the presiding officer. Mrs. Flora McGill Keefer sang beautifully a number of solos.

Dr. George F. Zook, specialist in higher education of the United States Bureau of Education, gave a most illuminating address with special application to the ideals and efforts of the American University.

Bishop Francis J. McCormell probably was never more brilliant in public address than upon this occasion. The large group of educators present seemed to draw out the very best in him.

The Chancellor in his response made the observation that a university could not be maintained by a Board of Trustees or administrative head. A university is dependent upon its force of instructors. The Chancellor then took occasion to introduce the instructors of the university in the following words:

"Frank W. Collier, our 'Ancient of Days.' The first instructor in the American University, now Director of Research and Dean of the Schools of Arts, Science and Religion.

"Albert H. Putney, Dean of the School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence. An author, teacher and former Dean of Illinois College of Law.

"Frederick Juchhoff, Dean of the School of Business Administration. Former instructor in Berea College and William and Mary College.

"C. Elery Stowell, graduate of the University of Paris, author and Professor of International Law.

"William Moulton Marston, Professor in Experimental and Legal Psychology. Dr. Marston is the inventor of the 'Lie Detector.'

"George S. Duncan, Assyriologist and Egyptologist. Professor of Oriental literature.

"Mitchell Carroll, Archeologist.

"Charles W. Needham, Former President of George Washington University. An authority on Interstate Commerce Law. Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law and Interstate Commerce Law.

"W. H. S. Stevens, formerly professor of Economics in Tulane and Columbia Universities. Instructor in Business finance.

"W. R. Manning, formerly professor in University of Texas. Regional economist in State Department. Instructor in courses in Latin American Relations.

"Curtis Fletcher Marbut, former instructor in the University of Missouri. Counselling professor in geology.

"Harry Church Oberholzer, world authority on birds.

"Arthur Parker Hitehens, as editor, he gives the English speaking world the latest information in bacteriology.

"Oswald Schreiner, formerly instructor in the University of Wisconsin. International reputation as a scientist. Member of our Board of Award, and counselling professor in chemistry.

"Blaine F. Moore, general economist for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Instructor in political science.

"Gilbert O. Nations, editor of 'The Protestant' Magazine. Instructor in Canon and Roman Law.

"Ales Hrdlicka, the leading physical anthropologist in the world. Gives courses in anthropology.

"Knut E. Carlson, formerly of the University of Nebraska. Gives courses in Trade with Europe.

"G. A. Stevens, formerly professor in the University of Nebraska. Gives courses in Insurance.

"Edwin Fowler Puller, lawyer, author, lectures on Citizenship.

"Raymond F. Crist, of the Naturalization Bureau of the United States. Lectures on Immigration and Naturalization.

"Frederick E. Lee, lectures on Trade with the Orient.

"Francis S. Key-Smith, lawyer, lecturer on Departmental Practice.

"Roger W. Cooley, lawyer, author, professor of law.

"Walton C. John, specialist in technical education.

"Paul Kaufman, president of the Yale Alumni Association of Washington. Exchange professor in France. Instructor in literature.

"Charles C. Tansill, author, internationally known as an expert research historian."

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,

Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

JANUARY, 1923.

Officers of the American University.

Chancellor Emeritus, Bishop John W. Hamilton, LL. D., L. H. D.
Chancellor, Lucius C. Clark, D. D.
Director of Research, Frank W. Collier, Ph.D.
Registrar and Secretary, Albert Osborn, S. T. D.

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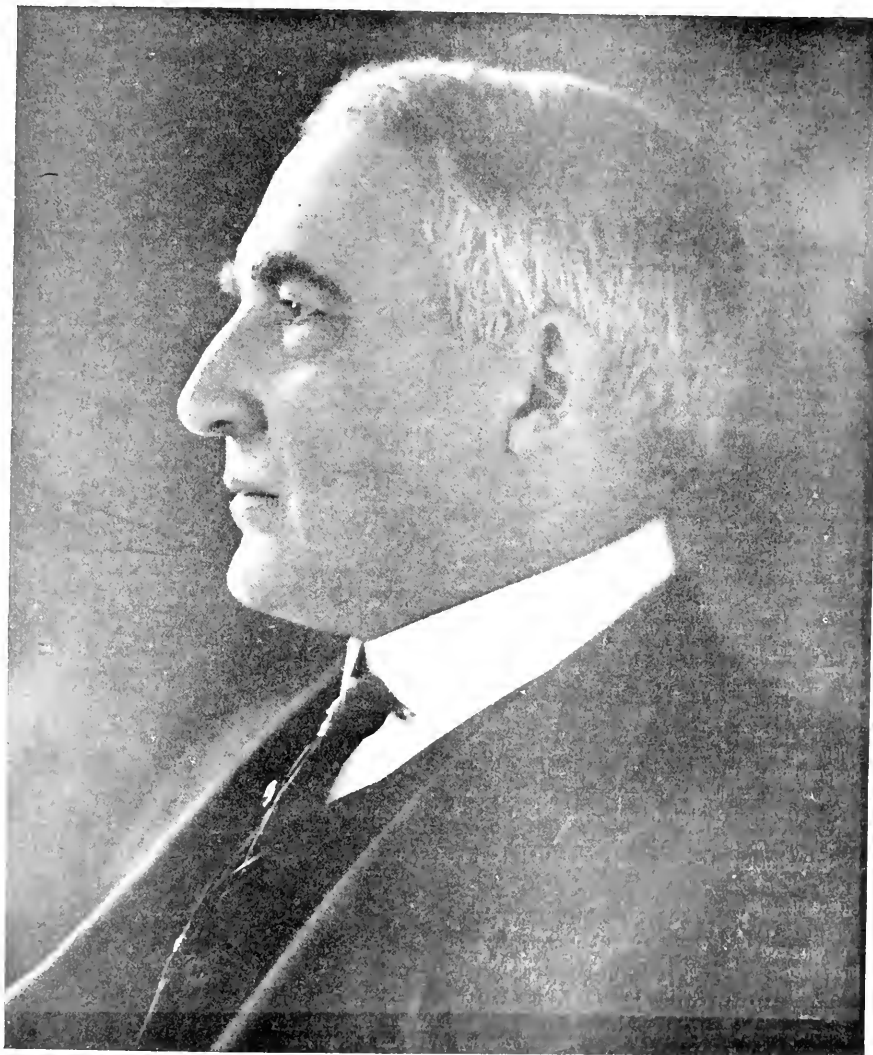
The American University Courier

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Volume XXIX

Washington, D. C., October, 1923

No. 4



WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING
TRUSTEE OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, 1921-1923

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING*Trustee of the American University.*

Greeting sent by President Harding to the Trustees of the American University at the Inauguration of Dr. Lucius Charles Clark, as Chancellor of the University.

"As a member of the Board of Trustees, I send my most cordial greetings and best wishes to you and to him on this day of the formal beginning of his administration which I hope will be long and useful in the highest degree.

"The plans and purposes of the American University have a very profound meaning for the nation itself and for the world at large. It seems to me very significant that we should have this institution at the Capital, proposing under expert guidance to utilize the vast and highly valuable educational resources and materials available in our libraries, museums and archives; and especially to take advantage of the presence here of scholars distinguished in every department of advanced learnings."

INTONING LIBERTY'S LAMENT.

ALBERT OSBORN.

California's Golden Gate ofttimes hath swam—
An entrance or an exit to great souls.

Lo! now its flags half-masted stand, while tolls
Vibrating through the world the radio tongue
Intoning Liberty's lament, grief-wrung.

Not to the White House, highest of earth's goals,
Comes back good Warren Harding, on the rolls
Of famous friends of man 'er to be sung.
On angel escorts now he looks with joy.

Lining the path to Heaven's Golden Gate,
In little Plymouth on Green Mountain slopes,
Dauntless and strong, a judge without alloy
Grasps with firm hands the straining helm of state.
Eternal Lord, fulfill a nation's hopes.

GORDON BATTELLE.

After the copy of the COURIER was in type, word was received in Washington of the death of Mr. Gordon Battelle of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Battelle was one of the youngest trustees of the American University. He was elected about four years ago and has shown great interest in the University. At the time of printing this issue of the COURIER, there is not sufficient information in hand to write a proper recognition of Mr. Battelle. The next issue of the COURIER will contain a more extended account of this great friend of the American University.

The Washington papers carried on September 29th, the following Associated Press Dispatch from Columbus, Ohio: "Creation of a Memorial in his honor at the American University at Washington, D. C., is provided in the will of the late Gordon Battelle, local steel man, probated today. One hundred thousand of the estate, valued at \$1,500,000 is set aside for the memorial."

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Ninth Convocation of the American University was held in the Grove Amphitheater on May 29th, at two o'clock.

LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, Chancellor, Presiding.

CHIEF MARSHALLDR. CLARENCE TRUE WILSON

Chief Marshal's Aids.**REPRESENTING THE CHURCHES:**

Rev. Joseph T. Herson, D. D., Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Harry Evaul, Iowa Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. F. Paul Langborne, Petworth Baptist Church.

Rev. C. Howard Lambdin, Anacostia Methodist Episcopal Church.

REPRESENTING THE GRADUATING CLASS:

Henry Bernard Hazard, LL. B.
Raymond Alexander Kelsey, A. M., D. V. M.

REPRESENTING THE STUDENT BODY:

William H. S. Callahan, LL. M.
Sophus D. Hanson, LL. M.
Joseph Hartman, B. C. S., LL. M.
Richard V. Mattingly, LL. M.

ACADEMIC PROCESSION TO THE AUDITORIUM
MUSIC BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY BAND
Captain W. Perry Lewis in command,
M. J. Stannard, Band Leader.

PRAYER:

Dr. Charles W. Baldwin.

ADDRESS:

"Can Western Civilization be Salvaged?"
Gleim Frank, Editor, The Century Magazine.

MUSIC.....UNITED STATES ARMY BAND

CONFERRING OF DEGREES:**Master of Commercial Science.**

Benjamin Edwin Buente, A. B., LL. B. Thesis: Methods used in Financing Building Projects in the District of Columbia.

Master of Business Administration.

Forrest Dwight Stout, A. B. Thesis: Concession Policy of Russia.

George Charles Williams, M. C. S. Thesis: Accounting and Administrative Problems Peculiar to the Mining Industry.

Master of Laws in Citizenship.

Henry Bernard Hazard, LL. B. Thesis: The Philosophical and Educational Backgrounds of Germany's Pre-War Nationalism.

Master of Laws in Diplomacy.

Charlie Campbell McCall, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: The Administration of Military Justice in the Army of the United States.

Master of Arts in Diplomacy.

Hirsch Lech Gordon, Ph. D. Thesis: International Treaties of the Fifth Millennium, B. C.

Francis Marion Van Natter, A. B. Thesis: The Diplomatic Relations which Led up to the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States.

Master of Science in Public Health.

James Almer Tobey, B. S., LL. B. Thesis: A Review of State Laws on Tuberculosis.

Master of Science.

Cyrus Bcynton Wood, B. S., M. D. Thesis: The Availability of Catechol Sulphophthalein as a Polychrom Indicator.

Master of Arts.

Willis Power Baker, M. D. Thesis: A Practical Method for the Chlorination of Water at Bathing Beaches.

James Alexander Bell, A. B. Thesis: A Survey of the Young Men's Christian Association Collegiate Work of the United States and Canada.

Frederick Leslie Benton, B. S., M. D. Thesis: The Last Resting Place of Christopher Columbus.

James Fitton Couch, A. B. Thesis: A Contribution to the Chemistry of the Lupines, *Lupinus Spathulatus* (Rybd.) and a new Alkaloid Isolated from it, named Spathulatine.

Doctor of Civil Law.

- Paul Emery Hall, LL. M. Thesis: The Law of Trade Association.
- Samuel Theodore Holmgren, A. B., LL. M. Thesis: The Commercial Power of Municipalities.
- Edward Funston New, LL. M. Thesis: A Study of Crucial Indicators and Statistical Calculi for Judgment Values in the use of the Marston Deception Test in Court Cases.
- Margaret Mary Stewart, LL. M. Thesis: The Legal Aspects of Fecklessness with Illustrative Cases.
- Lester Wood, LL. M. Thesis: The Recent Development of the Use of the Injunction in Labor Disputes.

Doctor of Juristic Science.

- Ollie Roscoe McGuire, A. M., LL. B. Thesis: Legal History of the Government of New Orleans.
- Michael Angelo Musman, A. M., LL. B. Thesis: The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States from 1889 to 1921.

Doctor of Philosophy.

- Thomas Fitzgerald Carroll, A. M. Thesis: Freedom of Speech and the Press in the Critical Periods of American History.
- Isaac Witman Huntzberger, A. M. Thesis: Survey of the Schools of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, with Special Reference to the Establishment of Community Schools on a Basis of Twelve Square Miles as a Unit.
- Raymond Alexander Kelsler, A. M., D. V. M. Thesis: A Study of Rabies from the Standpoint of Etiology and Diagnosis.
- Stuart Lewis, A. M., LL. M., D. C. L. Thesis: Corrupt Practices in British Parliamentary and American Congressional Elections.
- Wilbert Walter Weir, M. S. Thesis: A Study of the Relations of Soil Profile, Structure, Texture and Chemical Composition to Productivity.

Awards of Fellowships 1923-24.**Swift Foundation**

- John Vincent Madison, A. B., B. D., to study at University of Chicago.

Massey Foundation.

- John Burns Martin, A. B., to study at Harvard University.
- James Ernest Ainsworth Johnstone, A. B., to study at Oxford University, England.

The American University Fellowships.

- Robert Moulton Gatke, A. B., A. M., B. D., to study at the American University.
- Ryea Sik Kim, A. B., A. M., to study at the American University.
- "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER".....United States Army Band
BENEDICTION: Dr. J. Martin Gilman.

"CAN WESTERN CIVILIZATION BE SALVAGED?"

ABSTRACT OF ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE NINTH CONVENTION BY
GLENN FRANK.

The next twenty-five years will be challenging years to the man who has any sense of intellectual and spiritual adventure, for they will mark a turning-point in human history. Will they be the beginning of another Dark Ages or the spring-time of a new Renaissance? The politics and the religion of the future are alike involved in this question.

For more than the lifetime of most of us the chill winds of materialism have been blowing across Western civilization. Its spiritual fires have been banked, if not burned out. Unscientific observers have tried to keep warm under the cloak of their uncritical optimism, meeting all doubt with their

will to believe in the myth of automatic progress. More scientific, but equally unimaginative, onlookers have turned unqualified prophets of doom, merely hoping against hope that the relative security and comfort of the present order will last their lifetime. Outside these circles of incurable hope and inveterate despair men have resigned themselves to such bleak satisfactions as they can find in what seems to them at best an uncertain future.

Of these last George Santayana is a good example. In his "Character and Opinion in the United States" he ventures the prophecy that civilization is perhaps entering one of those long winters that overtake it from time to time, that a flood of barbarism from below may soon level all the fair works of our ancestors, as another flood two thousand years ago leveled those of the ancients. But even such a bleak future is, for him, touched with light. "Such a catastrophe," he bravely asserts, "would be no reason for despair. . . . Under the deluge, and watered by it, seeds of all sorts would survive against the time to come."

Every honest student of contemporary affairs appreciates the fear if he cannot agree with the prophecy of Mr. Santayana. The civilization that preceded and precipitated the war was at best a thinly veneered barbarism that was slowly consuming the life of the race in the poverties of peace no less than in the perils of war. Pagan ideals of power and pleasure had spread their nets anew for the capture of our souls. Power was the goal of the state; pleasure was the goal of the people. Political life had become paganized by its passion for power at any price; business life had become paganized by its scramble for profits at any price; and social life had become paganized by its devotion to pleasure at any price. In this reluctant indictment little, if any, discrimination can be made between allied, enemy, and neutral peoples. We were all guilty of the sin of surrender to pagan ideals. We practised paganism while we professed Christianity. All of Western civilization was thus a sort of corporate hypocrisy. And this meant that it had no inner peace. For a generation before the war it stirred uneasily in its dreams, and pricked by an accusing conscience, it shivered with a sense of impending disaster.

The verdict of history will be that Germany caused the war, but for a deeper reason than propagandists or politicians have yet guessed. As Charles A. Ellwood, in his highly significant book on "The Reconstruction of Religion," points out, the pagan program of self-interest, material satisfaction, and brute force was dominating all Western civilization before the war. This program simply came to a head in Germany first. Germany caused the war because Germany led in repaganizing the world. Germany caused the war not because she alone had sinned, but because she sinned more perfectly than the rest of us. The basic paganism of politics, of business, and of social life that the rest of the world denounced and practised, Germany openly adopted as her creed and practised. Germany was the Samsun that pulled down the pillars of the temple, but the temple was rotten. Not in the cheap sense of war-time hysteria, but in a very real sense, Germany was the antichrist, the perfect embodiment of the pagan and anti-christian ideals that were leading all of Western civilization straight to destruction. All this is said in no sense of apology for Germany but only that we may see ourselves more clearly and repent while it is yet time.

The war brought a brief armistice between the new paganism and the old spirituality that had been battling for control of Western civilization. Every country, of course, had its profiteering and patrioteering traitors, but for the mass of common men and women politics became for a season the supreme spiritual adventure of the race. It was everywhere predicted that the most ruthless war of history would result

in the spiritual regeneration of Western civilization. But this colossal paradox was not to come true. After Versailles the search for the Holy Grail of a new world degenerated into a sordid struggle for existence, with little thought of the quality of that existence.

And so men are again speculating upon the possible breakdown of the Western civilization. Dean Inge closes an essay by saying, "I have, I suppose, made it clear that I do not consider myself specially fortunate in having been born in 1860, and that I look forward with great anxiety to the journey through life which my children will have to make." About a year ago a group of distinguished leaders of religions thought in England issued a statement the burden of which was: "No lover of mankind or of progress, no student of religion, of morals, or of economics, can regard the present trend of affairs without feeling of great anxiety. Civilization itself seems to be on the wane. . . . Never was greater need of all those qualities which make the race human, and never did they appear to be less manifest. . . . It is becoming increasingly evident that the world has taken a wrong turn, which, if persisted in, may lead to the destruction of civilization." There is a whole literature of despair from which I could quote.

Now, nothing can prevent Western civilization from entering the long winter of Mr. Santayana's prophecy except a vast spiritual renaissance, a vast process of moral renewal sweeping through the world like another Reformation. Only it must be a more fundamental reformation. Personally, I believe that we are in the morning hours of such a renaissance. I believe that the raw materials for such a renaissance are lying all about us, waiting only for some truly great spiritual leader to bring them together and to touch them into life.

Let me make clear what are *not* the grounds of this hope. I am not reviving the exploded notion that the war stimulated in the soldiers a spirituality that will be the basis of a religious revival. I do not believe that war ever ministers to spirituality. Much of the apparent spirituality of men under fire is a mere scurrying to cover under the lash of fear, an attempt, as H. G. Wells phrased it, "to use God as a gas mask." The spiritual renaissance that will redeem Western civilization will not spring from war-stimulated emotions.

I am not resting my faith upon the new mysticism that has swept the world in the wake of the war. I do not believe that the new popularity of mediums and all the current hammering at the gates of the other world have any basically spiritual significance for our time. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is our guest as I write. Sir Oliver Lodge was with us a while ago. They bring us what they regard as indisputable proof of contact with the other world. Our printing-presses pour out a stream of spiritual literature. Never was there such wide interests in spiritualism. All this is only natural when a great war has left empty chairs in millions of homes but it has nothing to do with the spiritual and moral renewal of which I am writing.

In fact, this next great revival of religion will not be a religious revival in the accepted sense of that term. Many of its most striking episodes will not occur in the carpeted aisles of cathedrals or in the sawdust aisles of evangelistic sheds, but in laboratories, in school-rooms, in factories, and at political headquarters. I do not mean to suggest that the church will play no part in this spiritual renaissance. The church should furnish the leadership for this adventure in the depaganizing of Western civilization; but before the church can do this, it must have the vision and the courage to substitute the religion of Jesus for the Christianity that has for long taken its place.

When the church has scrapped its ancient vocabulary and begun to talk to the men of this generation in figures of speech they understand; when a ceaseless search for truth has

supplanted dogmatism; when the church spends more thought upon its service than upon its services; when denominationalism has been recognized as the twin brother of the nationalism that has plunged the world into its periodic wars; when the church has undertaken the redemption of institutions with as sincere conviction as it has brought to the redemption of persons; when the church adds to its preaching of abstract virtues a continuous moral analysis of modern social, political, and industrial life in order that men may know the new and subtle ways that ancient sins may be committed; when, in short, the church becomes its severest critic and takes the whole of modern life for its field, it will be on the way toward effective leadership in the depaganizing of Western civilization.

The renaissance of which I speak, however, will not be essentially a church movement. Its prophets will not thrill the world with any new doctrine. Their service will consist rather of the bringing together in a new synthesis the new idealisms that have been springing up as a by-product of the "secular" thought and investigation of creative-minded scientists, educators, industrialists, and statesmen. This spiritual renaissance will not mean the imposition of an alien idealism upon the secular activities of mankind, but will consist rather of what, for want of a better phrase, I shall call the recovery of the lost spirituality of public affairs.

The John Wesley of this moral renewal, perhaps, will not appear in surplice or gown. The man who lights the fires of this renaissance may be a statesman. When the partizanship of our time—sorry product of small minds—has had time to die, some man may arise who will lead the world past the bogies of covenants, entangling alliances, and sovereignties into a creative internationalism that will be the rallying-point not only for the political, but for the social and spiritual, hopes of mankind. The leader may be an educator who will transform the sterilities of scholarship into the creative adventure of helping students to make themselves at home in the modern world, of giving them standards of civilized values, of equipping them with hopes as well as with habits. Again, this new reformation may find its Luther in some biologist who will rid eugenics of its barn-yard and stock-farm implications, and put behind it a racial conscience that men will recognize as a logical development from the individual and social consciences that have preceded it.

At any rate, whatever may be the point of departure for this renaissance it will draw its power from two sources—science and religion. As Dean Inge has put it, "The spiritual integration of society which we desire and behold afar off must be illuminated by the dry light of science, and warmed by the rays of idealism, a white light but not cold. And idealism must be compacted as a religion, for it is the function of religion to prevent the fruits of the flowering-times of the spirit from being lost."

During the last three or four years I have been impressed by the extent and cock-sureness of the literature of despair that was being written. Not in the exhaustive sense of a scholarly research, but as a more or less casual attempt to clarify my own thinking, I subjected this literature of despair to analysis. I think it is accurate to say that the prophecy of a new Dark Ages for Western civilization springs from some one or all of five distinct fears. We may for convenience of discussion call these the five fears of Western civilization. Let me state them briefly, without discussion:

First, the *biological* fear. This is the fear that has inspired the thousands of articles, pamphlets, and books which assert that the best blood of the world is turning to water, that mankind is biologically plunging downward. This is the fear, haunting the reading public as well as the writing fraternity, that has given instant and wide popularity to such books as Lothrop Stoddard's "The Rising Tide of Color." We may

expect that this fear will for some time to come inspire writers in whom a sense of scholarship and a nose for news values are united to translate into journalistic patois and relate to the news despatches the philosophy of the Gobineaux and Chamberlains.

Second, the *psychological* fear. This is the fear that the crowd-man and crowd-processes of thinking will push to the wall that saving insurgency of the individual man that has hitherto furnished the world with its creative ideas. This is the fear that has fallen like a shadow across the writings of Lebon, Trotter, and others, and of late inspired Everett Dean Martin to write his "The Behavior of Crowds," an interesting and significant book.

Third, the *economic* fear. The prophecies of economic disaster are so varied that it is difficult to reduce the economic fear to a single definition. Every reader, however, will understand what I mean when I refer to the fear that our industrial civilization is approaching a collapse.

Fourth, the *administrative* fear. This is the fear, effectively stated by Lord Bryce, L. P. Jacks, and many others, that the bigness and complexity of the modern world have outstripped the administrative capacity of mankind. "What's wrong with the world," asserts a recent writer, "is its vastness."

Fifth, the *moral* fear. This is the fear that has given rise to the whole literature about the younger generation. The whole range of topics in this literature, from the rolled stocking of the flapper to the hectic theology of the rationalist, has been discussed in the light of this moral fear—this fear that our generation is witnessing a universal orgy of moral laxity.

Whether it is Dean Inge, H. G. Wells, Edward Grant Conklin, Lothrop Stoddard, Ralph Adams Cram, Madison Grant, or a still wider list of men more scholarly or more sensational whom we are reading, we find some one or all of these fears leering over the shoulder of the writer, making him the prophet of doom that he is. It was inevitable that this extensive literature of despair would stimulate a mood of despair in the minds of large bodies of the reading public.

I do not mean to wave this literature of despair aside. I do not suggest that the Western world can realize a renaissance by the blind avoidance of such books. I do not suggest that the Western world, if it will only stand still, look up, and think beautiful thoughts, can wish itself into a renaissance. I am concerned only to suggest the fact that side by side with this literature of despair there exists an even more significant literature of hope. Unfortunately, the literature of despair has had better advertising. There are, of course, perfectly clear reasons why this is true. A prophecy of doom, however, scholarly its presentation, is a half-brother to the screaming head-line of the yellow newspaper. Pessimism, like politics, makes strange bedfellows. The biologist, the psychologist, the economist, and the moralist, dignified savant though he may be, when he predicts the decline or doom of Western civilization, finds that he shares audience with the ordinary sensation-monger. But there is another and equally fundamental reason why the literature of despair has attracted more attention than the literature of hope. The literature of despair was consciously written and plainly labeled as a literature of despair. That is to say, it is a literature of conclusions. Its authors have made their analyses, and announced their conviction that we are approaching a new Dark Ages.

Our literature of hope, on the other hand, has not been consciously written as a literature of hope. It is not a literature of conclusions; it is a literature of raw materials upon which we may base conclusions. The coming renaissance, as I have said, will result from a bringing together into a new synthesis all of the new idealisms and new spiritual values that have been springing up as unconscious by-products of the creative thought that has been going on in the fields of science, education, industry, politics, and religion. That is, our literature

of hope does not consist of the smiling pronouncements of our *Pollyannas*. It has been produced in the main by men who were, perhaps, not at all animated by the spirit of the prophet or propagandist, but by men whose primary inspiration was merely the itch to know.

It has not been easy for the reading public to ferret out and to recognize this literature of hope. Let me illustrate this difficulty. John Dewey, for example, has been working away at the problems of educational theory and philosophy throughout his fruitful career. Now, it may be that buried away in the numerous papers and books that he has written there are, let us say, two ideas that have in them the germs of the future. I am speaking now purely by way of a hypothetical illustration, not as the result of a thorough analysis of Mr. Dewey's books. Now, if Mr. Dewey's contribution to the creative thought of this generation is represented by these two ideals, then the chapters or paragraphs containing these two ideas represent one section of our literature of hope. We could face the future with a calmer spirit if these isolated chapters and paragraphs were receiving the wide spread attention now accorded to the innumerable prophecies of doom that pour from our presses.

It is needless, I suppose, to suggest that we should apply the statement I have just made respecting Mr. Dewey's work to all the scholars who are doing similar creative thinking in biology, in psychology, in sociology, in economics, in political science, and in other fields of scholarship. As I see it, one of the important duties of our publicists, one of the important responsibilities of journalism, is to play sleuth to the minds of the creative scholars of our time, to disentangle from the mass of their writings the few really creative ideas that they contribute, and to translate these more and more into the language of the man in the street. The men who can do this will be the engineers of the coming renaissance.

It will not do to trust to our creative scholars for this popularization of their own contributions. In the first place, the creative scholar in most cases is not the best judge of what his real contribution is. If he undertakes to propagandize his own ideas, he is likely to dissipate his energies and obscure the main point by spending too much time on a hundred collateral aspects of his ideas—aspects that seem very important to him as a scholar, but which have no practical significance in terms of social application. Then, too, the spirit of propaganda and the spirit of scholarship do not work well in the same mind. Each cuts down the efficiency of the other. There is urgent need for what I may, lacking a better phrase, call the evangelism of scholarship; but the evangelist should be the servant of the scholar. Let the scholar furnish the material, the evangelist the technique of popular appeal. To date good evangelism has been the servant either of the sensational or of the traditional. Creative scholarship has stood too much aloof from the crowd, with the result that the vast literature of hope it has produced is to-day virtually unrecognized save by a few intellectuals. All this sounds, I realize, very theoretical. It is easy enough, the reader may say, to suggest that we might avoid a new Dark Ages by bringing together all the now unrecognized creative ideas that have been thrown up out of our laboratories, classrooms, philosophers' closets, industrial institutions, and political adventures; but the difficulty lies in finding anywhere in the world an effectively popular impulse to search for these ideas and to apply them to the practical undertakings of human society. Here, again, we are suffering on account of the lack of interpretative reporting. For instance, there is at this moment going on in Italy a movement, many-sided, elusive, and difficult to define, but strangely reminiscent of that "new human springtime" that swept over Italy centuries ago, and produced the old Renaissance.



PAUL KAUFMAN, PH.D.
Professor of English Literature

Graduate of Yale with the degrees of B. A. and M. A. Professor Kaufman received his Ph. D. degree at Harvard. He has been instructor in English at Lafayette College and at Yale, acting professor of English Literature at Trinity College (Conn.), and lecturer d'anglais from Harvard at the University of Bordeaux, France. During the war he became acting director of the Department of Communication, National Headquarters, American Red Cross, and afterward was chairman of the committee which formulated the program of instruction in English for the U. S. Army.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Association of American University Professors, the Arts Club of Washington; president of the Yale Club of Washington and secretary of the Research Group in the Critical Study of Romanticism of the Modern Language Association of America. He is the author of numerous studies in the learned journals and of articles in literary periodicals.

Dr. Kaufman has just returned from England where he has been investigating Shakespearean problems.

He is the son of Rev. M. S. Kaufman, D. D., Ph. D., Northwestern '74, for thirty-three years a member of the New England Southern Conference, and Mrs. A. L. Kaufman.

AMERICAN METHODISM INTERESTED IN THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Representatives of the General Boards of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Methodist Protestant Church, met in joint session with the Executive Committee of the American University on September 19th. Eighteen men spent the day considering the question of a united effort of Methodism in maintaining and developing the American University.

WASHINGTON AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

(This article was printed and circulated by prominent men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who are greatly interested in the American University.)

Washington is potentially the most attractive city in the world for students of higher education. It is a center of National and world affairs. It suffers less than other cities from the noise and smoke of commercialism. It is a

city of government and of homes and of national welfare offices. It is the healthiest large city with a white death rate of only 11.64 per thousand population. It is recognized as the most beautiful city in the world. Washington today is the nerve center of civilization, the most influential city of the world. Through the gate of Washington every world leader must pass sooner or later with his influence and message. Scarcely a day fails to see some event transpire there which, if it took place in any other college community, would be regarded as having extraordinary educational interest. The great preachers, educators, musicians, statesmen, authors, actors, lecturers, artists and leaders in business come to Washington. A student there stands at the crossways of humanity where he may see the genius of the world go by. In Washington during the student's college days he gains first-hand knowledge of world affairs by virtue of working in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of national and international thought and this enlarged outlook is an incalculable asset for his whole future career. All this has great educational value.

The educational resources of Washington are almost limitless. There are forty-three embassies of foreign governments, all open to serve students in such subjects as political economy, sociology, history and education. The Public Library has 227,500 volumes and 50,000 mounted pictures. The Library of Congress has over 3,000,000 volumes, 170,000 maps, 919,000 pieces of music, 424,783 photographs, prints and engravings. The Bureau of Standards has a scientific staff of 550 specialists. Graduate students may be admitted on salary to continue their studies for advanced degrees. Work done in the Bureau is accepted by the best universities. Among other facilities for educational work in Washington are: The Pan American Union, the United States Public Health Service, the Bureau of Education, the Department of Labor, the Woman's Bureau, the Children's Bureau, the Smithsonian Institution, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Bureau of Scientific Literature, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Corcoran School of Art (which is free), the National Gallery of Art, the New National Museum, the Carnegie Institution, the offices of fifty-four national patriotic and welfare organizations, the offices of forty-three religious bodies, the offices of twenty-nine scientific societies, and headquarters of twelve reform associations. The free resources afforded by Washington for educational work could not be provided by hundreds of millions of dollars in endowments.

A World University in Washington—Who Shall Build It?

The one place for "a World University" is Washington. Who shall build it? Shall the Government? No; for it must never be hampered by politics. Shall great wealth? No; for it must be kept free from the suspicion of vested commercialism. Shall the world university be built by religious reactionaries or by religious "free-thinkers?" No; for it must be an institution in which any religious person may feel absolutely free to think and work. It certainly must be religious; for, as the Duke of Wellington has said, "education without religion only makes a race of clever devils." Modern education is the product of religion at the hands of many religious martyrs. To build a world university without religion would be a desecration of our sacred inheritance and a crime against posterity. Who, then, shall build the first "world university?"

The experience of centuries has given the Roman Catholic Church the wisdom and prophetic vision to sense the trend

of human affairs for many generations to come. That Church sees clearly that Washington is increasingly to be the strategic center of civilization. Consequently that Church is fortifying itself here in a masterful manner. While there are only about 38,000 white members of the Catholic Church in the District of Columbia, they have twenty-six churches and parochial schools and five institutions of higher education, these five institutions are: The Catholic University of America with its eleven affiliated colleges, the Georgetown University, the Columbus University, Trinity College, and the Catholic Sisters College. In these five institutions there is an investment, including endowments, estimated at over sixteen millions of dollars and a campaign is now under way for five millions of dollars. There are in these five institutions 3,875 students. The Catholics have already gone far toward making Washington their greatest educational center in the world.

The Protestant forces have been slow in grasping the strategic opportunity of Washington as an educational center. There is but one Protestant institution of higher education in the District of Columbia. The Methodist Church has laid the foundations for a great educational enterprise in Washington in the American University with 215 graduate students, but with no college of liberal arts. Its total assets amounts to about \$1,000,000.00.

A Challenge to the Methodist Church.

It appears that a World University in Washington is the opportunity and task providentially assigned to Methodists. Washington is particularly important for Methodists. Washington is a world center. Methodism is a world church. In the Capital of the Nation Methodism is the strongest Protestant denomination, and the best field in which the Methodist bodies of America can make a demonstration of practical cooperation on a large scale. The present lack of Protestant facilities for education in the District with the fact that the Methodist Episcopal Church has already laid a foundation for a great university in Washington, makes an opportunity that calls upon Methodists to take the lead in providing an adequate educational institution in this world center. All Methodists share this responsibility and should join hands in making the American University what it was intended to become, the first "World Protestant University."

Whoever builds the first World Protestant University must accept the solemn responsibility of developing a religious institution and at the same time maintaining it for all time to come religiously free. Who are best qualified to work religiously without religious bigotry? Methodism is probably best qualified, being liberal and at the same time being the largest of all the Protestant bodies in America.

The patronage of such an institution would be limitless. In addition to serving the youth within the bounds of the Baltimore District of each of the Churches outside of Washington, there are in the District of Columbia alone 8,672 students in the white high schools with 1,010 in the senior class. About 82 per cent of these graduates go to college. But owing to the meagre non-Catholic facilities for college work here, it is estimated that at least 75 per cent of these high school candidates for college go elsewhere to attend college. If there were adequate Protestant colleges in Washington there would be at least 620 more students entering college here annually than now. Such an institution would attract students from every state. Foreign students especially would be interested in attending college in Washington. What greater missionary task could possibly be achieved? Many millions of dollars are being poured into Protestant schools in foreign fields every year. It appears to be a wise policy as a part of the world missionary program, to establish the strongest educational-missionary institution of Methodism in the Capital of the

United States—an institution so powerful that it would be as a great educational magnet drawing to itself the best minds of all the world. It is therefore for Methodists to take the lead in building the "World University" in Washington—the biggest educational task and the greatest missionary opportunity of today.

DIGEST OF ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY DECEMBER 15, 1922.

By GEORGE F. ZOOK, SPECIALIST IN HIGHER EDUCATION,
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Thirty years ago Bishop Hurst and other prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church conceived the idea of founding here in the Nation's capital a great university which should be devoted exclusively to graduate work. Not only was the university to be the capstone or at least one of the capstones of the Methodist system of institutions of higher education, but it was also hoped that it would perform a unique service to the people of the whole nation.

At the time the ideal of a graduate university was conceived it was no doubt considered as visionary by a large number of people acquainted with the field of higher education. Even yet there may be those who occasionally have doubts as to whether an institution of this character can succeed so well as the typical university possessing a strong undergraduate college of liberal arts and sciences on which to base its graduate work. Developments in the field of higher education during the last thirty years, however, have made it plain that the original ideals of the founders of the university were not only sound fundamentally but in these later years they appear to be far more practical than they were at the time the university received its charter.

In order to make this point clear it may be well to recall that during the thirty years from 1890 to 1920 the total number of students attending all types of higher institutions except normal schools and other teacher training institutions increased from 123,566 to 462,445, or 274 per cent. In 1910, 3.8 per cent of all persons between the ages of 19 to 23 were in college, while in 1920 it was 6.8 per cent, or nearly twice as great. It is clear that there is a very great increase in the proportion of young people who are going to college. Under these circumstances the universities and colleges of the country in general have been crowded as they have never been before.

At the same time the increasing amount of vocational work done in the secondary schools and the diminishing number of prescribed units required for entrance to college have greatly widened the gap between the secondary schools and the higher institutions and made it necessary for the colleges during the freshman and sophomore years to repeat an increasing proportion of secondary school subjects. In other words it is becoming more clear all the time that the work of the first two years of the American college is essentially an extension of the period of secondary school education and that in line with almost universal practice abroad it should be so regarded in this country. For this reason, in a number of States, notably California, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Virginia so-called junior colleges have been established in conjunction with local secondary schools. In these States the feeling is becoming quite general that the large universities, particularly the State universities, should eventually turn over the first two years of college work to the secondary schools and thereafter confine themselves to advanced, graduate and professional instruction. Personally I have little doubt that within a comparatively short time arrangements of this character will be seriously considered and probably resorted to in several States. There are perhaps at least a dozen States at the present time where such an arrangement would be feasible.

The action of the professional schools of late years in requiring one or two years of college work for entrance has added impetus to the junior college movement. The medical schools now almost universally require two years of college work for entrance. Many of the dental schools require at least two years of college work. The law schools belonging to the Association of American Law Schools have pledged themselves to a requirement of two years of prelegal education in 1925. At present the engineering schools are struggling with the problem of studies which ought to be prerequisite to an engineering education.

From these illustrations it is clear that there is a growing tendency to recognize the end of the sophomore year in college as concluding the period of secondary education. Thereafter students have the choice of pursuing advanced and graduate work in the arts and sciences or they may enter any one of a number of professional curricula.

From the point of view of this discussion it is interesting to see that the founders of the American University, looking into the future, saw the vision of an institution which should confine itself to graduate work and that the trend of events in recent years has demonstrated the wisdom and the practicability of the vision. It is to the honor therefore of the American University that it has led in a movement which as years go by is undoubtedly destined to become of increasing consequence. For this reason I believe that we as members of the Methodist Church may well take pride in the fact that the founders of the American University decided to establish here in Washington a great institution dedicated to the preparation of young men and women to assume positions of leadership not only in the educational program of our church but also in the wide realm of higher education everywhere. The American University has before it an incomparable opportunity to perform a service that cannot be performed by any other university in the country.

Surely here in the Nation's capital, if anywhere in the country, it ought to be possible for the University to fulfill its mission. Here there exists every possible advantage for the pursuit of advanced and graduate work. The Congressional Library with its great collection of books and manuscripts not equaled anywhere in the land is open to students free of charge. The files and collections of the various departments and bureaus may generally be used without difficulty. Even the research laboratories of the Bureau of Standards and other government divisions are in effect at the service of research employees who may desire to use the results of their research for advanced degrees. All these incomparable advantages in Washington make unnecessary at the American University an expensive duplication of plant, apparatus, and buildings which otherwise would be necessary and which would run into the millions of dollars. Happily through the use of the government libraries and laboratories in Washington the American University is able to offer incomparable advantages to students in the pursuit of advanced and graduate work. The University is to be congratulated on so great an opportunity for service in the educational world.

If the University continues to take advantage of the matchless opportunities in Washington it will doubtless measure its success by the quality rather than the quantity of the students upon whom degrees are conferred. In view of this situation its greatest concern will always be to select a faculty of outstanding professors. So far as possible these members of the faculty should be upon a full-time basis, but the University also has the invaluable opportunity of drawing upon the remarkable collection of specialists and leaders in technical and

professional education who have been assembled in the service of the Federal Government here in Washington. Under these circumstances the problem of obtaining a superior faculty for advanced and graduate work is greatly simplified.

In these few words I have attempted to set before you some recent developments in the field of higher education which seem to me to demonstrate the wisdom and foresight vision of the founders of this University. I have also reviewed briefly the incomparable opportunities there are in the Nation's capital in the way of libraries and laboratories which together with numerous leaders in various fields of higher education are available in limited degrees for service in cooperation with the American University. I wish therefore to offer the new chancellor the congratulations of the Commissioner of Education and the Bureau of Education and to wish for him unbounded success in carrying forward the University to new and greater victories.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds.

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

OCTOBER, 1923

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No. 1



GORDON BATTELLE
Trustee of the American University.

Memorial

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN SESSION,
December 5, 1923.

The Trustees of the American University, with deep regret and sorrow, record again the death of one of their number. In this instance, it is of the youngest members of the Board, who died September 21, 1923—Gordon Battelle of Columbus, Ohio. His death was so unexpected and sudden as to give the greatest shock to his many relatives and friends. There is always mystery in the death of an unfinished life.

The young man succeeded his father, Colonel John Gordon Battelle, as a Trustee of the University. His father's interest in the institution encouraged the son to take unusual interest himself in its growth and prosperity. He has given substantial expression of his intention to promote its welfare by the be-

quest in his will of \$100,000 to the University. If he had lived he had still more liberal plans in mind for the development of the research departments. He has given further evidence of his far-seeing policy and generous disposition in the large sum of money he has given for the founding of the Iron Institute in Columbus.

Like his father, the young man was a modest and, for the most part, a silent participant in the meetings of the Directors and Trustees of the great enterprises in which he was engaged, but never without a mind of his own. The President of the largest corporation, of which he was a member, said of his co-operation in the meetings: "His words were few, but his judgments were wise and influential."

Born in Covington, Kentucky, as late as August 10, 1883, he felt that his business career was but just begun. He grew up in Ohio, but received his education in military, other prepar-

atory schools, and Yale University. Industrious, ambitious, exemplary in his habits, he had acquired a prominent position among the business men of Columbus and in other cities east as well as west.

He and his mother were devoted friends of President and Mrs. Harding and had contributed not a little to the political promotion of the editor and publisher of Marion, Ohio.

Having "a heart with a room for every joy," Gordon Battelle had kept in close sympathy with the young life of his home city. Affectionate, affable, unselfish, he had won for himself a large place in the social circles where he was so well known. With "a face untaught to feign," he had suffered nothing from reproach. He was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

His funeral was largely attended. The laborers from the manufactories, from the blast furnaces and shops came in companies. The officials of the several large corporations with which he was connected came from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities, to pay tributes of respect.

Resolved, that we, the Trustees of the American University, hereby express our high appreciation of the personal worth of Gordon Battelle, and, in cordial recognition of his noble spirit, commemorate his devotion to the University.

Resolved, that we extend to his bereaved mother, other relatives and friends, our deepest sympathy and pray devoutly for them.

Resolved, that this paper be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Trustees and a copy be engrossed and presented to Mr. Battelle's mother.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING.

(A fine likeness of President Harding was printed in the October COURIER.)

The Trustees of the American University share in very special manner the loss sustained by the United States and the world in the death of President Warren G. Harding. A native of Ohio, a graduate of a small college in that State, an honored Senator from that State in the United States Senate, and finally President of the United States, Mr. Harding in all his relations bore himself with proud distinction and high honor to the country and the world. As President, his notable achievements were the Council on the Limitation of Armaments by the Great Powers, and his projection of the World Court for the settlement of international differences by legal process rather than by an appeal to arms. He gladly accepted membership on the Board of Trustees of the American University and was deeply interested in all its large plans, and its high relation to the life of the Nation and the world.

We extend to his widow the assurance of our profound sympathy, as we cherish his memory as a friend and co-laborer. (Adopted by the Board of Trustees in annual session December 5, 1923.)

CONVOCATION JUNE FOURTH.

The Tenth Annual Convocation of the American University will be held on June 4th. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held at 10 A. M., June 4th, and the Convocation program will be given in the afternoon.

Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, chemist, author, educator and editor, will give the address. Thirty men and women will receive degrees.

SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN.

Mr. Summerfield Baldwin, one of the outstanding laymen within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference, died recently at his home in Baltimore. Mr. Baldwin has long been a friend

of the University and made a bequest of \$5,000 to the University. He is a brother of Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, one of our honored Trustees, and for many years the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University.

SCHOOLS REORGANIZED.

The Schools of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence have been changed to THE SCHOOL OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCES. The divisions will be Jurisprudence, Diplomacy, Government, Economics, Foreign Trade. Dr. Albert H. Putney is Dean of the School of the Political Sciences. The School is organized on the same general lines of the School of the Political Sciences in Paris. Full three-year courses will be given in each of the five divisions above. With specialists as instructors and with every facility of library and laboratory, courses of exceptional attraction are offered.

WESLEY AND MODERN THOUGHT.*

Our Director of Research, Dr. Collier, has written a little book, in which he claims to show that the attitude of John Wesley toward religion, the Bible, theology and physical science is remarkably like the attitude of the best minds in the Church today.

He claims that the standards of our day in things pertaining to religion are Christ and reason. He quotes Wesley as saying: "I therefore take no author for better, for worse (as, indeed, I dare not call any man Rabbi), but endeavor to follow each as far as he follows Christ, and not (knowingly) one step farther." Wesley thus made Christ final authority. But, as the author makes clear, even the words of Christ must be interpreted by the individual; hence, Wesley said: "Are we to be guided by our own conscience, or by that of other men? You surdy will not say that any man's conscience can preclude mine. You, at least, will not plead for robbing us of what you so strongly claim for yourselves: I mean the right of private judgment, which is indeed inalienable from reasonable creatures. You well know that, unless we follow the dictates of our own mind, we can not have a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man." The claim is that, philosophically and psychologically, Wesley's attitude here is unassailable.

Then it is shown that Wesley has a principle which he called the sum of religion, namely, love, which is more basal than reason. He claimed he sought only two things: truth and love. But if he had to choose between them he would take love, saying, "for, how far is love, even with many wrong opinions, to be preferred before truth itself without love?" Here we see that, while it underlies the entire work, the author has not specifically dwelt upon enough, for this is an exceedingly fertile field: the primacy Wesley gives to the emotional nature of man. Since the publication of Kant's "Critique of the Practical Reason" to James "Pragmatism," and Bowne's doctrine of the "practical nature of belief," and to psycho-analysis and the newer psychology, the primacy of the emotional nature as emphasized in Wesley's work, has been growing in importance.

The author shows that Wesley made a decided difference between the few essentials of Christianity and the less basal things which he called "opinions." This gave him a broad catholic spirit, not only toward other denominations, but even toward the heathen, Mohammedans, and the Jews. But it did more. It left his mind perfectly free to follow without any fear the processes and results of physical science. Indeed, the author's contention that Wesley looked upon the Bible as a

*Back to Wesley. By Frank W. Collier, Director of Research in the American University. New York and Cincinnati: The Methodist Book Concern.

book to teach religion and not science or history he has fully proven.

And here will be a great surprise for many readers. How many of our day know that Wesley wrote two good-sized volumes entitled "A Survey of the Wisdom of God in the Creation: or a Compendium of Natural Philosophy" and that he incorporated in this survey an abridgement of that beautiful work, "The Contemplation of Nature"? This latter work was by Bonnet, who coined the word "evolution." Natural philosophy was the term used in Wesley's day for physical science. As we read we wonder how Wesley ever got the time to survey the physical science of his day, and we are surprised to find one apparently so entirely absorbed in preaching so interested in physical science.

Dr. Collier makes very clear Wesley's attitude toward physical science, pointing out that his clear-cut distinction between the fields of philosophy and science is an anticipation of the position of the most lucid thinkers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. He says that Wesley was obsessed with the general idea of evolution, that is, gradual progression. He quotes not only from the Survey of Natural Philosophy, but also from Wesley's "Notes on the Old Testament" and "Notes on the New Testament." Some of the quotations on the "gradual progression of beings" and "the beautiful graduation" in nature are astonishing for a churchman of the eighteenth century.

The book closes with the challenge that Wesley makes to the Church today. It is not a challenge to any one denomination. If there was anything that Wesley repudiated without reserve it was denominational narrowness or sectarianism. The only time he shows a boastful spirit is when he warns the Methodists against denominational narrowness. Then he boasts consciously and frankly. He says: "The Methodists alone do not insist on your holding this or that opinion, but they think and let think. Neither do they impose any particular mode of worship; but you may continue to worship in your former manner, be it what it may. Now, I do not know any religious society, either ancient or modern, wherein such liberty of conscience is now allowed or has been allowed, since the age of the Apostles. Herein is our glorying, and a glorying peculiar to us. What society shares it with us?"

This little volume is, in exhibiting the modernness of Wesley, giving us a good review of some of the prevailing modern attitude toward religion and science. It is very compact—perhaps too much so. No words are wasted. Wesley is seen in a new light. But it is a true light. Everything is authenticated by Wesley's own words. If the reader disagrees, the disagreement is with Wesley. That the author agrees with Wesley for the most part is evident, but he is not expounding his own views, but Wesley's position. This little book is certain to make the reader eager to know more about Wesley.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Albert Osborn, who has been with the American University since it was founded, is arranging materials preparatory to writing a history of the American University. No other person can do this as well as Dr. Osborn. He has had large experience in authorship. He knows at first hand the facts of the University. He has carefully preserved all documents and vast material of value for writing such a history.

MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES.

The ministers of Washington and from the nearby towns are realizing their opportunity in the American University. Twenty-seven ministers and special workers have received free tuition at the University this year. The Baltimore Conference is recognizing the great benefit the University is to the men of the Conference. There is a general inclination to give financial help, to at least care for the free tuitions given.



JOHN EDWARD BENTLEY.

Dr. John E. Bentley begins work at the American University with the beginning of next year, October 1st. Dr. Bentley will be Director of the School of Religious Education. One of the outstanding opportunities of the University as a contributor to the life of the Church is in the field of Religious Education. A full three-year course is provided. A program of fundamental subjects will be given. Dr. Bentley will have an exceptional opportunity and he has unusual qualifications for the position.

He has for three years been professor of Religious Education in the Iliff School of Theology.

Dr. Bentley was born in Knottingley, England. Educated in the secondary schools and the University of Manchester. He entered the ministry of the Canadian Methodist Church in 1910. He is a naturalized American citizen. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, 1915, with Sanford Senior year honors. Received an M. A. from Clark University, Worcester, with special work in Psychology and Sociology. S. T. B. Boston University School of Theology; M. R. E. Boston University School of Religious Education. Student in Harvard University and Boston University Graduate Schools. Fellow in Psychology in Clark University, 1918-1920. Th. D. Wesleyan Theological College, at McGill University, Montreal.

He is Chairman of the National Professors of Religious Education, International Council of Religious Education. He is a member of the Educational Committee of the International Council of Religious Education. He is a member of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEW INSTRUCTORS.

In addition to Dr. John E. Bentley, who becomes director of the School of Religious Education, Dr. Horace B. Drury of the Institute of Economics, and formerly of the Department of Economics of the Ohio State University, will give courses in Economics.

Henry Warren Van Pelt, with the Research Council of the National Transportation Institute, will give courses in Transportation. The name "Henry Warren" will remind our readers that Mr. Van Pelt is the grandson of Bishop Henry Warren.

LECTURE FOUNDATION.

One of our Trustees has given \$5,000 with which to establish a lecture foundation. It is intended by the giver that the amount he has given or may give shall be added to by other friends of the University. Large liberty is given in the selection of lecturers and subjects to be considered. A series of a few lectures will be given as the fund accumulates and these lectures shall be published in a series of American University lectures. It will be a great thing in the near future when funds for lectures will be available to have these courses given in the Nation's Capital and under the auspices of the American University.

(The following article was requested for the COURIER and written by Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, Professor of International Law, the American University.)

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION AND THE LAW OF NATIONS.

Great Britain and the United States have just reached an understanding in regard to the prevention of illicit liquor importation. Out of a due regard for the peace of nations and a proper consideration for the conflicting rights and interests of neighbors, every state is obligated under International Law to evince a spirit of reasonable compromise in regard to the enforcement of its own rights.

The agreement between the two branches of the English-speaking world is such a compromise. It is really a double compromise or balance struck between two sets of compromises. The first of these covers the permission accorded to British vessels to bring within the ports and harbors of this country spirituous liquors intended for consumption on the return voyage. On the one hand, it is admitted that the United States as a sovereign nation has a right to make and enforce within its jurisdiction regulations governing foreign commerce. Nevertheless, every nation is expected to exercise this right of sovereign regulation in such a manner as not unnecessarily to interfere with the customary and generally acknowledged rights and privileges of international commerce.

The people of the United States in their Constitution or through congressional enactment made in pursuance of the authority therein delegated declare what these regulations shall be, and the Supreme Court interprets in how far any regulation adopted by Congress is authorized under the Constitution. In fulfilling this high office, the Supreme Court decided that the Volstead Act, carrying out the 18th Amendment of the Constitution, prohibited all vessels, foreign as well as domestic, from bringing any spirituous liquors within the territorial waters of the United States.

France and other nations protested and declared that by long-established custom foreign vessels were entitled to bring in what are known as ship's stores, including a reasonable per capita allowance of wine, etc., for the crew and for medicinal use. Extending this idea by analogy, foreign vessels claimed the right also to bring in under seal enough spirituous liquor for use on the return voyage. But the Supreme Court decided that the Volstead Act had prohibited every importation of liquor, even when under seal and in bond.

The foreign representatives at Washington in their protests considered that such prohibition constituted an unreasonable interference with the universally recognized rights of international commerce and it does not appear that the Federal authorities did at once rigorously enforce upon foreign vessels a strict compliance with the terms of the Supreme Court decision. A period for discussion and adjustment seems to have been allowed.

The situation, from a political point of view, was complicated because the United States owned and was operating its own lines of steamships and it was said to be the opinion of shipping men and officials that strictly dry liners could not successfully compete for the lucrative passenger traffic across the Atlantic. By using the power of sovereign regulation to prohibit foreign vessels from bringing within American harbors and territorial waters any spirituous liquors whatsoever, the use of liquor on foreign liners competing with dry American vessels would be restricted to a limited consumption during a portion of the voyage to the United States.

Still another aspect of the prohibition question is what may be called the purpose of humanitarian intervention. That is the desire of the advocates of prohibition to use the leverage of American port regulation to make the foreign vessels touching at an American port dry until the next non-American port and to force upon the earnest attention of other nations a consideration of the desirability of the reform. The refusal of the Volstead Act to permit the transportation even under seal and in bond of spirituous liquor across the territory of the United States may probably be regarded as another instance of the manifest intention to refuse the co-operation of the United States in the liquor trade and thus to put pressure upon other nations to abolish it. Such refusal would seem to indicate in the clearest fashion that the United States condemned the trade and that this country intended, in so far as reasonably possible, to refuse to consider the trade in spirituous liquor a fit object for that international co-operation which is customarily accorded between friendly nations in order to facilitate international commerce.

Just such action was formerly taken by the most advanced and humane nations in regard to the Slave Trade. The moment a slave entered British territory, he was free, notwithstanding the general rule and practice of nations not to interfere with what takes place on board foreign vessels when the peace of the port is not disturbed. Great Britain certainly would not have permitted a slave to be held on board a foreign vessel in its harbors even if a bond were given that he would not escape. Great Britain has given us another instance of this use of the right of sovereignty to intervene on grounds of humanity by making regulations in regard to the so-called Plimsoll line prohibiting all vessels, foreign as well as British, from leaving a British port when overloaded to the danger of the crew and often of unsuspecting passengers.

In other instances and with similar humane objects in view, Congress has enacted legislation applicable to foreign vessels as well as domestic, prohibiting them from bringing immigrants to our shores unless the transporting vessels were provided with adequate accommodations. In this way foreign immigrants coming from beyond the seas have been protected by congressional enactment on their voyage made under a foreign flag and outside the jurisdiction of the United States. The sovereign control of the last three miles of the journey and the right of exclusion from American harbors has been used as the leverage or means to effect this humane intervention and to constrain foreign vessels to refrain from maltreating their passengers for love of gain. The list of such Acts could be extended—notably by including the many applications of the Seamen's Act, which was intended by its sponsors to put indirect pressure on all foreign vessels touching at American ports to force them to pay an adequate wage to seamen. The sovereign right of exclusion is also made use of by the Seamen's Act to compel all vessels entering American harbors to adopt certain precautions for the safety of passengers and crew and to make reasonable provision for the comfort of seamen.

But in pursuit of the laudable aim of fighting beyond the confines of the United States the ravages of rum, philanthropists would be illogical and inconsistent with their humane purpose

if they were to advocate such drastic and unreasonable regulations as should lead to serious international complications. To sow the seeds of another war would cause evil out of all proportion to the good likely to be achieved by such high-handed insistence. For this reason the Volstead Act justly refrained from intervening in the case of vessels passing through the Panama Canal and imposing upon them the same prohibition which has by the opinion of the Supreme Court been interpreted to apply to vessels entering our ports. Actuated by a similar spirit of measure, the Government of the United States has entered into negotiations with foreign states and sought to effect a compromise regulation which shall not under all the circumstances appear too drastic. And by the terms of the treaty entered into with Great Britain her vessels are permitted to bring in under seal spirituous liquors for use on the return voyage outside the territorial waters of the United States. In making this concession the United States has been stimulated by the desire on its own part to secure a concession in regard to another phase of this same question of the enforcement of prohibition so that concession might balance concession to enable the states concerned to obtain by compromise a complete and satisfactory settlement. The second concession to which I refer relates, of course, to the prevention of smuggling or rum-running along the Atlantic Coast. In this case it is the foreign nation that is sovereign over the rum-laden vessels under its flag. These vessels lie off our coast intent upon smuggling in liquor despite our laws.

In transporting rum these vessels do not, it is true, violate any express provision of the laws of their own state. But every state is obligated to prevent its territory or its flag from serving as a base of attack or unreasonable annoyance against a friendly state. It may be that these rum runners are not engaged in actual war against the United States, but they are conspiring and aiding Americans to subvert the law of their country, and it is not here the case of an ordinary law. It is one which the United States has considered important enough to exact in a special amendment to the Constitution at a cost of a loss of billions of revenue from excise taxes, to say nothing of the expense and inconvenience necessarily resulting from the enforcement of the law and the losses to the owners of confiscated property. In conspiring to aid in the criminal importation of rum, these foreign vessels may, from the point of view of the United States, be said virtually to serve as a base of attack upon our vital interests.

Sacred as is the sovereignty covering the National flag, and the immunity of vessels from search and seizure upon the high seas in time of peace, there is another rule of international law not quite so easily formulated but still more fundamental and important, which takes precedence over it. This superior right is the right of Prevention, or the right of every nation to intervene to prevent neighboring territory or a friendly flag in neighboring waters from serving as a base of attack or intolerable nuisance. But before the United States, to ward off injury, steps out beyond the three-mile limit and seizes the transgressing vessels, as it rightly may under International Law, it is first obligated, out of a due regard to the peace of nations, to do its best to obviate the necessity by using every means within its power to police its own territorial waters. Even after it is apparent, as it must be to all, that it is practically impossible to enforce the Volstead Act when rum-runners lie with impunity along the coast just outside the three-mile limit, it is not yet permissible, nor is it yet time, to justify the taking of so serious a step as the seizure of foreign vessels on the high seas. It is first incumbent on the United States to allow the governments of the offending vessels a reasonable period of time to make the necessary regulations and to take the necessary measures effectively to police their vessels in order to prevent their

flag from covering these unjustifiable defaults upon the institutions of a friendly state.

What if the sovereign deny its responsibility and consider that it is unreasonable to expect it to make such an effort and to enact and enforce regulations which may be unpopular and inconvenient to its own people, and if in consequence there is a refusal or an unreasonable delay in making effective the necessary measures of police? Then, and only then, may the United States use its own naval force in place of the delinquent sovereign and policing the seas along its coast make beyond the three-mile limit such seizures and confiscations as may reasonably be necessary to prevent and to punish rum-running. But such action in the case of Great Britain has been rendered unnecessary because a reasonable compromise between the above explained right of prevention as instanced in the case of the rum-running and the freedom of commerce from search and seizure on the high seas has been effected.

The British concession made in regard to the very concrete and generally understood freedom of the high seas beyond the three-mile limit has been balanced by the previously mentioned concession on the part of the United States covering another equally concrete and well understood sovereign right, namely, the right of regulating importation and entry into the harbors and waters of the United States. The concession thus made by the United States covering the permission to bring in liquor under seal balances the permission given by Great Britain to search, within certain specified limits, vessels under the British flag hovering along our coast with the manifest intention of violating our law, and International Law and consequently their own law. We may say all law. This balanced compromise between the two nations is more than a solution of the rum-running controversy. We may also regard it as clear indication of the firm intention of these two highly civilized and friendly states to settle all their differences on an equitable basis of give and take in order always to effect some reasonable compromise. Now that Great Britain has led the way in reaching a compromise settlement, and with this example before them, it is hardly to be expected that the other nations will refuse to enter into similar agreements for the purpose of preventing any longer the abusive use of their flags to cover rum-running and conspiracies against the enforcement of the terms of the United States.

WASHINGTON PREACHERS' MEETING.

The Washington Methodist Preachers' meeting has had as speakers during the year Dean Collier of the School of Arts and Science; Dr. Stowell, Professor of International Law; Professor Kaufman, Department of English Literature, and Dr. Tansill, Professor of History.

HAMILTON-STAFFORD.

Miss Helene Hamilton, daughter of Bishop John W. Hamilton, Chancellor Emeritus of the American University, was united in marriage during the holidays to Geoffrey Wardle Stafford. Mr. Stafford gave a course of lectures in the American University during the summer session in 1922.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer School opens June 18th and continues until August 30th. Dean Putney of the School of The Political Sciences is the Director of the Summer Schools. Courses will be given in Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, Economics and Government. Special attention is given in this summer quarter to teachers. The National Teachers' Association meets in Washington in July. This will bring probably 15,000 teachers to Washington. The University courses are so arranged that teachers will have the benefit of a full term with credit and

also attend the Association meetings. The further opportunity of getting acquainted with the National capital will undoubtedly appeal to many people. Schedule of classes will be furnished upon request.

**MANUSCRIPT AND AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION
OF UNUSUAL VALUE RECENTLY PRE-
SENTED BY JOHN L. HURST TO
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.**

Among the most recent bequests to the American University not the least valuable or interesting is the impressive collection of old manuscripts and of autographs and holographs of distinguished persons gathered by John La Monte Hurst, the son of Bishop John F. Hurst. The collection represents the result of intelligent selection throughout the life of the donor, from his graduation from Harvard in 1885 to his death in 1919. As he served for years in the American Embassy and the Methodist Mission in Rome, many of the choicest specimens are Italian. They include the handwriting of cardinals, statesmen, scientists, and writers, such as three letters of Garibaldi and documents of Pope Clement XIV, the suppressor of the Jesuit Order, Francesco Boybone, first king of Naples, and an unpublished poem of Carducci, one of Italy's most distinguished poets. Some thirty other documents complete the Italian collection.

France is represented in the collection by two of her greatest writers: La Rochefoucauld and Buffon, by Cuvier, the great naturalist, and others. Two letters from Alexander Humboldt and two from Paul Heyse constitute the most notable contribution from Germany, while manuscripts of Michael Faraday, the physicist, and of Herschel, the astronomer, make outstanding additions from England. The total number of these documents is sixty-three, ranging in date from the 16th to the 19th century.

Besides these are nineteen manuscript volumes, mostly in Latin and Italian, some of which date from the Middle Ages. The most ancient is a specimen of old Egyptian inscription on papyrus. The greater part of these, on account of their condition and of difficulties in calligraphy, have been only partially deciphered, but experts who have examined them believe them to be of unusual interest and value.

This collection was sent to the American University by Col. Paul Hurst, U.S.A., brother of the donor. As soon as proper provision for display can be made, the University plans to place it on public exhibit.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

[The following is a part of a letter written Bishop Hurst in 1899 by the Dr. James Boyd Braly, well known preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Notwithstanding all uttered, and utterable, in regard to personal independence, the world needs centrality of authority in education, and that can only be created by a Supreme Teacher and a Supreme School. Christ, the Supreme Teacher, is here. The Supreme School should be put there. Not only the tendency of exterior things, but the spirit of the age, is moving toward centrality for man.

The races have diverged into heterogeneity, but now are converging toward homogeneity under common interest and mutual culture.

Each move on the chessboard of the world is toward the fuller introduction of the Centralizing King and not to capture but to crown. This King is as necessary in the spiritual system as the sun in the solar, and a Centralizing King is becoming as useful in the intellectual realm as in either the physical or the spiritual.

This movement grows by individual evangelization and education. Other ages wrought on wood, canvas, marble. This age works on man, woman, and child. And yet the machines of destruction were never so many and mighty. Indeed, so multiplied have they become and are becoming that they tend rather toward preservation than desolation. Their destructiveness prevents destruction, and Nicholas II wants them abandoned altogether. Nevertheless, owing to the unreliable passions of man, society can only be secure by multiplication of educational and ethical powers, till they overwhelm the need of the machinery of death. These powers are God's men. These men must be developed by a mighty school.

God has used great schools to equip His heroes in the past, Paul, Luther, Wesley and others are witnesses. God has not changed and never will. He will, therefore, use a great school to rear about His champions in times to come. To meet growing demands, champions must be multiplied manifold in the near future.

As these times are superior to all past times, in gravitating toward the Christ, so the school must be superior to all schools in the Christ-centric feature. His mission will be to unite the scientific with the spiritual by demonstrating that they are essentially of the Christ Kingdom. All good goes by method. At root, Protestantism is scientific and spiritual. She has insisted on "I know." Her mission is not to follow, but to lead statesmen, soldiers, preachers, journalists and all people so scientifically and spiritually that they shall move as one.

Rome is right when she claims centric authority, but wrong when she claims it in a secularizing way. As the Christ is the central, spiritual, and scientific force, the mission of Protestantism is to make your school the central scientific and spiritual instrumentality through which His force will flow in new streams, through new channels made by progress. Your school, therefore, should be supreme not only as authority in science, but as authority in salvation.

The work of our established colleges and universities is efficient but not sufficient. The universities of Europe and America are constructive in some things, and destructive in others. Their lack is the sovereignty of salvation indissolubly united with the supremacy of science, so that both may move together with the advance of the Church to save the world. The nations are opening, the fields ripening, the spirit and methods of peace prevailing. War is giving place to kindly proposal. The Conqueror by love is moving and modern mechanism is His avant courier. He now needs not so much heralds to go before Him like John the Baptist, as mighty men to go with Him, to announce the superlative grandeur of His person, the scientific nature of His plan, and the spiritual splendor of His purpose. Such men should be specialists, who can go farthest into any line of investigation relating to the kingdom. This is the era of specialism in physical science; it should be the age of specialism in spiritual science; that specialism should be so strong that it will loosen the clutch of unbelief and fasten the closing love-clasp of the Christ upon every living spirit. Thus by your university, learning could be made not only commandingly progressive to the conservative, but demandingly conservative to the progressive. It can be made an illuminating mountain of far-shining light so radiant that it will shoot its rays ahead of the most advanced, yet so conservative that it will linger and bring up the least progressive. This educational specialism must be supplied with the divine specific that at the first was the charm of Methodism so that, instead of producing stultification, it will spiritualize the intellect in proportion as it advances, and brighten into beauty the affections of the human heart, and produce such polished Christians as shall wipe away the disgrace now endured in seeing our promising offspring forsake vital evangelism for the enfeebled forms of less energetic churches. The one great *sine qua non* of our Church,

country, and world is the kind of institution I think you are founding. It is indispensable to preachers and people at home and abroad. If the sacred trio—Patriotism, Philanthropy and Christianity—could lift up their voices, they would demand it in such tones as would rouse Americans to build it. It is pressed upon us by the logic of recent events, by the strides forward of the world, and by the demands of the advancing God, who is pushing us, His final nation, to the front to execute His final purpose.

If properly presented, no worker with God can ignore this call. It is as important and opportune in this age and place as was the call to rear the Tabernacle in Arabia or the Temple on Moriah; and it is to be as much superior in its results as these times are superior to those times, and as all nations are superior to one only. Out, then, of new circumstances a new voice is born calling for knowledge commensurate in compass and authority with the world compassing conditions.

"New occasions teach new duties,

Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must still be up and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth,
Lo, before us gleam her campsides;
We ourselves must pilgrims be;
Launch our Mayflower and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the future's portal
With the past's blood-rusted key."

The times are intense, they are full of resources, they demand an institution equivalent to themselves. An institution that shall by ripest scholarship, the richest religion, guide intensified humanity into the path of redeeming light, that shall lead to the heaven of abysmal love. Let some one fill the dome of the American sky with these and kindred truths, and the grandest educational and inspirational university that yet has kissed the sun will rise like a sculptured mountain on the site so suitably provided by you at the Nation's capital.

But hereabouts preachers are bewildered, people are dazed. The seeds of rationalism spring apace, and the tendency of all not attracted to the Christ is toward the breakers. And yet nothing is clearer to an all-observing mind than the fact that science and salvation are hemispheres of the one redemptive sphere. Not that science is salvation, nor a salvation science, any more than land is water or water land; but both are necessary to life and operate together. There is no spiritual law but roots itself in some corresponding natural law; and by passing down the natural law to its source, we find the Father passing up the natural law into the spiritual law, and using both to bring His children home.

The spiritual man alone can hold conscious communion with His Creator; and so God has built nature and given grace to produce spiritual men. When men see this scientifically they move toward Him with repentant gratitude as long-lost children to a newly-found Father.

GRADUATE THESES.

(The University of Iowa, in a series on "Aims and Progress of Research," has set forth the significance of the thesis or dissertation in such accord with the aims of the American University, that we quote in part for the Courier.)

Theses and dissertations have come to take a place of the first order in the beginning of graduate work because their preparation develops independent thinking. The form may be as varied as the interests of science, art, and literature, pure or applied. Method may be equally varied; the more original the mode of attack, the better. The thesis may take the form of an experiment; a technical, historical treatment; a critical examination of a situation, either destructive or constructive, or both; the application of science or art to any project in daily life, industry or art; creative work, such as mathematical or philosophical theory, a poem or a symphony. In other words, it offers the greatest freedom as to choice of subject, method of treatment, and mode of presentation, in order that the candidate may launch himself most naturally and enthusiastically into the project and give orderly expression to something that is near to his heart and may be looked upon as his first love in creative learning.

The dissertation which records the results of investigation should be written in good English; the illustrations should show good taste and technique; the treatment should show a thorough acquaintance with the history of the problem, accurate workmanship, the power of pose in balanced criticism, and some evidence of inventive and constructive ability.

The dissertation at the graduate level should thus be an exercise for training in scholarly procedure, laying special stress upon accuracy in observation and record, a command of logic and statistics, independence of thought, the development of literary style, and the rise of a spirit of independence and self-confidence which makes the candidate ready to defend one proposition before the world on first-hand evidence.

In the absence of the exercise of the creative powers as demanded by a thesis or its equivalent, the graduate student may continue indefinitely taking graduate courses and still remain of the undergraduate mind and attitude expressed in mere passivity and docility. He may acquire a world of learning and still remain in the childish attitude of desiring to have knowledge fed to him, admitting his inability to use his knowledge for the cultivation of further knowledge.

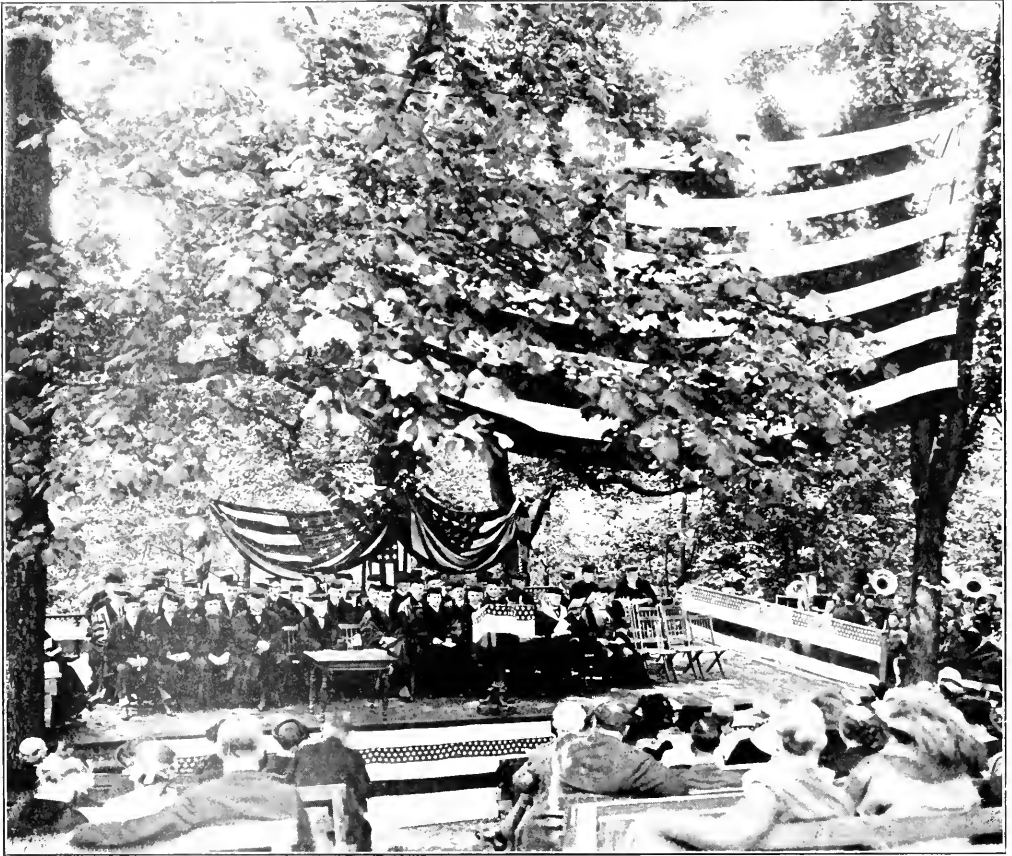
The development of the doctoral thesis is usually called a dissertation. Ordinarily the work on the thesis, both the master's and the doctor's, should occupy from one-fourth to one-third of the student's entire time, the remainder being devoted to courses or unrelated original work. The thesis may be long or short; sometimes a fifteen-page master's dissertation is more valuable as a contribution to science than a two or three-hundred-page, padded recitation of facts and figures undigested in a doctoral dissertation. It should by preference be prepared exactly as copy for publication, whether it is to be published or not.

Although the facilities vary in different subjects, a well prepared graduate student should find his thesis near the very beginning of his graduate study; because, in so doing, he sets up an objective around which his reading may center with a deepening interest, and he may work economically on the principle of specialization. A student who starts out to review or consume all knowledge in a given field will soon get weary of the task; concentration is essential.

As to choice of subjects, this advice is pertinent. (1) Find out what is likely to be your major interest in a life work; (2) find out which specialist within that field you would regard as best equipped to be helpful in the direction of your work; (3) after conference with him and others select a subject which interests you and in which he is interested and can furnish good facilities; and (4) take a subject which (a) is small, specific, and tangible (as opposed to one of unlimited scope which can issue only in frothy array of opinion or recital of facts); (b) places demands upon the continuous exercise of the higher intellectual and creative powers (as opposed to manual labor and clerical drudgery); and (c) is feasible on the ground of your preparation and natural ability.

It has become customary at the University of Iowa to allow the student who is preparing for the doctorate to take the master's degree first for the reason that this gives him a foretaste of the pleasure of accomplishment, gives him confidence in himself, and allows him a longer time to grow gradually into the attitude of true scholarship. Those opposing this policy maintain that before the student undertakes to do creative work he should master existing knowledge within his field by scholarly studies. But those who hold that point of view fail to recognize that the most effective way to master a field of knowledge is to accumulate it for some purpose; and no thesis is so small or unrelated that it does not call for very extensive orientation in all knowledge having bearing upon that problem. Thus, while the candidate is performing an experiment, he is in the meantime looking up the entire history of the subject and the facts bearing upon its control and interpretation, as well as that knowledge which furnishes him the tool for research.

Should the thesis imply a contribution to human knowledge? On this the Graduate College places no unreasonable demand. Thesis research is primarily an apprenticeship in training for the making of a contribution to knowledge. Both master's and doctor's dissertations, when successful, contain actually valuable new contributions to knowledge. The primary object of developing the thesis, however, is not the securing of a fact or facts but the training of a potential discoverer of facts; and this is the main objective of graduate study. If graduate study accomplishes this object, it plants a seed which may grow into fruitage and self-perpetuation in productive scholarship without limit.



CONVOCATION MAY 29TH, 1923

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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APRIL, 1924

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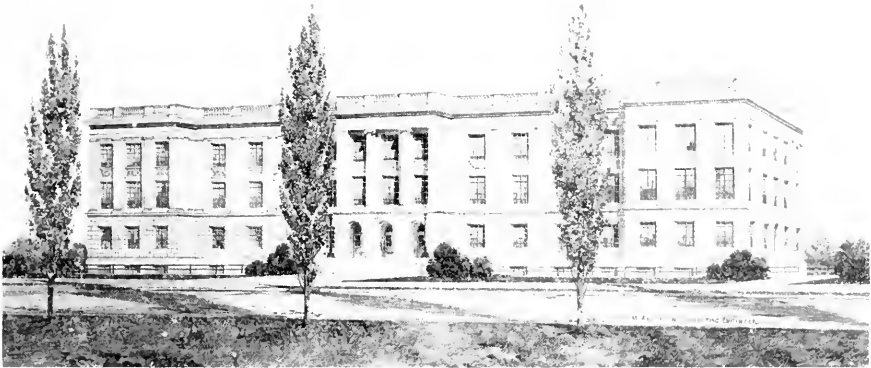
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No. 3



UNIVERSITY HALL.

NEW DORMITORY FOR WOMEN.

The above picture is the drawing of the architect for the new building on the American University Campus to be used as a dormitory for women. The ground floor will be set apart for the dining room service, the first and second floors completed to house one hundred and twenty-five women and the top floor will remain open for social and athletic purposes. During the War, the Government expended upon this building over \$300,000

and it will require at least \$200,000 more to complete it. The University authorities are assured this building will be in entire readiness for the opening of the College of Liberal Arts in September next year. The building is entirely fireproof and will make a great addition to the quadrangle, where are located the Hall of History and the McKinley Building.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

An unusually interesting meeting of the Trustees was held on December 3rd at the downtown center of the University. One of the most welcomed members of the Board at this meeting was Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, who came all the way from Rock Island, Ill., for this special purpose of the meeting of the Board of Trustees. There were interesting reports given by the Chancellor and the Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Corby. All affairs of the University were reported in excellent condition.

The most interesting action of the Trustees was in approving the plan submitted by the architect for the

dormitory for women and the Chancellor's House. Bishop John W. Hamilton, while Chancellor, started a Chancellor's House Fund, which has grown to the present to about two-thirds of the cost of the building of the house. Col. Peter M. Anderson, the architect for the University, submitted a campus plan of development, which had been approved by the Fine Arts Commission and was adopted by the Board of Trustees. Subscriptions in cash and pledges from five members of the Board of Trustees totaling \$32,000, was announced.

Dr. George B. Woods was elected Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.



JULIAN S. CARR

WHEREAS, In the ripeness of almost four score years, spent in a glad service to his fellowmen, and after more than thirty-two years of membership in the Board of Trustees of the American University, the Honorable Julian S. Carr has been called from the earthly to the heavenly life; and

WHEREAS, His high character as a citizen has been manifest through his manifold activities, in the military, civic, economic, social, industrial, educational, political and religious interests of his State and of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby record our appreciation of his lofty ideals of life and his continued devotion to the well-being of all men, especially of those whose toils of brain and hand were under his own employment or supervision;

Resolved, That we extend to his family and relatives our sympathy in their loss of one so tender and beloved, together with our congratulations upon their inheritance of memories so sweet and satisfying as they keep in remembrance his manly and Christian virtues and his affectionate spirit.



HENRY O. S. HEISTAND

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand served actively in the United States Army for forty-two years from his graduation at West Point and was on the retired list as Colonel for four years prior to his decease.

His varied fields included frontier lines in North Dakota and Montana, the National Guard of Ohio, where he was instructor, member of the Military Commission to the Paris Exposition, Chief of Staff and Adjutant General of the China Relief Expedition at the time of the Boxer rebellion, Adjutant General of the forces in the Philippines at two different periods, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, Adjutant General at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, then of the Central Department at Chicago, and again at the Eastern Department at Governor's Island, New York.

Through this long series of military duty he maintained a warm and active interest in church and other philanthropies. In his case, the soldier never supplanted or submerged the civilian. His sympathy and co-operation with the American University was intelligent and ardent. His plans and hope long contemplated the enlargement and fruitfulness of the Memorial to President McKinley.

His contributions to current literature were quite numerous, both interesting and informing.

To Mrs. Heistand, who survives her husband, after long, anxious and faithful vigils, we extend our sympathy.



A. M. SCHOYER

Mr. A. M. Schoyer was born in 1859 and died August 26, 1924. Of his sixty-five years he gave to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company fifty-two. From 1872 he rose steadily from messenger through earned promotions to telegraph operator, from dispatcher, chief train dispatcher, and division operator, superintendent of telegraph lines east of Pittsburgh and later in addition over the Vandalia Railroad, superintendent of the Eastern Division, then General Superintendent of the Northwest System, then General Manager of the Vandalia Railroad, then assistant Vice-president of the lines west of Pittsburgh, then special assistant to the Federal Manager, and thence to his latest position as Manager of Through Freight Traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Kind and considerate of the vast number of men under his inspection and control, he won their respect and confidence. His benefactions to needy and worthy causes and people were generous and sympathetic. In administration he was loyal to his convictions and firm in the defense of the right. Modest and retiring in disposition, his spirit and quality of service brought him to leadership in every place where he lived and worked.

Devoted to business, he ever kept a warm heart toward the church and gave personal time and energy to the activities, especially as a Bible class teacher. In each of the four great cities, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, he made his connection with Christian societies a channel of good works and formed strong friendships through his consecrated zeal. He was a splendid combination of business sagacity and spiritual ideals. May his tribe increase.



ROBERT SENEY INGRAHAM

WHEREAS, The Reverend Robert Seney Ingraham has given a glad and faithful ministry for many years and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the American University and held by its members in high honor; and

WHEREAS, His interest in education, his wise counsel in her various organizations and his large benefaction for the same have given him great distinction throughout the church and the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby record our appreciation of his noble manhood, high character and devotion to the well-being of his fellowmen;

Resolved, That we extend to his wife, Mabel Dixon Bell Ingraham, our sympathy in the loss of one so true and noble and that we together shall always feel the large inheritance we have in the remembrance of one so manly and truly a Christian.

HOW GENIUS WORKS.

Address to the graduating class of the American University, June 4, 1924.

By E. E. Slosson, Ph.D., J.L.D.

Director of Science Service, Washington.

In considering what I could say that would be worthy of your attention on such an occasion as this, it occurred to me that you might be interested in a question in which I have been interested in recent years, namely, the question of how great scientific discoveries have been made, or, in other words, how genius works.

You may not all be geniuses. I do not know you well enough to say that any of you are not, but it is rare that a graduating class consists exclusively of geniuses. But those of us who are not geniuses may learn something from those who are, just as those of us who are not great tennis or golf players may learn something about the game by watching the champions play.

In looking up the lives of the leaders of science I have been struck by their precocity. Oliver Wendell Holmes used to say that those who get up so early in the morning are apt to be very conceited all the forenoon and very sleepy all the afternoon. But I begin to question that epigram. In fact I hold in my hand a document which proves at least that there are exceptions to this rule.

The man who came nearest to being a genius, of any whom I have known intimately, was the late William Hayes Ward, and he certainly was not sleepy in his old age. He was over eighty, yet as editor-in-chief of the *Independent*, he put in more hours at the office than any of the younger men on the staff, he was intensely interested in scientific progress and social movements of the day, and after a hard day's work at the desk he went home to spend a large part of the night in the study of Assyrian seals for the monograph with thousands of illustrations which he wrote for the Carnegie Institution. That was toward the end of his life. I will read a letter that Dr. Ward wrote in 1913 to a friend who asked advice as to the education of his son:

The *Independent*,

Feb. 15, 1924.

MY DEAR SIR:

I don't know whether I am old-fashioned in education or not—children are not crowded enough. It does not hurt them if they have plenty of exercise. I was taught by my father at home. On my sixth birthday I began Hebrew, and read the Hebrew Bible thru before I was nine, the Greek Bible, Old and New Testaments, before I was twelve, and the Latin before fifteen, besides the other usual and some unusual studies. I believe in *one* study at a time, and push it, till the boy learns it. But science can be made a play. Your boy is old enough, but he can not read well enough, I fear, to analyze a flower from the book, even with your teaching. It is the best way to begin science. At least he can learn to distinguish plants, and as far as possible, by the Latin names.

"The only question about other studies is that he is backward in his English. He ought before this to have begun French (or German), not as much by book, in his case, as by word of mouth. Can't he find

some teacher of French to talk with? I am sorry that Latin seems to be out of the question. For his play I would take botany, in walks and talks, and for his study in all probability, arithmetic, and *push* it."

Yours truly,

WILLIAM HAYES WARD,

Editor.

This idea of education, as you see, is quite the opposite of the popular theory and prevalent practice of today. Students in our high schools and colleges take from four to six studies at a time and the class is supposed to keep in step for four years, whatever may be their natural gait. In the army it is considered essential that all the soldiers shall keep in step, regardless of their various length of leg and rhythm of movement. I am somewhat skeptical about the necessity of such rigid conformity in the army, and I am quite sure that it is undesirable in education. I am glad to see that the American University is specializing in individual instruction. The result of the lock-step system is that the laggards are pushed and the eager are checked. Consequently the students who are not able to keep up the pace get discouraged and fall out, and those who do not find an outlet for their energies in the class room turn to athletics and what are euphemistically called "extra-curricular activities." It is not true that bright students are overworked. On the contrary they are underworked. That is why they are apt to lose interest in their studies, acquire a contempt for their slower classmates and plunge into dissipation. It is not work but play that brings them to ruin. The idea that precocious students break down from overcrowding may serve as a plea in a court of law, but it has no standing in the court of reason.

You will also see that Dr. Ward believed and demonstrated that some of the sciences, such as botany could better be learned as recreation rather than tasks. I think that the same could be said of the cultivation of literature and the fine arts, and the reading of history, philosophy and science. Interest and appreciation in these fields can best be acquired through voluntary and individual initiative than by compulsory and uniform drill.

Kindergartners used to think that because children had little fingers they should be set at fine work. Nowadays the theory and practice is reversed. The larger muscles are used first. Children begin by writing on the blackboard where they can use the whole-arm movement. The mental development seems to follow the order of the muscular, starting with whole-arm movements of thought and coming down gradually to the minutest investigation. The early years of adolescence are the period of sweeping generalization, of cosmical theorizing, of wild speculation, of unbounded ambition. Doubtless this tendency of the adolescent mind to enlarge its orbit has to be held in check lest it run off on a tangent and arrive nowhere. Yet, like other natural tendencies, it should be guided rather than thwarted. A study of the biographies of great scientists shows that many of the most important and revolutionary generalizations of science had been conceived in youth, often in the later teens or early twenties, though it required a lifetime of labor to substantiate them. One of the factors in scientific progress, the free formation of old hypotheses, is allied to the crea-

tive capacity of the artist, musician, or poet, and normally appears at the same early age.

When Tyndall, in 1870, delivered his famous address on "The Scientific Use of the Imagination," unscientific people did not take him seriously, for they were accustomed to think of the imagination as the inventor of fiction, not as a guide to truth. They regarded it as a faculty for the manufacture of the mythology in which they delighted, and they resented its employment for the advancement of the science which they despised. But the creative faculty is essentially the same whether it serves the purpose of the poet, the novelist, the painter, the historian, the statesman, or the scientist. Big ideas are apt to be born of young brains. In the field of physical speculation the greatest fundamental generalizations are Newton's law of gravitation and Einstein's theory of relativity. Both were achievements of youthful minds. Isaac Newton, after telling how he worked out the binomial theorem, the method of tangents, the differential and integral calculus, the theory of colors, and the law of gravitation, concludes:

"All this was in the two plague years of 1665 and 1666, for in those days I was in the prime of my age for invention, and minded Mathematics and Philosophy more than at any other since."

These words are worth nothing, since Newton was born in 1642, and was, therefore, 23-24 years old.

Albert Einstein conceived the idea of his theory of relativity when he was eighteen and published it at twenty-six. He is, as we should expect, an advocate of shortening up the school period and making it more practical, so that the student can get at his life-work earlier. This, at least, seems the best plan for brilliant minds like these, and educators are coming to the conclusion that special facilities should be afforded such, so that they may advance as fast as they can without waiting for their slower schoolmates. To give one young man of this sort the peculiar training he needs will benefit the world more than the education of a whole collegeful of the ordinary caliber.

The modern theory of the resolvability of algebraic equations is largely due to two young mathematicians, Niels Henrik Abel, of Norway, who died at the age of 27, and Evariste Galois, of France, who was killed in a duel at the age of 21.

In metaphysics we see the same as in mathematics. Leibniz began his philosophical work at the age of 22, Berkeley published his theory of vision at 25, Hume composed most of his "Treatise on Human Nature" while at college. Schilling was 20 when he published his "Principles of Philosophy," Schopenhauer produced his "Fourfold Root" when he was 25. Herbart's essays were written at 20. Letze published his "Metaphysics" at the age of 24. Jonathan Edwards was only 16 when he composed his "Notes on Mind." At the age of 21, Linnæus devised the system of classification and nomenclature that now prevails in all branches of biology. Another Swedish scientist, Svante Arrhenius, was only 24 when he devised the electrolytic theory of solution, the idea that salts are decomposed in water to positive and negative parts. Kekule, the German, was 28 when he hit upon the theory of types, which led him at the age of 36 to the symbol of the benzene ring. Berthelot, the Frenchman, was only 24

when he began his career in what he called "Creative Chemistry" by the synthesis of benzene compounds. William Crookes, the Englishman, was 29 when he discovered thallium by the spectroscope, a new metal by a new method. Emil Fischer, the German, was 23 when he discovered the hydrazine reaction that led to the analysis and synthesis of the sugars. Perkin, the Englishman, was 18 when he discovered the first aniline dye, mauve. Pasteur, the Frenchman, was 20 when he became intrigued with the puzzle of the right and left-handed crystals of tartaric acid, which six years later he solved by making the inactive racemic acid by combining the two forms.

Twenty years later the explanation of this phenomenon burst simultaneously into the brains of two young men, the Frenchman, Le Bel, and the Dutchman, Van't Hoff. The former was 21, and the latter was 22. Van't Hoff was still a student when he published his eleven-page pamphlet on "The Structure of the Atom in Space," and how he did get laughed at by his elders for his crazy notion!

So, I would urge you to harness your imaginations and set them to work. Do not despise the strange and unconventional ideas that spring up in your youthful brains. Put them down on paper and think them over at intervals, but do not hasten to put them into print. Nine times out of ten, or more often than that, they will turn out to be unfounded and if you publish them in their first undeveloped state you may get a reputation for rashness that you will find it hard to live down. Better do as Darwin did. He definitely conceived the idea of the transmutation of species at the age of 28 and opened his first notebook on this question. For twenty-two years thereafter, he collected evidence and considered criticisms so when "The Origin of Species" was published in 1859, it marked an epoch in the progress of science and remains a model of scientific investigation and presentation. The conception of new thought may be instantaneous, but needs to be followed by a long period of incubation before it is fully enough developed to be brought to light.

There are as you know two theories of genius. Some say that genius is merely another name for hard work, that inspiration means perspiration, that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains, and so forth. Others say that a great achievement can only be accomplished by a great man and he does it easily, that bright ideas come to one in moments of relaxation, not at times of intense concentration, and so forth.

Obviously, neither of these theories can include all cases. There must be the flashes of insight. There must be also long continued reflection and research. Rarely are both kinds of ability combined in the same individual. When they are we find the true man of genius.

Niels Bohr, of Copenhagen, who in 1922 was awarded the prize for the greatest discovery in physics, was only 28 when he startled the world by his bold conception of the atom as a sort of solar system in which the sun is represented by a nucleus of positive electricity and the planets by particles of negative electricity, revolving around it with amazing speed. On this theory he was able to calculate just what shiftings in the orbit of these planetary electrons would give off light of the particular wave-length to make each line of the spectrum.

But it was a man even younger who in the eventful year, 1913, made a still greater contribution to our knowledge of the interior of the atom. Henry Moseley, the Englishman, was only 26 when he found a way to analyze the elements by the reflection of X-rays from their atoms. This led him to "the most important generalization in the history of chemistry since Mendeleef's Periodic Law," the idea that the chemical properties of an element depend upon the number of free charges of positive electricity upon its nucleus. This shows us that there are ninety-two possible elements from hydrogen, the lightest, to uranium, the heaviest, and they are now all known but four.

Two years later young Moseley was killed at Gallipoli, and the premature extinction of his brilliant brain was one of the greatest losses of the Great War, a loss that no territorial gain can compensate; and it was, as we know, a useless sacrifice, for Gallipoli has gone back to the Turks. "Some one had blundered."

This list of examples of youthful genius might be extended indefinitely but this is sufficient to show that really revolutionary conceptions in science are apt to arise in adolescent minds.

Science is built up by patient and persistent labor, most of it drudgery of the hardest kind. But it is not altogether done by work of the bricklayer sort, the slow fitting together of fact upon fact and cementing them in place with the mortar of logic. There must come to somebody some time a vision of the edifice as a whole, the fundamental theory of the thing complete and perfect. This vision may come in a flash quite like the inspiration of the author or artist, and often when the mind is not consciously working on the problem, but is, so to speak, off guard. It seems almost as though the answer were being whispered to him from without by some one who had watched with sympathy, his fruitless efforts to solve it.

We find in the biographies of men of science frequent references to this, so curious sensation of inspiration. One of the most explicit is the account given by the German chemist, Kekulé, of how he came to hit upon the ring formula for the benzene molecule. The twenty-fifth anniversary of this discovery was celebrated in Germany, and on that occasion Kekulé told how he came to conceive the idea of atomic linkages which has served as a guide to research ever since. It was during his *Wanderjahr*, when he was living in London, at the age of 22. He was in the habit of discussing chemistry with a friend living on the opposite side of the city, and this often kept him up late. He says:

One fine summer evening I was returning by the last omnibus, outside as usual, through the deserted streets of the metropolis, which are at other times so full of life. I fell into a reverie (Traumerlei), and, lo, the atoms were dancing before my eyes! Whenever, hitherto, these diminutive creatures had appeared to me, they had always been in motion, but up to that time I had never been able to discern the nature of their motion. Now, however, I saw how, frequently, two smaller atoms united to form a pair; how a larger one embraced two smaller ones; how still larger ones kept hold of three or four of the smaller; whilst the whole kept whirling in a giddy dance. I saw how the larger ones formed a chain, dragging the smaller ones after them, but only at the ends of the chain. I saw what our Past Master Kopp, my highly honored teacher and friend, has depicted with such charm in his "Molecular-Welt"; but I saw it long before him. The cry of the conductor, "Clapham Road," awakened me from my dreaming, but I spent a part of the night in

putting on paper at least sketches of these dream forms. This was the origin of the structure theory."

This gave him the conception of the chain formula for the ordinary hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, but benzene known to have the composition of C_6H_6 could not be so pictured, and this whole field of the aromatic hydrocarbons was an impenetrable mystery. Here again the imps of his subconscious, or what Socrates called his demon, came to his aid, when he was professor at Ghent:

I was sitting, writing at my text-book, but the work did not progress. My thoughts were elsewhere. I turned my chair to the fire and dozed. Again the atoms were gamboling before my eyes. This time the smaller groups kept modestly in the background. My mental eye, rendered more acute by repeated visions of this kind, could now distinguish larger structures of manifold conformation, long rows, sometimes closely fitted together, all twisting and twisting in snake-like motion. But, look! What was that? One of the snakes had seized hold of its own tail and the form whirled mockingly before my eyes. As if by a flash of lightning I awoke, and this time also I spent the rest of the night in working out the consequences of the hypothesis.

And Kekulé concludes with this bit of advice and warning:

Let us learn to dream, gentlemen, then perhaps we shall find the truth. * * * But let us beware of publish our dreams before they have been put to the proof by the waking understanding.

Kekulé was certainly excusable in indulging a bit in day-dreaming, for he did not have much time to sleep. No eight-hour day for him, and he never charged for overtime. He says in this autobiographical talk:

During many years I managed to do with four and even three hours' sleep. A single night spent over my books did not count. It was only when two or three came in succession that I thought I had done anything meritorious.

In pursuing this hard course of life he was following the advice of his great teacher, Liebig, who said to him:

If you want to be a chemist, you will have to ruin your health. No one who does not ruin his health with study will ever do anything in chemistry nowadays.

If that was true of chemistry in the forties, how many hours a day would a man have to put in nowadays to master the science? But Kekulé managed to live to the age of 67 and Liebig to the age of 70, while their French contemporary, Chevreul, died at 103, so that chemistry need not be classed as an extrahazardous occupation in spite of its fumes and explosives.

To cite another instance let me quote from Henri Poincaré, one of the greatest of modern mathematicians and cousin of the President of France. When he was trying to work out the Fuchsian functions of the hypergeometric series whatever they are—he tells us in his "Science and Method":

Naturally, I proposed to form all these functions. I laid siege to them systematically and captured all the outworks one after the other. There was one, however, which still held out, whose fall would carry with it that of the central fortress. But all my efforts were of no avail at first, except to make me better understand the difficulty, which was already something. All this work

was perfectly conscious. Thereupon, I left for Mont Valerion, where I had to serve my time in the army, and so my mind was preoccupied with very different matters. One day, as I was crossing the street, the solution of the difficulty which had brought me to a standstill came to me all at once. I did not try to fathom it immediately, and it was only after my service was finished that I returned to the question. I had all the elements, and had only to assemble and arrange them. Accordingly I composed my definite treatise at a sitting and without any difficulty.

Another great mathematician, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, could likewise give the exact moment and spot when and where he made his most famous discovery, the new form of calculus called quaternions. His experience is as definite and vivid as the conversations we used to hear narrated at the old-fashioned prayer-meetings.

Quaternions started into life, or light, full grown, on Monday, the 16th of October, 1843, as I was walking with Lady Hamilton to Dublin, and came up to Brongham bridge, which my boys have since called the Quaternion Bridge. That is to say, I then and there felt the galvanic circuit of thought close, and the sparks which fell from it were of fundamental equations between i, j, k ; exactly such as I have used them ever since. I pulled out on the spot a pocketbook, which still exists, and made an entry on which, at the very moment, I felt that it might be worth my while to expend the labour of at least ten (or it might be fifteen) years to come. But then it is fair to say that this was because I felt a problem to have been at that moment solved—an intellectual want relieved—which had haunted me for at least fifteen years before. Less than an hour elapsed before I had asked and obtained leave of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, of which Society I was, at that time, the President—to read at the next General Meeting a paper on Quaternions, which I accordingly did, on November 13, 1843.

Hamilton, also, I must mention, was noted for his power of thinking long and hard. Many times he sat at his mathematical work for more than twelve hours at a stretch; and, as Liebig said a scientist must, he ruined his health in the end by neglect of sleeping and eating.

Kropotkin, the prince of anarchists and a great geographer, relates a similar experience in his autobiography, "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist":

To discover the true leading principles in the disposition of the mountains of Asia—the harmony of mountain formation—now became a question which for years absorbed my attention. * * *

Beginning, then, with the beginning, in a purely inductive way, I collected all the barometrical observations of previous travelers, and from them calculated hundreds of altitudes, etc. * * * This preparatory work took me more than two years; and then followed months of intense thought, in order to find out what all the bewildering chaos of scattered observations meant, until one day, all of a sudden, the whole became clear and comprehensible, as if it were illumined with a flash of light. * * *

There are not many joys in human life equal to the joy of the sudden birth of a generalization, illuminating the mind after a long period of patient research. What has seemed for years so chaotic, so contradictory, and so problematic takes at once its proper position within an harmonious whole.

To show how close this is to the use of the subconscious imagination in literary art, we need only refer to what Stevenson, in his well known "Chapter on Dreams," says of

My Brownies, God bless them! who do one-half my work for me while I am asleep, and in all human likelihood do the rest for me as well, when I am wide awake and fondly supposing I do it myself.

It seems that he was particularly indebted to their aid in the theme of his most gruesome stories, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "Olalla." Of the former he says:

I had long been trying to write a story on this subject, to find a body, a vehicle, for that strong sense of a man's double being which must at times come in upon and overwhelm the mind of every thinking creature. * * * Then came one of those financial fluctuations to which (with an elegant modesty) I have hitherto referred in the third person. For two days I went about racking my brains for a plot of any sort; and on the second night I dreamed the scene at the window, and a scene afterwards split in two in which Hyde, pursued for some crime, took the powder and underwent the change in the presence of his pursuers. All the rest I made awake, and consciously, although I think I can trace in much of it the manner of my Brownies. * * * The business of the powders, which so many have censured, is, I am relieved to say, not mine at all, but the Brownies. Of another tale, in case the reader should have glanced at it, I may say a word: the not very defensible story of "Olalla." Here the court, the mother, the meetings on the stair, the broken window, the ugly scene of the bite, were all given me in bulk and detail as I have tried to write them; to this I have added only the external scenery (for in my dream I was never beyond the court), the portrait, the characters of Felipe and the priest, the moral, such as it is, and the last pages, such as, alas! they are.

It will be noticed that in all these cases, as in many others that might be cited, the revelation succeeds a period of intense and anxious thought on the problem to be solved. Then, when the strain of conscious attention has been relaxed, the solution comes spontaneously and seemingly from an external source. The idea may pop into one's mind as in the case of Poincaré when he is busy about something else or as in the case of Stevenson, when he is asleep, or as in the case of Kekulé, when he is in a reverie. This last, sometimes called the hypnoideal state, seems to be peculiarly favorable to the evocation of fancies, whether factual or fictional, from the depths of the unconscious mind.

We may then conclude that in the normal process of making a great scientific discovery, there are two periods of prolonged, conscious and concentrated effort, a preliminary period devoted to a survey of the subject and the amassing of material, then comes a flash of insight into the solution of the problem, a vision of the new conception in its entirety, which should be followed by a second period of laborious study, devoted to the development and verification of the hypothesis.

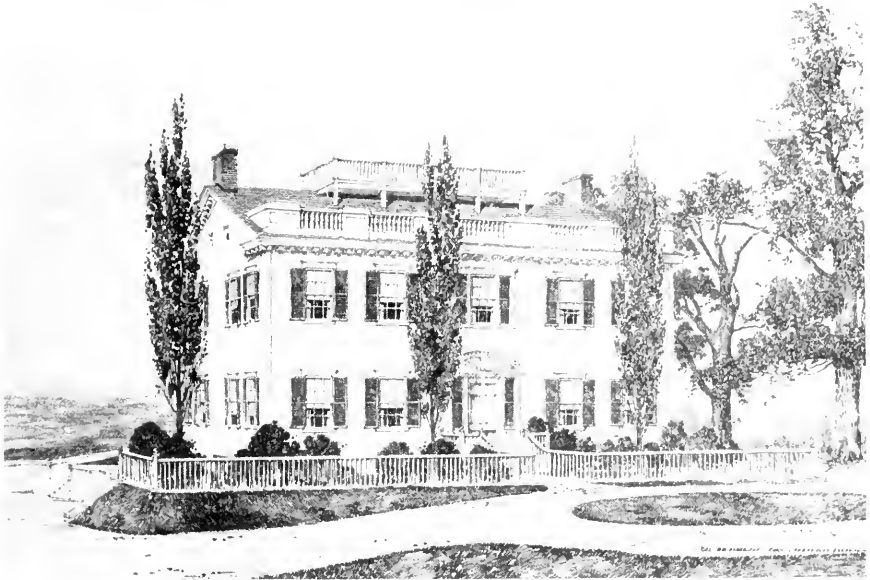
I believe that the main principle of this process may be applied by those of us who are not geniuses to the production of our lesser works of creative thought. In the sheet of suggestions that I send out to the young writers who desire to contribute to the publications of Science Service, I have embodied this injunction:

Don't refer to notes or books while writing. Read up on the subject as thoroughly as you can, and take as many notes as you need; then put away all your notes and books out of reach and next day or at least an hour later lay clean sheets of paper on a clear desk and write out what you know about it, in your own way. Afterwards, preferably next day, read over your manuscript

critically, verify your facts, correct your data, revise your English and add any essential facts, but don't expect the reader to be interested in what is so uninteresting to you that you can not keep it in mind a single hour.

Or in other words, write out of your own minds but fill up your mind first. Remember that you are not writing for your own amusement but for the profit of others. So be unselfish about it.

I was asked the other day by some school of journalism to state what I had found in the course of twenty years of editorial experience to be the most common fault of writers. I answered that it was their failure to obey the old maxim "Put yourself in his place." They failed to realize the reader, to consider what he wanted to know and how he needed to have it put. This means essentially that they failed to follow the Golden Rule, which is not only a good guide to life, but a guide to good writing.



CHANCELLOR'S HOUSE.

As can be easily discovered, the Chancellor's House is a typically New England design. In fact, in its exterior it is a practical reproduction of the Macey House on Nantucket Island. This house will have one of the most superb locations to be found in the District of Columbia. On a clear day, it will have a view of nearly twenty-five miles to the Blue Ridge Mountains.

It is located in the front yard of the General Murdock home. When Massachusetts Avenue was cut through, the old Murdock house had to be torn down and taken away. The three old trees of the Murdock yard are still standing, though one of them shows but little signs of life. It is said these trees have been in existence as long as the city of Washington.

THE WOMEN'S GUILD OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

With the opening of the College of Liberal Arts, and the development program of the University, the Women's Guild renews its activities.

Mrs. John C. Letts is the President of the Guild and Mrs. Wm. F. McDowell, Vice President. A meeting is called for December to make definite plans for co-operation.

Probably no better statement of the purpose and plan of the Guild has been made than that written by the President, Mrs. M. E. Hartsock, on September 1, 1900. It is so clear and complete that this open letter is presented again in the UNIVERSITY COURIER.

The Woman's Guild of The American University proposes to enlist the womanhood of America in one of the noblest enterprises for a higher Christian culture that ever presented itself to her zeal and consecration.

Methodism, though the youngest force in Protestantism, has already justified its leadership, which it shall maintain only so long as its spirit is aggressive and timely. It saved eighteenth century Christianity from secularism and moral laxity; it is, with others, arousing the whole Church to its

duty toward the twentieth century, in saving it from agnostic tendencies and beliefs without foundation.

The Church must fulfill its mission to be the leader of thought and the new education. That this University may reach its ideal, the influence and labor of Protestant womanhood should be enlisted in its behalf.

Womanhood has always been a prominent factor in the work for the betterment of mankind. Especially has the work of education appealed to woman's heart and judgement, standing guardian over the states of childhood and adolescence. The full significance of the duty of the Church toward the education of young manhood and womanhood makes this appeal most timely and serious.

Much earnest thought and effort have been bestowed to accomplish what has already been done. But that the new century may open with a splendidly equipped institution for the highest education at the capital of the nation and under the direction of a strong Christian administration, the Trustees call upon the intelligent womanhood of America to organize under the Woman's Guild, which proposes—

To collate woman's gifts to the University into a general fund to build a College of Religion called The Woman's Guild College of Religion.



Dr. George B. Woods

New Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Dr. George B. Woods, who was unanimously selected by the Trustees of the University as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, has the best preparation for this important position. He received his A. B. from Northwestern University in 1903, A. M. from Harvard in 1908, and Ph. D. from Harvard in 1910. The following are his educational positions since graduation: Superintendent of a High School; Professor in Pacific University, 1904-5; instructor in English and Principal of Evanston Academy, Evanston, Ill., 1905-7; Professor of English and head of Department of English at Miami University, 1910-13, and from 1913 to the present he has been professor of English and head of the Department in Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. He has had twenty years of constant association with co-educational institutions. He is a recognized teacher and author.

Mrs. Woods is a graduate of Northwestern University. They have three children, a daughter in college and a daughter and son in the public schools.

Dr. Woods will move to Washington at the close of the college year at Carleton, and will give his entire time to the development of the College of Liberal Arts.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

By action of the Board of Trustees in June, 1924, the College of Liberal Arts was to be opened in September, 1925. The Chancellor with Dean Woods will complete the list of Faculty members by the first of the new year and the catalog will be out soon thereafter.

The College of Liberal Arts will have the Hall of History as its main building. This marble building is one of the most beautiful college buildings in the country. Its normal lecture room capacity will be over 600. The College next year is to be limited in number, and it is understood that one-half the student body are to be men. One hundred and twenty-five young women can be cared for in the new dormitory the first year. The purpose of the American University is to provide the best instruction for the number that can be adequately taken care of with her equipment and teaching staff. Students are to have healthful and helpful college surroundings.

When the University grounds are fully developed there will not be found a more ideal situation in any land. Every advantage of the Nation's Capital is at hand. The American University students will be far enough removed from the center of the city to make an ideal college community of their own.

The Graduate School of the Arts and Sciences, and of the Political Sciences will be continued as at present in the downtown center at 1991-1907 F Street.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

1901 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DECEMBER, 1924

Officers of the American University.

Chancellor, Lucius C. Clark, D. D., 1901 F St., N. W.
Chancellor Emeritus, Bishop John W. Hamilton, LL. D., L. H. D.
Secretary, Albert Osborn, S. T. D., 1901 F St., N. W.

Officers of the Board of Trustees.

President, John C. Letts.
First Vice-President, William Knowles Cooper.
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Treasurer, William S. Corby.
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Board of Trustees.

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| Hon. John E. Andrus, N. Y. | Mr. John C. Letts, D. C. |
| Mr. Charles J. Bell, D. C. | Bishop William F. McDowell, D. C. |
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| Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Md. | Mr. George H. Maxwell, Mass. |
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| Bishop Earl Cranston, Ohio. | Dr. Alfred Charles True, D. C. |
| Bishop Collins Denny, Va. | |

The American University Courier

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Volume XXXI

Washington, D. C., April, 1925

No. 1

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS NUMBER

The College of Liberal Arts of The American University opens September 23rd, 1925.

A full four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, will be given.

The College is co-educational.

A fire-proof dormitory for women will accommodate 180.

A common dining room for all students is provided in University Hall.

Washington offers many educational advantages.



CHANCELLOR CLARK

Chancellor Lucius Charles Clark assumed charge of the administration of the American University in June, 1922. He succeeded Bishop John W. Hamilton who resigned after six years of valued service to the University.

The Chancellor is a graduate of Cornell College, Iowa, and received the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Boston University. Upper Iowa University gave him the honor degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Clark was a student in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1909 and 1910. He has lived in Washington since 1913. He was pastor of Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church for seven years and Executive Secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches for two years. He is the author of "The Worshipping Congregation."

Under the present administration the School of the Political Sciences in the Graduate School has been organized. The College of Liberal Arts begins under the direction and management of Chancellor Clark.



DEAN WOODS

Dr. George B. Woods is the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Professor of English. He received his A. B. from Northwestern University in 1903, A. M. from Harvard in 1908 and Ph. D. from Harvard in 1910. He has been a Superintendent of a High School, Professor in Pacific University, instructor in English and Principal of Evanston Academy, Professor of English and Head of the Department of English at Miami University and from 1913 to the present he has been Professor of English and head of the Department in Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. He is Editor of English Poetry and Prose of the Romantic Movement and author of a College Handbook of Writing. He has been special lecturer in Northwestern University, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University and University of California.



FRANK W. COLLIER

Frank W. Collier was born in Maryland. He has been connected with The American University in its Graduate Schools from the opening. He is Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He is an A. B. Johns Hopkins 1896, S. T. B. Boston University 1899, Ph. D. Boston University 1910. He is a member of numerous educational associations, a frequent contributor of periodicals, author of "Back to Wesley." Dr. Collier will give the courses in the College in Philosophy.



DEAN MARY LOUISE BROWN

Miss Brown is the Dean of Women of the College of Liberal Arts.

Dean Brown is an A. B. from DePauw University, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She has been a teacher in High Schools, traveled in Europe, Field Secretary for the Illinois Women's College, received her M. A. degree from University in Michigan, 1920, director of Residence Hall, Iowa State College 1920-22, Dean of Women Lawrence College, 1923-25. Dean Brown will live in the dormitory and will be instructor in English.



ALBERT H. PUTNEY

Albert H. Putney, A. B. Yale, LL. B. Boston University, Ph. D. American University. Dr. Putney is Dean of the Graduate School of the Political Sciences of The American University. Is the author of "Government in the United States," "Law Library" 12 vols., "United States Constitutional History and Law," "Currency, Banking and Exchange," "Corporations," "Principles of Political Economy," "Bar Examination Review," "Foreign Commercial Law," "Handbook of Election Laws." Dr. Putney will give courses on The Constitution and Government in the College.



JOHN WESLEY HORNBECK

John Wesley Hornbeck secured his Ph. D. at the University of Illinois in 1913 and has been Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Carleton College since that time. Dr. Hornbeck while at Cornell University on a Sabbatical furlough last year completed a significant piece of research, the results of which are published in the Physical Review.

As a scholarly, thorough and enthusiastic teacher, he has been able to send a larger proportion of his students into graduate study than has any of his associates.

Dr. Hornbeck is Professor of Mathematics and Physics.



ELLEERY C. STOWELL

Ellery C. Stowell is Professor of Political Science and head of the Department of International Law in the Graduate School of the Political Sciences. He is an A. B. Harvard, 1898; a student of the University of Berlin and the University of Paris with the degree of Docteur en Droit, Paris, 1906. He has been instructor of International Law in George Washington University, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. He has been Professor in The American University since 1922.



JOSEPH DAWSON

Dr. Joseph Dawson graduated from DePauw University in 1892. Received S. T. B. from Boston University, also his A. M. and Ph. D. Dr. Dawson majored in Sociology for one of his degrees. He will be instructor in the English Bible and Sociology in the College of Liberal Arts.



BARTLETT BURLEIGH JAMES

Dr. James is an A.B. and A.M., Western Maryland College, and Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. His special field is History, but he has taken graduate courses in a variety of subjects and has had large experiences as an associate editor in all subjects of Political Science. He is a member of several historical associations. He is known as an enthusiastic teacher and highly esteemed for his rare scholarship. He is a lecturer, essayist and contributor to current historical, musical and dramatic literature. He is Professor of History.



PAUL KAUFMAN

Dr. Kaufman has the degrees of B.A. and M.A., from Yale, and his Ph.D., from Harvard. He is the author of numerous studies in learned journals and his recent book, "Outline Guide to Shakespeare," has passed through two editions since October. Dr. Kaufman will be Professor of English in the College of Liberal Arts.



WILL HUTCHINS

Professor Will Hutchins is an artist, author and instructor in Art Appreciation and Dramatics.

He is an A.B. and Bachelor of Fine Arts from Yale. He has been a special lecturer at Yale and other institutions. Professor Hutchins will give courses in Art Appreciation and Dramatics in the College of Liberal Arts and also in the Graduate Schools.



MINERVA A. MCCULLOCH

Minerva A. McCulloch, Instructor in Home Economics, is a graduate of Howard Payne College and of the Scarrett College. She is the founder of the first Wesley House of the Southern Methodist Church in Nashville, Tennessee, and was head resident for five years. She has had six years' experience in teaching.



LOIS MILES ZUCKER

Lois Miles Zucker received her M.A. degree from the University of Illinois. She was for five years instructor in languages in the Government Schools of China. Her Department in The American University will be French and Latin.



ERNEST WILLIAM GUERNSEY

Dr. Guernsey has his B.S. from the University of Illinois, M.S. from the American University, and Ph.D. from George Washington University. He is one of the research men of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Guernsey's field is chemistry and he will be instructor in Chemistry in The American University.



FREDERICK JUCHHOFF

Dr. Frederick Juchhoff came to the American University from the College of William & Mary, Virginia. He is a graduate of the Kansas City University where he took the Bachelor's and Doctor's degrees, and of the Law School of Ohio Northern and University of Maine, receiving the LL.B. and LL.M. degrees. He has been instructor in Berea College (Ky.), in the James Milliken University, and the University of Toledo. He became instructor in The American University in 1921. He is Professor of Economics in the College of Liberal Arts.

CONVOCATION JUNE 3rd.

The Annual Convocation of The American University will be held on June 3rd. All exercises this year, will take place on the University Campus. The meeting of the Board of Trustees convenes at 10:00 o'clock in the Hall of History. At the same hour in the parlors of the Hall of History, the Woman's Guild of The American University will hold its annual meeting.

The Trustees' luncheon will be served at noon. At 2:00 o'clock public Convocation exercises will begin with the Academic Profession. Bishop William Fraser McDowell will give a brief address and dedicate University Hall, the new dormitory for women. The second address will be given by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Doctors and Masters degrees will be conferred by the Chancellor upon thirty-five candidates.

The Campus can be reached by the Massachusetts and Western Ave. car, coming from Lincoln Park through the city or by the Woodley Road Bus, transferring to the electric at Macomb St. The Campus is located at Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Northwest. It is planned to hold the exercises in the reception room and lobby of University Hall. The large space in this Hall will furnish abundant seating capacity.

CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MARKER.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia are marking the World-war Camp sites in the District of Columbia. The marker will be of rough, light grey granite, three feet high, two feet wide, and four inches deep. It will have a bronze tablet on the front with the following inscription:

Site of Camp
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
and
CAMP LEACH

1917-1918

Erected by

The Daughters of The American Revolution
of the District of Columbia.

Approximately 100,000 soldiers received training on the Campus of The American University during the war. At the close, Colonel G. A. Burrall, Chief of the Research Division of the Chemical Warfare Service, wrote the University the following: "The American University helped in a very real way to win the war and any credit which is due the Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, must be shared by The American University."



JOHN E. BENTLEY

Dr. John E. Bentley is the Director of the Department of Religious Education in the Graduate Schools. He came to The American University from the Hiff School of Theology. Is an A.B. from McGill University, M.A. from Clark University, S.T.B. Boston University, M.R.E. Boston University, Ph.D. McGill University. His major work has been in Psychology. He will be professor of Education and Psychology in the College of Liberal Arts.



ALBERT OSBORN

Dr. Albert Osborn is an A.B. His D.D. is from Drew Theological Seminary and S.T.D. from Syracuse University. He has been with the American University since its organization, in 1893. He is the author of the biography of Bishop John Fletcher Hurst. Dr. Osborn is instructor in English Bible.

THE WOMAN'S GUILD OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The Woman's Guild of The American University was organized twenty-five years ago. Some very distinguished women have been associated with the Guild during its history. With the beginning of the College of Liberal Arts, new interest is manifested by the Guild, and meetings are being held at regular stated times. Twenty-five new members have been added since the first of the new year. The annual election of officers will take place on Convocation Day, June 3rd. A definite program of work will be outlined at that time. The members of the Guild will be guests at the Trustee luncheon, held in connection with the Convocation exercises.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Mr. Wm. A. Prye has been secured as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Prye is a native of Ohio. He has had experience as a contractor and builder and is greatly interested in landscape gardening. He and Mrs. Prye are now living in the Superintendent's house, on the Campus.

Mr. C. G. Torreyson, who has been Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings for twenty-two years, found it necessary on account of failing health, to resign. Mr. Torreyson has not been well for some months, and the unusual amount of work to be done in the development of

the Campus and the care of the buildings, made it impossible for him to serve longer. He has given the University a very faithful service and his many years as Superintendent, indicates the high esteem in which he was held.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The new buildings are going forward rapidly. More than 100 men are at work on the University Hall and the Chancellor's House. University Hall will not be completed by Convocation, but it will be in sufficient readiness to entertain the guests to the Convocation exercises and will give an opportunity for inspecting the various rooms and appointments of the building. The Chancellor's house is to be completed by mid-summer. Plans are now being drawn for the heat and power plant, the temporary gymnasium and the new Library building. These are to go forward as rapidly as possible.

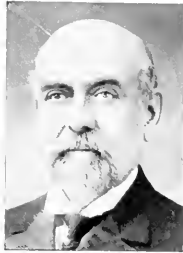
MRS. JOHN GORDON BATTELLE.

It occasioned great sorrow to the many friends of Mrs. John Gordon Battelle when her sudden death, in the Willard Hotel of Washington, was announced. Mrs. Battelle was the mother of Mr. Gordon Battelle, who left a bequest of \$100,000 to The American University for the purpose of establishing a "Battelle Memorial." Mrs. Battelle was the sister-in-law of John W. Hamilton, Chancellor Emeritus.



ADOLF EDWARD ZUCKER

Adolf Edward Zucker is a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He will give instruction in the German language and literature in the College of Liberal Arts.



GEORGE C. STURGISS

Honorable George C. Sturgiss, born 1842, died February 25th, 1925. He was an honored Trustee of The American University for a number of years. He was a jurist, educator, banker, capitalist, legislator and editor. He was prominent in the church, the state and in educational affairs.



GEORGE S. DUNCAN

Dr. George S. Duncan received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins. He will have the department of Ancient Languages in The American University. Dr. Duncan's work in the ancient languages and especially in the translation of the Pyramid Text, has given him recognition throughout the world. He is a graduate of Williams College and took research graduate work in Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Oxford and Berlin. A student having any desire to do work in Ancient Languages could not find a more favorable opportunity than will be given through Dr. Duncan.



GEORGE BAILLIE SPRINGSTON

Mr. George Baillie Springston, LL.B., George Washington University, becomes Director of Athletics and Physical Education for men. Mr. Springston was a member of the football squad of the University of Illinois and Captain of the team in George Washington University. His all-round ability as an athlete and fine personality as a man, will make him very effective in developing athletics in the college.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT.

It is very gratifying to the University to have so many inquiries from students throughout the country. There are already enrollments from California to Massachusetts, and from Michigan to Texas. Application for rooms in the dormitory are filed in the order of receiving and the assignment will be made in the same way.

An opportunity will be given young men to work on the campus grounds during the spring and summer to pay in part for tuition. These young men should apply at the office, 1901 F St., N. W.

The American University believes in both character and culture. They must be builded together. Formal opening of the College of Liberal Arts will be held September 23rd 10:30 A. M.



CORRIDOR OF THE HALL OF HISTORY.

The American University Courier

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APRIL, 1925

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Chancellor, Lucius C. Clark, D. D., 1901 F St., N. W.
Chancellor Emeritus, Bishop John W. Hamilton, LL. D., L. H. D.
Secretary, Albert Osborn, S. T. D., 1901 F St., N. W.

Officers of the Board of Trustees.

President, John C. Letts.
First Vice President, William Knowles Cooper.
Second Vice President, Merton E. Church.
Treasurer, William S. Corby.
Secretary, Charles W. Baldwin.

Board of Trustees.

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| Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Md. | Mrs. John F. Keator, Pa. |
| Dr. Jabez G. Bickerton, Pa. | Mrs. George H. Maxwell, Mass. |
| Mr. William S. Corby, D. C. | Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, Ill. |
| Bishop Earl Cranston, Ohio. | Dr. Alfred Charles True, D. C. |

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Volume XXXI

Washington, D. C., November, 1925

No. 4



Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D. C.

Graduates 1925.

The following is a list of those receiving Master's and Doctor's degrees at the Convocation, June 3, 1925:

MASTER OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE

Wesley Earle Craig, LL.B. Thesis: Preferred Stock.

MASTER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

William Smith Stoner, D.C.L. Thesis: Governmental Assistance in Stabilizing Wholesale Produce Markets and Regulation of Terminal Yards.

MASTER OF LAWS

Henry Martyn Lewis, Jr., LL.B.
Charles Pergler, LL.B. Thesis: The Cause of Czechoslovak Independence in the United States.
Frederick Peter Myers, M.A.
Angel Pecson Casiano, LL.B. Thesis: The Distribution of Governmental Powers in the Philippines.

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Charles Spaulding Howard, B.S. Thesis: A Critical Study of the Determination of Total Dissolved Solids and Loss on Ignition in Water Analysis.
Amer Benjamin Nystrom, B.S. Thesis: The Influence of the Sciences in Improving Dairy Husbandry Practices.

MASTER OF ARTS

Isidoro Rubio Collado, B.D. Thesis: The Color Preferences of Nine Hundred and Ninety Filipinos.
Clarence Herman Corkran, A.B. Thesis: The Historical Background of the Monroe Doctrine.

Dedimo Maylaya Fonbuena, A.B.

Estelle Satchwell Gatke, A.B. Thesis: The West in American Verse.

Wilbur Lake Harrison, A.B.

Lilian Agnes Helliwell, A.B.

George Edgar Johnson, B.C.S., LL.M.

William Earl LaRue, B.D. Thesis: The Justification of Christian Ethics.

John Chambers McDowell, A.B. Thesis: The Trend of the Dairy Industry in the United States.

Irene de Poplawska Leineweber, A.B. Thesis: The Emotions and Their Characteristics in Polish Life and Literature.

Willis Cleaves Russell, A.B.

Ralph Dela Smith, A.B. Thesis: The Moralization of the Idea of God in the Old and New Testaments.

Edwin Allan Swingle, LL.M.

Matas Joseph Vinikas, Ph.D. Thesis: Foreign Trade Relations of Lithuania.

William Claude Waltmeyer, A.B. Thesis: Aims for Modern Religious Education.

Joseph Steinhauer Zucker, A.B. Thesis: Labor Banking—Its Development and Future.

Mariano Carreon Lopez, B.F.S. Thesis: The Political Parties in the Philippines and Their Attitude Toward the Form of Government.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW

Seth Thomas Bowen, A.B.

Walter Alexander Brown, LL.M. Thesis: The Character of the Cases in Which Acts of Congress Have Been Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Henry Bernard Hazard, LL.M. Thesis: Racial Qualifications for Naturalization and Citizenship in the United States.

Ezekiel Ranson Stegall, M.A. Thesis: The Interpretation of Federal Tax Laws.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Frederick Leslie Benton, M.A. Thesis: The Hygiene of the Mind with Special Reference to the College Age.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

James Alexander Bell, M.A. Thesis: Resources and Standards of Y. M. C. A. Colleges.

Frances Moon Butts, M.A. Thesis: Standards in the Non-academic Subjects for College Entrance and Graduation in Relation to the Bachelor's Degree.

Engenio Maglaya Fonbuena, M.A. Thesis: The Doctrine of Continuous Voyage—A Study of the Historical Development of the Doctrine as Applied by Judicial Tribunals.

Robert Moulton Gatke, M.A. Thesis: Plans of American Colonial Union, 1613-1754.

Marie Margaret Ready, M.A. Thesis: A Study of the Status of Physical Education, Including Military Training and Hygiene in American Colleges and Universities.

Helga Colquist Todd, M.A. Thesis: Women's Organizations in the United States—Their Development and Present Status.

Harry Swain Todd, M.A. Thesis: International Agreement of the United States Other Than Treaties.

Sarah Agnes Wallace, M.A. Thesis: Public Opinion in Great Britain on the American Civil War, 1861-1865, as Shown in the London Times.

AWARDS OF FELLOWSHIPS, 1925-26.

THE SWIFT FOUNDATION

George Edward Scheider, A.B., B.D., S.T.M. To study Old Testament at the University of Chicago.

THE MASSEY FOUNDATION

Joseph McCulley, A.B. To study at Oxford University, England.

Thomas Archibald Stone, A.B. To study at École Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris.



Convocation Academic Procession.

Underwood & Underwood,
Washington, D. C.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

At the Convocation of the American University on June 3 Bishop William F. McDowell dedicated the new half-million-dollar dormitory for women. This is one of the new buildings on the American University campus. Bishop McDowell at the dedication made the following address:

THE IDEALS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

"Thirty years ago Andrew D. White, the first President of Cornell University, said these words to the young Chancellor of a small young university in Denver: 'Every institution must work out its own life on its own grounds.' He meant that Colorado differed from New York and Ohio. Years later he agreed with that same chancellor, no longer young, that 'Every institution must also work out its life in its own times.' This venture of idealism and faith upon which we hopefully embark today is begun with a profound consciousness of both its locality and times. Its locality or grounds is the new Capital of the United States in its new place in a world radically changed since the first corner-stone was laid on this campus. Its times are in an

era which men are calling an absolutely new era in human history. The American University seeks to do what it ought to do here and what it ought to do now. It seeks to work out its current life in its own place and in these times. It regards the double law of locality and timeliness. It wishes to do here and it wishes to do now what it ought to do for the world here and now. This Capital seems to us to be a strategic center from which to work for world welfare in promoting the higher education of the world. This hour seems to us one of the supreme hours in human history, a fateful hour in which the thoughts, the attitudes and the spirit of men are being remade throughout the nations and the races. Opening a new institution bears a vital relation to those world forces that are to set the pattern for the ages to come and create the mind of the present world for its future ongoing. People who care have a right to know our essential principles and the vital basis upon which we propose to carry on this high adventure. These briefly and in somewhat general terms we try to state. We make a sort of profession of the faith in which we live and propose here to labor.

"The eminent Italian historian, Ferrero, declares that the fundamental force in history is not economic but psychologic. This is what makes education so vital in the life of the world. The forces that determine the economic policies of a nation are very important, as anyone can easily see. But the forces that make the mind of a nation, that determine its mental life, that create the soul of a people, reach to the heights and depths of life. Education is not an incident in national life, but an essential to a true national life. Bishop Simpson once said: 'Educated mind controls the world. If Christianity shall ever gain control of the world, it must establish and maintain colleges where educated minds are trained.'

"The great question of psychology and character building relates to the pattern on which the soul or mind of a people shall be based. We do not make any concealments of our desire or feel any necessity to defend it. We desire, as far as we may, to make our contribution toward making the mind of America and the mind beyond America according to the mind of Christ or the pattern shown us in the mount. This seems to us to constitute the highest educational and intellectual ideal. We know that this age in which we live thinks and talks much of democracy. We must work out our life in this age, but we must interpret and help to create a democracy which shall be personal, social, spiritual, intellectual, and economic according to the principles of Jesus. This seems to us the most fateful hour in human history. And it is the only hour we have. Others have had other hours and have not made the most of them. Others will have other hours after we are gone. But in this hour which is given to us, the thoughts of men, the souls of men, of classes, races, and nations are being remade. There are several ways that can be taken, some of them ways that have been taken in other years. They are ways that have looked wise and promising. Especially have they looked sensible and practical. But we have come to our present sad confusion by following them. It now seems to the American University that the time has come to make a full, perfect, and sufficient application of the mind and teaching, the principles and spirit, the methods and purposes of Jesus to higher education as well as to the life of our time, our Nation, and our world. It might seem easier to conform to the spirit of this world, but it seems far better to have the mind of the world renewed and transformed in its nature into the image of the Master. The American University believes with Mazzini that 'he who can spiritualize democracy will go far toward saving the world.' It believes in the way of Jesus with the mind and character of a man and with the mind and character of nations and races. It is Protestant and evangelical, democratic and free. It believes in the mind, the ideals, and the ethics of the Kingdom of Christ. It sees the forces that strive for the creation and mastery of the mind of the world and that seek

in education the supremacy in making that mind. It takes its place, modestly and quietly, with those forces now in existence and yet to come into being which endeavor to enthrone in thinking, teaching, and life the things that are true, that are just and pure, lovely and of good report, according to the perfect personal illustration of them. It can go up or down with the Great Teacher. It does not wish to go anywhere without Him. For today and tomorrow it takes its stand with the Master with His spirit, His truth, His purpose. Jowett said at Balliol: 'The college should be first a place of education, second, a place of society, and third, a place of religion.' And this vision we hold before ourselves in this new day in our history.

"Upon this declaration the University asks the confidence, the patronage, the cooperation, and the support of those who believe with it. It asks youth to come to its halls for instruction that they may be prepared to be co-workers with the Master of life in His program and work for the world. It asks parents to trust their sons and daughters to it on this basis. It asks the church to believe in it and to work with it in the common task of redemption. It asks men and women of wealth, whether large or moderate, to give to it those millions which such an institution requires and deserves for its high tasks in these modern days. And it pledges its utmost loyalty now and always to the country whose name it proudly bears, and the living Lord and Master whose principles it holds and whose spirit it desires to possess and practice. It asks great wealth. It hopes to make the rich return spoken of by President Eliot long ago: 'It will make rich return of learning, poetry, and piety. It will foster the sense of public duty—that great virtue which makes republics possible.'

"And to these purposes and ideals, in this spirit and fellowship, for the service of youth, the good of mankind and the glory of God, here at this Nation's Capital, on this June day, with the American flag flying above us, with the world in our view, with the ever-living Master at our head, we dedicate this building and pray that the abiding favor and blessing of God may rest upon what we do here and now in His name.

"In Thomas Hardy's novel, 'Jude the Obscure,' there is a thrilling picture of the boy Jude looking from a Wessex hilltop toward Oxford as the lights come out at evening:

"'It is a city of light,' he said to himself.

"'The tree of knowledge grows there,' he added, a few steps farther on.

"'It is a place that teachers of men spring from and go to.'

"After this figure he was silent a long while, till he added: 'It would just suit me.'

"'A city of light,' a tree of knowledge growing there,' teachers of men,' a castle manned by scholarship and religion,' all this we desire youth to see as it looks toward this high hill in years to come."

PRESENTATION AND UNVEILING OF CAMP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MARKER.

At the Convocation in June, District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented a "Camp American University" marker. The presentation was made by Mrs. J. F. Wheat, State Historian of the District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESENTATION.

She said: "In just a few words I want to say that last fall in planning the work of the 'State Historic' several projects were considered, but it was finally decided to mark the Camp

Sites of the World War situated in the District of Columbia. We had hoped to mark all of them, but Camp Meiggs and Camp East Potomac Park being on Government Reservations, it would have required an Act of Congress to authorize work of that kind. We then decided to concentrate on the camp sites located on the grounds of the American University. In this we were graciously encouraged by the Chancellor and Trustees. The work was then undertaken and steadily progressed through the efforts of the committee, supported always by the ever-ready cooperation of the Associate Chairmen, Mrs. W. D. West, Mrs. H. H. Thompson, Mrs. Samuel Polkinhorn, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hesse, and every member of the Committee. And now Madam State Regent, I take pride in turning over to you our work finished to present to the American University."



UNVEILING GROUP

Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John M. Beavers responded as follows: "As State Regent of the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, I accept this marker from the Chairman of the State Historic Committee with much pleasure, and I feel a just pride in being privileged to pass it on to this great University upon whose campus one of the first pages of the history of the District of Columbia's part in the World War was written. This marker is another link in the long chain of commemorative markers throughout the land which tells the story of our struggles, our ideals and our love of country, and it is dedicated with our deepest reverence and respect to the memory of those who served and sacrificed.

"In the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, and through the efforts of the State Historic Committee, and able assistance of Mr. Fred B. Owen, I have the honor to present to the American University this record of the first Camp Site in the District of Columbia during the World War."

ACCEPTANCE.

Address to the Daughters of the American Revolution in receiving the marker to the memory of the American University Camp, by Bishop John W. Hamilton:

There are Markers and Markers—monuments of fame and fiction, flattery and history, sacred and secular, men and nations.

Cleopatra flattered herself with Pillars and Needles; London dates her greatness as the World City from and with the

Pillar of the Great Fire; Napoleon puffed his vanity with the Arc de Triumphant; America honored her history with her monument to Lincoln; the Notre Dame is the principal monument of Paris; Washington's, her monument to the unknown soldier.

Freeman called the American Constitution the most abiding monument of human wisdom; the same may be said of the Emancipation Proclamation to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The beautiful monument to the love of home and country is found in the cheery and mellifluous lines of Father Proud to the Church Bells of Cork:

"With deep affliction and recollection
I often think of those Shandon bells,
Whose sound so wild would in days of childhood
Fling round my cradle their magic spell.
On this I ponder, wher'er I wander,
And thus grow fonder, sweet Cork, of thee;
With thy bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee."

The majestic but simple lines of Smith's American Hymn ring the Nation over with our patriotic fervor and imperturbable devotion:

My Country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

No less lasting are the monuments of victory and defeat where sleep the dead of all ages—the battlefields for human freedom and the manhood of man. Many years ago, I carried at his request the venerable Dr. Rigg, burly and self-sufficient Englishman, to the battlefield and monument of Bunker Hill. He stood a while, looking up at the historic pile of stone, when he said to me: "I would like to ask you how you happened to build so great a monument on the battlefield where you were defeated." I said I had not thought of it, but, if you will not be offended, I must answer: "We have so few such places, I assume that it was thought we would forget this one without the monument."

But, good ladies, you have come to mark this school yard of the American University Camp where our boys came to school themselves to know how to die, when from their youth they had been taught to horrify the wickedness and torture of felonious and fiendish war.

It is great honor accorded me to receive in behalf of the Trustees of the American University this testimonial to the God-like men who went forth to bring triumph to the New Age for truth and righteousness.

It is written in the "Girl on the Karpathians": "It is a great many years since I learned that people rarely say 'I thank you' when they have strong reasons for doing so."

It will require the long life and history of this institution to express the adequate gratitude to the honorable women who have thus brought us into the assembly of world monuments.

May this granite never be moved from its firm foundation while so many students who were here and whom God needed sleep at Belleau Wood and in Flanders Field, or the yonder mountains fall in ashes to the sea.

It is highly fitting that the Daughters of America should bring this noble tribute to the Sons of America and that it should be gratefully received by this school of the Holy Grail, whose highest aim, and now this enduring stone, are consecrated to the end that there shall be no more war.

So mote it be!

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES, 1925.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, addressed the graduates of 1925. Her address was brilliant, patriotic and given with an enthusiasm that captivated the large company attending the Convocation exercises. Though we are unable to reproduce the address, the impression of it will remain upon the lives of all who heard her.

ADDRESS GIVEN AT OPENING EXERCISES OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Dean George B. Woods.

OPENING OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The College of Liberal Arts of the American University was formally opened on September 23rd. The exercises were held in Hurst Hall, where the following program was given:

Invocation—Dr. Bartlett B. James, Professor of History.

Scripture Reading and Prayer—Dr. Frederick B. Harris, pastor Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church.

Address of Welcome to the students—Chancellor Lucius C. Clark.

Quartette—Mr. W. A. McCoy, Mr. A. C. Wright, Mr. Howard P. Bailey, Mr. James P. Schick. Professor Dean Shure at the piano.

Address—Dean George B. Woods.

Solo—Mrs. J. Frank Rice.

Benediction—Bishop William Fraser McDowell.

Address of Dean Woods at the Opening of the College of Liberal Arts.

There comes a time in the life of every young person when he longs to achieve—when the spirit of faith in the unseen and the unaccomplished makes him venturesome and unafraid.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

William Jennings Bryan, known and loved by the entire country, was a member of the Board of Trustees of the American University for a number of years. He made as great effort as any member of the board to be present at the annual meetings. His death having occurred since the June Convocation, a suitable memorial will be presented at the annual meeting of the Trustees in December.

GEORGE C. STURGISS.

Resolutions on the death of George C. Sturgiss read at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 3, 1925:

One of God's noblemen, a lifelong Christian, has been promoted to his eternal reward.

Since the last meeting of this Board, the earthly career of one of its members, the Honorable George Cookman Sturgiss, came quietly to its end on February 26th, 1925. Eighty-two years measured the span of his life, begun in Mahoning County, Ohio, whence at the age of 17 he moved to Morgantown, then a village of 800 in Virginia, and now a thriving city of 25,000, Monongalia County, West Virginia. In the growth and development of this town he has been a pioneer and leader, in its financial, industrial, civic, educational and religious activities. His positions of public trust and honorable service include county superintendent of schools, member of State Legislature, county and federal district attorney, State Regent of the University of West Virginia for 17 years and president of the board four years, twice a Representative in the National Congress, County Circuit Judge for eight years, editor and owner of the Morgantown Post.

In recognition of his valuable services as a Trustee of the American University for 22 years and as a memorial of his hearty and helpful co-operation, we here express and record our sorrow over the loss of his brotherly counsel and convey to his surviving wife and daughters our sympathy in their bereavement. In this rich inheritance of his good name and precious memory we, too, claim, though it be a minor share.

No mountain is too high or too steep for him to climb, no cavern too vast or too black for him to explore. I hope that you have come to this new college prompted by such a spirit.

If you would succeed in your college work, you must be grounded in devotion and loyalty to a cause. You seek a college education. You are setting out upon the great American quest. Like the lad that young Gareth told about, you have seen a golden egg in an eagle's nest on the mountain. If you could climb and lay your hand upon it, you think you would be wealthier than a leash of kings.

What is it you seek? What constitutes an education? Knowledge? Most surely; but God grant that the knowledge you gain may be purchased without the loss of power. Rightly evaluated, knowledge should enrich your life and increase your usefulness; but without character and common sense, sheer intellectual training may be more mischievous than beneficial.

What is it that you expect this college to do for you? Do you expect it to make of you something that you have not been before? Are personal shortcomings to be supplied here? Are warped characters to be smoothed out? Are weakness of will and indifference of spirit to be supplanted by strength and ambi-

tion? Do you expect these miracles to be performed for you by the college? Do not think it; the transformation is not so easy as that. A miracle of change is observable in the college life of many students between the day of registration and the day of graduation. Some students above the rank of freshman consider the supreme miracle that of changing a freshman into a sophomore. I have observed many generations of students, and I rejoice in the recollection of their development. Some I have known who developed but little, because there was little need of change; others have been completely transformed, because the need and the opportunity of improvement gave room for no other course. But I am trying to suggest to you individually that you should not expect the impossible from your sojourn here. College may enrich your life—it should; it may improve your ability and enlarge your purpose—it should. But it cannot accomplish any of these desires of your heart unless you come possessed of initiative and self-reliance and self-respect and courage and ambition and zeal; unless you come already disciplined and chastened in mind and spirit; unless you come vigorously determined to achieve. My young friends, we of the faculty of this institution cannot make men and women of you against your will. We cannot even train your minds unless you help us.

It has been said that an educated person is one who has learned to do the thing he does not want to do, at the time he does not want to do it. This may be the justification for required courses in college, since some students seem to have a decided preference for those courses that are not required. Many duties of life will be found to be unpleasant; and your characters will be severely tested when disagreeable tasks are assigned to you. I hope that you may learn this philosophy—whatever must be done, should be done cheerfully.

I have been urging you to be ambitious, to have a purpose. I urge you also to be patient. I know that many of you want to begin where your parents left off. I find no fault in you for that. You ought to accomplish more than your parents have accomplished, because your opportunities have been greater. But keep on with your training. Let nothing deter you from finishing your college course. Do not think now of taking your parents' place. Some of us are loath to give over our work. We may be with you young people a long time yet, and we do not intend to wait for you to catch up. We do not grow weary with walking; it is not yet time for you to mount up like eagles. Until you are chosen to be good leaders, you must learn to be good followers. Many times during your college course you will be told that you are to be the leaders of the world. I am not so sure about that. Tenyson was right, I think, when he said "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—these three alone lead life to sovereign power"; and I am sure that that power comes only after a long period of training for leadership. Don't be in a hurry to get through. The world is not waiting for you. All the good jobs are filled already, and if you would make a place for yourself, you must be thoroughly trained for it. At any rate, we shall be happy to keep you here as long as possible.

Be slow in choosing a profession. It never worries me when college students are undecided about their life work. It is not necessary to know now what you are going to do four years hence. Large fish have been caught from drifting boats. All I ask is that you keep the way open, that you keep yourself fit and alert—ready for a vigorous and a sudden march ahead. It may be necessary for you to burn bridges behind you, but do not burn them ahead of you. Whatever way of escape you must have must be found only straight ahead. The circle of human knowledge is too large, the horizon of life too distant, for you to choose your place in life before you are half-way

through college. Your main purpose now should be training for the great days to come.

I should like to offer two ideas as a background for right training:

First, we must learn to look for happy days ahead. School days are not the happiest days of one's life, neither are college days. It is an insult to tell young persons that youth is the happiest time of life. Happiness is not physical; it is mental. The happiest person is he who thinks the most interesting thoughts, and accordingly we should grow happier as we grow older. Browning expresses the idea rightly in the philosophy of Rabbi Ben Ezra:

Grow old along with me,

The best is yet to be,

The last of life for which the first was made.

Joseph H. Choate once said that unquestionably the happiest period of life is the decade between 70 and 80 years of age. It is the function of a college course to enlarge the area of your thinking, to supply you with interesting thoughts in order that your life may expand in happiness.

At the same time you must learn to make the most of dull hours and dull companions—perhaps dull classes. Life ought to be interesting always, but it is not. Companions ought to be bright always, but they are not. And it is necessary to our happiness to know how to surmount hours and companions that may be dull. Sometimes we may not be able to find the star to lead us on; and we shall have to follow Bliss Perry's suggestion to hitch our "wagon to the old horse if no star is handy."

Secondly, I believe that true happiness does not come by chance, but by proper education, by the proper ordering of the affairs of life. If happiness is mental—and it is—the possession of interesting thoughts is the secret of it. Four agencies especially contribute to the development of an interesting mind. I have time merely to mention them; they constitute a large portion of the culture of the world.

The first is music. Few of us can create symphonies; but if we cannot produce the music of the spheres, we ought to hear it. We ought therefore to cultivate the habit of listening so that we may be good listeners. I like the interest of the old colored woman a friend of mine told about. He heard her humming a melody one day and said: "Mary, you're quite a singer." "Go long, chile," she replied. "I ain't no singa; but I can hear singin' all de time."

The second source of influence is art. Surely we cannot all be painters; but, if you could paint the sunset, wouldn't you do it? Even if we cannot paint, or draw, or chisel, we can enjoy the masterpieces of art. And we should study art in order to enlarge our interests and to acquire culture. We should surround ourselves, if possible, with the best that art affords, always remembering that the print of a masterpiece is better than an expensive painting poorly done.

The third agency of culture is nature. A study of nature leads to a love of the beautiful. A cultivated spirit is sensitive to all forms of beauty. "A thing of beauty," wrote the youthful Keats,

"is a joy forever;

Its loveliness increases; it will never

Pass into nothingness; but still will keep

A bower quiet for us, and a sleep

Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing."

An old woman was one day standing beside Turner, the famous painter, looking at one of his colorful pictures. "Mr. Turner," she said, "I can't see in nature what you do." The artist turned toward her with a smile and replied: "Don't you wish you could, madam?"

The fourth agency that fosters culture, that helps to make an interesting mind, is books, especially books of fact and books of faith. We need both, and we must read both. Books of fact give us beauty of precision; science is the gate to fairyland. But science changes. Books of faith endure for all time, because they are founded upon a human nature that is changeless.

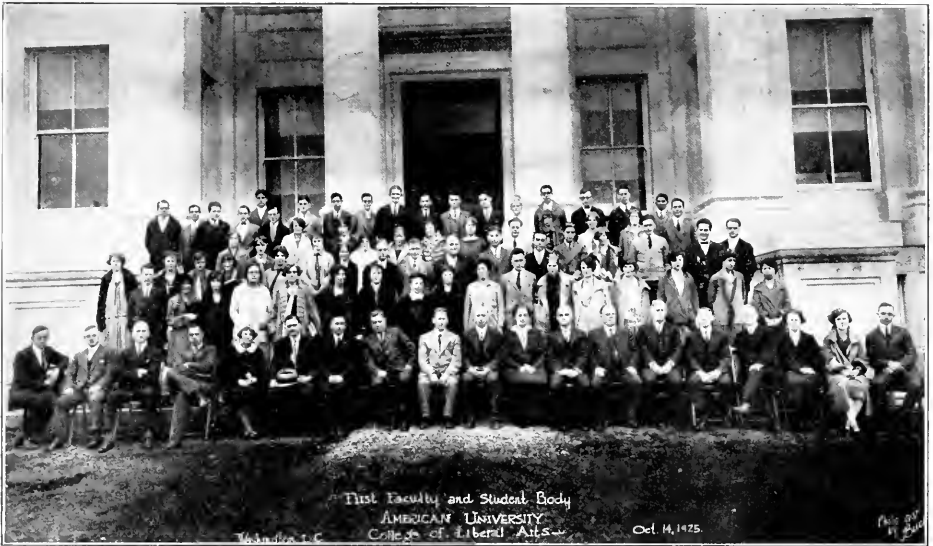
The cultivation of an interest in music, in art, in nature, in books, will make an interesting mind and a refined spirit—sensitive to every good impulse, responsive to every noble emotion.

Perhaps it is in place to say something of the aims and ideals of this college. You above all persons have a right to know what we stand for. An impression of our purpose may be gained from what I have already said. To be more explicit, I am here to declare that the great aim of this college is culture, and whatever fosters and develops culture may rightly be cultivated here. The atmosphere of the college will be Christian, but non-sectarian and tolerant. It shall be our purpose to work for the greatest good for the greatest number. Many details of our educational policy are yet to be determined, but we shall hope to build upon the studies and the researches of eminent scholars in the field of education and psychology. One significant point of view that we shall hold is to regard education not primarily as a preparation for life, but as life itself. With this idea in mind, we shall regard education, as an eminent educator has said, as a means or as a process of "bringing out of a person what is in him, in him individually, as revealed by his instincts, his interests, his temperamental, his elemental qualities." We want your experiences to be rich and varied, and we shall aim to offer such courses of study and such opportunities of personal contact as will most largely contribute to this end.

It is an unusual experience that has been granted to us—to inaugurate a college of liberal arts. To Chancellor Clark belongs the credit for what has been done. His was the vision of the great possibilities for the future. He has been the burden of making things ready for us. We are all indebted to him for his vision and for his faith. In accomplishing the work committed to our hands, we are fortunate in having no traditions to hamper us; we are equally unfortunate in having no traditions to guide us. It therefore behooves us to establish customs slowly, making sure that whatever is practiced frequently enough to become a tradition is what will make for the benefit of generations of students yet to come. It is no ordinary privilege that we share—it is a sacred right, and I believe that by taking thoughtful consideration we shall not fail.

Virtually all of you have come to the college on faith. You will subject us to severe tests. Likewise we admit you on faith, and we shall subject you to severe tests. We aim to maintain high standards of admission and of graduation, and whatever recognition comes to the college will come because you, the first students who enrolled, have been faithful to the high purpose that is set before you.

We want you to gain a proud and loyal sense of membership in an institution pledged to high purposes and appreciations, devoted to the glorious task of sustaining interest in things that do not perish. We have confidence in you, my young friends, Chancellor Clark has bidden you welcome; I bid you God speed. What you are to accomplish rightly remains a delightful mystery, but with minds alert and interesting, with hearts tender and sensitive, with souls burning with a zeal for service, I bespeak for you a college life overflowing with happiness, shedding a radiance of beauty all along its path.



CLASS AND FACULTY—COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Photo by Buck
Washington, D. C.

STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The national character of the College of Liberal Arts of American University is attested by the fact that the seventy-five students in attendance for the first year of the College comes from nineteen states of the Union and two foreign countries.

It was expected that the College would make an appeal to young men and women in various parts of the country because of the unusual educational advantages offered by the City of Washington. The registration for the opening year is most gratifying, and it is anticipated that another year will see a considerable increase in the number of states represented. America is rightly the field of American University.

The largest representation is from the City of Washington, which furnished twenty-four students. Fifteen registered from Maryland, eight from Pennsylvania, five from Minnesota, three each from New Jersey and Virginia, two each from Delaware, Kansas, and Wisconsin. Other states represented include Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri, and West Virginia. Singapore and the Philippine Islands are represented with one student each. Of the students enrolled, thirty-four are men and forty-one women.

Eleven religious denominations are represented among the students. Although the College is nominally a Methodist institution, it is by no means sectarian. It aims to appeal to

all earnest young people, irrespective of their church affiliations. The following churches are represented:

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Methodist | 48 |
| Presbyterian | 7 |
| Catholic | 4 |
| Congregational | 2 |
| Baptist | 2 |
| Episcopal | 2 |
| Hebrew | 2 |
| Latter Day Saints | 1 |
| Lutheran | 1 |
| United Brethren | 1 |
| Schwenkfelder | 1 |
| No church | 4 |

It is very unusual for a college to graduate a class the opening year. In this respect, the College of Liberal Arts sets a new standard in that it has registered six Seniors. The Junior Class comprises fourteen students, the Sophomore Class six, the Freshmen Class forty-nine. All classes have organized by electing officers.

Several organizations have already been effected. A glee club of thirty mixed voices, a women's athletic association, and a mathematical club are already at work promoting their various interests.

Interest also in debate and oratory is marked. A devoted friend of the College has offered the sum of fifty dollars to be used for prizes in an oratorical contest. No training a student receives is of more value than that which comes from practice in public speaking. Most colleges offer a large number of prizes for speech contests, and it is hoped that liberal endowments may be received by the College for stimulating work in oratory and debate.

The students have a helpful opportunity for the expression of their religious interests and convictions in a weekly Vesper Service conducted in the parlors of the Women's Dormitory on Sunday evenings. A student committee is in charge of the services. Varied and interesting programs are presented consisting of special music, short talks, and discussions of vital problems.

An unusual example of devotion to the welfare of the College is furnished by the interest of the students in publishing a college newspaper. Virtually all the students put themselves on record as supporters of a college paper, and it is anticipated that six or seven issues of a paper will be published during the year.

Work in athletics is carried on vigorously and enthusiastically in spite of handicaps that are usual during the opening year of a college. It would have thrilled anyone interested in the College to see the twenty-five men, clad in new football suits, engage in practice after the first call was issued. Indeed, the team is being rounded into shape for participating in a schedule of several intercollegiate games. Nothing promotes college spirit quite so much as wholesome athletics, and every effort is being made to provide facilities for enlarging the athletic opportunities of both men and women.

Visitors to the College have been impressed with the serious attitude of the students toward their studies. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that more than twenty of the number are earning a part or all of their way. Fifteen of the young men are preparing themselves for the Christian ministry.

The courses of study elected by the students give evidence of their interest in culture and sound learning. Deserving of special mention are the classes in Art, Bible, Literature, and Greek. A beginning Greek class of fourteen students challenges comparison with the largest and the oldest colleges and universities in the country.

The students now in attendance are setting high standards—in scholarship and in character—that will quickly win recognition for the College. Plans for two hundred students are now being made for next year. Additional courses of study are to be offered and additional instructors secured.

The College exists to serve the young people who enter its doors, and the success of the first year's work gives an earnest of larger and fuller years ahead.

TRUSTEE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held on Tuesday, December 8th, at 10 A. M., in Hurst Hall of History on the campus. This should be one of the most interesting Trustee meetings held for many years. Reports on the progress made and plans for the future will be presented.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

The Women's Guild of the American University was organized twenty-five years ago. In celebration of this event the Guild has arranged for a banquet to be held in the Willard Hotel on the evening of November 21st.

Under the inspiration and direction of Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, the President, the Guild is becoming very active and is a great help to the University.

The American University Courier

PRO DEO ET PATRIA—FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
1901 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

25 Cents a Year—Free to Contributors of University Funds

Form for Will.

I give and bequeath to "The American University," a corporation in the District of Columbia, the sum of (insert amount), and the receipt of its Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

NOVEMBER, 1925

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| Mr. Calvert Cray, Mass. | Hon. William Lee Woodcock, Pa. |
| Mr. Frederick A. Fenning, D. C. | Dr. J. Phelps Hand, D. C. |
| Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, D. C. | |

Class of 1931.

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| Col. Peter M. Anderson, D. C. | Mr. William T. Galliher, D. C. |
| Dr. Arthur C. Christie, D. C. | Bishop John W. Hamilton, D. C. |
| Merton E. Church, Va. | Dr. James C. Nicholson, D. C. |
| Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, Pa. | Mr. Clarence F. Norment, D. C. |
| Hon. Josephus Daniels, N. C. | Hon. Samuel R. Van Sant, Minn. |
| Mr. George W. Dixon, Ill. | Bishop Luther B. Wilson, N. Y. |
| Mr. William I. Faux, Pa. | |

Class of 1935.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mr. John L. Alcock, Md. | Bishop Collins Denny, Va. |
| Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Md. | Mrs. John F. Keator, Pa. |
| Dr. Jabez G. Bickerton, Pa. | Mr. George H. Maxwell, Mass. |
| Mr. William S. Corby, D. C. | Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, Ill. |
| Bishop Earl Cranston, Ohio. | Dr. Alfred Charles True, D. C. |

The American University Courier

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Volume XXXII

Washington, D. C., June, 1926

No. 1



BATTELLE MEMORIAL

Battelle Memorial.

The Battelle Memorial Building is in process of construction. It is to be completed and ready for the opening of the College in September. This building is a memorial to the family of Mr. Gordon Battelle of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Battelle was the youngest trustee of the American University at the time of his death. He

made a bequest of \$100,000 which with the interest has amounted to \$110,000. The building is to be used as a Library. It will be finished throughout in first class material and will be a great advantage in the work of the College of Liberal Arts.

Convocation Exercises.

The Convocation exercises were held on the College Campus June 1. The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at ten o'clock and the Women's Guild at eleven o'clock. Intensely interesting sessions were held by both. Mr. L. E. Breuninger, a well-known contractor and builder, and Dr. Wm J. Showalter of the National Geographic Society were elected as Trustees of the University.

At two o'clock the academic procession was formed and the first order of exercise was the laying of the cornerstone of the Battelle Memorial by Bishop John W. Hamilton. The Chaplain of the day was Dr. Harry Earl Woolever and the Convocation address was delivered by Dr. Edward Thomas Devine, the newly elected Dean of the Graduate School of the University. His subject was "Intrepid Scholarship."

The candidates for degrees were presented by the Deans of the Schools and the Chancellor, Lucius Charles Clark conferred the degrees upon the following:

BACHELOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ambrosio Pablo

Kirby Alfred Strole, LL. B.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Florence Lect Allen

Dorothea McDowell

Claude William Hunter

Lucy Mabel Merkle

Dorothy Quincy Smith

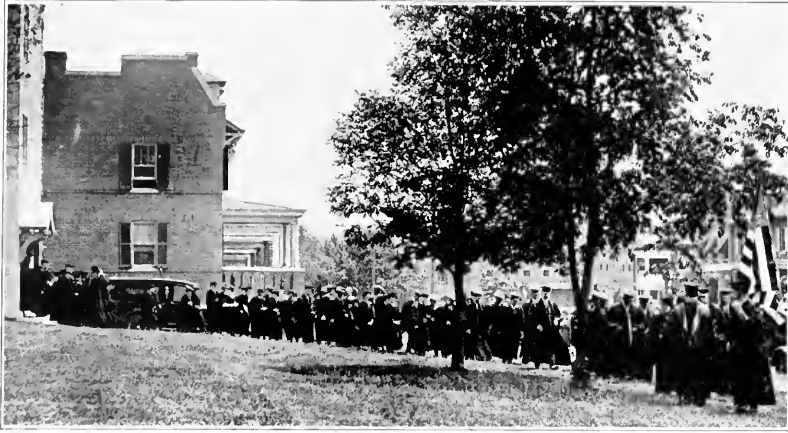
MASTER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Frank Swain Bellah, LL.M. Thesis: The University of Bologna in Legal History.

Louis Malvern Denit, LL.M. Thesis: The Origin and History of Federal Inheritance Taxation in the United States.

Mirza Seyed Bagher Khan Kazemi.

Robert Parker Parrott, LL.M.



CONVOCATION ACADEMIC PROCESSION

National Photo
Washington, D. C.

- Juan Ventenilla, B.F.S., LL.B. Thesis: The Power of Congress to Alienate United States Territory with Special Reference to the Philippines.
- Stuart Early Womeldorph, LL.M. Thesis: The House of Representatives and the Termination of War.
- Walter Rodolphe Zahler. Thesis: The Disposition of Small Nationalities at the Congress of Vienna (1815) and the Conference of Paris (1919) A Comparison.

MASTER OF SCIENCE

- Jessie May Hoover, B.S. Thesis: How Educational Milk-for-Health Campaigns Assist in Decreasing Malnutrition, Especially Among Children.
- Dmcan Stuart, B.S. Thesis: Relation Between the Producing Capacity of Dairy Cows and Their Ability to Consume Food.

MASTER OF ARTS

- Leona Letitia Clark, A.B. Thesis: A Brief History of the American Merchant Marine with Special Reference to its Development During the Past Decade.
- Josephine Sadler Daggert, A.B. Thesis: Expressional Activity for the Intermediate Girl.
- Basil Delbert Dahl, B.F.S. Thesis: Some Economic Aspects of the American Radio Industry.
- Ruth Elizabeth Decker, A.B. Thesis: The Influence of Various Religions upon the Development of the Individual.
- Carl M. Diefenbach, A.B.
- Jean Downes, A.B. Thesis: A Comparison of Wages of Men and Women Weavers in Twenty-two South Carolina Cotton Mills—1917.
- Hazel Halena Feagans, A.B. Thesis: The Significance of Childhood in Wordsworth's Poetry.
- Ernest Robert Graham, B.C.S.
- Ulysses Simpson Allen Heavener, Ph.B. Thesis: The Need of Psychology and Philosophy in the Curriculum of a Preacher.

Alton Ross Rodgkins, A.B.

Edith Corser Kojouharoff, A.B.

Harriet Catherine Lasier, A.B.

Peter Zeedonis Olins. Thesis: The Teutonic Knights in Latvia.

Effie-Marie Ross, A.B.

Joseph Clement Sinclair, A.B. Thesis: Teleology and Its Implications Concerning a Personal World-Ground.

Edwin Holt Stevens, A.B. Thesis: State Opposition to the Federal Government.

Grace Vale, A.B.

Margaret Roberta Wallace, A.B. Thesis: Standards in Education in Physics with Relation to the Bachelor's Degree.

Margarette Root Zahler, A.B. Thesis: The Supreme Court as an Issue in the Election of 1860.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW

George Curtis Peck, LL.M. Thesis: The Madero Revolution from an American Viewpoint.

Julien Daniel Wyatt, A.M., LL.B.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Grover Cleveland Kirk, A.M., M.D. Thesis: The Comparative Constitutional Resistance to Pulmonary Tuberculosis Manifested by the Various Personality Reaction Tests.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Ernest Neal Cory, A.B., M.S. Thesis: Greenhouse Insects: A Research into Their Biology and Control under Maryland Conditions.

James Fitton Couch, A.M. Thesis: The Chemistry of the Lipines.

Constantine Dimitroff Kojouharoff. Thesis: The Eastern Question in the Twentieth Century Presented from a Bulgarian Standpoint.

Lee Somers, A.B. Thesis: Policies of the War Labor Administration.

Wayne Mackenzie Stevens, M.B.A. Thesis: The Factors that Determine the Price of a Semi-perishable Agricultural Product.

AWARDS OF FELLOWSHIPS, 1926-27

THE SWIFT FOUNDATION

Lowell Brestel Hazzard, A.B., B.D. To study New Testament in University of Edinburgh.

THE MASSEY FOUNDATION

Edward Killoran Brown, A.B. To study Comparative Literature at the University of Paris.

Carl Arthur Pollock, B.S. To study Natural Science at the University of Oxford.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

BY

Edward T. Devine.

INTREPID SCHOLARSHIP

Among the messages of congratulation and welcome which I received a few weeks ago when my appointment as Dean was announced, was one from the Department of English Literature in the University. To use his own words, Professor Kaufmann welcomed me in the name of "a small but I hope intrepid band." There was something in that message which intrigued my fancy.

Intrepid is one of those words which, while negative in form, is affirmative in content. To the Greeks *τολμα* means merely to turn, and from it we have our words *tropic* and *trope*. But to the Romans it already suggested the kind of turning which implies uncertainty, palpitation, agitation, trembling; and therefore it was the negative form, expressing the opposite idea—unshaken, damntless courage—which was in more frequent use. Boldness in action, then, coolness in the face of danger, daring resolution, is the quality which I understand that my colleague claims, or hopes that he may justly claim, for this band of scholars and teachers in American University.

There is no quality which I would rather find here. Intrepid bravery in the face of present physical danger the world has always admired. Richard of the Lion-heart, scattering the Saracens of Saladin; Temyson's Sir Richard Grenville, at Flores of the Azores, who had never turned his back upon Don or devil yet; Scott's James Fitz James who, you will remember, was quite unexpectedly confronted with full five hundred of Clan Alpine's warriors, but

Who manned himself with damntless air,

Returned the chief his haughty stare,

His back against a rock he bore,

And firmly placed his foot before.

What he said is too familiar to bear quotation. The stalwart Diomedes, of the fifth book of Homer's "Iliad," venturing even to face Apollo and to inflict, shall I say, an immortal wound on Aphrodite—what intrepid warriors they were! Great Hector of the glancing helm; Ajax, bulwark of the Greeks; fleet footed, goodly Achilles, and the rest. It is tempting to enrich our souvenirs by recalling Daniel among the lions; Arthur of the Table Round; Prometheus, fire-bringer, inventor of the useful arts, benefactor, but above all, as the poets understood him—Aeschylus, Shelley, Lowell—an intrepid, defiant, unconquerable hero, facing arbitrary power, facing mighty Zeus, triumphing over torture and solitude, scorn and despair:

..... these are mine empire,

More glorious far than those which thou surveyest

From thine unenvied throne, O mighty God.—

Almighty, had I deigned to share the shame

Of thine ill tyranny—

And that defiance inevitably recalls to us another who with ambitions aim against the throne and monarchy of God raised impious war. The Satan of Milton is no weakling. He, too, has courage. What does he say and do, after the great conflict, the dubious battle on the plains of Heaven, which shook the throne? This is what he says:

What though the field he lost?

All is not lost—the unconquerable will,

And study of revenge, immortal hate,

And courage never to submit or yield;

And what is else not to be overcome?

And what he does, you remember, is to set out, all alone, proudly refusing any military escort, to find and perchance to amaze that new world, the happy seat of some new race called man, about this time to be created. If he cannot drive out the puny habitants of earth, he may be able to seduce them to his own party, so that their God may prove their foe, and with repenting hand abolish his own works. I do not now inquire how nearly he succeeded, or examine the great plan of salvation by which his evil designs were to be frustrated. I merely call attention to the intrepid courage of the arch-enemy who speaks such words and undertakes such high enterprise on the very morrow of his experience in being hurled

headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,

With hideous ruin and combustion, down

To bottomless perdition, there to dwell

In adamant chains and penal fire.

I am by no means the first to point out that if John Milton, Puritan, had not been essentially a dissenter, a non-conformist, a defender of liberty against arbitrary tyranny, he could hardly have painted so understanding and sympathetic a portrait of man's arch-enemy, the embodiment of the evil principle in the universe. Here it is only of his courage that we think; of Milton's declaration, put into Satan's mouth, that all is not lost even if the field is lost. It turns our minds toward a distinction which we shall hereafter have to make more clear.

Our times are not barren of occasions for exhibiting heroic physical courage. The Arctic explorations prove it; the rescue at sea by the Roosevelt's crew; such individual heroic acts as the Carnegie Hero Fund seeks to discover and to honor; and countless inconspicuous deeds by policemen, firemen, life guards on the coast, foresters in the woods, doctors and nurses in epidemics, missionaries at home and abroad, coal miners and structural steel workers, soldiers, sailors and marines, labor leaders, red communists and white counter-revolutionists, and plain people who have no special color or group loyalty to inspire their acts but who rise, nevertheless, to heroic performance when unheralded the occasion comes—unrewarded, it may be, and unrecorded, save in the character of the hero and in the lives of those whom he serves. We have a right to say, as Lowell said,

No age was e'er degenerate

Unless men held it at too cheap a rate.

If the age is not to be held at too cheap a rate, then there is need of courage in the classroom, the library, the laboratory, where truth may be served as well as on the field of battle, in an airplane, on the frontier, at the North Pole, in the angry sea, in the midst of epidemics, where physical dangers threaten. What are the dangers before which teachers and investigators need to stand unshaken? I will name five.

1. Academic freedom may be in danger. Above all else the scholar must prize the freedom to search for the truth and to teach the truth he finds. In a state university politics may interfere with this freedom. In a university under denominational auspices ecclesiastical tradition or authority may interfere with it. In an endowed institution the founders may impose limitations. In a struggling institution, short of funds, the implied or explicit promises of the canvassers may interfere with it. But in every true university, trustees and faculty, patrons and students, cherish it and defend it.

If a university teacher shows a decent respect for the current standards of manners and morals, if his character is such as to command confidence, then the trustees and chancellor and deans have a clear obligation to hold an impregnable wall of defense before him, behind him, and on the flanks, to protect him in the exercise of his freedom to think, to investigate, to analyze, and to teach.

I am not now concerned, however, with the duty of others to defend or to respect the freedom of the investigator and the teacher, but with our own obligation to assert it—without shaking, without excitement, without fear of consequences. Freedom to report the results of inquiry, to express opinions, to announce even revolutionary or surprising conclusions, can never safely depend on good-natured indulgence. It is a precious, dearly bought freedom of the scholar himself. Its security depends on its exercise. The university is responsible for finding men qualified for research and for teaching; but it is our own responsibility to create the atmosphere of scholarship, the *esprit de corps* of a corporation of scholars, the traditions of quiet, untrammelled thinking, the organization of knowledge both of research and of education.

II. Standards of scholarship may be imperilled. It requires quite as much courage, unshaken courage, to establish and defend standards as to defend freedom. There will be—there is—almost irresistible pressure to be lax about conditions of admission, conditions of credit, conditions of graduation and of post-graduate degrees. The competition for numbers is only one aspect of it. Even after numbers become an embarrassment there will be pressure for particular students, for certain classes and groups of students; pleas for sheer favoritism, on behalf of ministers, or missionaries, or teachers, or public officials; appeals to sympathy, to institutional interest.

No university has sufficient standing to eliminate the danger. Everywhere eternal vigilance is required to meet it. Intrepid scholarship will demand that degrees and credits be difficult to get, and valuable; of value not, of course, solely because of the difficulty of their attainment, but mainly because of the mental

growth attained, the satisfaction realized, the pleasure from the carrying out under favorable conditions of the candidate's own plans, the solution of interesting problems, the discovery of new and unsuspected truth, the culture of the mind. Let the word go out from the Bay of Fundy to the Paso del Norte, from Nome to Miami, that American University degrees are hard to get, and that the journey to them lies through a rich, well watered, and fruitful country.

III. Intellectual integrity may be involved. I have been asked before now to furnish carbonite statistics to prove that welfare work in factories, stores, and mines had reduced the number of orphans in orphanages, of aged in almshouses, and of prisoners in jails; and I have been threatened with the displeasure of the largest contributor to the current work of the institution of which I was executive when I insisted that no honest statistician could establish such a causal relation from the available data. We have daily instances of the unwarranted, unscientific, and at bottom dishonest use of statistics in discussions of the social effects of the Eighteenth Amendment. An honest intention is not enough to protect our intellectual integrity. We have an obligation to be intelligent, to be discriminating, to take into account the other factors which may for example be operating along with the prohibition law.

Here also the scholar has need of vigilance. The danger is not only that of good-naturedly or unwittingly bearing false witness in order to please others or to uphold a cause in which we believe on quite other grounds than statistical evidence. Unshaken stubbornness in telling the truth, in saying what our available evidence does prove and not going one step beyond that or short of it, is of course an elementary expression of the scholar's courage. But we have also to be vigilant against the danger of fooling ourselves, of seeing in all social statistics the results which we predicted and which we so much desire and not bothering to consider whether they may not have been brought about by some other line of influences which may lie outside our present preoccupation; of seeing in all social statistics the results which we predicted and which we so much desire and not bothering to consider whether they may not have been brought about by some other line of influences which may lie outside our present preoccupation; of being unconsciously prejudiced against the evidence adduced by our antagonists, especially if we mistrust their motives. The intrepid scholar has an open mind for evidence even from the adversary—even especially from an adversary whose intellectual integrity he does not trust—and that not for the practical purpose of putting himself in position to refute it, but to examine dispassionately whether there really is anything in it; and he challenges with particularly alert scepticism what seems to prove his own contention.

IV. Values may be distorted. In the world in which we live there are, as there have always been, false standards of value. Cheap, ugly, meretricious commodities are manufactured and sold. Bad books, plays, newspapers, and sermons; bad houses and furnishings; bad food and patent medicines; very bad liquor, I am told,—are put upon the market and voraciously devoured. To stand for good and useful and beautiful things requires intrepid fortitude.

By a high standard of living, we here in the university must mean not merely large incomes, but knowing the difference between the good and the bad, and preferring the good; between the good and the better, and seeking the better; between the better and the best, and demanding the best. The standard of living, like the kingdom of heaven, is within us. It means precisely knowing how to discriminate between the higher and the lower and invariably choosing the higher. The standard of living is spiritual. It has very little to do with material wealth; or rather, wealth is the effect and not the cause. The destruction of the poor is their poverty. The pauper, etymologically, is not one who has little, but one who makes little, who produces little, who does little. Education makes the producer, the doer, the poet.

The ignorant have low standards because of their ignorance; but in the university also there are temptations to put the lower in the higher place. Income, prestige, advancement, popularity, partisanship may be insidious temptations; and to put above them beauty, truth, the advancement of science, the clarification of thinking, perfection in the art of self-expression, humility in the utmost respect for the personality of others—this, too, requires intrepidity of scholarship, the courage of downright conviction, unshaken devotion to the higher ideals.

V. The way of life itself may be lost. There is, after all, the fundamental distinction between the courage of the warrior, which either Satan or Prometheus may exemplify, and the intrepidity of the scholar. Spiritual dominion is won not by inspiring fear, but by removing it. Patiently the scholar—like

Prometheus, but not like Satan—throws light into dark places. Bigotry, superstition, class divisions, racial antagonisms, crippling conceits, do not live in the sunlight of science and scholarship. Fears are manifold, but they rest mainly on illusions. What we have to do is to unmask the villain, to lay the ghost, to expose the pitiful rags of the scarecrow; to find a mare's nest, if you like, but then, having found and been deceived by it, to go on to the discovery that it is a mare's nest and to start the laugh at its absurdity; to demonstrate that fears are childish, their origin lying in natural phenomena which need only to be better understood, or else in problems of social organization—like insurance against sickness, unemployment, and old age—which have still to be faced and solved.

The scholar needs faith; but not in armaments or in shibboleths or in headlines; He needs courage; but not of a kind that expresses itself in terrifying yells. He stands steadfast, unterrified, unshaken; but not in shining armor and glancing helmet, striking terror and inspiring awe. His intrepidity is that of guide, comrade, fellow citizen in the commonwealth of the mind.

This final danger—of my short list—against which the highest courage of all is required—is precisely that of falling into the way of the unregenerate world in trying to take the Kingdom of Heaven by storm; in relying upon force, violence, compulsion, instead of on education, communion, cooperation, realistically facing facts. The way of life lies in attempting to overcome evil by love, and not by violence.

Against the invasion of the domain of the spirit by the material powers, the subordination of the mind by the body, the domination of man by the machine, let American University scholarship remain intrepid—I will not say to the death, but in faith that there is no death.

Students—graduate and undergraduate, and especially you who are about to depart with academic degrees. Do you think I have forgotten you?

You have been gathering here, I trust, something of the fruit which I have called "Intrepid Scholarship": Something of the cool and dauntless courage which casts out childish fears of the dark, of the cold, of the strange, of the jungle. You have gained, I trust, a better perspective of the practical problems of life—war, politics, disease, crime.

It is our best wish for you at this mizpah hour that you fortify your faith, buttress your philosophy of life, have a poise, a capacity for endurance and intrepid and unconquerable will, open indeed to persuasion, to reason, to conversion but not contemplating or inviting the possibility of defeat.

The School of the Political Sciences.

The School of the Political Sciences has been made a professional school. Two years of college work is the entrance requirement and with two year courses in the Political Science School, the student will receive the degree "Bachelor of Political Science." Courses in Jurisprudence, Diplomacy, Government, Foreign Trade, Economics, History, and Languages will be made prominent in this School.

Dr. Albert H. Putney is the Director of the School of the Political Sciences.

Ida Letts Educational Fund.

Mr. John C. Letts, President of the Board of Trustees of the University has recently made a cash contribution to the University of \$25,000 to establish, in honor of his wife Mrs. Letts, the Ida Letts Educational Fund. This Fund is to be held in trust by the University and the income upon the same is to be used as a loan fund for worthy and needy men who are students in the University.

In order that this fund might be available for the coming year Mr. Letts has also given the University \$1500 and from this sum loans will be made for 1926-27. This fund is in addition to \$25,000 Mr. Letts has paid and pledged the past year.



1926 CLASS GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY

National Photo
Washington, D. C.

The College Spring.

There is a spring on the College Campus which is unsurpassed for clear crystal water. One of the most interesting events of Convocation week was the presentation by the Class of 1926 to the University of this spring in its new setting. The spring was walled in as the picture indicates and was beautified by its landscape setting. The presentation by the class was made by Mr. Claude Hunter, President of the Class of 1926, and the Chancellor received the gift on behalf of the Trustees of the University.

College of Liberal Arts.

The College of Liberal Arts closed a most successful first year. At the last chapel service of the year, leading students of college activities were honored at a recognition service presided over by Dean Woods.

Distinctive athletic emblems were awarded the following: In foot ball, Charles McDowell (manager), James H. Atkinson, Garth L. Beaver, Donald S. Bittinger, Carlisle Christie, Arthur Gerth, Seeley Gray, Samuel Bilbrough, Kenneth O. Pratt, Frederick B. Reynolds, Hugh W. Speer, Preston W. Spence, jr., James P. Sullivan, Archie R. Van Hise; in basket ball, Seeley Gray (manager), Donald S. Bittinger, Samuel Bilbrough, Carlisle Christie, Arthur Gerth, John C. Hayward, Frederick B. Reynolds, James P. Sullivan, Archie R. Van Hise, William C. Warner, Louis M. Young, Lucille B. Inlay, Aileen Vivash, Beulah M. Widstrand.

LEADERS ARE RECOGNIZED.

Special recognition was also accorded the following: Dorothy Wadleigh and Helen Roher, for standing in the oratorical contest; Roland Rice, Hugh Speer and Charles McDowell, the undefeated debating team; the following recipients of class honors for the first semester: Dorothy McDowell, Katharine Woods, senior class; Chew Lian Chan, Bernice Field, Dorothea Mehring, Vera Stafford, Laura White, junior class; Gordon Smith, sophomore class; Rose Kaycoff, Leonard Mikules, Roland Parrish, Helen Roher and Sarah Roher, freshman class; these class presidents: Claude Hunter, senior; Charles McDowell, junior; Hugh Speer, sophomore; Seeley Gray, freshman; presidents of organizations: Dorothy Mehring, Women's Student Government; Jacob Snyder, Men's Student Organization; Ruth Rinkel, Women's Athletic Association; Courtney Hayward, Glee Club; Arthur Gerth, Pi Mu Kappa; Dorothea McDowell, Dramatics Club; William Warner, chairman of vesper committee; Leonard Mikules, editor, and Roland Rice, business manager of the *American Eagle*, student publication, and the following were given recognition for music: Bernice Field, William Warner, Charles McDowell, Garth Beaver, Helen Edwards, Ruth Ely, Fred Barnes, Carlisle Christie, Courtney Hayward and Jacob Snyder.

At the Convocation Dean Woods of the College announced that the scholarship distinction for the Senior class was given to Miss Dorothea McDowell. The \$20.00 gold prize for the best scholarship for the entire school was awarded to Roland E. Parrish, a Freshman and the youngest student in the College.



DRAMATIC CLUB OF THE COLLEGE

National Photo
Washington, D. C.

Dramatic Club.

The Dramatic Club of the College of Liberal Arts under the direction of Professor Hutchins presented "The Rivals." Their presentation was highly praised by students and visitors. With a suitable place for such plays, the club plans large developments for next year.

The University, Today and Tomorrow.

Two questions forced themselves into the consciousness of those who established American University. In the illumination of those questions it has developed and achieved as widely as circumstances have made possible.

The same queries today confront the University and in so doing stand full face before United Protestantism of America. What must American University be? What must American University do? These vital questions interlock. Each is cause and effect. Each refuses to be evaded or belittled.

In the light of the past with its difficulties and perplexities, in the face of doors that seemed hermetically closed, American University has done much and has been a considerable factor, though not a large one at Washington and elsewhere. Now come new conditions, determined demands, greater needs and doors to the future that must be opened wide.

What shall American University be; what shall American University do? To be, makes necessary that it have. What it has now can suffice only as a start. Education of the present is organized and standardized. There are relatively few poor high schools, few inferior secondary schools or even colleges. The buildings and faculties of the majority of them completely outclass what most colleges and many universities possessed a few years ago. Thus any institution which essays to lead, which assumes to offer undergraduate and graduate work along technical, professional, and highly specialized lines, has literally but one course. It must equip itself properly and largely. This requires buildings that are beautiful, appropriate, adaptable and durable—buildings enough to make possible the efficient doing of what the University aspires to do.

American University has a fair beginning along this line. The College of Liberal Arts at Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues has its Women's Residence Hall for the accommodation of 300 students. A mere start however has been made toward furnishing it. More than forty thousand dollars is needed immediately for fittings and furnishings for this Residence Hall for Women of American University in order that it may be in harmony with such buildings in other colleges.

Hurst College of History is marble, beautiful of architecture and adaptable for years ahead, though needing now some radical repairs and improvements. The Hall of Science which, with the consent of the University, is used by the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government for its Fixed Nitrogen Research Plant, must soon be used as the University's Science Hall, and by that very fact requiring thousands of dollars for its rehabilitation and proper equipment toward presenting modern science to the students of today.

The Battelle Memorial, to be used as a library, is a gracious gift and adds another to the University's complement of buildings. For the College of Liberal Arts Library which it will temporarily house, very liberal endowment is necessary to bring that library to its rightful efficiency and provide the skilled, technical supervision by competent librarians which a modern library must have; especially a University library.

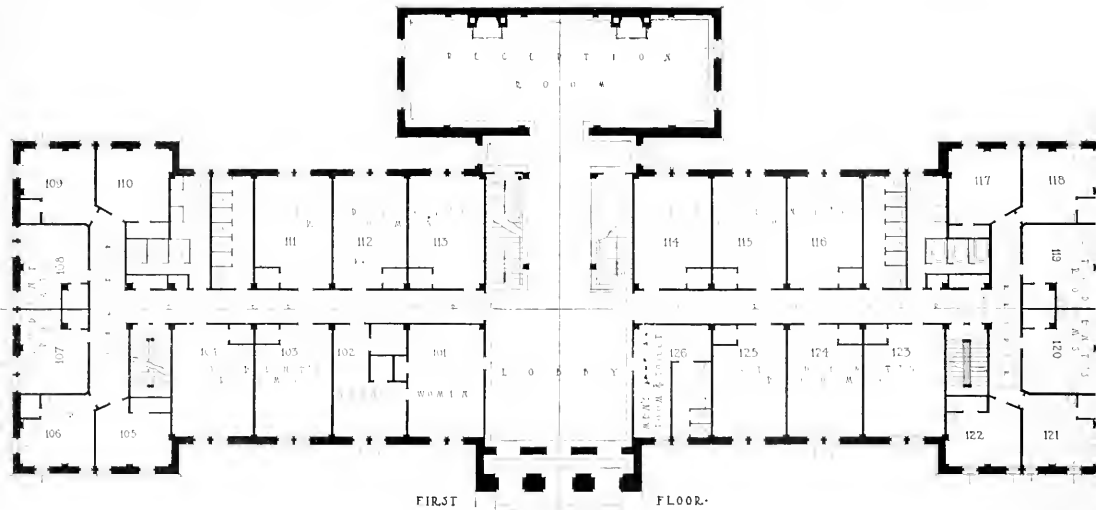
American University at Washington, D. C., is not a local, community institution. It never has been; never should it be. It is cosmopolitan and international. Accordingly there is pressing need for the immediate erection of a Residence Hall for men who come from many cities and countries. Ultimately to house at least 350 students, built in units, this present year should see completed the main central unit for 150 students. To erect this necessary building for the University's College of Liberal Arts means a half million dollars.

For just the immediate present the temporary assembly hall in the Hurst College of History will suffice for chapel service, debates and kindred college gatherings, but not for long. This University at the heart of



DOUBLE ROOM IN THE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL

The above photograph shows the room as actually in use by students. They are large, high ceiling, well ventilated and good lights, hot and cold water in each room and an abundance of heat.



FIRST FLOOR OF THE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL

The above cut is the first floor of the four floors of the Women's Residence Hall. This building will accommodate two hundred young women and has diningroom and kitchen facilities for three hundred and fifty.

the American Capital must have its chapel building commodious, capacious, churchly and scholastic, housing also the Chancellor's and the Dean's offices, and serving as headquarters for other University Administration. This will require many thousands of dollars.

The graduate and professional schools of the University at 1901-07 F Street share in building needs. On that strategic corner, almost within a stone's throw

of every Department of the United States Government, it offers technical work which reaches through its students to the ends of the world. For these schools American University can afford nothing but buildings commensurate with need and service.

The School of the Political Sciences, through its existence at Washington, is at the very center of governmental life. It must command the best men there are

available for its places of instruction. It must offer them everything they need for work that touches governments, world peace, commerce and international law and politics, and thus legislation and achievement for humanity. As the School of the Political Sciences needs equipment and buildings of such sorts, so does the Graduate School. There are too many high class Universities offering graduate work in this country to permit American University's Graduate School to be other than as fully efficient; to be less than the best for which it was established.

It is thoroughly well understood in the world of education, that relative to its buildings, its plant and student body, every institution of learning which is not tax supported, must have proportionate endowment. Only thus is stability assured. Only thus are funds for maintenance, salaries and expansion at hand. The erection of any building on any college campus brings with it the companion necessity of adequate endowment for that building. Thus now that American University faces squarely its immediate and far-flung building program it wisely sets forth to its clientele the necessity for multiplied millions for endowment. Six million dollars pledged within three years for building, equipping and endowing, is the minimum sum on which the University can justify itself in life and in service.

It would be folly to say that these essentials for the life of the University are cheaply or easily available. This institution seeks these funds that it may serve in proportion to the need and opportunity, that it may stand at Washington a great, commanding, unsurpassed institution of liberal learning maintained by the United Protestantism of this country, for the most liberal education of the young people of Protestantism. Whatever their technical ambitions American University should be superbly ready to lead them. Whatever their line of research, American University in its equipment, its spirit, its atmosphere, its faculties, its standards and its fellowships should represent to them the acme of educational challenge as the Protestantism of America unites in its development and its service.

To be and to do?—these burning questions with their implications are putting American University before its constituency of United Protestantism in a new way. They are setting forth a policy, a statesmanlike, comprehensive, working plan and program that will give the University a new place of promise and power in the thinking of educational America. Meanwhile in a quiet, carefully organized and systematic way funds are being sought to make possible the first step in this expansion which must lead the University straight away into its rightful and logical service.

Gymnasium.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 1, it was unanimously voted to proceed at once with the building of a gymnasium. Five friends of the University have each pledged \$10,000 for this purpose. We are seeking five more which will make a sum sufficient to build the required gymnasium. The committee plans to provide a suitable stage for college dramatics. The gymnasium with its stage will furnish a suitable assembly hall for the large meetings of the University.

The Graduate School.

Upon recommendations of the Chancellor and Faculties of the University, the Trustees took action that all Graduate work for the future shall be done in the one Graduate School.

Dr. Edward T. Devine becomes Dean of this new Graduate School. Dr. Devine is a Ph.D. of the University of Pennsylvania and did special research work in Germany. He was for sixteen years Professor of Social Economy in Columbia University. He organized the New York School of Philanthropy and was its director for three years. He is the author of a number of books on social and economic problems and has been lecturing on social and industrial problems for a number of years. He was selected by President Harding as a member on the Fact-Finding Coal Commission. He has been a representative of the American Red Cross in relief work in the United States and in Europe.

Dr. Devine and his family will move to Washington in September and his administration of the Graduate School will begin at that time.

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ALBERT OSBORN, Editor

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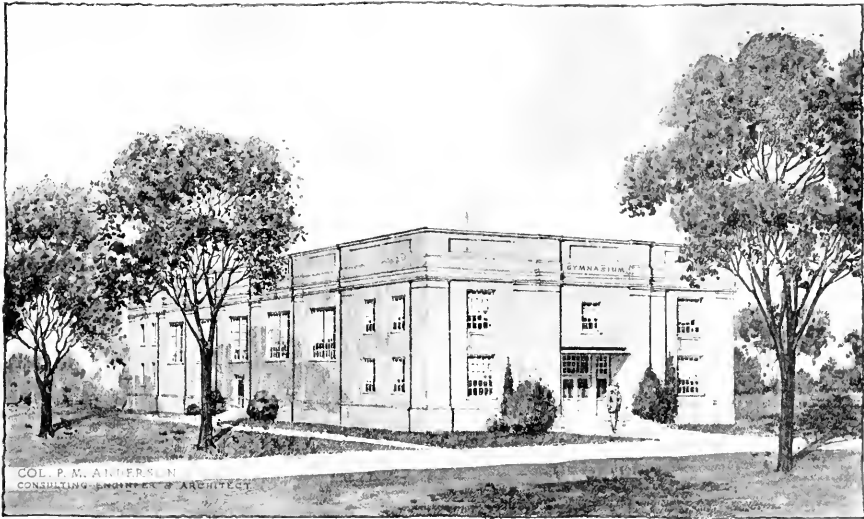
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Washington, D. C., September, 1926

No. 2



GYMNASIUM AND COLLEGE THEATRE

The above picture is the architect's drawing of the new gymnasium and College theatre. This building is to be completed soon after the opening of the school year. Its showers and lockers, with rooms available for twenty-four men will be ready at the opening of the college. The building is one hundred and twenty-five feet in length by sixty feet in width. A stage twenty-five feet by sixty feet with a work-shop of the same size, beneath the stage, will give the college one of the best equipments for dramatics in the country. The gymnasium will answer all the general requirements for such purposes and will also furnish an auditorium for the largest functions of the University with a seating capacity of one thousand persons. This gymnasium is being made possible by the gifts of ten ten thousand dollar pledges from trustees and friends of the University. Six of the ten pledges have been made and it is confidently expected that four more will be made by the time the Gymnasium is opened. A tablet with the names of the donors will be placed in the gymnasium.

Opening Day Exercises of the College of Liberal Arts.

The formal exercises for the opening of the College of Liberal Arts will be held on September 22, 1926, Chancellor Lucius C. Clark, presiding.

Prof. David A. Robertson, Associate Director of the American Council of Education, will give the address. Dean Woods will present the new students to the University. Prof. Shure has charge of the music. The Exercises will be open to the public.

The Battelle Memorial.

The Battelle Memorial, which has been completed during the summer, will house the College library. The building harmonizes in design with the other buildings on the campus. It contains several reading rooms, stock rooms, and administrative offices.



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EDWARD T. DEVINE

Dr. Edward T. Devine is the new Dean of the Graduate School. All graduate work will be under his direction. Dr. Devine has his A.B. and A.M. from Cornell College, Iowa, and his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He was general secretary of Organized Charities of New York for sixteen years, was the editor of the *Survey* and Professor of Social Economy in Columbia University for fourteen years. He organized and directed the New York School of Philanthropy, and has been upon a number of important Red Cross Commissions in this country and in foreign lands. He is the author of fourteen important volumes which treat on his major work in Social Economy. He was selected by President Harding as a member of the Fact-Finding Coal Commission.

Dr. Devine, Mrs. Devine and their daughter, Miss Ruth, will be located in their Washington home about September 15th.

 MISS CLAY

Miss Josephine Clay, Instructor in Chemistry and Physics, received her A.B. degree from Carleton College. She has had successful teaching experience as instructor in science in several high grade schools, and is especially well equipped for assisting in the chemistry and physics laboratories.



DELOS O. KINSMAN

Dr. D. O. Kinsman, for ten years head of the Department of Economics at Lawrence College, will be Professor of Economics. He received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Kinsman has an unusual background of practical experience for teaching his subject. He is the author of a number of notable books and articles dealing with various economic subjects. His most recent book is *Economics, or the Science of Business*, published for use in high schools.

 MRS. VARRELMAN

Mrs. Sallie Kappes Varrelman will be librarian. She received her A.B. degree from Northwestern University and a diploma in library work from the New York State Library School, at Albany. Her extensive library experience includes the organization of a new library, which gives her special fitness for directing the work in our library. Mrs. Varrelman served two years in the library of Northwestern University; for the last three years she has been assistant librarian and instructor in library science at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.



C. HENRY LEINEWEBER

Dr. C. H. Leineweber, who will be Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, will have charge of the work offered in German and Spanish. Dr. Leineweber received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Fribourg. He has studied widely in the universities of Europe where he acquired command of nine languages and distinguished himself in music, philosophy, and history. He is the author of several books, including a volume of sonnets, and numerous articles and verses in German papers and periodicals.



MINNIE JANE MERRELLS

Miss Minnie Jane Merrells is to be Assistant Professor of Education. Miss Merrells is a graduate of West Virginia Wesleyan University and has her master's degree from Columbia University. Her experience has been wide and varied, including an assistant professorship for the last three years at Temple University, Philadelphia.



WILLIAM B. HOLTON

Dr. William B. Holton will direct the work in chemistry and physics. Dr. Holton is a graduate of the University of Illinois; he has studied also at California Institute of Technology. He held a graduate fellowship at the University of Illinois where he served as instructor in chemistry from 1923 to 1925. He received his Ph.D. degree in June, 1926. Dr. Holton has made important discoveries in the field of chemistry. He is a member of several honor societies including Sigma Xi, the national honor society in science.



HAROLD M. DUDLEY

Mr. Harold M. Dudley comes as Instructor in History. Mr. Dudley was graduated from Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1917, and received his B.D. degree from Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, in 1920, and his M.A. degree from Northwestern University in 1921. He spent two years in postgraduate work in the field of history at the University of Chicago, 1921-23, and for the last three years has been teaching history as Simpson College. He spent seven months with the A. E. F., serving with the 33rd Division, and was in the front lines of Somme, Verdun, and Meuse-Argonne sectors for 60 days as an infantryman.



MISS RUTH DEVINE

Miss Ruth Devine is a graduate of Boulder College, Colorado. She becomes registrar of the Graduate and Political Science Schools and instructor in French and Italian in the School of the Political Sciences.



MISS HELEN WILCOX

Miss Helen Wilcox, instructor in French received her A.B. degree from Radcliffe College. She will conduct classes in first and second year French.

Dr. Haggerty is a native of West Virginia and a graduate of the State Normal School at Fairmont. He prepared for College at the West Virginia Seminary at Buckhannon acting as instructor in English and Mathematics while thus engaged. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1900 with the A.B. degree and from Boston University in 1903 with the S.T.B. degree and during this time completed the class work under Dr. Borden P. Bowne. He spent three years at Harvard University doing Research work in Religion and Philosophy and received the Master of Arts degree from Harvard in 1904, and the Doctor of Philosophy from Boston University in 1906. In 1907 he was elected Dean of the West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon where he remained two years. He begins his work as Assistant Professor in the American University and will teach Philosophy and Religion.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart will be college nurse. Miss Stewart completed the regular course of three years in the Training School for Nurses of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia. She is a registered nurse in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Mrs. Eleanor A. Sharkey, Washington, D. C., has been appointed manager of the Student's Supply Store. Mrs. Sharkey attended Western Maryland College and has been in government employ in Washington. She will give her entire time to the store, which will be open daily from 8:45 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

The Catalog.

The books in the library are being arranged according to the scheme of classification used at the Library of Congress, and a card catalog of the books is now being made. The catalog will contain author, title, and subject entries for all books.

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