

world, not by arms, but by planting the English language and Anglo-Saxon institutions in every country and by carrying the message of the Son of Man to every people."

Chas. M. Deardorff of the University of Denver spoke on "The Dignity of Obedience." "All government," he said, "is based upon law, and only under law can civil society exist. The rights of manhood, however sought after, are secured only by order; order is by government, and the authority of government has its source and seat in law." Mr. Deardorff lauded the power of the ballot as the only redress of wrongs which the citizen has. He said that "law with truth is beneficence directed by reason; mob is hatred acting on impulse. Law with truth is the twin handmaid of justice; mob with error is the wreaking of personal vengeance." "Men everywhere seek to know the authority of law. To the enquiring mind, it is manifest on every hand. Its presence is revealed in the harmonious commingling of countless whirling spheres. It speaks to man in the throbbing of the locomotive, in the battling of the elements, in the roaring of a Niagara. In obedience to it the acorn unfolds into a majestic oak; by its guidance man penetrates the mysteries of nature." "In proportion to man's regard for law have his development and power been perfected. This, then, is the exalted purpose of law, the true dignity of obedience—the raising of man into his proper sphere and the advancement of civilization to its goal."

G. D. Talbot of the University of Nebraska spoke on William Lloyd Garrison. He said that "When a great wrong is to be righted, God sends the man." He characterized Garrison as the greatest, tenderest soul that the great Republic has seen since the days of Washington. Garrison saw the "cruelty and infinite outrage of slavery" and determined to devote his life to fight it. He was imprisoned in Baltimore for libel and after being released "went back to Boston, rented some type, borrowed a press, and friendless, penniless, and alone began to publish the Liberator." "All the harsh, stern, terrible and tremendous energies of English speech, he drew upon and launched at slavery. The Liberator radiated thought that glowed couched in the words that burned—a pillar of fire in the night of the nation's sin." "William Lloyd Garrison,—first of reformers in the greatest of reforms,—more than a martyr to his cause, as a life of toil and striving is greater than the dreamless sleep of death."

Rollo Lu Verne Lyman of Beloit College, Wisconsin, discussed the "Altruism of American Expansion." He ardently maintained that the duty of the United States is to expand. Wisdom, courage, unsought opportunity, loyalty to democracy, faith in an overruling Providence compel America to decide now, once and forever, whether she is to remain in splendid isolation, or is to assume her place among the enlightened powers of the earth, in the very battle front of the struggle of civilization. "Expansion! It must be! The precedent is imperative! America must obey the immutable law of growth, which is a nation's response to a God-appointed destiny." Mr. Lyman maintained that the constitution was purposely made flexible by the fathers to promote growth. "It is the light in which each generation has solved and must solve its own problems. The responsibility of a three-fold duty rests upon us to-day—duty to ourselves, to the islands under our protection, and to the world." "America needs toning up, she needs broader national activity. These newly opened opportunities for action will better prepare us to grapple with unsolved domestic problems." "Columbia's real problem is not, to keep or not to keep the islands; it is, shall she assume responsibility or neglect opportunity?"

Dudley H. Ferrell of Tarkio College, Missouri, spoke on "Retributive Justice." "Law," he said, "is the sustaining principle of all government, the essential constituent of animate and inanimate existence. Its uniformity and universality refute the arguments of the atheist and expose the willful ignorance of the agnostic. The divine protest against lawlessness is retributive justice." God's sentence of retribution has fallen upon Egypt and Babylon. His hand writes the doom of every nation that forgets the laws of human brotherhood. "Spain has given the most recent illustration of retribution's law. This nation, the synonym of tyranny in government and intolerance in religion, has produced upon the stage of life one of the most sublime tragedies in the annals of men." Her proud position as ruler of the world has become a myth; her power has gone, never to return. "Justice cannot be cheated. The Infinite God has spoken and the wheels of destiny are turning."

"Strikingly also does history illustrate the inflexibility of law in dealing with the individual. Wrapping about himself the faded and moth eaten folds of his old continental uniform, without a friend beside him, and refusing the comfort he dared not take, passed away Benedict Arnold, the soldier, patriot, traitor." Mr. Farrell concluded with a strong apostrophe to America, warning her to continue obedience to the "law of human rights which demands the upward look to God and the outward look to man."

A. C. Northrup of Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, Kansas, spoke on "The Changing Policy of the United States." He said that a changing national policy is historically American and is essentially democratic. It is the dictate and the embodiment of wisdom gained by experience. Wise statesmen always change their policy in changed conditions and in changing circumstances. "A changing policy has been the characteristic of every political party in the history of our nation. Such a policy is the logic of the nation's life and health. It evidences that the nation is not all entombed in the past but is very much present and alive and has the courage of her future. It evidences that her heart is thrilled with the fine delights of progress while she holds her face to the sunrise, climbs the slopes of higher achievement and swings into the wealth of a better and brighter civilization." Mr. Northrup showed how our national policy has constantly changed and all these changes have been for our bettering. He maintained that the flag should never be withdrawn from Cuba and the Philippines. He commended the record of the Peace Commissioners at Paris. He advocated closer relations with Great Britain. In conclusion he quoted a stanza from Kipling's White Man's Burden.

Harry G. Harward of Eureka College, Illinois, eulogized "The Grand Old Man." "In the twilight glow of this departing century we may not see clearly enough to judge impartially of his life. Time alone can reveal how much greater he was than any of his contemporaries for fame and power. Time alone can estimate the value of his service—a service as broad as the world, as universal as humanity." Gladstone came from the great middle classes. He was nurtured in the midst of comfort and luxury. "He was truly great in every phase of his career. Gladstone towered above the men of his time like one of his own Olympian dieties."

"Gladstone, the scholar, was a profound thinker. No subject was too abstruse for him. In oratory he demonstrated his unrivalled versatility. His lips were touched with the live coal of eloquence. He was the heaven-commissioned champion of the desolate and oppressed. Looking through the 'clear ether of heaven's justice' he saw the brotherhood of man—not as a