

**Northwestern University
School of Law**



**Programme of the
Inaugural Exercises
3 October 1902 . . .
And Description of
the New Quarters
of the School**

Programme of the Inaugural Exercises

1. The students of the School, wearing cap and gown, will assemble within the School premises before 9:15 A. M. The Faculty, wearing cap and gown, will meet in the Assembly Room at 9:30 A. M.
2. The invited guests, including the Trustees, Deans of other Departments, Alumni of the School, and Judges of State and Federal Courts in Chicago, will arrive before 9:30 A. M., showing at the door their cards of invitation. No one can be admitted without the card of invitation; nor in any case after the above hour.
3. The Alumni, on arrival, will proceed to their reserved seats in Booth Hall, passing thither through the Library, on the left of the entrance.
4. Other invited guests, on arrival, will meet in the Faculty Room, and proceed thence to the Assembly Room, there to await the President of the United States.
5. At 9:50 A. M., the Presidential party will arrive, and being received by the President of the University and the Reception Committee of the Trustees in the Dean's Office, will proceed thence to the Assembly Room, passing through double ranks of students drawn up in the corridors.
6. The students will then proceed in files through the Library into Booth Hall.
7. On his arrival in the Assembly Room, the President of the United States, at the request of the President of the University, will with a diamond-point inscribe on a glass panel his name and the date of his visit to the School.

8. On announcement by the Marshal of the Senior Class, the guests will then proceed from the Assembly Room to Booth Hall in the following order: The Trustees of the University, the Faculty of the School, the Deans of other Departments of the University, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois and the Senior Federal Judge, the other Judges of the Federal and State Courts, the President of the Association of the Bar of Chicago, the President of the Association of the Alumni of the School, the Dean of the School; and the President of the University, escorting the President of the United States and his party, including the members of Congress who are Alumni of the School or Trustees of the University.

9. Upon assembling in Booth Hall, the ceremony of dedication will take place, and will include brief addresses by the President of the University and the President of the United States.

10. Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, the President of the United States and his party, with the President of the University and the President of the Alumni Association, will leave Booth Hall by the west door, followed by the invited guests in the order of entrance, to be announced by the Marshal of the Senior Class. The alumni will then leave Booth Hall by the north door. The students of the School will then leave by the same door.

11. After the Presidential party has left the premises of the School, the alumni will be received by the Faculty in the Faculty Room and by the Students in the Assembly Room, and will be invited to inspect at pleasure the various apartments of the School and their equipment.

Description of the New Quarters of the School.

The site of the Northwestern University Building in which the new quarters of the School of Law are situated, is one of historic interest. The remodeled Tremont House, a massive structure, is the fourth building of that name to occupy the spot. Since 1833, the year of Chicago's incorporation as a town, the caravansaries that were successively erected here became the frequent sojourning-place of the most famous persons who from time to time came to Chicago. Here was begun the memorable debate between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858; here were the headquarters of Lincoln's friends during the nominating convention of 1860; here Douglas lay on his deathbed; here took place, at the close of the war, the soldiers' reunion, in which Grant and other distinguished generals participated; and a long list might be made of other names, eminent in all fields, whose memories will ever cling to this central spot in the life of Chicago. Many of these notable persons and episodes are recalled in the speeches made on May 23 last, at the reception to Professor Hurd —(the report of which was printed in the August *Bulletin* of the School). "It seems to me," said Mr. Elbridge Keith, on that occasion, "that in no other spot in Illinois have there been so many associations with that which has made history. There could be no more inspiring spot where you could go to get stimulus for noble deeds and noble thoughts. You should have the heritage which those noble spirits here hand down to you."

Having in mind the interesting associations of the spot, the Faculty have endeavored to equip the School's quarters in such a way as to maintain the dignity and interest of the place, and also to be worthy of the best traditions of the profession whose interests it serves. The object has been to provide a fitting home for legal scholarship, by reviving amidst daily work the historic

past of the School and of the profession at large, and by embodying in the surroundings all that could inspire the student with faith in the achievements of his predecessors in the law and with resolution for his own part of that great work in the future.

The School's quarters are entered from the landing on the third floor in the northwest angle of the Building. All the wood-trimmings are of oak, in weather-stain; the wall coloring in all the corridors is yellow; in the Assembly Room, red; in Booth Hall, buff; and in the Library, Hurd Hall, Hoyne Hall, and the remaining rooms, green.

Opposite the entrance comes first the General Office. Portraits of the Presidents of the Board of Trustees of the old Union College of Law, and of the members of the Law Committee of the present Trustees of Northwestern University, are on the wall, and suggest the continuity of the School's existence under forty-four years of successive administrations. So, also, in the Dean's Office, on the left, portraits of the former Deans of the School, beginning with Hon. Henry Booth, bring down the tradition from 1859. Similarly, in the Faculty Room (to the right of the General Office, beyond the Secretary's Office), a collection of the portraits of all the past and present members of the Faculty preserves the memory of those who have taken part in the work of the School, and includes many who have been distinguished in the local and national life of the profession. This collection is still incomplete, in regard to many of the older generation; but it is hoped that the missing likenesses may before long be secured. Over the fireplace is appropriately affixed the handsome seal of the University, in colored plastic relief, done by Mr. F. Parsons, of Boston, for the School. The heavy settles, council-table, and bookcases are designed to give an effect of scholarly dignity; and the room will be an appropriate one for the city meetings of other University governing bodies besides the Faculty of Law. Entering the north corridor, a bronze bust of Lincoln appears, placed against the west wall. It is cast after the model by Bissell, owner of the death mask, and was presented to the School by the Booth Chapter of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. Beneath it, on

a bronze plate, is the inscription: "In the old Tremont House That formerly stood on this spot Abraham Lincoln, During his practice at the bar, Often sojourned, And from its balcony In 1858 He engaged in one of his memorable debates With Stephen A. Douglas. Presented to the Law School of the Northwestern University by Booth Chapter of Phi Delta Phi."

Facing east from the Lincoln bust, one sees, in two lines on either side of the corridor, a series of plaster busts, representing the lawyer-orators of various ages and countries—Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, Choate, Clay, Webster, and Douglas. Others should, of course, be added to these, to make the representation more complete—for instance, those of Erskine, Gratton, Wirt, Prentiss; but no likenesses of them in plaster seem to be in existence. This series, fittingly culminating with the author of the speech at Gettysburg, is intended to typify for the aspiring student the function of the lawyer as a persuader of men. It complements the series in the Library typifying the lawyer as a scholar and jurist.

On the right of the north corridor is the Court Room, fitted in the usual manner with judge's desk, clerk's desk, witness-box, jury-box, attorneys' table, and bar. This room is known as Hoyne Hall, after Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who founded the School in 1859. Over the desk is a crayon portrait of the founder, presented by his son, Thomas M. Hoyne, Esq., an alumnus of the School. In this room the Practice Court holds its sessions; and accordingly the walls have been hung with a collection of portraits representing the personages of particular interest to the future practitioners at the local bar. These include the judges of trial courts in Illinois, past and present, the judges of Federal courts in Illinois, and distinguished members of the Illinois bar in former generations. This collection is a unique possession, and would have been impossible to create, but for the generous courtesy of Hon. James B. Bradwell, formerly judge of the Cook County Court and now editor of the Chicago Legal News. The owner of an unrivaled collection of photographs of lawyers and judges, accumulated during forty years at the Illinois bar, he

has had these reproductions especially made from his plates for presentation to the School. The collection of portraits of the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the Library, is also a part of the same gift.

On the north side of the north corridor are three rooms destined for the use of the Legal Aid Bureau (a charitable work soon to be undertaken by the School); at present they are used for the storage and sale of books. Beyond them is the Alumni Room, an apartment intended to serve the convenience and attract the interest of visiting alumni. It is exclusively at their disposal, and is fitted with lockers, lavatory, bookcases, and tables, so as to afford them all the facilities of an office, while in Chicago, for the transaction of business. The walls are to be hung with portraits of the past and present officers of the Alumni Association, of alumni holding public office, and of class groups; but this collection is as yet incipient only, and much remains to be done by the alumni to make it fairly complete. Beyond this room is the Law Club Room, for meetings of the fraternities, sessions of the club, moot-courts, and the like.

Last on the east is the Assembly Room, a long and spacious apartment, comfortably fitted for rest, reading, and conversation. This apartment is intended as the social headquarters of the School, a common meeting-ground for professors and students. For a city School, remote from the surroundings of a college campus, such a center of social life is indispensable. Dedicated to the spirit of scholarly fellowship, it will conduce to that friendly converse and intimate understanding which cultivate college loyalty and form some of the most pleasurable memories and useful associations of after professional life. The furnishings have all been adopted to emphasize the fraternal and professional tradition and spirit. Over the fireplace is another copy of the University seal, in colored plastic relief. Highbacked settles, at the east end of the room, framing the fireplace, form an inglenook. A small library of legal biographies and annals, celebrated trials, and works of general reference, is placed here; and a list of magazines and

newspapers is maintained by students' subscription. On the north wall is a bronze relief of Lincoln, the gift of Mr. Michael Merwin Hart, of the class of 1904, and on the west wall is a colored plastic relief of Washington (done by Mr. Parsons). Affixed to the south wall, in the inglenook, is an oak shield, bearing in bronze letters the traditional motto of the students' cheer: "Ex delicto Ex contractu This Is Law." The walls bear, also, a varied collection of pictures, including a number of interesting cartoon-caricatures, in color, of celebrated English judges, views of the English Inns of Court and of the courts of justice in England and various foreign countries, views of the homes of Marshall and of Webster, and pictures of other places and persons having an interest to the the profession. The Assembly Room is to be known as Lowden Hall, after Frank O. Lowden, Esq., the present President of the Alumni Association.

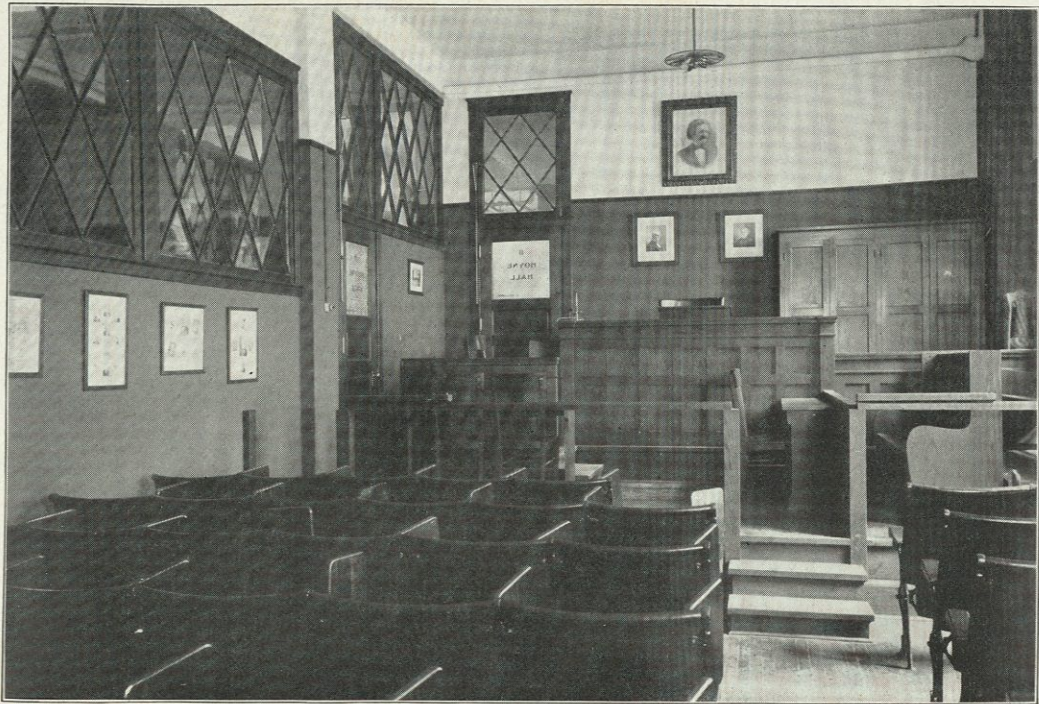
The east corridor, leading south from the Assembly Room, is fitted with two hundred full-length lockers. On the right is a lecture-room, known as Hurd Hall, after Harvey B. Hurd, LL.D., in April last, after forty-three years of service. His portrait hangs on the west wall; and around the room are hung the group-portraits of the judges of the various State Supreme Courts. At the end of the east corridor is the main lecture-room, known as Booth Hall, after Hon. Henry Booth, first Dean of the School, who served from 1859 till 1892. Over the entrance is his portrait in crayon, presented to the School several years ago by the Booth Chapter of the fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. Behind the lecture rostrum is a series of wall panels, concealing a long blackboard, the central ones sliding to uncover the board for use. In front of the end panels, on brackets, are busts of Socrates, on the left, and of Blackstone, on the right—the former, as the great master of dialectics and argument, typifying one chief method of class instruction, and the latter, as the classical model of dogmatic exposition, typifying the other chief method of instruction by lectures. Considerable search had failed to discover a bust of Blackstone in this country, and the present one was accordingly made for the School by Miss Alice Cooper, of Chicago; a photo-

gravure of the Blackstone statue at Oxford and two engravings by different hands, served for the likeness. Around the walls of Booth Hall are disposed a series of portraits (chiefly engravings and etchings) of the most eminent judges in English and American legal history—Mansfield, Eldon, Marshall, Story, Kent, and others. The English portraits, with others in the Library (including the work of such hands as Bartolozzi's), were selected for the School last winter, on a visit to London, by Mr. Charles C. Soule, of Boston, aided by Mr. William V. Kellen, of Boston, a connoisseur who possesses the finest collection of legal engravings in the United States. The etching of Henry Wheaton, LL. D., America's most distinguished international jurist, was presented to the school by Mr. Kellen; it is of particular interest, being an imprint from the only plate in existence, made by the donor in connection with the recent celebration at Brown University of the centenary of Wheaton's birth.

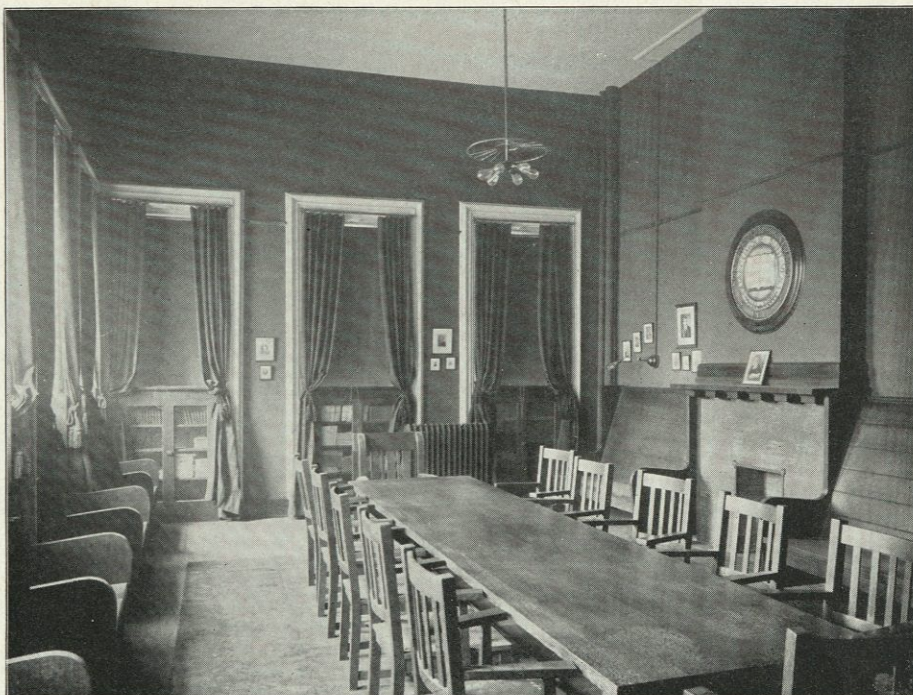
Leaving Booth Hall by the west door, a short corridor, opening on each side into study rooms for students' clubs, leads into the Library, which extends around the south and west sides of the building. The bookcases here are arranged to form alcoves; in each alcove is a reading table fitted with a double set of electric-light standards. At one end of the west aisle, opposite the marble clock (the gift of Hon. William A. Dyche) is another copy of the University seal, affixed to the wall and dominating the room. On brackets at the abutments of the alcoves, facing into the aisle, are placed busts of Brougham, Bacon, Marshall, Hamilton and Shaw, typifying the legal scholars and jurists of our history. Thus far no other likenesses to complete this series have been obtainable; but those of Hale, Bentham, Kent, and a few others, ought certainly to be added, and it is hoped that in time they will be. This series forms a fitting complement to that of the lawyer-orators in the north corridor. On the walls of each alcove above the bookcases, is continued the collection of portraits of eminent lawyers and judges. To study the Constitution under the gaze of Marshall himself, or peruse the doctrines of equity in sight of the compelling countenance of their creator

Eldon, cannot but give one a more realizing acquaintance with those great judges who have left the impress of their personality upon the law.

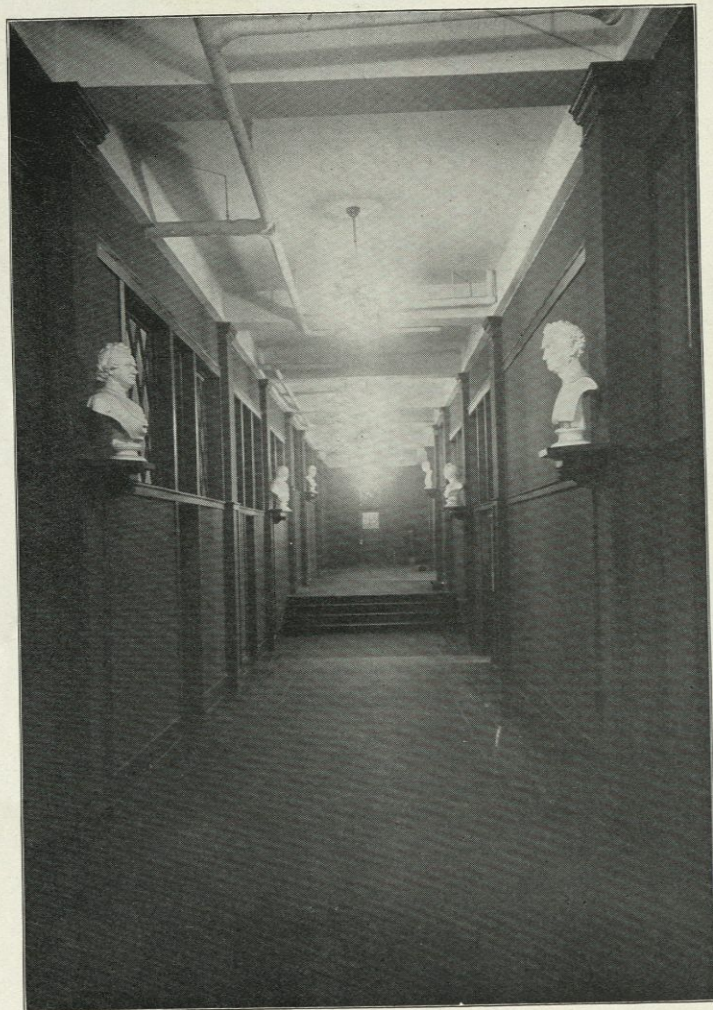
In closing, the attention of the alumni is again called to the various parts of these collections that remain to be completed. Only through the active and generous help of the alumni can this be done. Of all who may read this account the special request is now made to coöperate with the School, in any manner that may happen to be within their power, to perfect the equipment briefly described herein.



BOOTH HALL (COURT-ROOM)



FACULTY ROOM.



NORTH CORRIDOR.

QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF THE
SCHOOL OF LAW.

CONTENTS OF No. 3—NOVEMBER, 1902.

- I. VIEWS OF THE NEW QUARTERS
- II. DESCRIPTION OF THE INAUGURAL EXERCISES AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW QUARTERS, OCTOBER 20, 1902, WITH THE ADDRESS OF HON. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Application made for entry at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., as second-class matter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INAUGURAL EXERCISES AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW QUARTERS, OCTOBER 20, 1902, WITH THE ADDRESS OF THE HON. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The new quarters of the School, comprising the third floor of the Northwestern University Building, on Lake and Dearborn Streets, were not completed in all parts until Saturday, October 18th, although the offices had been removed on September 15th, and lectures were begun on the date announced in the calendar, September 24th. A full description of the apartments, with their furnishings, pictures, and other equipment, has already been printed in a separate pamphlet, and was mailed to all alumni on October 10th in connection with the notice of the Inaugural Exercises. All the features of the equipment seem to have met with the unanimous approval and commendation of Trustees, Faculty, alumni, and students. With a curriculum not excelled by any law school in this country, the School now possesses every material aid and convenience for carrying on its work with the highest efficacy.

The Inaugural Exercises were originally appointed for Friday, October 3d, a date fixed upon as coincident with that of President Roosevelt's visit to Chicago. The President had promised in June to attend the Exercises as a part of the programme of his Chicago visit. But in the midst of the preparations for his arrival the official announcement was made of the abandonment of the Presidential tour in the west. The exercises were therefore postponed until the quarters should be in complete readiness, and the date was fixed for Monday, October 20th. This day, falling on the second of the three days (October 19-21) already appointed for the Installation Ceremonies of President James, was the more appropriate because of the opportunity thus afforded for uniting the celebrations and for exhibiting the quarters to the many alumni and delegates of other Universities who were to come to Chicago and Evanston to attend the Installation. The Honorable Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and recently nominated to be Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,

had in June accepted an invitation to attend the Inaugural Exercises as the guest of the University, and now consented to deliver the address on that occasion. Since Booth Hall was limited in its seating capacity to 300, it was found necessary to restrict the invitations chiefly to alumni (250 in number), and besides these to include only the Trustees, the Federal and State Judges in Chicago, the Faculty of the School, the Deans of other Departments of the University, the Deans of other law schools in Chicago, the President of the Chicago Bar Association, and the Librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, with a few others including donors to the equipment of the school and members of the Bar attending the Installation as delegates from other Universities. To the reception which followed the exercises were invited all alumni who could not be accommodated in Booth Hall and all members of the Chicago Bar. As the officers of the evening were appointed Honorable Oliver H. Horton, First Vice-President of the Board of Trustees (and formerly Chairman of the Trustees of the Union College of Law), as presiding officer, and Rev. Charles M. Stuart, D.D., professor in the Garrett Biblical Institute, as chaplain.

At 6 P. M. Mr. Chief Justice Holmes was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the University Club by the Faculty of the School; the other guests being President Charles W. Needham, LL.D., of Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; Professor Alfred Nerinx, LL.D., of the Faculty of Law of the University of Louvain, Belgium; Professor Frederick Parker Walton, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Law of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and delegate from the University of Oxford, England; and Professor William Hoynes, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Law of Notre Dame University, Indiana.

At 7:45 P. M. Mr. Chief Justice Holmes was received in the Dean's office by the presiding officer and a Reception Committee consisting of Hon. Henry S. Boutell, Hon. James R. Mann, and Hon. George E. Foss—members of Congress from Chicago—the last two being alumni of the School, and the first being a Trustee of the University. At the same hour the Judges, together with the other invited guests, the Trustees of the University, and the Faculty of the School, assembled in the Faculty Room. Meanwhile the alumni had been seated in Booth Hall, and the students had been drawn up by classes in opposite ranks, in the north corridor; Mr. McKinney, '03, Mr. McAuley, '04, and Mr. Dewes, '05, acting as Marshals.

At 8 P. M. the procession passed from the Faculty Room, down the north corridor and between the ranks of students, to the

Assembly Room (Lowden Hall); the Judges being headed by Hon. James Jenkins, senior judge of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals and Hon. Peter S. Grosscup, of the same Court, and formerly Dean of the School; the Trustees, by H. H. C. Miller, Esq., Second Vice-President of the Board, and Henry S. Towle, Esq., Chairman of the Law Committee; and the Faculty, by Harvey B. Hurd, LL.D., professor emeritus. In the Assembly Room, Hon. Frank Orren Lowden, '87, President of the Alumni Association, addressing Mr. Chief Justice Holmes, presented a diamond-point with which to inscribe on a glass panel his name and the date of his visit. This panel will be set into the tiles of the chimney-piece over the fire-place of Lowden Hall, as a permanent memorial of the occasion. After the ceremony of inscription, the procession was resumed to Booth Hall, whither in the mean time the students had marched, proceeding in double-file through the Library. In Booth Hall, on the rostrum were seated Mr. Chief Justice Holmes, the Presiding Officer, the Chaplain, Professor Hurd, and the Dean of the School; on the floor, on either side facing the rostrum, were seated the Trustees, the Faculty, and the invited guests; on the banks in the body of the Hall, the alumni; and the students remained standing in ranks against the walls.

The Chaplain pronounced the invocation; and the Dean of the School then addressed the Presiding Officer as follows:

"Mr. President, it is my duty to notify you that the quarters so generously and wisely provided for us by the Board of Trustees, aided by the contributions of many alumni and other friends, are now ready for occupancy. Forty-three years have passed since the founding of the School. Destiny has at last brought us, in material equipment, something worthy of our aspirations in scholarship and our standards in work. For this we thank heartily all those whom you represent; and we now await your pleasure."

The Presiding Officer then responded as follows:

"Mr. Dean, in the name and on behalf of the Trustees of the Northwestern University, I now deliver to you, as dean of the Faculty of the Law School, these halls and accessories. But few, if any, law schools in the country have such handsome, commodious, and well-equipped accommodations, in immediate proximity to the courts, to the great law and other libraries and to the law offices. Did time permit, it would give me great pleasure to allow memory and affection to dictate fitting words relating to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, LL.D., the founder of this school; the Hon. Henry Booth, LL.D., the first teacher and dean, and to other professors, as well as to the alumni, many of whom have attained distinction at the bar and upon the bench. I now place

in your hands the keys of this department of the University. The responsibility resting upon you is great. We trust that all your hopes and anticipations of prosperity and success may be fully realized. Gentlemen of the Bench and of the Bar, Alumni, and other guests and friends: The Trustees of this University bid you a hearty welcome, and bespeak your support and encouragement as this School shall continue to hold high the standard of qualifications required for admission to the bar.

"We are greatly honored to-day by the presence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. The opinions which have been rendered by that Court have been, and will long continue to be, cited and regarded, in this and other countries, as among the best legal authorities. Their high standard has been fully maintained during the incumbency of the present learned Chief Justice.

'A true knight of learning—the world holds him dear,
Love bless him, joy crown him, God speed his career.'

"Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in now presenting to you the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Honorable Oliver Wendell Holmes."

Mr. Chief Justice Holmes then spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: Nature has but one judgment on wrong conduct—if you can call that a judgment which seemingly has no reference to conduct as such—the judgment of death. That is the judgment or the consequence which follows uneconomical expenditure if carried far enough. If you waste too much food you starve; too much fuel, you freeze; too much nerve tissue, you collapse. And so it might seem that the law of life is the law of the herd; that man should produce food and raiment in order that he might produce yet other food and other raiment to the end of time. Yet who does not rebel at that conclusion? Accepting the premises, I nevertheless almost am prepared to say that every joy that gives to life its inspiration consists in an excursion toward death, although wisely stopping short of its goal. Art, philosophy, charity, the search for the North Pole, the delirium of every great moment in man's experience—all alike mean uneconomical expenditure—mean waste—mean a step toward death. The justification of art is not that it offers prizes to those who succeed in the economic struggle, to those who in an economic sense have produced the most, and that thus by indirection it increases the supply of wine and oil. The justification is in art itself, whatever its economic effect. It gratifies an appetite which in some noble spirits is stronger than the appetite for food. The principle might be pressed even further and be found to furnish art with one of

its laws. For it might be said, as I often have said, and as I have been gratified to find elaborated by that true poet Coventry Patmore, that one of the grounds of æsthetic pleasure is waste. I need not refer to Charles Lamb's well-known comments on the fallacy that enough is as good as a feast. Who does not know how his delight has been increased to find some treasure of carving upon a mediæval cathedral hidden in a dark alley,—to see that the artist has been generous as well as great, and has not confined his best to the places where it could be seen to most advantage? Who does not recognize the superior charm of a square-hewed oak beam over a joist set on edge which would be enough for the work? To leave art, who does not feel that Nansen's account of his search for the pole rather loses than gains in ideal satisfaction by the pretense of a few trifling acquisitions for science? If I wished to make you smile I might even ask whether life did not gain an enrichment from neglected opportunities which would be missed in the snug filling out of every chance.

"But I am not here to press a paradox. I only mean to insist on the importance of the uneconomic to man as he actually feels to-day. You may philosophize about the honors of leisure as a survival; you may, if you like, describe in the same way, as I have heard them described, the ideals which burn in the center of our hearts. None the less they are there. They are categorical imperatives. They hold their own against hunger and thirst; they scorn to be classed as mere indirect supports of our bodily needs, which rather they defy; and our friends the economists would do well to take account of them, as some great writers like M. Tarde would take account of them, if they are to deal with man as he is.

"No doubt already you have perceived the reason why I have insisted here upon this double view of life. The special value of a university is that it moves in the twofold direction of man's desires which I have described. I have listened with interest to able business men when they argued and testified that a university training made men fitter to succeed in their practical struggles. I am far from denying it. No doubt such a training gives men a large mastery of the laws of nature under which they must work, a wider outlook over the world of science and of fact. If it could give to every student a scientific point of view, if education could make men realize that you cannot produce something out of nothing and make them promptly detect the pretense of doing so with which at present the talk of every day is filled, I should think it had more than paid for itself. Still more should I think so if it could send men into the world with a good rudimentary knowledge

of the laws of their environment. I cannot believe that anything else would be so likely to secure prosperity as the universal acceptance of scientific premises in every department of thought. But besides prosperity there is to be considered happiness, which is not the same thing. The chance of a university to enlarge men's power of happiness is at least not less than its chance to enlarge their capacity for gain. I own that with regard to this, as with regard to every other aspiration of man, the most important question seems to me to be, what are his inborn qualities?

"Mr. Ruskin's first rule for learning to draw, you will remember, was, Be born with genius. It is the first rule for everything else. If a man is adequate in native force, he probably will be happy in the deepest sense, whatever his fate. But we must not under-value effort, even if it is the lesser half. And the opening which a university is sure to offer to all the idealizing tendencies—which, I am not afraid to say, it ought to offer to the romantic side of life—makes it above all other institutions the conservator of the vestal fire. Our tastes are finalities, and it has been recognized since the days of Rome that there is not much use in disputing about them. If some professor should proclaim that what he wanted was a strictly economic world, I should see no more use in debating with him than I do in arguing with those who despise the ideals which we owe to war. But most men at present are on the university side. They want to be told stories and to go to the play. They want to understand and, if they can, to paint pictures and to write poems, whether the food product is greater in the long run because of them or not. They want to press philosophy to the uttermost edge of the articulate, and to try forever after some spiritual ray outside the spectrum that will bring a message to them from behind phenomena. They love the gallant adventure which yields no visible return. I think it the glory of that university which I know best, that under whatever reserves of manner they may hide it, its graduates have the romantic passion in their hearts.

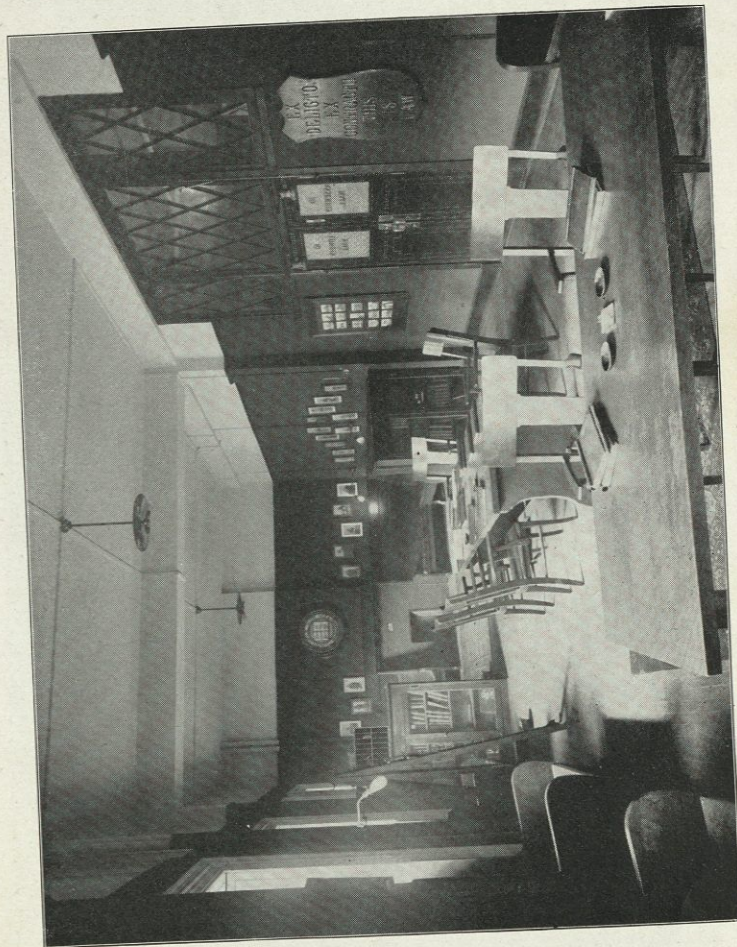
"But, gentlemen, there is one department of your institution to which I must be permitted specially to refer—the department to which I am nearest by profession, and to which I owe the honor of being here. I mean, of course, the department of law. Let me say one word about that before I sit down. It was affirmed, I believe, by a man not without deserved honor in his generation—the late Chief Justice Cooley—that the law was and ought to be commonplace. No doubt the remark has its truth. It is better that the law should be commonplace than that it should be eccentric. No doubt, too, in any aspect, it would seem commonplace to a mind that understood everything. But that is the weakness

of all truth. If instead of the joy of eternal pursuit you imagine yourself to have mastered it as a complete whole, you would find yourself reduced to the alternative either of finding the remotest achievement of quaternions or ontology—the whole frame of the universe, in short—a bore, or of dilating with undying joy over the proposition that twice two is four. It seems to me that for men as they are, the law may keep its every-day character and yet be an object of understanding wonder and a field for the lightning of genius. One reason why it gives me pleasure to be here to-day and to express my good wishes for the future and my appreciation of the past of your law school, is that it is here and in places like it that such wonder is kindled and that from it may fly the spark that shall set free in some genius his explosive message. I am not dealing in generalities. I mean more than good will to a law school, simply because it is a law school. Indeed, I almost fear that the intellectual ferment of the better schools may be too potent an attraction to young men and seduce into the profession many who would be better elsewhere. But I am thinking of this law school and no other."

At this point the speaker paid a tribute to the work of the Dean of the School, and closed by recurring to his original theme in relation to the function of a teacher of law.

"That teaching will satisfy the twofold desire of man; it will be enlightened with intelligent economic views and give men what they want to know when they go out to fight; but also it will send them forth with a pennon as well as with a sword, to keep before their eyes in the long battle the little flutter that means ideals, honor, yes, even romance, in all the dull details."

At the close of the address, the procession was once more marshaled, headed by the Presiding Officer and Mr. Chief Justice Holmes, and passed from the west door of Booth Hall, through the Library, to the Faculty Room. Here Mr. Chief Justice Holmes and the various Federal and State Judges who were present (some fifteen in all) held a reception; and during the remainder of the evening several hundred alumni and other members of the bar, together with the students of the School, were presented to the judges by the presiding officer.



LOWDEN HALL (ASSEMBLY ROOM)