Orchestra Tickets on Sale to-Day, 1.30 to 2.15

EXCELLENT ADDRESS DELIVERED BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The Pennsylvania Orchestra, with Three Thousand Spec-tators, Will Give a Grand Banquet on the Occasion of the Admission of the Learned Professions to Political Government.

Governor Taft introduced the next President of the United States with a few appropriate words, after which Dr. Tait addressed the audience as follows:

Mr. Tait—It is the duty of every citizen, no matter what his position in life may be, to give as much attention as he can to the public welfare, and to take as much interest as he can to the political matters of the day. Americans generally have recognized the importance of the subject, and it is result is that we find active in political life, prominent in politics, and active in the public service, men of all classes of the government, men representing all branches of business, and all trades. Perhaps the expression `representing' in not fortunate, because they are not elected by people, or professions, and they can hardly be said to `represent' the sense of being required to look after their peculiar interests. What is meant is that among public men who have been elected in the past, and who may be, are those who in early life, at least, have had experience in every business, every occupation, and every profession, and who have a tendency to increase the number taken by those who have the means or reasons for that can be distinctly traced, and are probably the only people left to take the initiative and to make the public relations of the learned professions and of the government. It seems to me that such a subject was well within the province of the Pennsylvania and America in the year 1824, and who had finished an academic career and are ready to select a profession for themselves.

The first profession is that of the ministry, and the New England and the first of the Congregational church, which prepared the mind of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence which was the leading of the people. His views on the days were considered as a guide, and the public interest in the community in which he lived, and he was a leader of the first citizen.

In the new days when New England and the first profession were called `theocracy,' when it was deemed wise and politically proper to. With this background, we can forget the spread of education and India, dependent thinking, the wide knowledge which the press has in the enormous material development of the country. The result has been, that wealth, the increase in rewards and the presence of other occupations, the diminution of the simple village life, have all contributed to change the position and influence of the ministry in the community. The change has not always been orderly, and the profession has been frequently attended by the college of liberal mind, and the ability to speak to the people, with the power and influence re-ceived.

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(Continued from First Page.)

teacher. Of course the greater number of these young girls engaged in primary and secondary instruction and to inductive common school work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patriotism and love of country, because the boy is father to the man and the patriotism of the extreme youth of the country will well determine that of the grown men.

"The effect of an intense patriotism, which is nourished in the service of the boys of the country, is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its effect. The term "Bushido" is a kind of apologue of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country, has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young.

"It is most encouraging to know that the great attention that is given today in all the universities to the encouragement of political and economical discussion among the students, and the eagerness with which they read and brood to those problems the solution of which is being given the men in actual political power, anxiety and labor.

"A third profession which exercises some of the functions of the ministry and some of those of the teacher is that of the doctor. His profession may be hazardous and intrude the post, the historian, the novelist, the critic, or may be journalism, and include the editor, correspondent, and the news gatherer as reporters. In many respects writing is a profession; in others it is a profession associated with the purifying and sale of news, it is a business. When conducted on the highest plane it exerts as much influence for good as the ministry, and has a wider range, and indeed has probably robbed the profession of part of its usefulness, because it has become a substitute for it with many persons and in many families. Its power of public instruction is very great, but when it panders to the vulgar taste for sensationalism and becomes entirely irresponsible in respect to its influence for good and its statement of the truth, its pernicious tendency is obviated only by the power of the people to protect themselves against it by a safe discrimination and a healthy skepticism and a clear understanding of its recklessness and baser motive.

"The next profession for consideration in its relation to governmental matters is that of medicine. Until very recently its influence has been practically nothing in a professional way. There have been physicians who have given up their practices and gone into politics, but there has been some sort of their adopted to success in politics that bad little or nothing to do with the practice of their profession. They have become more interested in government of late years because the functions of government have widened and now embrace in a real and substantial way the preservation of the health of all the people.

"The effect which imperfect drainage, bad water, impure food, ill-witted houses, and a failure to isolate contagious have to killing people has become more and more apparent with the growth of all sanitary changes. Public bodies have grown to the matter and has imposed much more distinctly and unequivocally on municipal, county, and now state, and Federal government of looking after the public health. The expansion of our government over the tropics, the Congress of nations of making arms and navies there and of supporting a great force of workmen in the construction of such an undertaking as that of the Panama Canal have greatly enlarged the importance of the discoveries of the medical profession in respect to the prevention and cure of human disease and of disease of domestic animals.

"Is life worth while?"

Professor Godspeed to Speak.

Professor A. W. Godspeed, head of the Department of Physics, will address the Priestley Chemical Society at their meeting next Friday night.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN

Managing Editor. E. C. MORGAN, 1904.

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR.

WALTER S. STILES.

Manuscripts should be sent to the MANAGING EDITOR.

The opinions expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the boards of trustees or the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

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The Student of the University af Pennsylvania.

Another and what proved to be a most memorable University Day has passed. Pennsylvania was honored by the presence of the President-elect and by a most notable address delivered by him. The University conferred degrees on distinguished men, one of whom was our own scholar and teacher—known and beloved by all men of the College—Professor Schelling.

A walking stick belonging to the verality was also the recipient of gifts. While conferring gifts, the University conferred degrees on distinguished men. The University must have seemed most remarkable the devotion which he bears for that Institution.

One of the most notable happenings of the day was the singing in public for the first time of the new University hymn, "Ava Materna," written by our most distinguished alumnus, Dr. B. Weir Mitchell. "Ava Materna" now takes its place as our University hymn and will be sung by the present and the future generations of Pennsylvania men wherever and whenever Pennsylvania songs are sung. This hymn, full of beauty and sentiment, is laid by Dr. Mitchell on the altar of Pennsylvania, and is typical of the love and devotion which he bears for that Institution.

There was one touch of sentiment which manifested itself at the University Day exercises yesterday and which to those not in touch with the University must have seemed most remarkable and beautiful. We refer to the tremendous ovation which the presence of the Presidents led the boys of the country, is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its effect. The term "Bushido" is a kind of apologue of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country, has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young.
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(Continued from Second Page.)

"The triumph which has been reached in the name of the medical profession is in discovery as to the real cause of yellow fever and malaria and the suppression of those diseases by killing or preventing the propagation of or the infection of the mosquito is one of the wonders of human progress. It has made the construction of the Panama Canal possible. It has rendered life in the tropics for immigrants from temperate zones consistent with health and reasonable length of life, and it has opened possibilities to the improvement of the health and strength of tropical races through the improved governmental teaching, assistance, and supervision that were unknown of two decades ago."

"I may stop here to mention other technical professions like those of the chemist, the physicist, the economist, the meteorologist and the subject of general agricultural science, all of whom must be consulted and have been consulted in the improvement of our agriculture, and in that movement generally characterized as a conservation of our natural resources."

"The waste which is going on today in our forest, water, and soil supplies has been brought to the attention of the public in startling statistics by the Keys Report and the English Commission whose report he has transmitted to Congress, and such conservation may well be considered with conservation of government sanitation, hygiene, and the preventative and curative diseases by quarantine and health regulations."

"We must look to the future in great development in all these branches and to prominence in the political power and authority of those who shall succeed in effecting a reduction in the losses of human life from preventable disease and a saving of the national resources. The Department of Agriculture is expanding in its usefulness, and in the scope of its functions, and exercises a power directly beneficial to the production and sale of farm products and to the interests of the farmer that no one could have anticipated in the time of its creation and organization."

"This will bring even more than political prominence to horticulture the scientific farmer generally familiar with the needs of agriculture throughout the country and able to understand the intracacies of the policy of foreign governments in the admission and exclusion of our farm products."

"We come finally to the profession of lawyer. With the exception perhaps of the profession of arms, law has always been in all countries most prominent in political and governmental matters. This is so because in a wide sense the profession of the law is the profession of government, or at least in the profession of the course in which agencies of the government are always used and in which the principal people are those which affect the relations between individuals or the relation between the government, and individuals, and all of which are defined by what, for want of a better term, is called 'municipal law.'"

"It is natural that those whose business it is to control laws and whose profession it is to know what existing law should be called upon in the framing of new laws, to set an important part. It is natural that the framers of the constitution, which was to be the fundamental law of the land, that they were consulted by the representatives upon the central government deemed necessary in favor of the separate states, should these men know the laws of the separate states and who had the professional capacity of drafting written laws."

"The creative function of the lawyer as distinguished from his analytical function is to put in written and legal form the intention of the persons or persons which he wishes to make effective, if it be that of a people, through the legislature, then in the form of a statute or if it be that of an agreement of individuals, then in the form of a written contract; if it be the desire of the executive, then in the form of an executive order. He must analyze the purpose of those for whom he acts and then be the careful draftsman of the..."
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(Continued from Third Page)

instrument which shall correctly and truly embody that purpose.

"This fact is illustrated in all conventions, in all legislatures, in the great majority of public offices where the lawyers to have been selected to carry the governmental work, and this has not been alone due to their knowledge of law and their training in the drafting and formulating of legal expression of the public will, but also in the fact that the necessities of their profession require them constantly to practice the temporary acquisition of technical knowledge of all other professions and all other businesses in order that they may properly present in forensic controversies the lessons involved or in negotiations involving technical matters may be sufficiently advised of the general principles of other professions and business to enable them correctly to interpret and embody the result of the negotiation in language that shall express the meaning of the parties.

"Now, I am far from being blind to the defects and weaknesses of the profession of the law, of which I once had the honor to be a member. Lawyers are frequently a conservative class. They adhere to the things that are already because they are, and respectfully admit the necessity for change.

"When the business community yields to temptation and goes into practices that have an evil tendency members of the profession are always found who for professional compensation can be induced to promote the success of such business methods, and the combinations to regulate the output and prices of various classes of merchandise, to stifle competition. The methods which have had statutory denunciation and which it has been the purpose of the national administration to restrain, repel and stamp out could only have been as powerful and as useful as they have been through the manipulation, slyness and creative faculty of members of the legal profession; but on the other hand the work of drafting the statutes and enforcing them so as to secure higher and better business methods without impinging the means of business progress most ultimately fall to the members of the legal profession.

"It is members of that profession of the Supreme Court who are to determine whether such limitations are within the constitutional power of Congress. It is the members of the legal profession that can under the trial courts and the supreme courts that are to consider the statutes and enforce the ultimate penalties for their violation. It must be, not wholly, but chiefly, members of the legal profession that shall draft the amendments to the Federal and State statutes which shall give such organization and efficiency to government machinery that shall uphold legitimate business progress on the one hand and strike down vicious abuses on the other.

"National exigency seems to call forth, as by the aid of a special Providence, the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great Civil War. Such in the Revolution was Washington, the anniv-

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