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Rev. Lewis Bookwalter, D.D., Inauguration - Eleventh President

Otterbein University

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Otterbein University Bulletin

New Series

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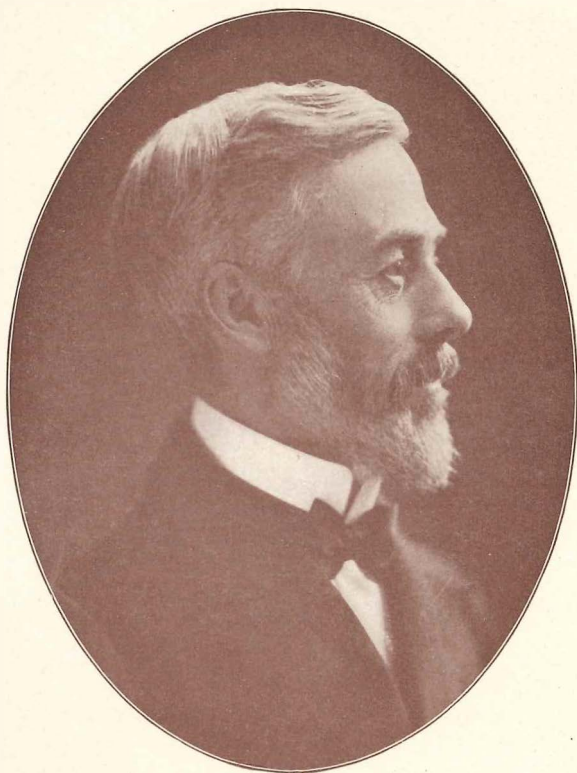
JANUARY, 1905

Inaugural Number

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LEWIS BOOKWALTER, A.M., D.D.
PRESIDENT OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY
WESTERVILLE, OHIO

Inauguration of Lewis Bookwalter, D.D.,
as President of Otterbein
University

College Chapel, Westerville, Ohio

Friday, November 4, 1904

1:30 P. M.

FREDERICK H. RIKE, A.B., DAYTON, OHIO

President of the Board of Trustees, Presiding



UNDER the cover of Bulletin No. 3 there is here gathered an exact stenographic report of the exercises attending the inauguration of President Lewis Bookwalter, D. D., November 4, 1904. The purpose is twofold, first, to preserve an accurate record of an event of so great importance in the history of Otterbein University, and, second, to supply to the many friends of the University who could not attend the exercises a very complete recital of the inauguration program.

It was a day of rejoicing and celebration in the classic old town of Westerville, and business houses and residences were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. The occasion, from first to last, was marked by crowds and enthusiasm.

At the appointed hour, 1:30 o'clock, the ceremonies opened, when the inaugural procession, led by Mr. Frederick H. Rike, President of the Board of Trustees, and comprising trustees, faculty, and honored guests, escorted President Bookwalter to the college chapel amid the applause of the assembly.

Among the visitors on the platform during the exercises were: Rev. I. L. Kephart, D. D., Editor of the Religious Telescope; Rev. W. M. Weekley, D. D., Church-Erection Secretary; Rev. W. R. Funk, D. D., Agent of the United Brethren Publishing House; Rev. Henry A. Thompson, D. D., Editor of United Brethren Review; Rev. W. M. Bell, D. D., Missionary Secretary; Rev. H. H. Fout, D. D., Editor of Sunday-School Literature; Rev. W. J. Shuey, D. D.; Hon. E. A. Jones, A. M., State Commissioner of Common Schools; Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, A. M., LL. D., Ex-State Commissioner of Common Schools.

The colleges of Ohio were represented by President W. F. Peirce, LL. D., Kenyon College; President Henry C. King, D. D., Oberlin College; President Charles E. Miller, D. D., Heidelberg University; President Alfred T. Perry, D. D., Marietta College; President Albert B. Riker, D. D., Mount Union College; President J. K. Montgomery, D. D., Muskingum College; President Emory W. Hunt, D. D., LL. D., Denison University. Professor Merrick Whitcomb, Ph. D., University of Cincinnati; Professor Benjamin L. Bowen, Ph. D., Professor Josiah R. Smith, Ph. D., Professor W. L. Graves, A. M., Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, A. M., John A. Shauck, A. M., LL. D., Ohio State University; Professor Daniel J. Evans, A. M., Ohio University; Professor Fred C. Waite, A. M., Western Reserve University; Dean T. G. Duvall, Ph. D., Ohio Wesleyan University.

Besides these official guests of the occasion, many graduates, former students, and friends returned to Westerville and joined with its citizens in making the inauguration of President Bookwalter one of the most notable events in the history of the college.

The Program

Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....	College Orchestra
Introduction.....	A. B. Shauck, B. S., '74
Invocation.....	Emory W. Hunt, D. D., President Denison University
Music, "Sing Alleluia Forth".....	College Chorus

REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES.

For the Alumni.....	A. T. Howard, A. M., '94, United Brethren Missionary in Japan
For the Students.....	E. E. Burtner, '06
For the Church.....	W. R. Funk, D. D., Agent United Brethren Publishing House
Music, "Seek Ye the Lord".....	College Chorus
For the State.....	Hon. E. A. Jones, A. M., State Commissioner of Common Schools
For Faculty.....	T. J. Sanders, Ph. D., '78, Professor in Otterbein University
For the Colleges of Ohio.....	Henry C. King, D. D., President Oberlin College
Music, Solo, "Abide with Me".....	John A. Bendinger
For the Board of Trustees.....	Frederick H. Rike, A. B., '88 President of the Board of Trustees
President's Inaugural.....	Lewis Bookwalter, D. D.
Consecratory Prayer.....	I. L. Kephart, D. D., Editor of Religious Telescope
Music, Response.....	Quartet
Music, March, "The Troubadours".....	College Orchestra

7:00 P. M., in the Association Parlors,
Reception to President and Mrs. Bookwalter.

8:30—Banquet.

Toastmaster—Judge John A. Shauck, LL. D., '66.

RESPONSES.

"Untitled Heroes".....	J. A. Weinland, Westerville, Ohio
"Our College Relations".....	A. B. Riker, D. D., President Mt. Union College
"A Man of Letters—of Many Letters"....	S. J. Flickinger, A. M., '72, Cincinnati, Ohio
"Our College Work".....	Alfred T. Perry, D. D., President Marietta College

Opening Address by A. B. Shauck, B.S.

Member Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Committee on Inauguration.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This day and this hour marks an era in the history of this old college. We are assembled to witness an important exercise in the life of this college. I shall not occupy your time in elucidating any features of that, because of the number of eminent gentlemen who will speak on the various phases of it. I simply desire to welcome all of you; to welcome those of you who represent the various colleges of this State; to welcome you who represent our State institutions; to welcome you who are our general church officers; to welcome you, citizens of Westerville, and to welcome you, the students of the college, and to express our gratitude to you, citizens and friends, for the admirable manner in which you have responded in every way to make this occasion memorable in the history of the college.

I have received many letters from various sources, a few of which I shall read. I did not know that Otterbein had so many friends. I have a handful of letters here, and a satchelful that I brought along, so that if the banquet to-night be rather dry I could read some of them. The first is from the Hon. John W. Bookwalter, of New York City, and I shall read it.

[Here follows the reading of many letters from friends of the college, distinguished men and women, among whom are our bishops, various college presidents, Senators and Representatives, and one from the President of the United States. "The only reason," said Chairman Shauck, "why he is not here is because there is something doing next week that is taking his time." (Laughter and applause.)]

Letters of the Bishops

To the Inauguration Committee, the Friends, and the Board of Trustees of Otterbein University:

I deeply regret that official duties prevent me from being present on the happy event of the inauguration of Dr. Lewis Bookwalter as president of the oldest college in our denomination. I congratulate you in the happy selection of a man of such broad culture, extended experience, deep piety, and

in every respect so well qualified to fill so important a position as Dr. L. Bookwalter is. With such a man at the head of Otterbein University, we may expect and plan for broader things in the future of this most justly honored institution. The bright star of hope is now rising in our educational work, and every institution in the denomination is being vitalized by its mellow rays. Anew we pledge our fidelity to the educational work of the Church and to Otterbein University and its new president. All honor to those who have preceded Doctor Bookwalter in the position he is now occupying and the responsibilities he now assumes.

Truly yours,

Annaville, Pa., November 2, 1904.

E. B. KEPHART.

A. B. Shauck, B. S., Dayton, Ohio.

DEAR BROTHER: Yours of recent date followed me to Louisville, Kentucky, where it reached me.

I thank you for your courteous favor. It would surely be a great pleasure to come to the inauguration of Dr. L. Bookwalter, renew acquaintance with old friends, and revive the delightful memories of other days. And when the event was announced for the 28th inst., I planned to attend; but since you have changed the date, with many regrets I am compelled to be absent.

With the question of permanent location at Westerville now forever settled, with the old debt now removed, with the inspiration attending the work of a new president, and with the enlarged attendance—as every plant of whatsoever kind is most fortunate when it is run at its full capacity—we may hope for a new springtime to begin, and along with the new life now beginning to throb in our Church a new era in the history of Otterbein University to be before the school; for which I unite my efforts along with all of its friends.

With best wishes for the success of the occasion, and with kindest for yourself, I am,

Yours sincerely,

J. S. MILLS.

Dayton, Ohio, October 25, 1904.

A. B. Shauck, Dayton, Ohio.

DEAR FRIEND: I greatly regret that other official duties prevent my attending the inauguration of Dr. L. Bookwalter as president of Otterbein University. However, I rejoice that the dear old college, with him, has the high promise of continued success and increased usefulness. A Christian college, in this day, needs a man of ripe scholarship, strong administrative ability, progressive, courageous leadership, of sweet spirit, high optimism, and positive moral character. All of these elements are found in President Bookwalter. Moreover, I congratulate the authorities of Otterbein University upon the unusually promising career upon which it is now entering. Practically free from all indebtedness, with its internal condition never better in its history, with a record of which all its sons and daughters and friends may be proud, and with magnificent opportunities before the institution to attract to its halls young men and women who shall be trained and equipped for the work of the Church, and all departments of human activity, the college deserves the fullest loyal support and practical help of all friends of Christian education.

As the years increase, my appreciation of Otterbein University, to which I owe everything, deepens, and my loyalty becomes stronger. My faith in the institution, and those who have charge of its interests and fortune, is stronger than ever before.

I see nothing in the way of the college reaching an endowment of \$200,000, and its halls being filled with five hundred of our choicest boys and girls. Please bear my cordial greetings and hearty congratulations to President Bookwalter and all in charge of the special services of the inauguration, and be assured that the dear old *alma mater* still commands my gratitude, loyalty, and unreserved support.

Very respectfully,

Wichita, Kan., November 1, 1904.

G. M. MATHEWS.

It only remains for me to introduce to you your presiding officer, and it gives me very great pleasure to present a young man, one who is the honored son of an honored father, the president of the Board of Trustees of Otterbein University, Mr. Frederick H. Rike, of Dayton, Ohio. [Applause.]

The Chairman: We will now be led in prayer by Dr. Emory W. Hunt, the president of Denison University.

Doctor Hunt: We worship thee, O God our maker; our expectation is from thee, and therefore unto thee do we lift up our hearts and our prayers. And we ask that thy presence may be manifested here in these services this afternoon. Subdue all of our thoughts and ambitions to thine own, and inspire in us just such purposes as shall be in accord with thy will. We thank thee for the privilege of coming together upon an occasion such as this; and we ask only that thou wilt give us thy guidance, and the assurance that thou art going with us all the way we take. We ask that thy blessing may rest upon this institution. Grant, we pray thee, such support from its friends and such devotion and service on the part of all those who are banded together in this work here as will enable thee to accomplish thine own will and purpose through them.

We thank thee for these institutions of Christian education. We pray for thy approval. May thy blessing rest upon them, and may might be given unto them that the truth may prevail, the truth of the Lord Christ, and that it may take possession not only of the minds, but of the lives of the people. Upon the young people gathered in them we pray thy blessing, that they may know all that it is needful for them to know, and, above all, that they might know thee by a personal experience of thy grace.

And we pray that thy special blessing may rest upon our brother,

upon whom has been laid the responsibility of direction and leadership in this place. Grant that a double portion of thy spirit may be given to him, the spirit of wisdom, and of power; that thy grace may be so manifested in him that he may accomplish all thy will in this great work. Give him strength of body, and clearness of mind, and steadiness of courage, and may he have the assurance that all others are standing close to him for his support and his comfort and encouragement as he bears these burdens.

May thy blessing rest upon our country. We would all serve together in this great cause of lifting up this people, this nation, to the place which it ought to occupy among the peoples of the earth, that we may bring into the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ many men. Supply our needs and sanctify our lives. May we glorify thee in all that we do, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chairman: Otterbein is proud of its product, of its alumni, who are scattered over the whole world engaged in its work. I recently heard a gentleman who had just returned from the Far East read a paper on China and Japan. In the course of his remarks he said that he had met in Japan, during his travels, a United Brethren missionary, a young man, who had given him the best insight into mission work and native conditions that he had received. I have no doubt that missionary was our Mr. A. T. Howard, who will speak for the alumni.

Address of A. T. Howard, A. M.

FOR THE ALUMNI

No greater pleasure, I am sure, could have come to the old students and alumni of this institution than that of meeting to-day with these distinguished visitors, members of the faculty, and this enthusiastic company of students, to invest with authority our new chief.

You will each recall your journey up that highest mountain you ever climbed. As your course took you above the trees of the valley, you turned and admired the old farmhouse there, that orchard yonder, and, just coming into view, the top of a far-away mountain. Then you went on for thirty minutes, or for an hour, perhaps, without stopping for a look, but, when you turned, your horizon had so broadened that former foot-hills which had so effectually shut you in seemed now little more than a part of the plain below. You were compelled to climb for the experience, but when you left that mountain top, freedom and breadth were written in your nature more deeply than ever before. The occasion which has called us together to-day is a mountain-top experience, and is worthy of more than a moment's consideration. There are travelers among those whom I have the honor to represent who have been coming on and up to this day for half a century. If the winds blew chilly at times, and the snows caught in their hair, they have had a constantly broadening vision. Here we all are, then, to rejoice that in fifty years the college which has meant so much to all of us has never had so many students, nor such firm hold of public confidence as it has to-day.

This confidence has the ring of yellow metal in it, too, and is therefore well placed and substantial.

Loyalty is a word that will doubtless often rise to our lips to-day; but we who call ourselves boys on this campus, but elsewhere men, certainly could have no motive in returning here to-day merely to say words, to speak smooth phrases in regard to an old fancy that we no longer follow. The truth is, our loyalty has been seasoned and strengthened with the flight of years, and we frankly confess that we believe more firmly than ever that this old Christian college, with all others of its kind scattered throughout our land, is, under God, doing a definite, necessary, and powerful work in generating influences that uplift and preserve both the church and the nation.

We put this down, then, as article one in our confession of faith—we believe in Otterbein University. We believe this because of the purpose for which the college stands. It is preëminently a fitting school for character. We students were not invited here to pick over old dust heaps of facts and appropriate any that we thought might be directly helpful in earning our bread. We did not carry away so many facts, but we have always believed that we went away with stronger characters and a method by which our various duties elsewhere might be approached. In the development of that strength, time was an essential element. There have been occasions enough to test our strength, so that we are grateful that the "hurry-up-step-lively" era that some prominent educators would usher in to shorten the student's period of residence in college has not yet received favorable attention here.

Perhaps we are unkind, but it is our opinion that the great wide world suffers more from charlatanism than from over-training; and as for assisting young men to get right at their life-work, if, instead of one or two years less, students were kept four years longer, the public would doubtless have less reason for complaint. If life is like a sea, then this college is the spring-board from which we young men made our plunge into it. The waters are deep. Men need as they enter this new element all the force and form they can acquire. We see now the period of transition from the old homes of our childhood to those we have made for ourselves was really the most critical period in our lives. The four years that were safeguarded by the restraining and helpful influences of this town and this college were the time when possible weakness was converted into actual strength.

And again, our love for this college has deepened as our admiration has followed her graduates, who with so very few exceptions have chosen for their avocation service to their fellow-men, while support-

ing and distinguishing themselves in scores of honorable vocations. We have confidence in this school not only because of her contribution to our own lives and the touch of mastery she has given to scores of her sons and daughters, but as we have watched the contributions increase from one dollar, payable in three equal annual installments, to single gifts, by practical business people, to tens of thousands of dollars, the fiber of our own faith has been strengthened. Because, therefore, of the proved value of the old ideals and friendships formed here, because our classmates have shown themselves masters of the tasks undertaken, because of the unmistakable evidences of a full tide of interest observed everywhere, we believe in Otterbein University. And if there are those who see all these indications of increasing strength, these earnest students, these generous donors, these determined trustees, and then continue to speak of the future of the school as somewhat problematic, it can only be set down, I presume, as evidence of the fact that man is wonderfully, at any rate fearfully, made.

We believe, furthermore, that the graduates of this school have an important duty to perform in the promotion of her welfare. Unless old acquaintance can be forgot, there have been times when this institution seemed to be considered the especial property of the president, and there were a good many church people, not excluding a number of members of the Board of Trustees, who craned their necks at least once a year, if their fare was paid to Westerville, to see how the president was running his school. In our opinion, the time has come when the value of these higher educational institutions has been so thoroughly demonstrated, and so well recognized, that it is an honor to any man to be chosen to share in the management of a work that results in so much blessing to young men and women, and through them to all the world with which they afterwards come in contact. If, then, a man accept a trusteeship or other public position without strenuously striving to discharge the duties thereof, he embezzles, as we may say, another man's opportunity of serving his generation. When the time comes, his negligence should be made known and he be denied further responsibility with as much contempt as though he had embezzled public funds. In this line our alumni can be of much greater service henceforth than they have been hitherto. To whom is the general welfare of this college of more importance than to us? To whom ought its needs appeal with more force than to her graduates? Money cannot take the place here of constant, personal interest in forwarding the claims of our college in our various communities. We can do this without injury to any similar institution. Unless there

are special reasons for it, young people of the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, or Baptist churches ought to be urged to attend their own schools, and I can well see how occasionally a man who feels himself specially deficient and backward might profitably seek all the help afforded at a State university, but, leaving those out of account, there still remain thousands of young people in whose breasts ambitions burn who need to be turned to such a fitting school as this. A few words of earnest advice just here will bring scores of life-long benedictions upon our heads. It is impossible for a president or agent to reach all the communities in our coöperative territory, so that the necessary word must be spoken by us if it is spoken at all. Our alumni need to be organized into city or conference groups and every man made to feel that his home is sub-headquarters for this college. This will convert us from mere spectators into agitators. By a little thought our alumnae members can have much to do in nominating men in the various conferences who have both the business sense and the fidelity to duty necessary to carry the purposes of this school through to a higher goal. If the members in this coöperating territory, trustees, and alumni work together, larger things than any of us now imagine can be wrought out—larger and better results, because alongside of our best God puts his best, and his gifts both in quality and extent always occasion surprise.

We believe not only in the college, and that our alumnae members have a definite duty to perform, but the third article in our credo is, "Mr. President, we believe in you." The position to which you have been elected seems to us, when measured by its opportunities, for its far-reaching influence, to be worthy the highest ambition of any man. True, other men may direct the fortunes of larger student bodies, but there the hand-on-the-shoulder contact between president and student, that means so much more to us than any technical training, is largely lost in the routine work of the impersonal university. Your study door will stand ajar. There alone with a discouraged boy or girl in that room where you pray you will work out your masterpieces as much greater than those of Phidias or Michael Angelo as an immortal spirit is greater than crumbling rock. So great is this opportunity that you would almost do well to be angry at a duty that calls you forth from that study. Not a larger work, but a wider field than this awaits you. You live in the midst of a commercial people. The commercial spirit, hostile to man's higher nature, enters his heart like a vandal, to leave there a waste, a wreck of broken responsibilities. A number of years of my life have been spent among people who fall down and worship before gods made of clay, and other years have

been spent among people who offer their morning prayer to brass or wooden gods. Our people look with surprise and pity on such misplaced devotion, yet am I wrong in believing that, under the strong leadership of the modern commercial spirit, America may be unconsciously tending in the same direction? What really is the difference between worshiping clay, fashioned into the form of a man and giving one's whole thought to increasing the acreage of clay between his fences? One person worships brass molded into the shape of a man; another seeks gold marked with the stamp of the eagle. We say one is covetousness and the other idolatry, yet St. Paul frankly tells us that covetousness is idolatry. Let us rejoice at the floods of riches in America to-day. If this wealth can be kept in proper channels, it will be a blessing elsewhere as its production has blessed us, but if it resists those channels, it becomes backwater and a blight.

Here, Mr. President, we think you have a most important duty to perform. If you persuade men to contribute their farms or gold here, where it will be transformed from mere stuff, dead and metallic, into strong, symmetrical, and, let us hope, Christian character, a double blessing will rest on your labor. If any man has a right to regard himself a God-sent messenger, as you go through this and adjoining States, believe yourself to be that man. You bring to your office the discipline, discretion, and decision that can come only from long years of contact with various forms of the educational problem. Combined with this is the spirit of youth. For these reasons we, the alumnal members of this school, ask you to enlist us, command us, and we will follow you in what we consider your God-given work with our confidence, with our love, with our prayers. [Applause.]

The Chairman: I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Burtner, who will speak on behalf of the student body.

Address of Elmer E. Burtner

FOR THE STUDENTS

It has always been good to be a student at Otterbein; but at no time in its history has it been a higher privilege to be here than now. I can safely say that the students realize this. Those who have attended this school have always had a peculiar, and, I may say, an unusual reverence for Otterbein; but I without hesitancy venture to say that there has never been that clinging love for her which we students feel to-day. However, I do not speak of a new relation, but of the old love intensified; and I take it that the friends of this institution will be glad to hear that we are standing by in support of this, its enlarged mission and opportunity, with no new and inherently different support, for those who have carried the burdens of this college, observing it grow and win for itself the good name and high eminence which it now possesses in the education both of this State and the Church of which it is the center of light, have been comforted by and have relied upon this devotion which every student of hers has given. And to-day we reaffirm our vow of love.

I know of no better way to represent the student body upon this occasion than to speak of the dominant notes in it; and as I speak I shall have in mind him whom we honor to-day, and of their bearing upon his administration, for I know that he, more than any other individual present, is concerned about them. If I have interpreted aright the spirit of my fellows, the things most prominent in their attitude to our college are earnestness, loyalty, and faith.

There is no time in life when to be in earnest means more than in student days. Indeed, one not in earnest is not a student. It is a sublime quality of virtue, and no scene is more thrilling than that of a body of young people mightily in earnest and abandoned to seeking truth.

Otterbein students have always been earnest ones, as I believe many here from other institutions who have come in contact with them in various ways will grant. This school was established here in a noble

way. Otterbein did not come into being because its founders had access to a large sum of money and thought it would be as well to put it into a school of learning as any place; but in answer to a loudly-calling need and with little money at hand they established it. All of this in the face of uncertainty; but operating against that uncertainty was the profound conviction that it ought to be here, and with earnestness, both sincere and sacrificing, they toiled for it. Born of such a spirit, this trait of earnestness became an element in the character of this college, and with what persistence it has not only retained its place, but has grown in it in beauty and strength can be proven by the long list of students upon whom she has set her stamp and seal, having made of them earnest men and women; and in all candor I declare that, combined with a natural bent to earnestness, all the pressure of this force gathered out of its daily increase in past years centers in the present student body, with no loss of weight and with none of its luster faded, but rather deepened and more determined. Need I say that this spirit is the pledge and prophecy of the success for which Otterbein strives?

The next of the dominant notes among the students is loyalty. When I utter that word I do not want you to think of the loyalty which expresses itself in noise at a foot-ball game, though all that we do in that way is genuine, but I do refer to that unchanging, unswerving, bottom-rock loyalty which has always been the pillar of this institution. We come by our attachment naturally. Otterbein has always had loyal, loving friends. Not one of them has been a millionaire, but she has had in friendship more wealth than millions, a better security than a State. No one can compute the value of such devotion. It is strongest in discouragement, tenderest in weeping, and most to be relied upon in an extremity. The faculty has always been composed of strong scholars. Some have been invited to larger schools and salaries, but have chosen to remain here that they might be near the object of their affection. That is a tie that even strong hands cannot sever. Rare it is, but of such is our tradition.

Now, how does this influence the student? I answer that its influence is direct. This spirit has built itself into the students, making them loyal not only to their college, but to all duties.

But there is another reason why we are loyal; that reason is our love. Why do we love her so passionately? Just because we do; not simply because we can, but, if you please, because we must. Oh, the subtle mystery of the why and the how of our affection is beyond the reach of words to describe! Here she is, splendid, noble, good. One look and we love her. That is loyalty, the sweetest and best.

No school can live and be a vital force if it is not able to win the allegiance of its students, but if it does do that it needs no other support. I am happy that just such students are here now. Never did there assemble in answer to her invitation a class of young men and women as loyal in their support, as intent in their affection, and therefore so truly her friends; and to-day by the sparkle that is in each eye, and the proud accent in every voice, this loyalty not only betrays itself, but pledges anew its vows. By this spirit we must forecast what manner of future lies ahead.

The last, but by no means the least of these notes is faith; and again in accounting for this feeling among us I must call upon the history of this institution for an explanation. It was called into being by God. His servants, the founders we call them, were given a mighty conviction that it has a place and a mission here. But it seems to have been the policy of Him who has always been and still is the real president of this college to allow it to work out its purpose amid darkness and struggle and sorrow. Yet there have always been those who had faith in it. Many of them have been teachers here; and some of them passed through awful ordeals, and were bathed in bitter, hot tears in their wonder if the day would ever come when it would be free. But remember, these were men who had faith in the school. Those who walked in those fires suffered, but to-day they are beautiful heroes. It is better so. If some one of men had been permitted to plan her history, the one already made could not have been improved upon. Aye, if we could change it, we would not now. We have not had all the buildings we thought we needed, but Otterbein is not these buildings. Soon we think these equipments are coming, all that we need, and they will be here quite soon enough. Had they been here since we first felt the need of them, Otterbein would not have been as great and fair as she is to-day and will yet be, because now we have an invaluable something which otherwise we could not have had—a spirit with which to hallow those buildings and that will multiply their efficiency many times.

Yes, the students have faith in Otterbein, both because she inspires trust and is also worthy of it. This is a requisite with any college, for if it cannot obtain the respect and confidence of its students, it is folly to try to teach them, but if it does do that, they will heed its instruction and incorporate into their own lives its very ideals and character. Such is our attitude toward this school and its right to educate, and to its life and formative forces we have submitted ourselves.

What does all this count in the way of security for Otterbein? I

The Chairman: If you could all visit Dayton and see the magnificent fourteen-story building being erected there by our Publishing House, and know how intimately our Agent is concerned with all the great interests of our Church, you would realize how truly Doctor Funk represents our Church. Dr. W. R. Funk will speak on behalf of the Church.

Address of W. R. Funk, D. D.

FOR THE CHURCH

The church is the greatest and best organization in the world. To it is entrusted the care and development of the body, mind, and soul of man. Upon the degree of success in this effort depends the strength of the individual, the sanctity of the home, the purity of society, and the continuity of the republic.

In the work of the church the Christian college becomes at once the generator of force which is to develop the potentiality of the whole organism into a better manhood and a better womanhood. To be the head of any educational institution is a great thing. To be the president of a Christian college is greater. To the Christian college the church looks for the implanting of truth, which is more than knowledge, that has in it life, as God is life.

To you, Mr. President, and to your faculty are we as parents turning our eyes with the hope that you will be able to make the stars, in the study of astronomy, tell the truth of the better life of Him who put them in place; in geology, that our boys and girls may love Him who laid the foundation of the earth with such boundless possibilities; in botany, that they may learn the lesson of obedience and purity as seen in all plant life. In all their mental toil the Church looks to you to save them from doubt and skepticism. You are expected to teach them the philosophy of the better life with all the certainty of the highest mathematical axiom. We turn, then, to you, not simply for a preparation for life, but for the beginning of that life,—the beginning of dynamic force by the control of body, the expansion of brain cells, the awakening of spirit life to the greater possibilities of coming time.

The Church does not look to you as the source of its strength, but it does expect that you will unlock the possibilities of the young life

our jewels," these the crown of our lives. We give them to thee, fair Otterbein, that they may become cultured. Yes, more than cultured, that they may become masters of themselves, and thus conquerors in life's conquest. Do we not, therefore, promise you much when we give these whose lives we count more precious than our own?

Finally, my brother, the Church prays upon you Heaven's wisdom as you begin the heavy but glorious task that is before you. [Applause.]

professional eminence, and honorable achievement, but, best of all, men."

"What constitutes a state?
Not high-raised battlement or labor'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate,
Not cities proud with spires and turret crown'd;
No, men, high-minded men,
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.
These constitute a state."

In a despotic form of government, education is not desired, for the stability of its institutions rests upon the ignorance of its subjects; but in a government like ours, that is, as Lincoln termed it, of the people, by the people, and for the people, education of all its citizens becomes a necessity. I remember in the old reader the lesson that began, "We must educate, or short will be our race from the cradle to the grave." Our fathers understood this, and when they came to the New England shores they established not only the elementary school, but they made provision that, as soon as a certain number of families were included in a community, there should be the higher school that should prepare for college, and they early founded those universities, Harvard and Yale. And we find in the history of the towns and cities of Massachusetts that to this fact was due largely the great prominence that was achieved by those men of national affairs in the early part of our history. Our poet, Whittier, has well expressed this duty in one of his poems:

"The riches of the commonwealth
Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health,
And more to her than gold or grain,
The cunning hand and cultured brain;
For well she keeps her ancient stock,
The stubborn strength of Plymouth Rock,
And still maintains, with milder laws
And clearer light, the good old cause,
Nor heeds the sceptic's puny hands,
While near her school the church spire stands;
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule
While near the church-spire stands the school."

President Felton on one occasion in Boston referred to the city in this way, "Her numerous schools and the universities are her best securities; her regiments of teachers are her best defenses." And so it is. When the early settlers came to Ohio they were the descendants of those New England people, and they brought with them the same ideas which had grown up in New England. They established not

The Chairman: In the years to come, when the history of Otterbein shall be written, no one, no matter how well informed or how facile his pen, will be able to do justice to the magnificent service, the loyalty, and devotion of Dr. T. J. Sanders, who will speak as the representative of the faculty.

When Doctor Sanders arose he was greeted with marked demonstrations of esteem, and was obliged, before beginning his speech, for a time to stand and bow in recognition of such vigorous and repeated cheers as amounted to an ovation.

Address of T. J. Sanders, Ph. D.

FOR THE FACULTY

"Ignorance is the curse of God, knowledge the wing whereby we fly to heaven." "Wisdom is a defense, and money is a defense, but the excellency of knowledge is that wisdom giveth life to them that have it." Life, yes, the richer life, the more abundant life. Knowledge is the intellectual equivalent of being, and by it we come into vital touch with all reality and into sympathetic responsiveness with the music of creation. Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore, with all thy getting, get understanding. She is more precious than rubies, a tree of life to every one that lays hold of her. Says Emerson: "There is one mind common to all individual men. Each is an inlet to the same and to all of the same. I am owner of the sphere, of the seven stars and the solar year; of Cæsar's hand and Plato's brain, of Lord Christ's heart and Shakespeare's strain." In the background of the self-consciousness of the second perfect personality of the Trinity, knowing himself as derivation, there lies a gulf of infinite breadth, the distance between pure passivity and absolute perfect self-activity. Here we have one vast double process, unconscious as evolution till souls emerge, and conscious as education till perfection of being is attained. Thus we have as the all-comprehending, all unifying, past, present, and future purpose of any and all stellar worlds the birth and probation (education) of souls.

The church has for its purpose to master the divine message revealed through the highly-endowed spiritual sense of the Hebrew

The Chairman: The trustees wish to express at this time their appreciation of the fact that so many of the representatives of our sister colleges have attended this occasion, and it is a special privilege and pleasure to introduce Dr. Henry C. King, who speaks for these other colleges. The president of Oberlin College.

Address of Henry C. King, D.D.

FOR THE COLLEGES OF OHIO

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the other colleges of the State and of the nation, I am very glad indeed to be able to bring to you three words to-day—a word of congratulation, a word of sincere and hearty fellowship, and a word of well wishes.

A word of congratulation upon the more than fifty years of worthy service rendered to the church, and to the State, in the pouring into the life of the State and of the nation a continuous stream of personal life. You have sent them out into the nation to be the social leaven of the nation, those children of the kingdom who are the good seed, the light to scatter the darkness, and to bring on that coming kingdom of the rational, ethical democracy. It is a great thing for any institution to have had a part in the furthering of such a work; and upon more than fifty years of such work I sincerely, on behalf of your sister colleges of the State and nation, congratulate you.

I congratulate you in the second place upon the successful accomplishment of the election of a college president. It is a most difficult task, and you are to be congratulated that you have been able to call to this position a tried and trusted and honored leader, one with whom you can be indeed and in truth United Brethren; and I have only come lately to appreciate at its worth the beautiful, splendid quality of that name, United Brethren in Christ. [Applause.]

And a word of fellowship for the colleges for which I speak, for, after all, back of them, Mr. Chairman, for the most part, are similar great convictions and ideals that have underlain the foundation of this college. The great moral, religious, and educational convictions and ideals that have gone to make this State what it is, and this nation what it is, and what it shall be, and what it is ever more increasingly becoming among the nations of the earth, are the founda-

And a word, finally, Mr. President, of well wishing. Two great things it is given to any man to do for another, and only two that are supremely great—to touch that other with a high and noble spirit, and to bear witness to that other of those best things in which he most lives. I wish for Otterbein University under your administration that it may send out men who shall be able to put the touch of high and noble character upon other men, and who shall be of those who count because they have the conviction, the character and judgment, the disinterestedness, and the power to make real and rational and vital, which together make the effective witness. There have come back to me since I sat here upon the platform words that I remember of learning as a boy. These have come back to me, and I close my well wishes for Otterbein University, speaking on behalf of these other colleges with these words:

“God give us men!

A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,

Men who possess opinions and a will,

Men who have honor, men who will not lie,

Men who can stand before a demagogue

And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking,

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking;

For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,

Their large profession, and their little deeds,

Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,

Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps.”

Into the production of such men may Otterbein University under your administration come. [Applause.]

been to provide funds for the payment of debt. Now the great aim of the trustees and our president must be along the line of advancement and enlargement, the securing of students, and the increasing of endowment, and the building up of our school and its equipment. The presidency of Otterbein University offers the largest field of opportunity of any work in our denomination. This lies at the very foundation of all our other interests, and the measure of the success of Otterbein University is the measure of the success of them all. So much for the work to be done. And now for the man.

After careful deliberation the trustees unanimously decided upon the man to fill this great office, a man who seemed called to the kingdom for a time like this, a man broad and full in his Christian character and in the scope of his intellectual attainments; a man of fine personality, whose whole record throughout his service to the Church shows clean as polished gold, with everything attempted a success, never a failure. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, of introducing to you the president of Otterbein University, Dr. Lewis Bookwalter.

lightful occasion, as in fact, and especially, an expression of a deep and abiding interest in Otterbein University itself; and it is this important fact, this gratifying condition, that brings to us as the friends of this college the high pleasure, the strengthened purpose, and the inspiration of the hour.

And, just at this time, we will remember that we are here because others have been here and have wrought here before us. They in their day did their work. More than a half century of heroic toil and large achievement has gone into history. We are come now in our day to do our work, to play our part in the life of an institution whose life shall go on when we shall have passed away. But while we live its life is in us, and from this come our commission and our inspiration. We are called to high duty and to great achievement.

It is doubtful whether any company of people occupied in the conduct of a Christian college are able to comprehend fully the importance of the work in which they are engaged. Students, too, may be understood to but partly appreciate what is embraced in the opportunity of spending years in the midst of such strong character-developing, life-molding influences.

The fact of special importance respecting the work done in college is that the ultimate results are those effected out from and far beyond the academic halls. At college are molded the molders of men. It is a center of wide-reaching influence. At the college we are at the center of the circle where a small movement sweeps a large arc at the periphery. Inspire and commission a man here and you awaken a thousand there. The education which these walls and this occasion represent is preëminently that which aims to make leaders. So, as a fitting theme for discussion at this hour, I have chosen

THE COLLEGE AND LEADERSHIP.

Lord Salisbury said to Lord Roberts just before the latter was sent to South Africa, "We are finding out that this war depends upon the generals." That tells the whole story, not only as to governments, but also all the organized interests of civilized society, secular or sacred.

In every age leaders have molded the thought and shaped the affairs of people. History is largely the biography of great, controlling spirits. Their names and deeds loom high before us at the mere suggestion. Command its leaders and you command the world. The great work upon which Jesus centered his efforts was the preparing of twelve leaders. All movements, all enterprises, depend upon leadership for success, and so much so that frequently the enterprise is almost lost sight of in the man who carries it triumphantly forward.

multiply the conveniences and the luxuries of the complex modern life. It is for the minority, who plan, who conceive, who superintend, who mediate between group and group, and who must see the wide stage as a whole. Democratic nations must be served in this wise no less than those whose leaders are chosen by birth and privilege; and the college is no less democratic because it is for those who play a special part."

It has now become a well-recognized fact that the road to place and enlarged usefulness lies through the college. Says E. A. Winship, editor *Journal of Education*, Boston: "The college course is now needed by all youth who aspire to leadership in any lines of professional, commercial, mercantile, industrial, or public life as never before." In the United States but fifteen people are college students for every ten thousand of the population. In Ohio we have one student to every seven hundred of population; yet note the surprising but well-known statistics showing that the leadership of the country, in all fields, is almost altogether in the hands of its mere fraction of college-trained men and women. The college man has eight hundred chances, to one chance for the non-college man, to reach eminent success and usefulness.

Bismarck said of the students of Germany that one-third drop out of college through incompetency, one-third rot out through immorality, and the other third rule Germany. While we are glad that in American colleges no such frightful rotting out and dropping out is known, yet it is true that college students rule America. Says Carroll D. Wright, an eminent leader in political and social science: "If you look at the roll of public men you will find that the man trained in the college is coming to the front in executive and administrative matters in a larger degree than at any previous period in our history. This is hopeful, it is most encouraging, and the prayer of all good citizens is that the habit may grow and become universal."

Does this magnifying of public efficiency, of the objective and altruistic, as ends in higher education, seem to any like an overlooking of those ends which mean the good of the individual himself? Such is far from the thought. Education would fall sadly short of its true meaning did it not bring to the person as his own reward a truer, happier life and the ability to enter with full appreciation into the rich heritage of knowledge and enlarged life which it is the right of every one born into the world in this glad age to possess. The higher education aims at full, perfected manhood and womanhood, and that culture which brings those keener perceptions and those delicate tastes that give to life its higher delights. This soul development for its

tent the criticism may be just; but I have to say, also, as a charge against many of the organized activities of our day, that far too much stress is placed upon what is called method. Organization, machinery, method, are in danger of overshadowing and supplanting men. This is self-destructive. Of what possible use are methods without men? The college is in the business of making, of truly educating, men and women; and we are not to attempt to make men and women in a common mold, by wholesale, being, if it were possible, made to think alike, to work alike, to be alike, but we are to develop them individually, each being aided in becoming his own best distinct self.

In the people and movements of civilized society uniformity in some respects is desirable, but it dare not be such as destroys individuality and curbs self-energy and prevents the person being a consciously distinct factor in the general life. In the wide-reaching organization of all lines of effort in our day there is a tendency to place upon all men, or at least upon large companies and communities of men, the same stamp; but at the same time modern life is becoming more and more complex, and the demand for free individualism and for higher developed specialism is constantly becoming greater; and it has been the full play of individual talents and traits, so characteristic of recent times, that has produced the marvelous general advances of the century just closed by producing the eminent specialists who have awakened and led the astonished and enthusiastic world.

In our education of the youth let no system be tolerated which would have a tendency to spoil their God-given endowments, but let the aim be to guide them into that life-calling into which nature intended them to go. Sidney Smith's remark is more forceful now than ever, "Be what nature intended you to be and you will succeed. Be anything else and you will be ten thousand times worse than nothing." The elective feature prevailing in the upper years of the college courses aims specifically to develop the student's individuality. After his general foundation is well laid the young man enters thus with interest and purpose upon the line of work to which his natural powers and tastes lead him; and that man is destined to large influence and usefulness among his fellows, for, as David Starr Jordan says, the world turns aside to let any man pass who knows whither he is going.

We want men, the colleges seek to provide men, not who have been organized and harnessed by rule, but who are self-organized and are capable of making and adjusting their own harness. Said President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California recently: "We seek to create no class. We are not seeking to prevent men of

In short, every feature of college life should be so organized and directed as to lead the student to self-determined habits of thought and action. In the government itself of the institution the policy should be such as to stimulate self-direction, under the large freedom supposed to be granted self-respecting ladies and gentlemen.

Freedom, in a word, personal, conscious freedom, under the kindly and helpful guiding hand of teachers, freedom to go and to grow along one's own individual lines, to think for himself, to morally look after himself, this as his college life will develop in every sincere, earnest student the elements of strong character and successful leadership.

Need it be urged that *quality, thoroughness, should be esteemed of prime importance as a result of college training?* Do we not seek that development, that all-round culture, which in practical affairs shows a highly-organized general capacity? To reach that goal I know of no short cut or surface methods. Truly, so far there has been discovered "no royal road to learning," although recently some are presuming through the woods to blaze the way for one. "It is this consideration," says President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, "that makes all changes of the length and character of the college course of such vital importance. All our culture is lowered by any change for the worse, and correspondingly raised by any betterment."

This is a day of haste, feverish haste, but some things cannot be hastened, and one is the making of a man or woman. We all recall the story of a young man once asking the president of Oberlin College if he could not take a shorter course, and the president's replying: "Oh, yes, but that depends on what you intend to make of yourself. When God wants to make an oak he takes a hundred years, but when he wants to make a squash he takes only six months."

Our colleges should foster and develop the true democratic spirit. It is sometimes charged, and possibly not without cause, that in our colleges there is a tendency to the spirit of caste. It is readily seen how that in a community gathered out of, and somewhat isolated from the general community, and intent quite solely upon intellectual pursuits, there might develop a corresponding and somewhat new spirit and social consciousness. This, in fact, is natural, and in many of its features this unique college life is most wholesome, is invaluable. It puts character-building elements into the student's life not possible to be gotten elsewhere. But all this may obtain and the college life not be out of accord with the great general life about it, or its faculty and students out of touch and out of sympathy with the great general public, their fellow-citizens. The evident fact is that to

Here birth and wealth count for nothing, genuine ability, merit, manhood and womanhood being the standards of measurement. Snobbery stands a poor show in an American college. No people, in fact, are farther removed from artificiality of all kinds than are college men and women. American students, as a rule, are preëminently free from the spirit of false social distinctions and privileges, are believers in equal rights, friends of fair play, and genuine ladies and gentlemen. They may with confidence be sent out from the model world in the midst of which they have moved into the great, real world to bear to society the spirit with which they have become imbued, and to lead the community forward upon higher planes.

That the consideration of *the place of the moral and religious in education* has been left until after other points have been discussed will not be interpreted as meaning that it may be estimated as of secondary interest. Quite the contrary. Indeed, its overshadowing importance is now so generally recognized, and especially by such a company as are here gathered, that I do not deem it necessary to give it elaborate discussion. Further, time does not permit.

Some things are so all-embracing, so much a vital part of everything, that they are found at every point we may touch of the great circle of human interests. Of these, religion emphatically stands the first. It would be impossible to talk intelligently of education and leave out the religious and moral elements. Mr. Gladstone said: "The Christian idea, taking possession of man at the center and summit of his being, could not leave the rest of it a desert, but evidently contemplated its perfection in all its parts. I appeal to those great and comprehensive words of Saint Paul, which may have been a prophecy not less than a precept, and which enjoin us to lay hold on 'whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report.' It is here conveyed to us that in the Christian religion thus lay, from the very first, the certain seed of all human culture."

Let it be noted that religion not only is itself an important part of the world of truth, but also, and more, its development in the soul brings love of the truth, old or new, and makes the person a student in spirit and in fact. It promotes a conscientious acceptance of every new interpretation of truth, adjusts it to the general scheme, and stands loyally in its defense and advocacy. To see truth is one thing and to have reverence for it is quite another. Falseness to any known fact, disregard of truth in any field or any form not only prevents all-round scholarship, but impairs the integrity of the soul and un-

way that it shall not mean sectarianism or sentimentalism, but a kind of culture which is indispensable to the normal man—a culture as naturally belonging to public education as to private, a culture which shall stand preëminently for religious reality and breadth and power. We need to make it clear that religion is as broad as life itself, and that life without religion is impossible.”

While it may not be possible to name the features that will have special attention in the education of the future, of one thing we may be assured—to religion will be given large and increasing prominence. We shall have an education “in more vital alliance with Christian truths.” And, as in the past, the Christian colleges of the land will be the centers of religious thought and life. That the systematic study of religion and morals will be given a larger place in their curricula may surely be predicted. But this will be of no greater importance than the maintaining through the high religious character of teachers and religious organization and activity among students a vigorous spiritual life, for what the student continually absorbs from the college atmosphere is very largely determining in the shaping of his character.

And so will the Christian college more and more represent and embody the essential things of human life. It will stand as a living protest against all unrighteousness, individual and social, against the carnal struggle for private advantage, the gross, short-sighted, gain-getting spirit of the age, and for the things of the spiritual. For these higher ideals our colleges are constantly striving, and the great company of young men and women which they are yearly sending out, we may confidently expect, will prove themselves true representatives and strong, successful promoters of personal and civic virtue.

The present would seem to be *the beginning of a new era, an enlarged opportunity, for the work of higher education in our land*. The age of necessary and absorbing attention to the subduing and developing of a new country is passed. The forests are cleared, the prairies broken, the roads, stone and rail, are made, the bridges built. Meanwhile there has been great material development and the accumulation of vast wealth. So we are entered already upon a time affording opportunity for the promotion of the spiritual things of life. We possess, as one has suggested, the material basis, and we have the time for making a new and better world, that Utopia, that kingdom of God, of which men have dreamed in all ages. Surely this is a great stage in our national advance—its greatest.

And it would seem that, in the order of God’s ever unfolding providence, the colleges of the land had been especially prepared for such

Consecratory Prayer by I. L. Kephart, D.D.

We adore thee, Almighty God, for having brought us to this auspicious time in the history of this Christian college. We thank thee for the Christian homes embraced within its constituency. We thank thee for the young men and the young women that are seeking the higher Christian education and the development of Christian character within the walls of this institution. We thank thee for the alumni, so loyal, so enthusiastic in the support of their *alma mater*. We thank thee for the faculty who have evidenced afresh their loyalty here this day to this institution and the head that has been placed over it. We thank thee for the man whom thou, through the regularly constituted authorities of this institution, hast called to take the leadership here as president. We thank thee for his sturdy, noble Christian character. We thank thee for having encouraged him in his great work as an educator hitherto in another State. We thank thee that he comes to us to take his place at the head of this institution cheered in heart with the assurance that thou, the divine God, who hast hitherto stood by him and directed him, will not now fail him in the greater work to which thou hast called him. And now we devoutly pray that thou wilt place thy divine seal upon his being chosen to this place by giving him a double portion of thy Spirit, by encouraging him in his work, by consecrating him to the work that is yet before him, that he may be indeed and in truth a leader of these students, a co-worker with, and a leader of this faculty, an honor to the Church that honors him by giving him this honored place, this important position, and a co-worker with thee in the great work of Christianizing the world and in establishing the kingdom of righteousness among men; and to this end we pray that he may consecrate himself afresh to this work as thou dost consecrate him to it by thy divine approval. And we ask now thy blessing upon the exercises of this day. May fresh inspiration come to all interested in the great work of Christian education, and may we go from this place not only cheered in our hearts as we see a brighter day dawning for this institution, but cheered in our hearts by realizing that the kingdom of God is not only coming, but is here, and that it is triumphing more and more throughout the world. We ask it all in the name of Jesus Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

The Inauguration Committee

ALBERT B. SHAUCK, *Chairman.*

PROF. N. H. CORNETET, *Secretary.*

MRS. GERTRUDE S. SANDERS. HON. LEWIS D. BONEBRAKE.

EDGAR LYNN WEINLAND, Esq.

cannot comprehend it. Every graduate that goes out from her in a very real sense is born of her, a child in whom she has embodied her own character of royal fiber, having nourished him upon the meats of her virtue and the bread of her life. He is heir to the richest legacy that it is possible for her to give him, and by him she perpetuates herself, for in him she lives; and, too, to the heart of her every son and daughter as they go out she attaches a blue cord of loving interest, which by no distance can be broken, nor faded by the wear of years. In this is she immortal.

To such a student body our new president has come. In its name I warmly greet him, assuring him that we look to him as a strong, safe, kind friend and leader, and one keenly sensitive to the needs of students. We believe, too, that he is deeply in earnest, thoroughly loyal, and a man of vision and faith. We feel stronger in these three leading qualities, not because of a new president, but because of the one we have. I know I speak the heart of my fellows when I say that for him we shall be earnest, to him loyal, and that in him we have faith.

To us the beginning of his administration appears to be an epoch. Within it we expect dear old Otterbein to unfold into her intended glory. Above the mystery of the past years she has arisen refined more than we know, and fitted for a place enviable in the cause of Christian education. The dawn of that long-looked-for day, and I see that it is pregnant with promise, is fringing the horizon of our hope with a flame of light. It must be here to-morrow.

placed in your care. Yours is, therefore, the great work of developing a nobility of nature in the young life of the denomination, that the future of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ may be achieved in accord with God's purpose in its organization.

The Church looks to you for the complete establishment of an institution of broad education, where all tendency to narrowness, bigotry, sloth, and selfishness shall be destroyed, and where clear thinking, broad sympathies, pure affections, and nobleness shall be cultivated. We do not turn to this institution as we do to the factory that produces machines. It is not machines we want, but machinists that can produce the machines that will accomplish the new things of the next generation. The Church expects a large proportion of its philosophers, ministers, scientists, farmers, doctors, lawyers, and artisans of all kinds from within this college. The privilege to produce this condition is a divine heritage. It is yours.

The expectancy of the Church is heightened as we proceed, for it is the intelligent desire of the more than a hundred thousand members of the United Brethren Church within the coöperating territory of this college that the student body of this school shall not be less than a thousand.

And now, Mr. President, you will pardon me if I say that the Church thinks that the enthusiasm which is to carry us to this mount of triumph is to begin here, and, spreading forth like the rays of the morning sun, to give new life to all within its bounds of service. Then make it an institution of and for the Church, and thus inspire every one who has taken the name of our denomination as the standard of his Christian service proud to coöperate with it; aye, more, to sacrifice for it.

But we do not expect to receive all and give nothing in return. If this school will do its part as a Christian college you may expect much and will receive much at the hand of the Church. The Church will give you sympathy. As long as Napoleon retained the sympathy of the French people so long was he able to recruit an army. There are about thirty thousand United Brethren homes within the bounds of your territory. These are homes of culture, piety, and at least average wealth. To have them in complete sympathy would solve the question of students and money. Enlarge the institution, expand it in its scope of instruction and in its material wealth, and you will soon command the money now in the possession of our people that should go to the endowment of this school. Continue to grow as you have in the past few years and we will give you what is better than sympathy or gold,—we will give you our sons and our daughters. "These are

The Chairman: The citizens of no State in the nation are more proud of their statehood and their State than the citizens of Ohio. We find them wherever we go, and we are glad that we have an official representative of the State with us to-day. The Hon. E. A. Jones, State School Commissioner, will now address you.

Address of Hon. E. A. Jones, A.M.

FOR THE STATE

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am very glad indeed to have the pleasure of being with you at this time. I can readily understand that this is an occasion of great interest to all the alumni of this institution, founded in 1847. More than six hundred have completed their courses here. They are scattered far and wide, and I know that to-day their hearts turn to this place with a great deal of interest.

The student body feel a deep interest in this occasion, in pledging their loyalty to the new administration, and in listening to the future policy as it will be outlined by the new executive. And to the citizens of this place, also, it is an occasion of unusual interest, for Westerville is known throughout the country, and Otterbein University is far and wide known through the students that have been trained here. And there is a deep personal interest, I can understand, that will be felt on the part of the trustees and the faculty and the other colleges; and, while this is true, I may say that this is an occasion that is of great interest also to the State of Ohio. Ohio is a great State, great in territory, in population, favored in her location among the other States, great in her mineral resources, her agricultural resources, and greater still in the men she has produced who have achieved prominence in the State and nation. And we recognize the fact to-day that these men were the product of the common schools and higher institutions of the State.

Dr. Stearns, who was president of Amherst College while I was a student in that institution, I remember once said, "The idea of education is the formation of men, men capable of high scholarship, of

only the common school, but provided for higher instruction, and only last year they celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of one of the universities of our State. During the early years the colleges and academies multiplied, and great was the influence of that force on the State. Ohio has more colleges probably than any other State in the Union, and sometimes I believe this remark is made disparagingly, but I do not think she has one college too many. We did not enter upon the era of colleges until within the last year, and the men who had exerted so much influence in our earlier years were those who were trained in these smaller colleges; and what an influence they had and how closely they are connected with the common school institutions of the State is seen by the fact that they are interested in the work of the normal schools where those who are called upon to discharge the important duties of teacher are trained.

Now, I remember that there are many on the program who are to follow me, and I must not take more of your time. I remember the introductory prayer of a Southerner who was called upon to offer a prayer before the speaker was introduced, and he said, "O Lord, give us access and success and recess" [laughter], and on this occasion I know certainly he would have emphasized the recess. I will close by saying that I wish in behalf of the State Department of Education in Ohio, to extend to Doctor Bookwalter a most hearty welcome to this important field upon which he is about to enter; and I wish for good old Otterbein a great success in the future and a period of most remarkable prosperity in the days which are to come. [Applause.]

mind, and to get all people, high and low, acquainted with this message and to conform their lives to it; in short, the redemption of the world. Education is the handmaid of religion. It is not so much a department of church work as it is fundamental, conditional, for the successful and efficient carrying forward of all departments of church work. It is fundamental and vital not only to the church but to the state, the nation. See Robert College, that beacon light, the leaven of Turkey. Side by side the church and school must be planted to the ends of the earth, else years of toil and sacrifice may perish in a day.

So it was that our fathers planted better than they knew. Founded in faith and prayer, but with an inadequate conception of what constitutes a college and the cost of the same, they began the work more than half a century ago. Small were the beginnings, feeble the efforts, and burdened with debt from the beginning. There has been from the first an enlarging conception of the work, a growing debt till recently and a growing college. But the days of experiment are over and past. The crises, those terrible life-and-death struggles for existence, have been met and triumphantly passed through, and to-day our beloved Otterbein stands on the summit of fifty-seven years of history, tradition, and sentiment, fifty-seven years of toils, prayers, and sacrifices, of trials, triumphs, and victories. To the ends of the earth already this tree is sending its roots, and its branches reach into the heavens. This is an auspicious time, the opening of a new day, the beginning of a new era. I congratulate you, Mr. President, my personal friend and colaborer, brave and heroic man that you are, a man for times and seasons and great occasions, that you have come to this kingdom at such a time as this. It is no small thing to be called as you are, called to be the head of Otterbein, the pioneer of education in the denomination, a typical Christian college, typical in its organization and government, and standing as it does for all that is truest, noblest, and best in humanity and civilization, it becomes the power-house and dynamo for the whole organism, the Church.

A high honor has come to you, and with that honor great opportunity and great responsibility. Our faculty know you to be a true and tried man, a man of vision, a man of faith, a man of conviction, a man of victory. Our work is one, our aims one; yours to lead, ours to follow. [Turning to Doctor Bookwalter and grasping him by the hand, Doctor Sanders further said.] On behalf of the faculty of Otterbein University I welcome you, heartily welcome you. We believe in you, every one of us; we trust you, and loyally will we support you and coöperate with you, and may the Father Almighty bless, preserve and keep you. [Applause.]

tion of our colleges. Because you stand for conviction and ideals like these for which we stand, we bring our hearty and sincere word of fellowship.

I may perhaps claim special right in answer to your invitation to speak for this fellowship of the colleges, because your name, like our name, is a personal name, and comes back to a great personal life, and indicates the vital touch that you as a college have meant to put, person upon person, life upon life, the touch of life upon life to bring life, wherever any students of your college shall go.

And I may perhaps claim also the privilege of speaking for those colleges that stand in closer connection, those which because of their polity are related with the Congregational churches, for I can hear still in my ears the representative of your church as recently he spoke to the Congregational churches, in furtherance of the beginning of that movement which I hope may be the beginning of a mighty break toward that great on-coming unity of the church of Christ, in which perchance it may be the privilege of your church and mine to have some leading part. [Applause.]

And I bring you the further word of fellowship, because, after all, we have passed the stage of hostility, and the stage of ignorance, and the stage of idle boasting, and come on to the stage of mutual self-respect and coöperation, when colleges of the State of Ohio and of the nation stand together, not as competitors, but as coöperators in the greatest work that can be committed to man. The time was when I thought that it would have been better for the State of Ohio, if we could have had three or four splendidly endowed universities, but one has only to read the history of our greatest universities to see that two-thirds of their students attending the institutions come from within a radius of one hundred miles of each particular institution, and to see that the omnipresence of the Ohio university has much to do with the omnipresence of the Ohio man. And I have long ceased to throw stones at even the smallest Ohio college, because it means so much to the State and the nation that every Ohio man should have a college within a stone's throw of him. 'Because you have a part in this work I bring you this word of fellowship. The greatest personality, the most potent and vital that has ever been introduced into the history of mankind, did His greatest work, not in his preaching, not in his miracle-working, not in the sound of his voice going over multitudes of men, but in the close vital touch with a few closely chosen. To no man is granted greater work than to touch with his life a few such men. That opportunity is granted as almost nowhere else to the man who stands at the head of even the smallest of our colleges.

Address of F. H. Rike, A.B., Chairman

FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

There is no controlling body of any institution, either clerical or secular, that has more of responsibility resting upon its shoulders than the board of trustees of a denominational college. By virtue of the fact that these trustees are necessarily scattered and meet but once or twice during the year, they are greatly handicapped in ability to assume this responsibility. What the board must do is to be sure that at the head of the institution they represent is intelligent, Christian leadership. The president of a church college, made president by the act of the board of trustees, must, in order to succeed, become the leader and guide of the board, the leader in the life and work of his church and his local surroundings. To select such a man as this was the task imposed upon the Board of Trustees of Otterbein University when they met last June.

Like all other church colleges in the State, Otterbein has had its bitter struggle with debt and poverty; but, thanks to God and the hosts of its generous, loyal friends, these great foes have been overcome. The trustees had an institution to entrust to some man's leadership and control that was practically free from debt, not that our debts are all paid, but we have assets sufficient to more than pay these debts. This is made sure by the written signed agreement of ten responsible men to assume the payment of all indebtedness, provided the assets outside of the endowment and the buildings and the equipment be turned over to them. We have a college that has turned out a finished product equal to any institution in the State; not that our institution is as large, but the quality of the work done is a credit to our Church and college in the intellectual centers of the land. We had an institution to entrust, patronized by a student body larger than ever before in the history of our school, an institution whose alumni cheer their *alma mater* with more evidence of hearty loyalty and support and love than ever before. So much for the institution we represent.

The great care and anxiety of the trustees in the past years has

When President Bookwalter arose to deliver his inaugural address the great audience broke forth in such demonstration as the old chapel had never before witnessed. By previous arrangement each person present was supplied with a small American flag which had been kept carefully concealed; and as Doctor Bookwalter arose these flags flashed forth a sea of national colors, the entire assemblage arising to its feet, and the waving of flags and cheering and songs and college yells continuing for several minutes.

Address of President Lewis Bookwalter, D.D.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, Guests, and Friends of Otterbein University.

It will be permitted me, first, to express my appreciation of the confidence imposed in me and of the honor conferred upon me in having been called to the presidency of Otterbein University. While the position is one of such responsibilities as I would never have sought to assume, yet, having come to me as it has, I enter upon the duties it imposes with pleasure and with hope.

It is with special delight that I have heard the kind and assuring words just spoken, as I have been given a hearty greeting and assured of a strong support by the representatives of the sister colleges of our State, the general educational work of the State, the Church under whose auspices this institution is conducted, the students, the alumni, the faculty, and the Board of Trustees. In a no less real way, through these channels, have also the citizens of Westerville, this delightful home city of the college, expressed likewise their good will and support. As the head of the institution I could ask for no stronger assurance of the heartiest and most earnest coöperation in all well-devised policies of administration. While the response to these words can be given only in the years of service which lie before us, yet I here on my part promise that it shall be my first concern and constant endeavor to fulfill to the best of my ability, by the help of God and your aid, the duties of this important and sacred trust.

But I interpret this universal and hearty expression of interest, both as spoken and as manifested also in every feature of this de-

In 1901 the Secretarial Institute and Training School of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago issued a book entitled "Trained Leaders." The book presses home its great thought with commanding force. I quote one characteristic sentence from D. A. Budge, General Secretary of Montreal, "It goes without saying that the future of the Association movement depends upon the character and quality of its leaders."

When thinking now of great movements, for instance of a political kind, national or international, our thought gathers about great, influential characters. Do we contemplate the commanding place to which our nation has recently advanced among the nations of the earth? There come to our thought commanders of navies and masters in diplomacy. Within our own nation the great political discussion in progress is plainly enough not so much one of policies as of men, as of who shall be in leadership.

This question is an especially important one in a democracy like ours, where from the people themselves must come, and by them must be prepared, all who are to assume the direction of affairs. No class by hereditary right assumes such prerogative, but to foremost place attain only foremost men and women, and in this do we justly rejoice and take pride.

So in America the *making of leaders* is a matter than which there is none more vitally important. Nor have we as a people failed to see the importance of this work or to provide means for its accomplishment. True, by far the larger part of the educational work of the land is designed chiefly to qualify for the multiplied more common though none the less necessary and honorable duties of life—to make intelligent, faithful followers. But upon the elementary and secondary education of the public schools as a solid foundation we build the higher education, we build the college, the school for making intelligent, faithful leaders. I use the term "college" as designating all the higher education, except graduate, professional, and technical work. In our educational system it is the province of the college to provide for those who seek it that general education, that "general enlargement of spirit and release of powers," which brings a wide and catholic view, gives adaptation, and qualifies the personal to "play those parts of captaincy" which are demanded by the interests of society.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, in his inaugural address admirably states the case in this paragraph: "No man who knows the world has ever supposed that a day would come when every young man would seek a college training. The college is not for the majority who carry forward the common labor of the world, nor even for those who work at the skilled handicrafts which

own sake was in the thought of Plato when he said, "The more things thou learnest to know and enjoy the more complete and full will be for thee the delight of living."

But life means more than this. No man can live within and for himself. He is a part of community, he is a citizen, hence the question of his relations to his fellow-men becomes to him an ever-present and vital one. Life assumes a larger form and takes on other than mere personal meaning and interest. It becomes altruistic. The necessity is seen of what Drummond calls "other selfishness." By the great Teacher and Leader of the race the service of our fellows is given as life's highest ideal, and the greater the servant the greater the man.

At the dinner of the alumni of Harvard College two years ago last June, President Roosevelt used these strong, true words: "If a college education means anything it means fitting a man to do better service than he could do without it. If it does not mean that, it means nothing; and if a man does not get that out of it he gets less than nothing out of it. No man has a right to arrogate to himself one particle of superiority in consideration of his having had a college education, but he is bound, if he is in truth a man, to feel that the fact of his having had a college education imposes upon him a heavier burden of responsibility; that it makes it doubly incumbent upon him to do well and nobly in his life, private and public." I think the true purpose of a college education is stated in a very comprehensive and clear way in a reply made by President Eliot to the question, "What, in your opinion, is the chief reason why a young man or young woman of average ability should take a college course?" His answer is, "In order that the young man may discover what his powers are, and learn to use them for his own good and the good of others."

Since, then, it is both theory and fact that in our colleges our leaders are made, colleges become places of overshadowing interest. The standards of learning and of life there, the policies and spirit prevailing there, the quality of the product sent out from there, are matters in which all are concerned, and upon which we may with profit briefly bestow thought on this occasion.

First, because, as I conceive, of fundamental character, I mention *the cultivation of independence, of personality, originality in the student*. If we only could keep constantly in mind the root meaning of the word "education" and of the natural processes by which a soul's powers are drawn out, we would be saved from many errors and failures. It is often charged against the college that it makes formal, stereotyped, method-ridden men and women, and, possibly, to some ex-

limitless possibilities into mechanisms of a single possibility. We must never forget that it is a man we are educating, and that, too, with the object of making him more a man and less a tool." For this making of men, vigorous, positive, self-directing men, college leaders stand, all charges to the contrary notwithstanding. True, Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, in a recent article in the *North American Review*, makes the assertion that college students are growing "flabbier and flabbier in mind," but I contend with President Thwing that "there never was a time when, taking all in all, college men held a purpose more firm, or when their moral character was more vigorous, or when their grit and pluck were more admirable." To prevent tameness and flabbiness we need only to keep our colleges true to their function, not the stamping and finishing of men under a die, but the starting of them in their self-development. We do not want to "finish" any man—only begin him. As says Professor Henry Van Dyke in *Harper's Magazine* of October, touching the work of colleges: "Let us not ask of them a yearly output of 'finished scholars.' What we want is not finished scholars, but equipped learners, minds that can give and take; intellects not cast into a mold, but masters of a method."

Further, the student should be encouraged to think for himself, to see the truth through his own eyes, and so really see it, and get the thrill and the rock-founded conviction which come through the vision. There is a tendency frequently to be content with what has been handed down, resting with lazy satisfaction in venerable theories, dogma, and tradition, instead of appealing to reason or conscience or experiment. The college should be the last place in the world to teach the worship of mere authority. The only authority in any field is that of the truth itself. Forbid further search for knowledge, for new interpretation of truth, and advancement ceases; do this and you cut the very nerve of learning. Deny the student the privilege of free investigation and untrammelled thinking and you take from him the very stimulus of all true study and the means through which all intellectual keenness and power are obtained. Plato's definition of man is a "hunter after truth." "The intellect," says Aristotle, "is perfected not by knowledge, but by activity." And one may fitly point the lesson with the memorable passage from Lessing, "Did the Almighty, holding in his right hand 'truth,' and in his left 'search after truth,' deign to tender me the one I might prefer, in all humility, but without hesitation I would request, 'search after truth.'" So, about the college let the moral and intellectual atmosphere be surcharged with the stimulating ozone of free, aggressive thinking.

educate students away from the people, from the levels where flow and throb the vital currents of American life, is to cruelly sever them from the living social vine and blindly defeat the very ends for which, as we all agree, we are conducting all this vast machinery of the higher education. No, we cannot permit any elements to take root and grow in college life which would make it in the least unsocial, un-American.

Doctor King, the distinguished president of Oberlin, to whom we have just listened with such delight and profit, in his inaugural address in June, 1903, said in part in defining the functions of the college: "It is to give the best preparation that organized education can give for entering wisely and usefully into the complex relations of life, and for furthering unselfishly and efficiently social progress. It seeks to train a comparatively small, self-selected number who shall be the social leaven of the nation." This is an admirable statement of the case. The spirit of social service must be the dominating spirit in the college, if our purposes in equipping our young people are to be realized.

It will be seen, too, that the growth of the spirit of caste in our centers of influence would, in a dangerously direct and rapid way, be enhancing the acknowledged greatest peril in our nation to-day, our gross selfishness, everywhere destructive of the spirit of social service.

It is important that our students be well grounded in intelligent American social ideas, that they may be qualified to take a helpful part in solving the great economic and social problems upon us. Says President Butler: "Unless all signs fail, we are living to-day in the midst of a great epoch-making revolution, which is going on all about us silently and almost unobserved because of its very complexity and magnitude. We need to face that revolution and its results in the true spirit of the college and its training, and with college-trained men and women in the ranks of all our citizenship. I refer, of course, to the stupendous economic changes which surround us on every hand. Whatever these changes are or may become, whatever extraordinary reconstruction is to take place, there are certain fundamental principles of human right and human liberty which are the product of the ages and which our American citizenship must be prepared to recognize, to struggle for, and to protect. The leadership in that struggle will devolve upon the men and the women whom the American college has educated to see what those fundamental principles really are." This point is one of wide-reaching significance.

Our colleges as a whole, it is gratifying to believe, are growing less patrician and more plebeian as the years pass, and by so much is their usefulness augmented. There is much in college organization, methods, and life to constitute it a thoroughly democratic community.

determines the very citadel of character itself. It is only men who have had great reverence for all truth who have become great scholars and have developed strength of character.

The importance of the religious and moral in individual character and human affairs is being shown and insisted upon, in these later years of truer and broader scientific thinking, in more effective way than ever before. Man has a heart as well as a brain, a conscience as well as an intellect. In true education the development of the moral and religious faculties and of the intellectual advance simultaneously. "Intellectual training culminates in the development and supremacy of reason,—moral and religious training in the complete subordination of all propensities and desires to the control of conscience." Evidently only as these conditions unite in the person can he be a truly educated and symmetrically developed man.

The great emphasis put a score of years ago upon the intellectual is now seen as not only not justifiable, but a serious omission. Some years ago President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, in naming the qualifications necessary to a position in his faculty, said, "The first is intellect, the second is intellect, the third is intellect." But it is worthy of note that while recently he still names three, he gives a different list,—first, character; second, intellect; third, pedagogy. Character first—significant! Ah, the moral qualities outrank all others. Brilliancy is good, discipline is good, power is good, but character is better than all of them. Education means, assuredly, knowledge and skill, but noble, pure character and unselfish social service are its true ends.

The organization in this country, in 1902, of the Religious Education Association is an expression of the necessity, felt among educators and others, of giving to the religious and moral elements their due place in the education of the people. It is "a federated body, a union of seventeen distinct departments, each responsible for the promotion of religious education within a field peculiarly its own." One of them is that of "Universities and Colleges." In this association is embodied the greatest general forward movement in religious and moral education of the age. Its spirit and aim are well set forth in the closing paragraph of the annual address of the president, Dean Frank Knight Sanders, of Yale Divinity School, delivered at the second annual convention at Philadelphia in the first week in March.

"There is a great work to be done; we have but made a beginning; the field is limitless and inviting. We need to make a working platform so broad that all earnest and reverent souls can find a place for themselves upon it. We need to define religious education in such a

a time as this, for whence, but from their halls, shall come the men and women equipped for leadership in this great forward movement? And we of the colleges are not the only people who see this; men of affairs, statesmen, philanthropists, men of wealth see it and are seized of the thought. The common people, also, are turning as if by instinct to their colleges with interest and expectation; nor shall they, nor shall we be disappointed in these justly-placed hopes. Our colleges are rising to the great occasion which they have largely themselves created, and will lead the forces of the kingdom of God in the great struggles and triumphs that are before us.

In this work Otterbein University will endeavor to do its part. Through all its history it has stood in the forefront of advancing educational ideas. Its high standards of intellectual and spiritual life will be maintained and, if possible, advanced.

We are come down to this day, though through great struggle, with gratitude to God and with mutual congratulations for what has been accomplished. Further, we believe that this college has entered upon a new career. The past has been, in large part, a time of foundation-laying. The time has come when the further building of the superstructure may be carried more rapidly forward and on a larger scale. The call is to enlargement; and this shall be the policy, *enlargement*—in equipment, in endowment, in buildings; enlargement in students, enlargement in life. Our motto is, "Forward into wider fields and enlarged usefulness." [Applause.]

The Music

The Otterbein Conservatory of Music furnished the vocal and instrumental numbers throughout. The solos, choruses, and all showed the careful training and high character attained in this department under the personal direction of Prof. John A. Bendinger.

The Reception

In the evening, from half-past seven to half-past eight o'clock, a public reception was given to President and Mrs. Bookwalter and guests of the university by the members of the Board of Trustees and their wives in the social rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. This function was very largely attended by the visitors, students, and the population of Westerville.

The President's Inauguration Banquet

At half-past eight o'clock the inauguration banquet was held in the gymnasium, which was beautifully arranged for the two hundred and fifty guests present. The admission was by card, and after the dinner the program of toasts and speeches was carried out as printed in this Bulletin.

The affair was a fitting close to a program of exercises observed throughout the day, and which marked the flood-tide of enthusiasm in the history of Otterbein University.

CALENDAR

1905

Winter Term ends 4:00 P. M., Thursday, March 23
Spring Term begins 9:00 A. M., Tuesday, March 28
Forty-ninth Annual Commencement Wednesday, June 14
Summer School begins Monday, June 19
Fall Term begins 10:00 A. M., Wednesday, September 6

