

This was the "great spirit of high desire" of the Elizabethan days.

But in addition to what we do effect in this way in our own generation, we and our ancestors wield a great power in the laws of heredity.

The observation of centuries and the universal experience of everyday life, no less than the laborious and well-planned experiments of science, tell us that the organism of to-day is the resultant of forces acting in the past, and the diversity of operation of these forces is what gives Nature her infinite variety. To us who see every day the working of the inevitable law, which visits the sins of the fathers upon the children and to whom the phenomena of reversion and atavism and variation are constantly present, to us heredity is one of the great powers of Nature. And we believe that by a careful application of scientific principles to the environment, education and occupation of our race, we may and can exercise a beneficial determinant action on generations yet to be, eliminating disease, stimulating and clarifying mental processes, strengthening and purifying moral qualities.

But, enormous and far-reaching as we believe the power to be of the laws of heredity, we must not allow them to dominate us. They are not the forces of a blind, inexorable Fate. These laws are well ordered in all things. When, in view of the depressing influences of the researches of Lombroso and his school, we feel that we are all smitten, when each scans anxiously his brother's face for stigmata, or fancies himself the bearer of a hall-mark of some degeneration, let us remember that not only can we, to some extent at least, control the working of the laws of heredity, but so far as we ourselves are concerned, can bid them defiance.

We may, if we will, say, "Evil, be thou my good," and turn our backs upon our good angel who points us to an honorable ancestry and bids us follow in her path. But, when the angel of the Pit, with mocking leer, that "Men of Hell who calls himself Despayre," bids us throw up our hands, tells us we are captives of circumstances bound in millennial chains, tempts us to give up the hopeless struggle, we may, if we will, say, "Stand thou on that side, for on this am I." We must not forget that divine part of us, that mysterious, undeniable power for good or evil—the human will.

Thirty years ago a young man lay in the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh. Fortune had not smiled upon him and now, maimed and crippled for life, that life seemed "Doomed to dumb forgetfulness a prey." But not to despair. The "Star of the unconquered will" rose and stood over the lonely bed of William Ernest Henley, and inspired these lines, the finest assertion of the Free Will I have ever seen: