

(Continued from third page.)

only for recitation rooms, but also for the clubs that are being formed in such large numbers among the students for research and study. The increase in numbers makes a constant demand. If one new dormitory, like those of the old Brick Row, were added every year, the accommodations would no more than keep pace with this increase. To hold the entire collegiate family we need a hall seating three thousand. We do not expect that this appetite will ever be fully satisfied, and it is not desirable that it should be; one of Yale's characteristics is that it has never been fully at peace, and this constant struggle has developed the manly and vigorous nature of the College, and its students and alumni.

"I congratulate this Association on the success it has achieved; I believe these reunions of the alumni associations develop a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm among the graduates and bring encouragement to those who have the active management of the University."

THE TOAST TO HARVARD.

Camillus G. Kidder replied to the toast: "Fair Harvard." After alluding to the cordial relations now existing between the two universities, as shown by the hearty cheers given to Yale at the recent dinner of the Harvard alumni in New York, Mr. Kidder spoke of the great changes in material surroundings during the past sixty years, changes so marked that the "environment" of to-day differs more radically from the year 1837 than this did from the days of Queen Elizabeth. The speaker instanced railways, illuminating gas, the various uses of electricity, the telegraph, telephone and phonograph, electric lighting, the typewriter, the trolley car, etc., etc., dwelling especially upon the enormous gain to civilization by the introduction of kerosene oil, which cheap and useful illuminant, distributed throughout the farm houses of the world, has added from three to six hours to the available day of mankind.

NOT THE BEST GAIN.

"And now, in the second half of the last decade of the century," said the speaker, "we find ourselves rich in material development and surrounded by material comforts, of which our grandfathers did not even dream. Yet we have not shown the like progress in the development of character. Within a year nearly one-half of our countrymen have shown a readiness to debase the currency and to embark upon an unknown sea of financial and social heresies. Our common schools train the eye, the hand and the perceptive faculties; they do not ripen the judgment nor do they seem to educate the conscience. Our system of government has failed in the management of cities, and it seems that the critical times foretold by De Tocqueville have come upon us."

The speaker next alluded to a letter by Macaulay to his Philadelphia friend, written in the fifties, in which Macaulay characterized our Constitution as "all sail and no rudder," and foretold that "when the westward-moving fringe of your advancing civilization shall have reached the furthest margin of your empire, on the shores of the Pacific, and shall flow back upon itself, then will your institutions be in peril from the Goth and the Vandal, and not from the Goth and the Hun and the Vandal from a foreign country, but those engendered by your own civilization."

"And, if it be true," the speaker continued, "that 40 per cent. of the unskilled labor of the country is now out of employment, as is averred by some authorities on the subject, it will be necessary shortly either to make some concession directly to this element in the way of public works or by special agrarian legislation, or else to change our present system of universal suffrage, either of which course may involve revolution."

Mr. Kidder thought that a partial remedy for these evils might be found in the united action of men of university training. "The college," he said, "is an institution, in the words of Lowell, 'for the inculcation of useless learning'; that is, for learning with no direct utilitarian object in view. The noble examples of the classic days, coming to a young man at the most plastic and receptive period of his life, tend to form and develop his character, and to give him higher ideals. The search for the Holy Grail, being in itself a noble quest, ennobled the seeker, although not to every one did it fall out to attain the goal, and a university training, while it can not be said to make a man incorruptible, yet, to use the words of old Dr. Peabody, 'it raises his price.'"

The speaker closed with an earnest appeal, in view of the perils of the time, for a solidarity in feeling among all men who have enjoyed a university education.

DR. FRAYER FOR "PRINCETON."

The toast of "Princeton" was responded to by the Rev. David R. Frayer, of Newark, a graduate and trustee of that College. Dr. Frayer said that he had been led to believe, when asked to speak at this dinner, that the Association was looking for a Princeton man who would not "put Yale to sleep," but perhaps he had a further right to address a Yale audience, for the pulpit of his church, the First Presbyterian of Newark, had formerly been occupied by Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first President of Yale. Prior to the Revolution there were nine colleges in this country, three of which were prominent; he would not say that Princeton excelled all the others, as it would be neither modest nor true, "Princeton does not want the earth," he said; "she is willing to take what she can get, and let Yale and Harvard fight for the rest."

"The modern life of Princeton dates from the presidency of Dr. McCosh, whose policy enhanced loyalty to the old traditions, combined with a right progress in a fuller equipment for training in philosophy, science and the liberal arts. The outcome of this policy stands embodied in the fact that we have now 1,100 students, instead of 268, who greeted Dr. McCosh on his coming; in the elegant buildings reared and being reared on our campus, and found its true culmination in our late susquecentennial, which was fully up to any academic function this country has seen. In the torchlight procession a company of gentlemen, wearing cap and gown, bearing aloft blue lanterns, and crying "Yale, Yale," received as much attention, consideration, applause and appreciation as any other one feature in the line. It was a sweet and thoughtful thing for Yale to do, and Princeton will reciprocate with equal good feeling whenever Yale's history affords the chance."

Respecting athletics the speaker said that Princeton had been floored too often to do much shouting, but that she hoped by a new system of training, which the speaker described, to render Princeton invincible for the future.

COLONEL OSBORN'S RESPONSE.

Col. Osborn's response was in an optimistic vein and was full of good things. He gave a crisp definition of the Yale spirit and pitched upon that bundle of virtues as the necessary equipment for men in public life. Col. Osborn insisted that if men only carried this spirit into public life, the difficulties of the present political situation would be removed like mist before the morning sun.

PROF. BELLOC'S SPEECH.

Prof. Hilaire Belloc of Balliol College, Oxford, was introduced as the representative of the English Universities, from which all American college men claim descent and to whose many centuries of development we owe in large measure the richness of our college life.

Prof. Belloc said that he could not reply to the subject which had been assigned to him on the toast list, "University Extension," for he did not know anything about it, but that he would gladly respond for the English universities, particularly his own, Oxford; and if he might imitate the fashion of American college men to extol their own institution above all others, he would say that Oxford was immeasurably superior to its great rival. "Consider the magnificent buildings at Oxford in comparison with the houses or rather huts making up the University of Cambridge. Some things, however, you have in America that we have not; Oxford for instance has no college cry; the nearest approach to such a thing I know of is when three students stand outside the college gates and disperse an unruly crowd of fifteen hundred townspeople by reading to them the riot act. I am not a fellow of Balliol College as has been stated; to hold such a position it is necessary either to have ample means for high living or to have aristocratic blood. I have neither the means nor the blood.

"I beg however, to state that I was throughout my course President of the Republican Club, an organization of four members whose qualifications were that they should hold radical ideas and have been fined for misconduct. The ideals of this Club were derived

(Continued on sixth page.)

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