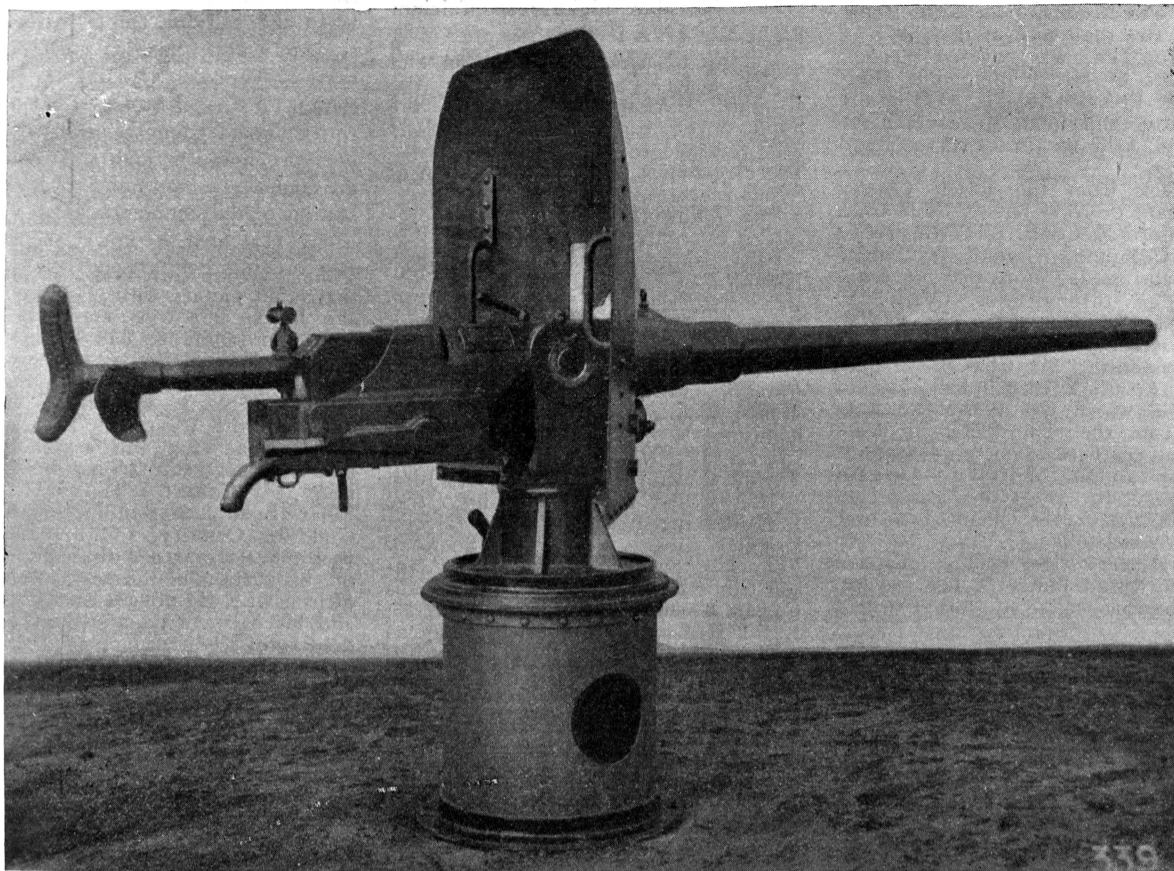


A VICKERS-MAXIM THREE POUNDER.



YALE MEN PUT TWO SUCH GUNS ON THE BOW OF THE YALE.

(See Description.)

there is a service for Yale University now, whether here in her own home, or in the sons whom she has sent forth, like that of the ship which bears her name,—to keep watch and to warn the country against dangerous policies entered upon in a time of excitement,—to teach men to be patient in time of delay or defeat,—to bid the politicians keep their hands off,—to hold men back from unwise thoughts of an imperial policy and territorial expansion. The United States may have to play a new and larger part in the world's affairs and the new time will make new and larger demands upon University-bred men as leaders of public opinion. The duty of the day is the thorough, patient, intelligent support of the Government in the prosecution of the war, holding it and public opinion closely to the one worthy purpose of our contention in the interest of humanity and civilization, of making an end of Spanish misrule in the Western Continent.

At the conclusion of Dr. Lines' remarks, which were frequently interrupted with applause and which were received with most enthusiastic demonstration at their conclusion, the President introduced the final speaker of the evening, Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, whose address is given in full below:

Professor Perrin's Speech.

In the old world, in Italy and Spain, they are closing universities, because the students are rioting against the government. In the new world, in New Haven at least, we fear we may have to close the University because its students are thronging in such numbers to the support of the government.

In the earlier days of my manhood, those who, like me, had been born too late to take part in the great Civil War, used to bemoan the fact that no great cause was likely to appear in our day which would stir our souls, as the souls of the men of Sixty-One had been stirred. There were political and economical issues enough, but somehow they did not warm us. And lo! before our eyes, which were long blind, a great cause has been slowly evolving itself,—the cause of humanity against inhumanity, of progress against decay, of civil and religious freedom against civil and religious repression, of the Nineteenth against the Sixteenth Century. And now again the land is full of ardent

youth offering themselves up in their country's service.

It is needless to deny that many of us, undergraduates, Faculty and graduates, deprecated war, and felt that war might have been and should have been either postponed or altogether averted. All honor to such conservatism! But the day for conservatism is now past. When a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, after much long suffering and under great provocation, deliberately, with full legislative process, and with a certain majesty, appeals to war to right the wrongs of others, all voices of criticism and dissent must cease. Alexander, still conquering on the outer verge of the world, received a letter from his regent in Macedonia rehearsing at great length the caprices and intrigues of the queen mother Olympias. "Lo!" said Alexander, "Antipater knoweth not that one tear of the mother's eye will wipe out ten thousand such letters." So one call from our country for fighting men to help her must drown all voices of complaint and chiding.

FOR THOSE STAYING AT HOME.

We all hear this call of our country for men to help her, and we all respond. But we cannot all respond in the same way. We cannot all go to the front in uniform. Some heroes must remain behind, and oftener than not it is real heroism to remain. The dull round of common daily duties never seems so dull and common as when beloved comrades march away from us in the pomp and pageantry of war. Their's is the easier duty. All the martial inheritances of a fighting and conquering race light up their faces and thrill their souls as they file away from us crying "dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." Yes, but the plough must still be sped, seed sown, harvests gathered, mills run, the great machineries of commerce, justice and legislation must still be kept moving, our schools and colleges and universities must still train and educate. Happy heroes are they who face the brunt of the issue in the strenuous service of the camp or on the red edge of battle. Not unheroic are they who keep the old appointed path of duty in earnest and manly endeavor until some second, louder call shall come for fighting men. Then we'll close the University, if necessary, and give the grass on the Campus a chance to grow.

AN INSPIRING SICK EXCUSE.

A college officer is not expected to get patriotic inspiration from a lot of "sick excuse" papers. But such was recently my lot. After reading several of the too customary sort, I drew one from the weekly pile which brought me to my feet standing, as the men of Sixty-One were brought to their feet by the guns fired at Fort Sumter.

"Dear Sir," it read, "Mrs. X— and myself appreciate the fact that our son has overstepped the bounds of college discipline in his absences. We appreciate also the kind leniency of the Faculty in the case. The cause is all around us, in the minds of all, in the air. While we share in his enthusiasm, and may pardon ourselves if we think it inherited to a certain extent, the need for soldiers is not yet so apparent to us as it is to him. It is, however, assuming too great a risk for us to check in this boy too rudely a sense of duty which carried his father through four years of war, and which brought his mother's two brothers to their graves from gun-shot wounds in the war of the Rebellion. We must have a little time to think of this matter, and to talk it over with him. We want to keep his loyal spirit, and keep our only son if we can consistently; but if need be *the boy must go first.*"

Yes, we want to keep the loyal spirit in the boys who stay with us to do the less congenial duty of the day, the spirit and the boys, if we can consistently; but if need be, the boys must go first. And as they go with glad faces forth to the dread uncertainties of war, we say to them, "Yours is the more glorious and so the easier duty. Do not scorn the heroes who remain behind to perform the humble duty. Our hearts go out with you to camp, transport, battle-ship, and all the stress and anguish of your war; but we want your hearts to turn back to us, your brethren, that so the hearts of all Yale men may be knit together in this great cause, as they have been in the emulous ways of peace."

THE END OF IT ALL.

And it is unto this end that we send our comrades to the front, unto this end that we put Maxim guns upon the cruiser Yale, not that there may be war, but that, there being war, peace may the sooner come. "Earnestly do we hope, fervently do we pray," as our be-

loved Lincoln said nearly forty years ago, "that this awful scourge of war may speedily pass away." Then shall the hearts of all Yale men be reunited in the greater work of peace, in beating back ignorance and vice, in lifting the fallen, cheering the faint, succoring the oppressed, administering well the great agencies of the highest civilization, multiplying the blessings of mankind, and ushering in the everlasting kingdom of the Prince of Peace.

PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The enthusiasm of the meeting had increased during Prof. Perrin's address, and he was frequently obliged to pause. At the conclusion, the applause was very long continued. President Dwight then asked those in favor of the resolutions to express their approval by standing, which brought the entire audience to their feet.

The meeting closed with singing three verses of "Bright College Years." The effect of this has already been described. The meeting was not long enough for the audience, who stayed to cheer the President and Lieutenant Weston and Sergeant Chappell. The students then requested the privilege of marching behind the band to the Campus and singing there, a privilege which the President readily granted. The march was carried out very effectively but without any demonstration that was not orderly in its character. At the close of the meeting, the resolutions were telegraphed to President McKinley and to Secretary Long.

More About the Guns.

The following is from a letter received from Mr. Thomas F. Lane, the Washington agent of Vickers, Sons & Maxim of London, the makers of the pair of guns which have been poking their noses from the bow of the Yale the last three weeks:

"With reference to the Maxim 3-pdr. semi-automatic guns for which you ask a description, I have the honor to inform you that these guns are designed chiefly to constitute a part of the secondary battery of battleships and cruisers, and their chief value is the protection they give such war vessels against the attacks of torpedo boats, as well as against all forms of unarmored vessels. Their great rapidity of fire enables them to deliver a large number of shots per minute, so that once the gunner has brought the gun to bear on the approaching torpedo boat or unarmored vessel, he can deliver at times as many as 60 shots in a minute, each projectile weighing 3.3 lbs., and having a penetrating force great enough to pass through any ordinary obstruction, including the coal bunkers of a torpedo boat.

"The guns on the Yale will be exceedingly valuable in attacking another vessel similar in construction, and in action, these rapid fire guns have been found invaluable by reason of their great rapidity of fire and the ease with which a number of these guns may be concentrated on a single vessel. In the Maxim semi-automatic 3-pdr., a marked advance has been made over all other 3-pdrs. heretofore developed. The construction is so designed that once the gun is loaded, it can be fired and the empty case ejected automatically, and the only handwork required is that of training the gun on the enemy and feeding the cartridges into the cartridge chamber, thus doing away with the services of one man, who in other forms of guns is necessary to operate the lever to open and close the breech.

"We append a sheet giving the ballistics of the gun.

"For many years the 3-pdr. has given the greatest satisfaction to the British Naval Service, and I think it is reasonable to believe that in the hands of an American crew, this gun will give far better results than have ever been heretofore obtained. I hope the two guns which you have placed on the Yale will prove thoroughly efficient to the satisfaction of the Naval service."

The following are the ballistics referred to

Weight of Projectile, 3.3 lbs.
Muzzle Velocity, 2,100 f. s.
Extreme Range, 4,000 yards.
Caliber, 1.85 inches.
Weight of Gun, 4½ cwts.
Weight of Naval Carriage, 4½ cwts.
Length of Gun over all, 113.8 inches.