



NEW YORK YALE DINNER.

President Hadley's Speech—The Academic Course—Bicentennial Plans—Mr. Reed Present.

The annual dinner of the Yale alumni of New York was held at Sherry's on Fifth avenue, Friday evening, Dec. 8, under the auspices of the Yale Club. Although the notice of the dinner had been very short, more than 350 graduates ranging from 1845 to 1899 were present. The dinner was primarily in honor of President Hadley. Other guests who were seated at the head table with President Hadley and Thomas Thacher, Yale '71, President of the Yale Club and toastmaster of the evening, were: Hon. Thomas B. Reed; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Yale '56; Hon. Thomas Hedge, Yale '67; H. F. Dimock, Yale '63; Samuel J. Elder, Yale '73; Dickinson W. Richards, Yale '80, and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Yale '96, Secretary of the Corporation. There was no regular toast list.

In his introduction of President Hadley, Mr. Thacher said that one of the first objects of the meeting was to show to the new executive of Yale the love, honor and respect the New York alumni had for him. He pledged the cordial support of the entire body of New York graduates to the man who had been the wise choice of the Yale Corporation for President Dwight's successor.

When President Hadley stood up to speak there was tremendous applause and cheering all over the great hall. Julian Curtiss, Yale '79, jumped upon a chair and called for the old and the new cheer for the President, and they were given with a force that made the building shake. After quiet had been restored President Hadley spoke substantially as follows:

"I am going to tell you briefly and in a straightforward manner about some of our plans and invite you to share in a work of which you are not only a part, but the greatest part. The first question of most prominence in Yale men's minds at this time is the Bicentennial. Last Spring, the Yale Corporation, being assured of the cooperation of the alumni of New York, chose for the site of the commemorative building, the ground at the corner of Grove and College streets, diagonally opposite the Sheffield Scientific School. The choice was influenced by several reasons. There was plenty of room there for growth in the future, for we are planning not alone for the Yale of to-day, but for the Yale of 50 years hence. Again, the new buildings, which will stand between the Academic and the Scientific Departments, are meant to be part of the new university in which all shall cooperate.

"The site chosen, the leading architects in the country were asked to draw plans for the buildings, and they drew some inspiring ones indeed. The trouble was that they all called for a million dollars, which in New York you may regard as a small sum, but which in New Haven still seems a great deal of money. Those architects whose plans seemed the most suitable when considerable remodeling was done, were Carrere and Hastings of New York, and the award was made two weeks ago. The remodeling is slow work and I have not much to report definitely, for the Corporation feel that they should adopt the plans before the New York alumni adopt them. In general, however, the main building on the West side of College street will have an auditorium sufficiently large to seat 3,000 people.

HALL FOR THE PROM.

"The seats will be arranged so that they can be removed and the hall used for the Prom or for an examination. On the Grove street side we have plans for a dining room which shall seat 1,500, and facilities for serving better dinners than are now given in Alumni Hall. The plans given by architects even when they shall have been remodelled, are imposing ones, and when carried out we shall have one of the noblest examples of college architecture in the whole civilized world."

Touching the matter of money with which to carry on the work, President Hadley said that, generous though the subscriptions had been, he thought it very unwise to "start on a \$700,000 building with only \$150,000 in pocket." "Nevertheless," added he, "we have faith that the building will be carried through, though faith will not, at all times, cash a check. It would be a great misfortune, in my estimation, to build an inferior building. On this 200th anniversary of the founding of the College, the structure we raise should last a thousand years. Whatever means we take to procure funds for the work, money will not be drawn away which is needed and should be used in instruction, for the building though a noble luxury, is still a luxury. The pursuit of such a course would mean that we were false to the principles of Yale democracy. When the plans are finished we shall come to you and say: 'It is for you to decide what we shall or shall not build, but we shall certainly not build at the sacrifice of the principal interests of the University.' When Princeton at her 150th anniversary raised a million and a half dollars, I feel confident Yale will surpass that achievement and give to the University the building which will make a great increase for University life. We have delayed asking for support until the plans are all in hand, for we wish to show you that we know how to spend your gifts."

A SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

In speaking of the proposed botanical garden at Yale, President Hadley said: "The late Professor Marsh left his property to Yale with the hope that a botanical garden would be established. The gift, however, did not carry enough money with it to establish such a garden and much doubt has been felt as to whether it was a good thing to attempt it, but I believe that we ought to have it. We need \$200,000 to make a first class garden and \$200,000 more to add a school of Forestry. Yale has two graduates of recent years, Gifford Pinchot, '89, and Henry S. Graves, '92, in the employ of the United States government who are leading a great work in the forests of the country. With a good school of Forestry, and standing as she does in such peculiarly advantageous relations to the Government through these men, Yale should take the lead in this subject of vital importance to the whole country."

The President also spoke of the needs of the Department of Music and paid a high compliment to Professor Parker, whom he said was "a man of great ability who had achieved international distinction by his compositions and who was building up at Yale a fine school of Music."

He also referred to the possibilities of growth in the Medical Department, of the desirableness of a school of architecture, and of certain other lines of University development.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

He also said that a systematic remodeling of the College course was needed in order to prove in the future that this course had a right to exist as a means of general training for the citizens of the United States. To accomplish this result, the Faculty are laying plans which will be matured a year hence, to make the course of study more systematic; to prevent the elective system from being a mere choice of elementary studies in a number of lines, and to insist that each student, as he approaches his Senior year, shall be doing more and more advanced work in the line that he has elected, in order to make his College course really prepare him for something. Without being a professional course in the sense of being technical, it should yet contain work of a grade which will fit him for the better exercise of his profession in the immediate future. The proposal of President Eliot to shorten the Harvard course to three years would involve grave questions for other colleges, and it was well that Yale had for thirty years in the Scientific School a course which was so nearly like the goal of President Eliot's ambition for Harvard.

In closing his address, which had been frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause of the sentiments he was uttering, President Hadley spoke of the athletics at Yale and that while he was not exactly satisfied with the Princeton game he would say "gloria victis." He thought that a splendid spirit had shown itself this Fall in the better organization of the students and that the training of so large a number of men on the football field had gone through the entire life of the University. The difficult undertaking that had been begun in September had been carried out by the men in charge nobly and well.

When Mr. Thacher introduced Hon. Thomas B. Reed as a man who represented Harvard and Princeton and Columbia and Bowdoin and all the colleges in the country, and the latter had risen to his feet, he was given a great welcome by the Yale men, ending with nine long Yale's and a "Reed" led by Mr. Curtiss. Mr. Reed began by saying that he was present at the Yale banquet because of a "wicked partner" (Mr. Thacher), and felt somewhat abashed because he was only a college man, while all the men he was speaking to were university men. "Nevertheless," said he, "I see many evidences before me to-night of the good manners of college-bred people." He closed his remarks by saying that his real object in coming to the dinner was to join with Yale men in being proud of, and to help in honoring, the man in whose hands had been placed the destiny of Yale University.

The other speakers of the evening were: Samuel J. Elder, Yale '73; John Hayes Hammond, Yale '76 S.; Hon. Thomas Hedge, Yale '67, and Dickinson W. Richards, Yale '86.

Assistant College Pastor.

Prof. L. O. Brastow, Professor of Practical Theology in the Divinity School for the past 15 years, was last week chosen Acting College pastor. He was selected by the Church Committee, which was appointed by President Hadley, and the appointment holds for one year. The duties of the acting pastor will be to preside at Communion services, funeral services, and in the case of the President's absence, read the announcements at the Sunday services. Dr. Barbour, who died last week was the last College pastor. He resigned in 1887.

PROFESSOR LADD IN JAPAN.

His Reception There—Japanese Students at Yale.

The following details regarding Professor George Trumbull Ladd's experience in Japan have recently been received in New Haven.

The steamer on which Professor and Mrs. Ladd sailed cast anchor in Yokohama harbor on the early morning of September 4, a full day ahead of the advertised time of arrival. On this account the friends who had in charge their reception, were not able to meet them at the landing, which is made, not from the ship on to the wharf, but in one of several hotel launches. These friends had, however, arranged with the ship company to have the arrival of the steamer telegraphed promptly to Tokyo, and Professor Ladd and his wife had been only a short time at the hotel in Yokohama before the escort began to arrive. Indeed, Dr. Ladd had just written a telegram to his former pupil, the talented Professor Nakashima (to whom, by the way, the late President Porter, of Yale, left the larger part of his valuable library) when turning, he found him at his elbow.

About an hour later, Mr. Trugi, President of the Educational Society of Japan, arrived with his son to act as his interpreter; about the same time came the Secretary of the Imperial University. After luncheon the party took the train for Tokyo, and at the station there Professor Ladd was met by President Kibuchi, of the Imperial University. This was Monday afternoon, and the next morning Professor and Mrs. Ladd went to Nikko and remained until the following Saturday.

On their return from Nikko they were installed in a large well-furnished house, belonging to the University, with a retinue of excellent servants at their command, and with the privilege of unlimited orders upon the jinrikisha stand around the corner. So excellent was the service of their "boy" that Mrs. Ladd had no care at all in the house-keeping; and indeed they had only to ask for what they wanted and it was at once supplied.

Professor Ladd's lectures before the National Educational Society began on Monday, Sept. 11, just one week after his arrival. The government gave leave of absence to such principals of the high schools, teachers in the Normal Schools, and professors of Psychology and Pedagogy, as wished to attend. But they paid their own railroad fare and board in Tokyo; and tickets to the course of lectures were placed at two yen each. Considering the small salaries of the provincial teachers, this expense made a pretty severe test of the sincerity and interest of the Professor's audiences from outside of the city of Tokyo itself.

THE AUDIENCES.

The number of tickets was at first limited to 300, which was about the seating capacity of the hall belonging to the Educational Society. But after the first two lectures the pressure for tickets became so great that a much larger hall belonging to the Commercial School was hired, and the permanent audience became somewhat more than 400. Of this audience about one-half were teachers from the provinces, some of them coming from as far away as Hokaido, or the Northern Island of the Japanese group. Sixty teachers from