



HARTFORD'S YALE DINNER.

A Record Breaker—Some of the Excellent Speeches.

The Hartford Yale Alumni Association dinner also broke the record as to attendance this year. One hundred and thirty-two were at the Allyn House on the night of January 27. In other respects the dinner did not at least fall below its predecessors. It was served at small tables, seating six each, with a large table of honor for the officers and guests. In the absence of Judge Samuel O. Prentice, '73, the President of the Association, the Vice-President, Judge E. B. Bennett, '66, presided. On his right sat President Hadley, Arthur L. Shipman, '86; the Rev. Dr. J. W. Cooper, '65, of New Britain; W. H. St. John, '91, and R. W. Huntington, Jr., '89. On his left, Thomas Thacher, '71, President of the Yale Club of New York; Charles Hopkins Clark, '71; Judge W. K. Townsend, '71; Congressman Charles A. Russell, '73; Professor Flavel S. Luther, Trinity, and Dr. W. M. Hudson, '53. Hon. George E. Lounsbury, '63, Governor of Connecticut, who was down for a speech, was unavoidably detained. Back of President Hadley hung maps showing the plans for the new buildings.

In his introduction to the President, who led the speaking, Judge Bennett said: "Yale administrations have come, governed, their allotted time and surrendered their authority to successors, and through them all we think can be discerned a steady progress. One successful administration has just laid down its authority, and a new one has taken it up. The official head of that new administration, a well equipped son of the University, has come to his place with an unanimity of approval of the graduates of old Yale rarely expressed, and besides he comes bearing a name already enduringly associated with Yale through an honored father, who was beloved of all Yale men of his generation for his gentility of manner and nobility of character."

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S ADDRESS.

The appearance of President Hadley brought every man to his feet and brought out good Yale cheering. He said in part:

"Yale remains a national university in the sense that none of its rivals has been national. The large masses of students from a local constituency which go to swell the numbers in the catalogues of some of our city universities, so far from aiding, actually interfere with the national character of these institutions, by giving to them a centralized and localized life, in which the student from remote cities and states feels that he has no part.

"More than this. Large as are Yale's numbers in our various western cities, her influence on the public life of those places is more than proportionately large. For Yale is not only national; she is also democratic—democratic in the sense of gathering her several men together into one common life, and making each feel that he is a part of that life. This sentiment and this lesson the Yale man carries with him wherever he goes. In St. Paul, or in Denver, or in Kansas City, he makes himself a part of a Yale community, with common associations and with common interests; whose members, by working together, do more for themselves and for their cities, for Yale and for the cause of Christian manhood, than could possibly be accom-

plished by their separate and isolated efforts as atoms in a great center of population.

YALE MUST ADVANCE.

"The problem for Yale in the immediate future is to retain this character as a national, democratic, public-spirited body of citizens. When I say retain it, I do not mean to advocate a policy of mere conservatism. This is a growing country. The man who sits still and does not grow fails to retain what he has had. If he hides his talent in a napkin it is taken away from him. The Yale of the future, to be a leader in national affairs, must show its capacity to grow as the country grows. In an age of expansion and consolidation, Yale must be prepared to expand and consolidate. In an age which gives unrivalled opportunities for leadership, Yale men, individually and collectively, must be prepared to take the lead in the world of education and of public life."

YALE TO BE A RALLYING POINT.

"And as we appeal to the larger instead of the smaller Yale constituency for help, so we must recognize our obligations to a larger, as well as a smaller, Yale constituency in the educational work. These are the days of consolidation in business and of expansion in politics. There are powers growing in the political and the commercial world which cannot be adequately controlled except by a similar growth and coherence of educated public sentiment. Let us see to it, as Yale men, that Yale takes the lead in this educational growth. Not simply by what she does for her students of by what she does for her graduates, but by establishing such relations to other colleges and to other schools that the thinking world—the world which is engaged in something besides the pursuit of money or the chase after political success—will find in Yale a rallying point for their efforts and an inspiration for their ideals. Let us come into such connection with the schools that they and we shall not feel separate from one another, but that each may facilitate the other's work, whether in the class room or in the play ground, and be proud of the other's success. Let us strive to do on a large scale what many of our rivals have done, and done brilliantly, on a smaller one: let us effect such an interchange of thought and men between the different parts of the educational system that Yale's democratic education shall not be confined to two thousand or three thousand students; Yale's national influence not be centered in ten thousand or twenty thousand graduates; but that every schoolboy in the country and every college graduate in the land shall feel that his study is inspired and his achievement exalted in the work which Yale is doing for the nation as a whole!"

ALUMNI SENTIMENT.

Mr. William H. St. John responded for "Young Yale" in a speech which was both very enlivening and thoughtful and which closed with a strong tribute and promise of support to the new President.

Mr. Thomas Thacher, '71, responded for the alumni. He expressed his satisfaction in the action of the Corporation in raising Arthur Hadley to "the highest position of responsibility in the country." He said the trip of the President to the West had greatly increased the enthusiasm for Yale, and he impressed upon the men present a sense of responsibility for the development and support of Yale.

PUBLIC LIFE.

Congressman Charles A. Russell, '73, spoke for "Public Life," saying in part:

"Yale University received from Yale College the inheritance of the spirit and the action of liberty, law and loyalty. Young Yale has added to the vigor of old Yale in the defense and development of our national life. She has been public-spirited as the fathers were. She has been loyal as her sires were patriots. She has been brave and faithful as the ancestors were courageous and hopeful. She has held and extended the influence for the best, the purest and the safest in all national affairs. She has shirked no call to duty, no sacrifices for country, no work for the betterment of life and citizenship. She supports the government, upholds the flag, and is confident for the future. She is in public life to do and to dare her share because she knows her power, her influence and her duty.

"At the commencement in 1898 I stood on the Campus—the modern Campus and not the dear old Campus with its brick row and elms as we older boys revere it and like to think of it, the old Campus which I so much wish might have been preserved as a constant and holy benediction of the greater University—and saw the procession move to the Chapel for the commencement exercises. Ahead of the caps and gowns were the uniforms of soldiers of our country, defenders of our nationality, sponsors for expanding liberty, agents for advancing civilization and missionaries for the elevation and Christianizing of mankind. They were Yale boys,—God bless them as the University honored them! They were only a small representation of the loyalty and the public life of Yale. Cultured in the paths of peace, they had donned the garb of war and rather than prove false to nationality—our nationality—in its time of peril, they were ready to be offered up; and with sorrow and with honor this community may not well forget that in these very late days, as along the paths of the past, some of the dearest and brightest sons of Yale have given themselves as a sacrifice for the nation that it might be strong and stronger, that its influence and its helpfulness might grow and expand until more and more the United States becomes blessed among principalities and powers and merits and receives the reward of God's servant to My people."

"Many Yale men have held distinguished public places. Many more have been fitted to do so, and all things considered, like as not it would have been a good thing for the country if they had held more of the public positions. But the better part which Yale has held and is holding in public life is the power behind the office, the power which guides and advises, the influence which restrains or propels, the wisdom which is listened to and respected and followed. Yale spirit and force which can hold a superb 'bucking line' within a yard of the goal and not let it over can hold our public life within the bounds of reason and law, can moderate liberty so that it becomes not license, can insure honor and honesty and justice in dealing with ourselves and with others and can foster national growth and prosperity without the fear or the danger of imperialism and even escape the destruction of any political octopus."

FROM A SISTER COLLEGE.

Professor Flavel S. Luther of Trinity spoke for "Sister Colleges," and said among other things:

"Under present conditions the individuality of the graduate bears the signature of his college, of Yale and her sister colleges. What the effect of the

real American university is to be, how potent its influence in character-building, is yet to be shown. I think I can see strictly college requirements reduced in amount, while a wide range of choice is given the candidates as to the studies which shall be offered. I think the strictly college course is to be made shorter. Both these things will make high school work easier and more fruitful. I think I can see the universities devoting their resources entirely to providing the broadest opportunities to college graduates.

"Whether I am right or wrong, at present you are of us, the sisterhood of colleges. We congratulate you on your prosperity, your noble list of graduates, most of all on the unfailing loyalty and faith of all who go out from your care. Let us all be sure to keep step with the best that is in the world, not forgetful of the new, not seeking academic retirement from the strife of living. The colleges and universities must touch and bless every sort of labor to accomplish their real mission. The farmer, mechanic, merchant, law-giver, engineer, diplomat, clergyman, lawyer, physician, and all the rest must find their Mecca at the university; must find there each what he most needs. There are scores of learned professions to-day. Our fathers knew but three.

"The university must recognize no degrees of dignity in honest endeavor. I think of this because of your new leader. I have never known him as professor. I have to-night met him as President. But for many years I have felt that I knew Mr. Hadley, him who understands about the things which men do, and must do, in setting forward the civilization of the world and making it a fit place for human habitation. I am sure that he can make the University a part of active life rather than an escape from it."

THE CORPORATION.

Dr. J. W. Cooper of New Britain, spoke for "The Corporation." He said he would like to have the Scientific Department referred to as Sheffield College with the others called schools. In closing he told how much the University owed to President Dwight, and to all the men of the past who built the solid foundations. Said the French soldier to the surgeon who was probing his wound: "Go a little deeper, doctor, and you will find the emperor." So if we could look into the heart of President Dwight we would find there, as in all our hearts, but in none more clearly than in his, the name of "Yale."

On motion of H. S. Robinson, a rising vote was taken to send the greetings of this assemblage to President Dwight, "than whom Yale never had a truer friend."

JUDGE TOWNSEND'S LIVING PICTURES.

It was after midnight when the last toast, "Living Pictures," was reached, but all were willing to wait as late as that for the man who was to respond, Hon. W. K. Townsend, '71. He said among other things:

"My first picture is of Ritualism at Yale. One morning recently one of the new chaplains sought to inject some life and color into the early chapel exercises, and so he read the Ten Commandments and the choir responded: 'Lord, incline our hearts to Keep Thy Law.' The next day he was waited upon by a student who deplored the 'departure from the old-time conservatism of Congregationalism' and protested against this introduction of this Episcopal ritualism about the Sabbath Day and adultery and coveting your neighbor's goods, into the Chapel's exercises. 'But,' said the