



Semi-Centennial  
Souvenir

# Alfred University

1857-1907

DAVID SHERMAN BURDICK





King Alfred Statue, Winchester, England  
It was for King Alfred "our" Alfred was named



Semi-Centennial  
Souvenir

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Alfred University,

The Mountain College;

Its Patriotic Aim and Noble Work

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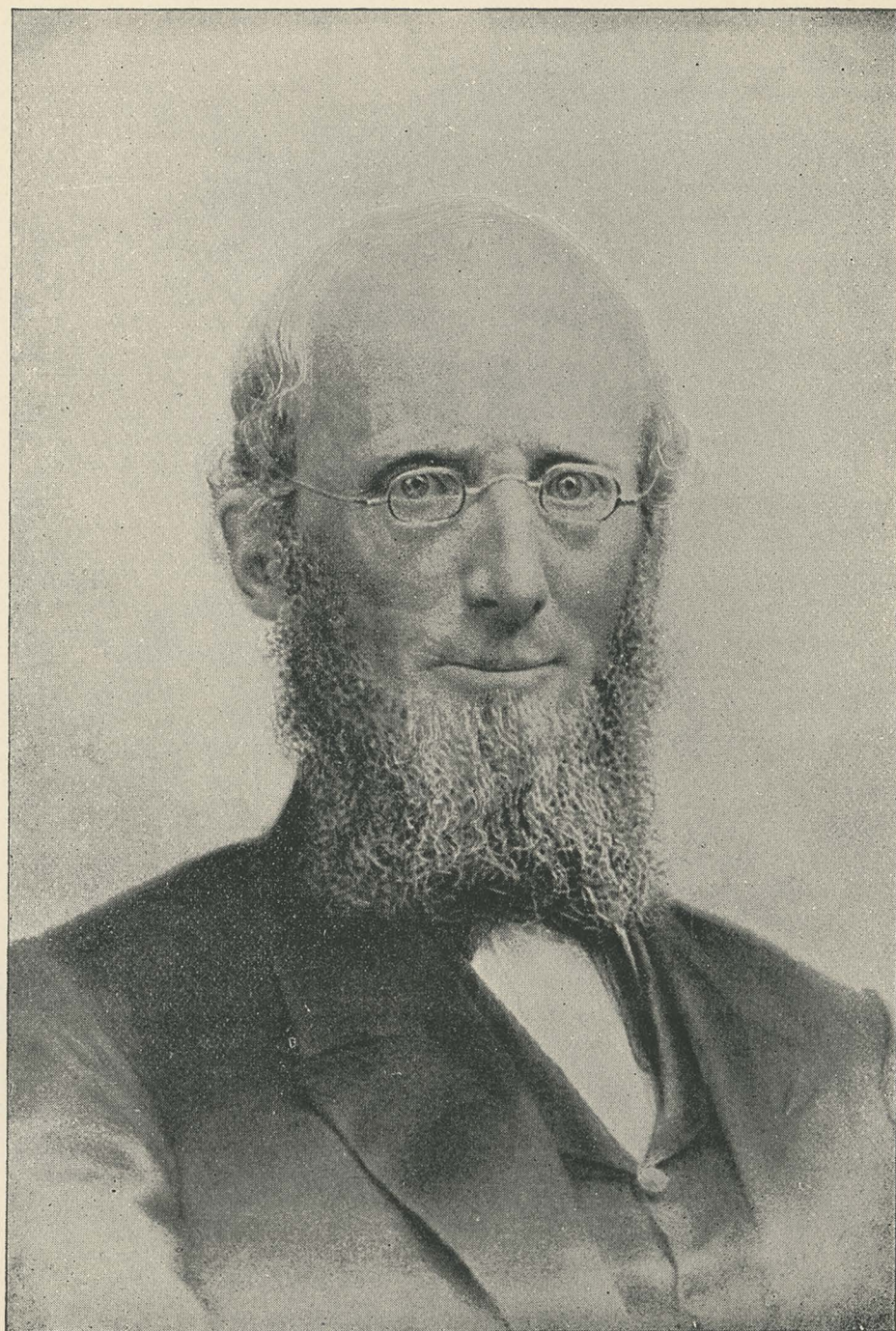
1857-1907



“Whatever concerns the intelligent development of patriotic principle and commercial enterprise in a great nation, is of vital and instant interest to the whole world.”

MACAULEY.





“The Founder”  
William Colgrove Kenyon



In memory of the illustrious men through whose fine moral and intellectual endowments the Alfred Campus lives; to Alfred University's learned and devoted present President and Faculty, and able officers; to eager, earnest students, rich or poor, wherever they may be; and to everyone interested in the broadening, strengthening, and quickening of human progress through the development of pure, strong, educational impulse and possibilities, this little book is earnestly dedicated.

M. T. O.



## Golden Words From Alfred's Bibliography

"It is worthy of a true and noble ambition: to build seminaries and colleges, and to fill them with young men and young women who, properly trained, might go forth to exert an influence as lasting as time."

EARLY DIARY OF WM. C. KENYON,  
Founder and First President of  
Alfred University.

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"Alfred . . . has always been characterized by warm sympathy for young people hungry for education and dependent upon their own exertions. . . . Of its first President it is said:—"William C. Kenyon lived, toiled . . . and died, for the cause of education in Western New York. He came to Alfred a poor young man, he built up a grand school for poor young men." . . .

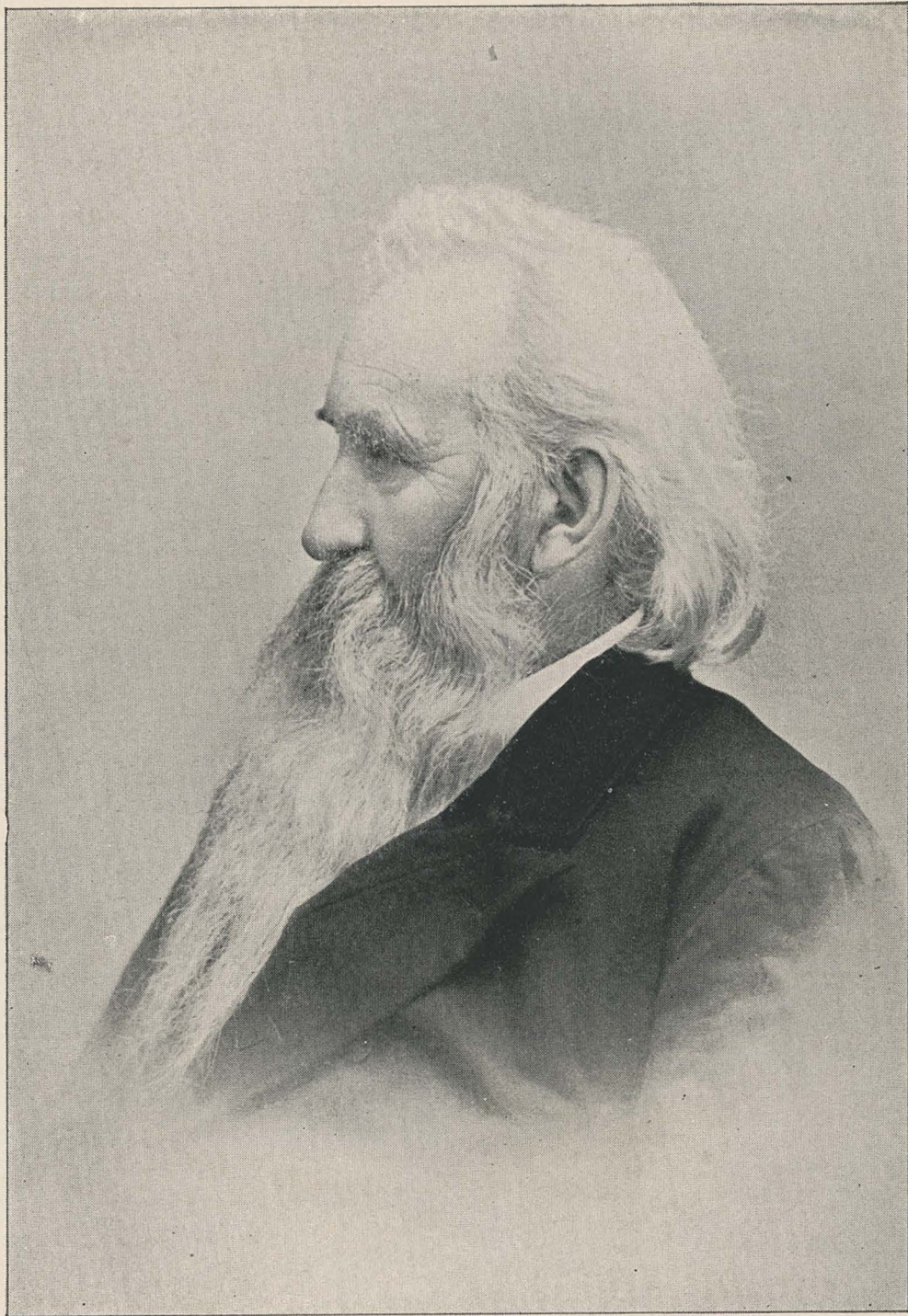
JAMES LEE GAMBLE, Ph. D., D. D.,  
Prof. of Church History  
and Homiletics.

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"If truth were offered me on the one hand and search for truth on the other, I would most certainly choose the latter."

JONATHAN ALLEN, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.,  
Alfred's Second President.





Jonathan Allen  
Alfred's Second President



"Nature is a faithful and successful teacher. . . The Angel of Beauty has sculptured these hills and valleys, sown over them trees, shrubs and flowers in rich and varied profusion, and filled the air with bird song. "Glorious is the world without, but more glorious is the world within."

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"All those subtle influences of life which operate silently . . . are of inestimable value in their bearing on the formation of taste, manners, morals, character; everything thus trending is above price. The highest end of education is . . . not to make scholars simply nor skilled workmen, but rather to develop character—strong, noble, beautiful."

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"That is truly culture, which . . . gives force, decision, self-poise, courage, efficiency; awakens skill that vitalizes all resources; perseverance that never grows weary in securing these ends."

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"The young spirit needs to grow amid the genial influences of love, and the high inspiration of noble examples, and the light of great and solemn truths, thereby led to seek goodness and greatness as its natural destiny; its lawful inheritance."

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"Next to their own soul's salvation, it is the duty of parents to seek the spiritual interests of their children, to prepare them to enter properly upon the great mission of life. The little hands clasping our hands, the little feet following fast in our footsteps and crowding into every place and station, the little hearts freighted with eternal forces—these are to be led, guided, cultured. These little ones, full of immortal vigor, nurtured into all that is generous and manly, into all scholarly and Christian nobleness, are the greatest gifts which it is possible for the present to bestow upon the future."

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"The true end of scholarship is service; teaching the quality of high citizenship. . . What Alfred aims to do, is to inculcate such to the making of the man ready to meet moral crises; to stand firm in epidemics of opinion."



“The College Community is a centre for augmenting influences whose expanding waves beat to all shores with ever increasing force and volume.”

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“In proportion as individuals, communities, peoples, embody truth and follow the lead of law in glad obedience, so will they become strong and great.”

JONATHAN ALLEN.

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“It was to develop the independent thought and personal manhood of the student that he (President Allen) strove; he impressed upon us that education was . . . a power acquired to think; . . . that the discovery of man TO himself must lead to the highest development of himself.”

BOOTHE COLWELL DAVIS, Ph. D., D. D.,  
Alfred's Present President.

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“The wise, the good, the great of all ages should be permitted to work with us; to cross the threshold of our homes, and sit by our firesides; enabling us to gather to ourselves those powers, processes, and methods by which they have helped on the world's progress, and thus aiding us to fitly meet the issues which THEY have bequeathed.”

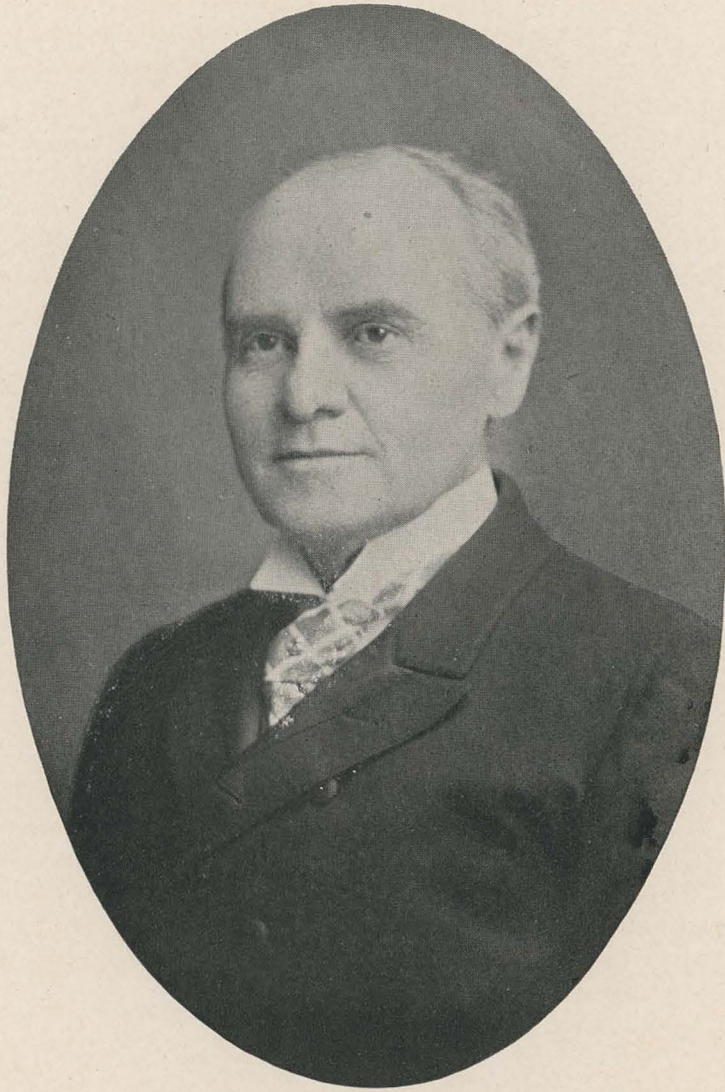
JONATHAN ALLEN,  
(In his treatise:  
“The Office of Biography)”

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“Mere oratory is a surface thing; but when thoughts, great from the intellectual, ethical, and spiritual points of view, clothed in plain, correct and vigorous language, accompany rhetorical and oratorical beauty and strength of expression, THEN THERE IS ELOQUENCE.”

ARTHUR ELWIN MAIN, A. M., D. D.,  
Third President of Alfred University,  
Dean of Alfred Theological Seminary.





**Alpheus Burdick Kenyon**  
Acting President during the interim following  
President Allen's long service



“That which, in a representative government like ours, tends to make better citizens, is worthy of high commendation; and not alone from the view point of a beautiful sentiment, but from a business point of view, as well. The business prosperity of a nation is the business prosperity of its individual citizens.”

ALPHEUS BURDICK KENYON, Sc. D.,  
President pro tem, of Alfred University (following  
President Allen) now Rhode Island Professor of  
Mathematics and George B. Rogers Professor  
of Industrial Mechanics at Alfred.

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“I had never seen any institution before, I have never seen one since, where the sentiment that all things are possible to him who strives, seemed so completely to permeate and saturate and possess and energize student life, as at Alfred.”

JUDGE STEPHEN GERARD NYE,  
Late of Oakland, California.

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“The distinctive glory of this age is that it is a distributor of knowledge; that it recognizes as Divine will, the right of every man to acquire all the knowledge he can make useful to himself and to the public.”

1907 COMMENCEMENT THESIS.

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“The creation of an educated public opinion requires the co-operation of all the moral forces of the age; the educators of the country should stand in the front rank of leadership, FOR IT IS THEIR PRIMARY DUTY TO MAKE PUBLIC OPINION.

1906 INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.



# Avant Propos

## PART I

“ And there before me on th’ enamelled green,  
Were assembled the great spirits,  
In seeing whom I yet feel myself exalted.”—DANTE.

On the first day of June, 1907, Alfred University began a week’s celebration of its Semi-Centennial anniversary.

To participate in this anniversary, great jurists and men whose names are famous in the statesmanship, science and literature of both hemispheres, left business and hurried across the continent to this earnest, beautiful, forceful little Alma Mater high up in the Western Alleghanies, that they might render her homage for their own preparedness to help in the conduct of the world’s affairs.

To those who do not know at all, or know only in part, what this first Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Alfred University means, the reading of its story will enkindle such emotions as the reading of a page of Aristo does.

To those who as teachers and faculty, benefactors and originators, sons, daughters and alumni, have been privileged with part in the architecture and assembling of Alfred’s glorious effort and patriotic attainment, every repetition of the story is occasion for new and fervent gratitude.

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Once in a while—from far up on a retired hill-side or deep down in a remote valley on the other side of the ocean, there comes to us news of the discovery of some majestic or exquisite triumph of art, science, or wisdom before which the glories of many the world knows would seem trite and pale; in the distant grandeur or loveliness of these places where a Master’s thought was clothed in substance, inspiration communed uninterrupted with the Power that created it. That great thoughts do thus partake of the formation of the place where they assume tangibility, is proof of the Divine Plan as to Nature’s ministry to human progress.



The legendary men and women whose triumphant intellect, art, and skill, peopled Grecian mythology, bore physical and mental mold of the glorious entourage of Athens.

The classic beauty of Attic Nature wrought with her great sculptors in the creation of Marbles of such Immortal Loveliness as compelled men of all ages to bow down and worship them.

The great, broad, splendid calm of Oberammergau with its surrounding hills strangely like those "round about Jerusalem" is paramount influence in the unexampled purity, sweetness, simplicity and sincerity that shape the lives of the men and women dedicated to the decennial presentation of The Passion on the Tyrolese plateau.

Some of Beethoven's grandest measures echo to the song and dash of the Rhine, moving past his birth city.

In the regnant Nature about Sterling Castle we divine something of that which moved Alfred The Great to the founding of Oxford.

In the pure, strong, majestic Nature that encircles and embosoms Alfred, we find prototype of this University's character and work.

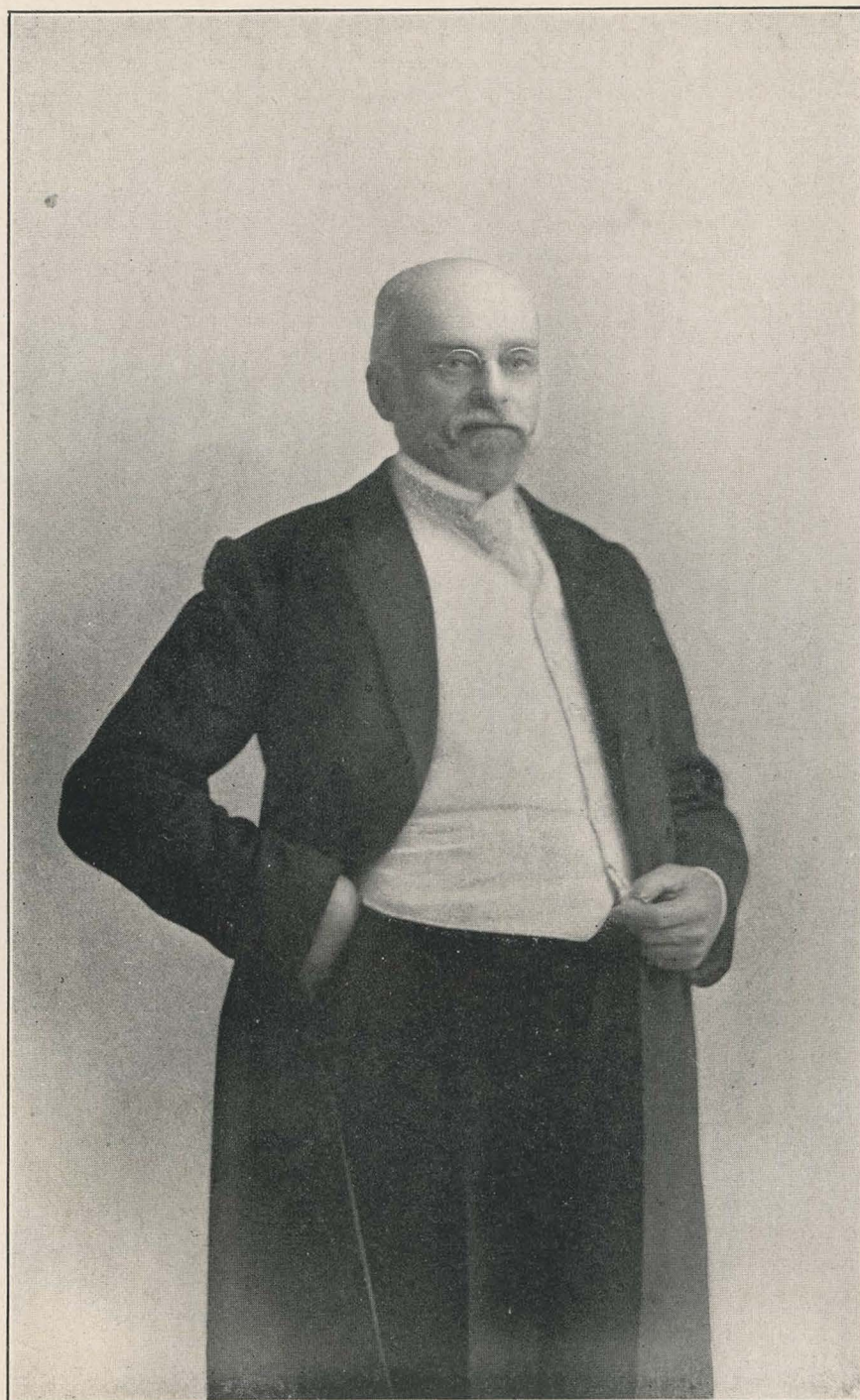
No other educational institution has gained stronghold through effort more unexampledly heroic than that of Alfred. No other educational institution has ever been founded upon principles broader, stronger, more intensely patriotic.

To a marvelous degree, the TOWN OF ALFRED HAS FOSTERED THE LIFE AND GROWTH OF ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

Only a very few years after the little agricultural settlement began amid the woods of this mountain region, one of its youth went out in search of a teacher willing to guide and strengthen the thirst for knowledge that had broken out there. This teacher soon brought about him from the hill farms, log cabins and orchards of the place, and from its adjacent villages, as about the standard of a kingly leader, young men and young women who vowed themselves to the struggle for an education at whatever the cost might be.

From the first, it seemed that this Council Place, on the Old Trail from the Bay to the Gulf, just where the stately and studious Iroquois had once established the northern door of their long-house, also beside those able agriculturalists—the Senecas, Alfred was destined to be a powerful educational centre. This noble spot was early visited by commercial inquirers from near Castle Stirling, and with strange providence (from peculiar resemblance of its natural features to those about Stirling) was named for the dower-sovereign of England's power in learning, "Ælf-red," chief in council.





**Arthur Elwin Main**  
Third President of Alfred University



# Descriptive

## PART II

“Land worthy fame \* \* \*  
No fairer glades Italian seas enfold,  
No lovelier glens brave Tyrolese behold;  
Far-looking uplands—where are nobler shown;  
Wood-crowned, rill-cleft?”

G. W. F. BUCK.

The village of Alfred, eighteen hundred feet above the level of the Sea, lies near Summit, the highest point of the Erie railway system, on a Western Alleghany spur of absorbingly interesting natural features.

In some tremendous convulsion of nature serried mountain terraces and broad tablelands were thrown upward here. From the extreme north of our continent the great waves of the Paleozoic Sea taking up strange earthy material, brought it hither and laid it down until, particle by particle it grew into the boundary of the Sea itself. The glacial period swept converging ice rivers over these hills, grinding their crests to powder, and depositing it in rounded slopes of mysterious grace and beauty. Wind and rain, carrying portions of this rich soil to the valleys, gave them, also, remarkable fertility.

Altitude, exceeding purity of air, and wealth of trees, have produced a territory of constant, pleasing variety; each point in its panorama more entrancingly beautiful than the other.

A clear stream—at times gliding through the scene with exquisite silver motion, and at others foaming down the hill side with the fury of an Alpine torrent, bears the poetic name Kanakadea, “Embrace of Earth and Heaven,” which the Indians gave it. When purple wild grape-clusters entwined the trees, and luscious Indian strawberries crimsoned the ground beneath them, in the willow-shadowed pools of the Kanakadea basked jeweled trout in whose capture the Indian dwellers of the land were famously expert.



Vegetation grows with rapidity and great luxuriance, inviting agriculture, but claiming care. Mountain springs are rich in health-giving qualities. Stimulating geologic text is impressively scattered along the way, and Nature has provided so generous store of material to Art Industry that European enterprise has been attracted to it and State patronage in conjunction with University guardianship has engaged itself with it. Among these Industry endowments in Alíred is a ledge of finest shale from which roofing and decorative tiles are produced.



# Historic, and of Character

## PART III

“ \* \* God rules the destinies of men;  
\* \* out of toil and strife since time began  
Aye; out of darkening storm and stress and mire  
Higher and higher hath God uplifted man ! ”

HANFORD L GORDON.

Not even the learned gentlemen who had in charge the impressive Alfred-the-Great-Millenary-Anniversary-Celebration of 1905 in New York City, could determine the exact date of Alfred-in-the-Alleghany's naming. But so earnestly did they sense the singular relationship, that they gave the little town great deference on that occasion and assigned the place of honor to its exhibit of geologic specimens; historic books, maps, drawings and manuscripts; University and town sketches and pictures, and the Art-craft objects in whose fashioning Alfred excels.

In the entire tract of immense landed possessions that gave the inheritor of Paul Jones' famous sword almost sovereign power of control during Colonial and immediate post-revolution days, no section was a source of greater pride and happiness than these Alfred hills, and from none other did he (Robert Morris) part with more frankly-avowed reluctance.

Alfred's first white settlers—individuals of strong religious principles and unswerving moral rectitude—assembled on this forest-clad spur of the Western Alleghanies as by common impulse from New England and various points of Eastern and Central New York. In the entourage of the little settlement their sterling qualities were quickened.

Her first men were heroes of the Revolution: Judge Edward Green, Isaiah Crandall, Sr., Jonathan Palmiter, Sr. Then came the Dykes and Coles; the VanCampens, McHenrys, Rathbuns, Grays, Cryders and Karrs, from Pennsylvania. The roll of Nineteenth Century settlers opens with the name of Stillman (Silas). Tarbell



Whitney, a worthy Pennsylvania miller for whom a fertile valley in the town was called, arrived at nearly the same time. The list of new comers for the next quarter century or so, is rich in names illustrious today in fields where leadership means power, and sincerity. Among them were Deacon George Stillman, Luther Maxson, Sr., Maxson Green, Walter Saunders, John Teater, Peter Murphy, Luke Greene, Charles Clark; and then came Satterlee, Hamilton, Livermore, Crandall, Hull, Lanphear, Fisk, Langworthy, Jones, Coon, Smith, Monroe, Place, Emerson, Odell, Davis, Potter, Fenner, Kemp, Brooks, Head, Cheesebrough, Turner, Hill, Collins, Thacher, Williams, Lewis, Clair, Champlin, Vincent, Thorpe, Woolworth, Merritt, Lee, Shaw, Sisson, Pierce, Willett, ALLEN.

They were a frugal, energetic, people; many of the men bore well-earned military and professional titles; the women-folk were mostly of cultured and refined forbears; worthy mates to them, and splendid mothers.

Agriculture, lumbering, hunting, peltry, dairying (even so early), pearl-ash making, and maple sugar producing were occupations of common interest.

Tree by tree these brave settlers hewed their way and opened up the rich soil, now and then adding a mill for sawing, and another for grinding. Tendrils of smoke curling up from the midst of hill-side pines and maples, soon told that primitive hearth stones were being established there. Down in the main valley following the course of the stream, a substantial roadway was built, and a group of modest frame-houses speedily clustered about the little church.

In 1806, while Alfred was yet a mere handful of souls, town incorporation was demanded and granted. Alfred's first town meeting was held in the spacious, low-beamed "livingroom" of the VanCampen residence, and then and there a full quota of town officers was appointed whose members devoutly pledged themselves to the broader opening of Alfred's resources. "Pro Patria," "Not for self save as self is benefitted in universal blessing" has ever been Alfred's watch-word.

In the War of 1812, the little settlement was left with hardly a man of mature age and strength. Women-folk, youth and aged took up tasks that soldiers left unfinished.

Our Civil War called from Alfred University men who had learned here the sacred duties of true citizenship. With them went as Chaplain of their regiment, one of the University's most brilliant Professors, and quite to the front, breathing strong, inspiring words, marched the man who was to be the University's second President.

At the close of a bitter struggle, when it seemed the day must be lost to the "army in blue" the heroic dash of these Alfred boys





Boothe Colwell Davis  
Alfred's President Since 1895



brought victory to the Union side, and at the Division Commander's hearty order, "Salute the Alfred men," the air rang long with impetuous "huzzahs!"

The settlement of one of the most difficult technical points in the whole War's list of such, was directed from Washington into the hands of an Alfred-University-graduate jurist, and "was made," in the words of the Capitol itself, "with incomparable diplomatic thoroughness and masterly skill."

The War of 1812 and the town's incorporation were two chief events in earliest Alfred.

The next—chronologically considered—was its heroic educational effort—marked with birthright-qualities of sustaining and energizing faith, and tremendous self-abnegation to the attainment of a magnificent aim which Providence had ordained to the development of such potency, vigor and knowledge in the mold of the world's affairs as has been approached by few other bodies corporate of whatever sort. "Small as a grain of mustard seed," at its conception, the effort was so sound and pure at core, that it became a true school for lofty citizenship.

In the fervent spirit of its inauguration, such work in Alfred University is being unremittingly carried on today.



# School--Academy--University

## PART IV

Alfred's best loved College song:

### HAIL TO THEE, ALFRED

(BY REV. L. C. RANDOLPH, D. D., OF ALFRED)

"Nestled away 'mid the Empire State hills,  
'Neath the watch-care of sentinel pines,  
Where the murmuring song of the brook hums along;  
And the favoring sun ever shines,  
In a valley so fair where the forest trees share  
Dominion o'er hillside and glen,  
Stands the PIONEER COLLEGE of Western New York,  
ALFRED, THE MOTHER OF MEN.

#### CHORUS—

Hail to thee, Alfred, thou guide of our youth !  
Sweet benign mother, all hail !  
Sing out thy anthems of duty and truth,  
May thy clear, ringing music ne'er fail.

She was founded in toil, cemented with blood,  
And nurtured thro' yearnings and tears,  
Her treasure the hearts of brave heroes who stood  
Undaunted throughout trying years;  
Each stone was a prayer, and her battlements there  
Have mem'rys of purposes strong;  
Staunch daughters and sons are her monuments fair,  
And they lift up the grateful song.

#### CHORUS—

Others may boast of prestige and size,  
Of numbers and treasures and fame,  
But Alfred's pride lies in manhood's clear eyes,  
And womanhood's high, stainless name.  
Alfred we say, Alfred for aye,  
Kenyon and Allen and Main,  
And the gallant young leader we honor to-day,  
Her honor and power maintain !

#### CHORUS—

Hail to thee, Alfred, thou guide of our youth !  
Sweet benign mother, all hail !  
Sing out thy anthems of duty and truth,  
May thy clear, ringing music ne'er fail."



Alfred's offering of educational opportunity on lines of breadth, loyalty and liberality, began with the going out of a lad in his teens, Amos W. Coon, in quest of a master for a select school.

Providence directed this boy. Travelling (mostly on foot) to Schenectady, there came in his way, a young student in Union College, Bethuel C. Church.

Won by the lad's enthusiasm Mr. Church journeyed to Alfred. Impressed by the quiet dignity and simple sincerity of its people he put himself to the task of organizing a school. To the log-cabins on the hills; from door to door of the village-folk; to other towns and villages near by travelled this teacher, breathing the fire of educational desire into stronger flame.

With twenty pupils at three dollars each for the entire term, the Master had reckoned himself secure in the matter of his own necessities; but far beyond his hope, was he blest, for on the frosty, December morning when he threw open wide Alfred's gateway to instruction, he found thirty-seven determined and grateful young persons assembled before him.

A chamber room in the home of Orson Sheldon, later—and for many years—the residence of Luke Green, was consecrated as the educational cradle, by the devotion of that first morning's simple service of scripture reading and prayer.

It was on December 5th, 1836, and each recurring fifth of December is appropriately observed by the University as "Founders Day."

That company of thirty-seven boys and girls, clad in homespun, each bringing with him his own stool or chair, was kept warm by a merry fire supplied with logs cut, sawed and hauled from the two mile distant hill-side home of thirteen-year-old Jonathan Allen, the price of his first year's tuition.

The master is described as of about medium stature, pleasant and dignified in manner with a delightful voice, and as a charming reader.

The class, zealously applying itself to the educational opportunity for which it never ceased to thank Providence, was a remarkable group as will be recognized by a glance at its roll: Jonathan Allen (first in rank of scholarship,) Ezra Potter Crandall (his seat mate,) E. S. Burdick, D. C. Babcock, John D. Collins, G. P. Barber, B. R. Collins, Amos W. Coon, E. Rogers Crandall, E. A. Green, O. P. Hull, Stephen and Nathan Maxson, D. P. and Orra Stillman, Lois Babcock, Zoa Black, Clarissa Budd, Amorilla Collins, Eliza and Maria Crandall, Mary A. Crandall, Olive and Martha Hull, Susan and Amanda Maxson, Emeline Miner, Avis Satterlee, Susannah Saunders, Julia and Sophia Spicer, Elvira, Emma, Amanda and Sally Stillman.



In the spring and summer succeeding the first term, by means of subscriptions, contributions, and actual labor, the first structure for Academic instruction arose in its own little green near the center of the village. From foundation stones to belfry top each inch of progress was the solicitude and pride of every man, woman and child in Alfred. A broad, gray sand-stone flagging led across the green to the granite step commanding the entrance. The call of its bell, the first that had ever echoed among Alfred hills, awoke emotions strong, worthy and triumphant.

Before the opening of this new Academic school in the mountains, boys and girls, young men and young women, came flocking into the village; not one more sumptuously clad than in homespun. The standard of aristocracy was compounded of intellect and will, as shown in progress. Bedding, chairs, stoves, cooking utensils and stores of eatables were provided from the homes and the students were their own cooks and care-takers. It is easy to see there was little time for idle amusement, a fact which exercised noteworthy formative influences.

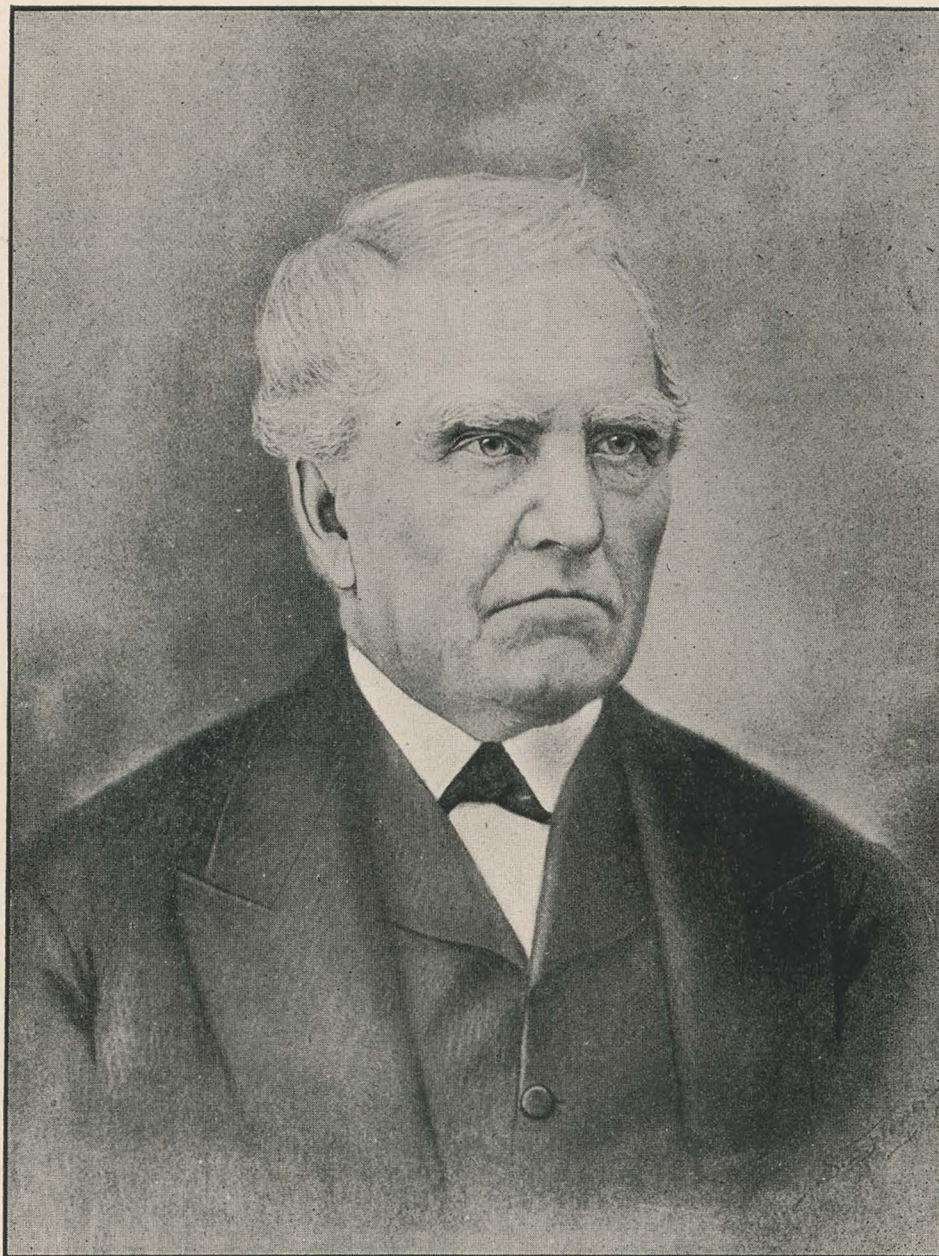
Mr. Church having left Alfred at the close of the first term, to engage in other educational activities, the people with characteristic punctuality decided that the new Master must be free from all pecuniary anxiety so that the whole power of his mind and learning might be devoted to the intellectual progress of his pupils. It was arranged therefore that he receive a salary of twenty-five dollars a month with board and incidentals.

After due investigation Mr. James R. Irish, a student of Union College, was called to the position. When Mr. Irish arrived at "The Academy" (as it had informally commenced to be called) he found the whole town assembled to meet him outside, and, inside "such a room full of eager and expectant students, (he wrote) as he had never before seen its like." But the ministry and not pedagogy was this teacher's desire, and at the termination of his second year he was ordained to the pastorate of Alfred's First Church, always retaining deep interest in educational work there and frequently rendering it valuable service.

The closing day of Mr. Irish's first year took the character of a general holiday. At the second, there appeared such throngs of zealous students and those who longed to become students, as made irresistible appeal for greater accommodations, in the near future, Alfred instruction and Alfred character having already won recognition in the general pedagogic field.

Turning, at the close of his retiring address, to the assembly that hung upon his every word, Mr. Irish called to his side a slender young man with clear-cut features and impressive simplicity of manner, whom he introduced as "Mr. William Colgrove Kenyon, his





**Luke Green**

in whose rent-free "upper chamber" Alfred's higher educational work began



friend and successor in the trust of developing educational opportunity in Alfred." There was a moment's hush; the exchange of a soul-searching glance between audience and speaker, and then for the first time, Alfred listened to the vibrant tone of the man whose memory speaks from every part of Alfred's field, as he solemnly replied: "I accept the trust, and with God's help, I WILL FULFIL IT!"

Reviewing the story of Alfred's educational attainment, none can fail to be impressed with the peculiar preparation of the elements that were, in God's Providence, to be brought together. Place, time and men were power, impulse, soul to one another. Strength, fervor, and devotion were wrought into the effort.

William C. Kenyon was a graduate of Union College, a man who had struggled from poverty and adverse conditions to scholarship and character. He entered upon his labors in 1839. When the school was incorporated as an academy in 1843, he was its principal, and when the University was chartered in 1857, he was unanimously chosen its first President. He died in 1867, at fifty-five years of age, having given twenty-eight years to the Herculean task of developing from a select school, first an academy, then a college. Physically he was slender, of a ruddy complexion, nervous and impulsive; but intellectually he was a giant. He was a born teacher, and his devotion to the school was that of a father to an only child.

Night and day he toiled for his beloved school, and exacted of associate teachers and of students a like strenuous application. Alfred's marvelous growth and increasing power for good were compensation enough for the eager soul whose shattered health brought his labors to an untimely close. To found a college had been the ambition that gave nerve and zeal to his tireless energies.

Gloriously he accomplished his task, not alone by his own labors, for he was wise and blessed in the men and women whom he gathered round him to be his colaborers. Hundreds of students still speak of him affectionately as "Boss" Kenyon; and his name will go down in history as the FOUNDER of Alfred University. Dauntless in courage, peerless in faith, stainless in character, he was a pioneer educator of whose equal the world has seen few. Kenyon Memorial Hall is a tribute built by loving alumni and friends to the memory of Alfred's great founder.

The man fitted by nature, training, and circumstances for the successor of William Colgrove Kenyon was Jonathan Allen. A notable member of the first select school, a student under Irish and Kenyon, a colleague on the faculty of the academy and a professor in the college from the day of its charter to the death of its first president, a man of breadth of scholarship, rare gifts as a teacher, and superior administrative ability, Jonathan Allen was the natural and



unanimous choice for the second president of Alfred University. Tall, impressive in bearing and manner, sympathetic in spirit, liberal and progressive in thought, he towered like a giant oak, among his colleagues on the faculty, and among his students.

The University could not fail to make progress with such a leader. Its departments were multiplied and its resources increased while for twenty-five years his commanding figure and intellect directed every movement.

When in 1892, at seventy years of age, he was gathered to his fathers, the shadow of an irreparable loss hung over college and town, whose every hall and street bore traces of his guiding genius. The campus, as outlined and planted to trees and shrubbery, was his in design and workmanship. His hand had fashioned it. The Allen Steinheim Museum is his memorial to Alfred University; and in architecture, finish, and treasured stores, it tells with mute eloquence of the unique personal taste, the wide learning, the varied interests and the spiritual vision of Alfred's patriarch.

But more far-reaching than castled halls or stones or shells; deeper than fossil beds and richer than Croesus' coins; loftier than spreading elm, and purer than campus flower, is the imprint of that noble life upon the plastic souls, his students here. Halls of congress and supreme court benches reflect the image; pulpit and press repeat the precepts; city commerce and rural toil, all bring their chaplet of flowers to crown the memory of Jonathan Allen, the beloved teacher, the profound scholar, the honored college president.

The mantle of President Allen fell temporarily upon a worthy and loyal son of Alfred, Professor Alpheus Burdick Kenyon, S. M., of the class of 1874, who for eighteen years had ably filled the professorship of mathematics.

Professor Kenyon was made acting president in September, 1892, and until a permanent president should be elected.

With great faithfulness and devotion, he performed the added tasks thus laid upon him, and still further endeared himself to the alumni and friends of the University.

Since the expiration of his term of service as Acting President, he has remained at the head of the department of mathematics and has frequently served as acting president in the absence of the president. In 1905 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1893, the Rev. Arthur Elwin Main, D. D., a graduate of Rochester University and of the Rochester Theological Seminary, was elected to the presidency and entered upon his labors as the third president of the University.



Dr. Main's thorough scholarship and high ethical and educational ideals distinguished him as a man of rare ability.

After two and a half years of strenuous labor as head of the University, he resigned his position and returned to the work of the pastorate. In 1901, he was asked to accept the office of Dean of the Alfred Theological Seminary, and the professorship of Doctrinal and Practical Theology. He accepted this position and since that time has filled it with marked distinction, and with abundant evidences of great usefulness.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Main from the presidency in 1895, the mantle of the office fell upon another son of Alfred, Rev. Boothe Colwell Davis, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., of the class of 1890. It was only five years since Dr. Davis' graduation as valedictorian of his class. In that time he had graduated also from the Divinity School of Yale University, and had entered upon pastoral labors. But the unanimous call of his Alma Mater was to him the call of duty and with much trepidation he put his shoulder to the burden so nobly borne by his predecessors. For now more than a dozen years he has demonstrated the wisdom of the choice which discovered the fourth and present president of our Alma Mater.

During these dozen years the attendance has grown from one hundred to three hundred students. The Academy has been segregated from the college, and is housed in the "old chapel" building with its separate faculty, class organizations, and athletic association.

Three new buildings have been acquired by construction, purchase and gift, viz: Babcock Hall, Allen Steinheim Museum and Burdick Hall. In addition to these, the buildings of the New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics, which is administered by Alfred University, have been constructed on lands adjoining the campus, with moneys appropriated by the State for this purpose.

The endowments and property of the University have increased during this administration over two hundred thousand dollars, and now aggregate more than half a million dollars.

The University has gained national notoriety as well as an enviable reputation in the State. Students are attracted from many parts of the country and from foreign countries. Commencements attract not only prominent alumni but many distinguished men not numbered among alumni. Not least among the achievements of Alfred's administration today as in former years, is its success in placing and keeping on its faculties men and women of strong character, culture and teaching ability. Alfred's faculty is a notable one, and each member, past and present, deserves individual mention. Space forbids this however, but this volume would prove remiss, if it did not include a mention of the "Nestor" of the faculty,



\*Edward Mulford Tomlinson, A. M., Litt. D., LL. D., who this year celebrates the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of his services as professor of Greek in Alfred. He is contemporaneous with three of the four University presidents. He has been librarian for thirty years. His breadth of knowledge and sympathy, his rare personal charm, and his devotion to the students under his charge, explain the affection in which he is universally held.

President Davis attributes much of the success of his administration, not only to the ability and devotion of his colleagues on the faculty, but to the wisdom, courage and co-operation of the trustees. Of these the treasurer, Mr. William Henry Crandall is unique in the importance of his services. He is a son of Ezra Potter Crandall who was a member of the select school of 1836, and seat mate of Jonathan Allen, and who at the time of his death, was a trustee of the University, and had from the first been one of its most generous supporters.

Treasurer Crandall, himself a student of Alfred, and an active young business man, early espoused the cause of the University, and was elected its treasurer in 1879. At that time the total endowment and property amounted to only about \$200,000. For now more than twenty-eight years, he has given his best thought, and his untiring energies to building up Alfred's financial interests. He has seen its endowment and property almost trebled, and its financial administration thoroughly systematized. The establishment, conditionally or in full, of seventy-five One Thousand Dollar Scholarships, was begun at Mr. Crandall's suggestion and has been accomplished largely by his effort. The One Hundred Thousand Dollar Centennial Fund had its inception in Mr. Crandall's thought and has had its growth through his personal solicitation. In these, and in numberless other ways, Treasurer Crandall's labors have contributed immeasurably to the financial growth and prosperity of Alfred University.

## Presidents of the Trustees

The Alumni will ever hold in grateful remembrance the names of the distinguished men who have served Alfred as Presidents of its board of trustees. They are as follows: Mr. David Stillman, 1837-41; Hon. Samuel Russell, 1841-48; Rev. Nathan V. Hull, D. D., 1848-62; Hon. Benjamin F. Langworthy, 1862-92; Rev. Lewis A. Platts, D. D., 1892-93; Mr. George H. Babcock, 1893-94; Rev. L. E. Livermore, 1894-96; Hon. Albert B. Cottrell, 1896-

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\*Since the above was written Dr. Tomlinson has been awarded a retiring allowance by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and in July, 1908, will retire from the active duties of his professorship.





The Village Fountain



## Treasurers

The following persons have served the University with great faithfulness and devotion as its treasurers: Mr. Luke Green, 1837-41; President William C. Kenyon, 1841-57; Mr. Clark Rogers, 1857-59; Mr. Elisha Potter, 1859-79; Mr. William H. Crandall, 1879—.

## Benefactors

Thousands of people have contributed of their means, many of them from very meager savings, to Alfred's buildings, permanent funds, and current expenses. All these have helped to make Alfred University possible, and in a greater or less degree have made Alfred a memorial to themselves and their friends. All these can not be mentioned here. The following are a few of those who have given most largely, none of them less than five thousand dollars:

Mr. Thomas B. Stillman, New York City  
Mrs. Ann M. R. Lyon, Waterford, Connecticut  
Mr. George H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J.  
Mr. Charles Potter, Plainfield, N. J.  
Miss Harriet Potter, Potter Hill, R. I.  
Miss Maria Louise Potter, Potter Hill, R. I.  
Pres. Jonathan Allen, Alfred  
Mr. Peter Wooden, North Plainfield, N. J.  
Mrs. Ida F. Kenyon, Alfred  
Mrs. Amanda M. and Miss Susie M. Burdick, Alfred.

## Illustrious Sons of Alfred

The greatness of a college is not measured by her broad campus, her massive halls or her princely endowments; but rather by the exalted and illustrious character of her alumni.

Mention has already been made of some of those whose life work is linked with Alfred. Of her thousands of matriculates in academic and collegiate studies, and of her eight hundred college graduates, few indeed have failed to fill honorable and useful places in society, and an unusually large proportion of them have risen to distinction, and many to eminence.

The following partial list of illustrious alumni will indicate not only the rank to which they have attained, but the breadth and scope of the service Alfred's sons are contributing to the world.

It is not easy to select the names to head such a list, so varied are the fields in which distinction has been won. In the United States Senate, the Hon. Henry M. Teller has long been a notable figure. The Hon. George H. Utter of Rhode Island has filled the Guberna-



torial chair of his State. In Kentucky the Hon. Augustus E. Wilson is Governor. Hon. John B. Cassody has for many years been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin. Hon. Peter B. McLennan is Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, New York State. Hon. W. W. Brown of Washington, D. C., has served as Auditor of the War Department, and of the Navy, and is now Assistant United States Attorney General. Hon. Samuel R. Thayer, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, is also a man of national and international note. In Education, the Hon. Daniel Beach, Regent of the University of the State of New York; the late William Augustus Rogers, Director of the Harvard Observatory and later Professor of Astronomy and Physics in Colby University; the Rev. Galusha Anderson, Professor of Theology in Chicago University; Pres. George Scott of Otterbein University; the late Rev. James Marvin, Chancellor of the University of Kansas; the Hon. Judge Phillip T. VanZile, Dean of the Detroit Law School; the late Weston Flint, Librarian of the Library of the District of Columbia; the Hon. Melville Dewey, late Secretary of the Board of Regents, and Librarian of the State Library of New York, are a few of the notable names. In medicine, the Hon. Daniel Lewis, for many years President of the New York State Board of Health, and later State Commissioner of Health, and Dr. Stillman E. Bailey, Dean of the Chicago College of Medicine, represent a large and useful class of Alumni. The business world too, has its share of distinguished Alfred Alumni, among whom are the following: Hon. Isaac B. Brown, late Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pennsylvania; Hon. Ira A. Place, Vice President and General Counsel of the New York Central Railway; Hon. M. F. Elliott, General Counsel for the Standard Oil Company; Hon. W. I. Lewis, General Counsel for the Tide Water Pipe Line, and C. Loomis Allen, Vice President and General Manager of Syracuse Rapid Transit and Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Companies. Hundreds of other names of men of more than usual ability and more than local distinction might be added, but space forbids a further extension of the list.

## The Lyceums

These organizations were instituted at a very early date of Alfred's history. The first, "The Alfred Debating Society," came into existence during the select school period, 1836-1837. Later the title "Lyceum" was substituted on the organization of "The Franklin Academic Lyceum of Alfred." In January, 1847, the "Didaskalian," an Association "for debating subjects of importance to teachers of both sexes" was instituted.



At the beginning of the Academic year, 1846, a ladies' debating society, with the title "Alphadelphian," was formed largely through the efforts of the preceptress, Miss A. A. Maxson (afterwards Mrs. Allen). In 1851, at President Allen's initiative, the "Didaskalian" and "Alphadelphian" united and took the name "Alleghanian."

For a more extended acquaintance with classic literature and oratorical exercise, almost at the beginning of the school the students of the Greek and Latin classes organized the "Amphictyonic" and "Platonic" societies, extending equal advantages to both sexes.

From these parent societies sprang the other present Lyceums: the "Orophilian," organized in 1850, chiefly from the "Amphictyonic"; the "Alfriedian," developed from the "Ladies Literary Society," was formed in 1864. The "Athenaeon" was organized in 1858.

## The New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics

In the year nineteen hundred, when as yet there was only one other school of Clay-Working and Ceramics in the United States, that one located at the Ohio State University, the State of New York, by enactment of the legislature, established at Alfred University, the New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics.

This school gives training in all lines of clay ware construction and is designed to increase both the amount of clay ware products in the state, and the skill with which they are produced.

Professor Charles Furgus Binns, formerly manager of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, at Worcester, England, was chosen Director of the school, and has ably organized its work. It serves as a state experiment station for investigating clays and is attracting wide attention for the technical and artistic training given to students in all branches of clay ware manufacture.

## The Proposed Carnegie Library

The Hon. Andrew Carnegie has recently made a conditional pledge of twenty-five thousand dollars for the construction of a library building for Alfred University. This gift is conditioned on the raising of sixty thousand dollars, by other friends and alumni of the University, to clear off its present bonded and outstanding indebtedness. Over thirty thousand dollars of this sum has already been subscribed, and it is earnestly hoped the remainder will be soon contributed or pledged, and that the much needed library can soon be erected.



## Reminiscent

Many fine phases of Alfred's work and spirit are developed in the following brief excerpts from addresses delivered and writings presented on memorable occasions by former Alfred students:

From "Thirty Years out of School," an address delivered by Hon. Timothy Dwight Thacher of Topeka, Kansas, on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Alfred Academy:

"Returning after a long absence \* \* I must draw my inspiration \* \* from that other Alfred still lingering above memory's horizon. \* \* My personal acquaintance with Alfred Academy began in 1844 and terminated with the fall season of 1856. For a good part of this period, I was a student; for briefer times, a teacher. \* \* You began to feel the subtle influence of old Alfred's general tone and spirit as soon as you reached Bakers Bridge (now Alfred Station.) Arrived at the Centre, you were completely under its spell.

The school was emphatically the town. As a rule, its pupils came and were not sent. \* \* Probably half the students supported themselves by teaching, and imbued with Alfred spirit, what splendid teachers they made!

The aristocracy was one of intellect. \* \* In such an atmosphere the desire to excel becomes contagious. \* \* A periodical public session of one of the Literary Societies, a lecture, an occasional geologizing expedition, and a great amount of wandering over the hills and up the valleys on holidays, were the school diversions at Alfred thirty years ago.

The school's general methods were characterized by extreme thoroughness. \* \* There were no "short cuts" to knowledge. There are no "easy studies."

In our classes the student was expected to master his lesson and to be able to communicate it to others. No text books were used at recitations \* \* except in the classics. \* \* The system of study included almost constant reviewing; indolent pupils couldn't stand it, \* \* while those who had grit and capacity, grew "like trees planted by rivers of waters."

Teachers going out from Alfred carried these methods all over the country much to the gain of the cause of education.

The school's literary societies, instituted for earnest effort, exerted sterling influence. A school is like an army, much depends upon its leadership; Alfred was in this most fortunate. Every man who has been under such leadership and such influence as it extended, feels the power and partakes of it.



Of James A. Garfield it is said that while he was a teacher, he stimulated thought, created the habit of observation and reflection, aroused courage, widened the field of mental vision, and furnished inspiration in unlimited measure. Dr. Arnold—greatest of English teachers—possessed this power in an eminent degree. Professor Kenyon of Alfred, possessed this inspiring power marvelously, and imparted some of his vitalizing energy to every student.

If you would see his monument, look about you. \* \* What a resplendent example is such a life as his! How it broadens and expands the whole horizon of human achievement and endeavor! As the fact of a noble ancestry may incite a man to a worthy life of his own, so may this brief word of what Alfred was thirty years ago, incite the students who today throng its halls \* \* to a keener appreciation of the blessings they enjoy. \* \* Let us hope that the students of the future will also find here, as the student of the past has done, a seat of true learning \* \* where law, order, liberty and patriotism are at home; a school faithful to the traditions of its first fifty years."

From "The Alumni Association of Alfred University, its Past and its Future," an address by President Corliss F. Randolph at the annual Alumni session in 1903:

After a tender tribute to Mrs. Abigail A. Maxson Allen, then recently "passed on," Mr. Randolph said:

"The first day of July, 1886, this Association was organized for the purpose of banding together the Alumni and old students of Alfred University in support, both moral and financial, of their Alma Mater.

The first phase of the Association's work, taking definite and substantial shape, was an endowment fund whose maximum limit was then placed at twenty thousand dollars. Its initial gift, one thousand dollars, was from Hon. Nathaniel M. Hubbard.

Another line of work the Association took up under the leadership of Dr. Daniel Lewis, was that of consolidating and enlarging the University library. \* \* The library is now the common study of all the students of the departments of the University.

Another work was the establishment of the Alumni Lecture Course for the purpose of providing from among the Alumni, lectures of high character germane to some especial phase of College work, or to the work of the University as a whole.

Some six or seven (now eleven or twelve) years ago, when President Davis undertook the recasting of the department of physics, on a much more extensive basis than previously \* \* the Alumni caught up that work and carried it along to successful completion.



Last but not least of the phases of the Association's work of which we may take notice here, was that of inaugurating its annual sessions. \* \* The Alumni of College or University form a sodality, if you please, whose hearts beating strong in unison, are a mighty fortress for the defense and protection of their Alma Mater. \* \* To magnify the claim of our common brotherhood, it is necessary that we establish and maintain regularly communication with every one entitled to membership in this Association. \* \* The spirited treasurer of the University, Mr. William H. Crandall, has given us a most valuable object lesson in the successful building up of an endowment fund, by means of small gifts. It must be borne in mind, that although the maximum limit set at its establishment was \$20,000, the progress of our educational work and its commensurately increased demand, make the need as imperative now, for a much greater minimum.

Still another work open to us is that of the history of Alfred University and this Association. \* \* Our reports, together with important addresses delivered before us, should be printed, and distributed among our membership, the institution of class reunions should also be attended to. When our Alma Mater sent us out into the world she bequeathed to us, individually, responsibility co-ordinate and co-extensive with her own. \* \*

Fellow Alumni, the responsibility and the opportunity alike are ours. What shall we do with them?"

From a "Founder's Day" address, delivered by Professor Edward M. Tomlinson, the fifth of December, 1904:

"At the time when the seed from which Alfred University has grown was implanted in this village, the throne of the kingdom of Prussia was occupied by Frederick William the Third, \* \* Louis Philippe was King of France and King William the Fourth reigned in England. Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, and there were only twenty-five states in the Union, no ships using steam power alone had crossed the Atlantic. \* \* Alfred was founded eight years before the magnetic telegraph was brought into use by the construction of the telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington, and fourteen years before the Erie railroad was put in operation as far as Hornell.

In 1837 Alfred was new territory; the forests pressed far down into the valleys, the farms had narrow clearings, and most of the houses were unfinished and small. Fourteen houses numbered all the dwellings within a circle a mile in diameter, there was only one store and there was no post office. \* \* The dedication address of the Academy was given by Rev. David Clawson of New Jersey. Mr.



Irish (its teacher) in an account from which I quote, wrote: "I had not yet completed my Sophomore year at College, and keenly felt the awkwardness of my situation as study after study, to which I was a stranger, was set down in the program. \* \* Add to this the fact that in most of the classes nearly every text-book was from a strange author; but the good will that beamed from every eye in my interesting group of young people gave me courage \* \* and I went in determined to conquer. \* \* In addition to preparation for and hearing sixteen classes daily, occasional evening talks were given upon themes \* \* affecting the intellectual, social or moral welfare of the students and community, and I occasionally preached for the pastors of the churches."

"Regular weekly reviews were adopted, and parents and others were pressed to attend these reviews. \* \* To this invitation there was very cordial response. \* \* The climax of interest was reached in the exhibition given on closing day. Many of the young people went beyond all faith they had in their powers \* \* and met the approval of the best informed and the admiration of the crowded house.

"Pending negotiations for my return, \* \* the young people marched in a body to the office of the trustees and insisted on my re-engagement."

Soon after Mr. Kenyon (who succeeded Mr. Irish) arrived, he wrote as follows: "I have an arduous work before me. I shall have to teach geography, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, surveying, book-keeping, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, astronomy, zoology, geology, mental and moral philosophy, besides Greek, Latin, etc., etc., and preparing and delivering a course of lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy, accompanied with experiments.

\* \* I like the place. \* \* The soil is rich \* \* and it is a very pleasant country. \* \* As to the people, I discover nothing of ostentation." With all this active work, Mr. Kenyon carried his own college course to completion. \* \* Previous to 1846, there was not a single school building on this campus hill-side. The first three were literally built in the woods and nearly hidden in the foliage.

\* \* We believe that the labors and sacrifices and prayers of former years, have not been in vain; "Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors."



## Thomas Bliss Stillman

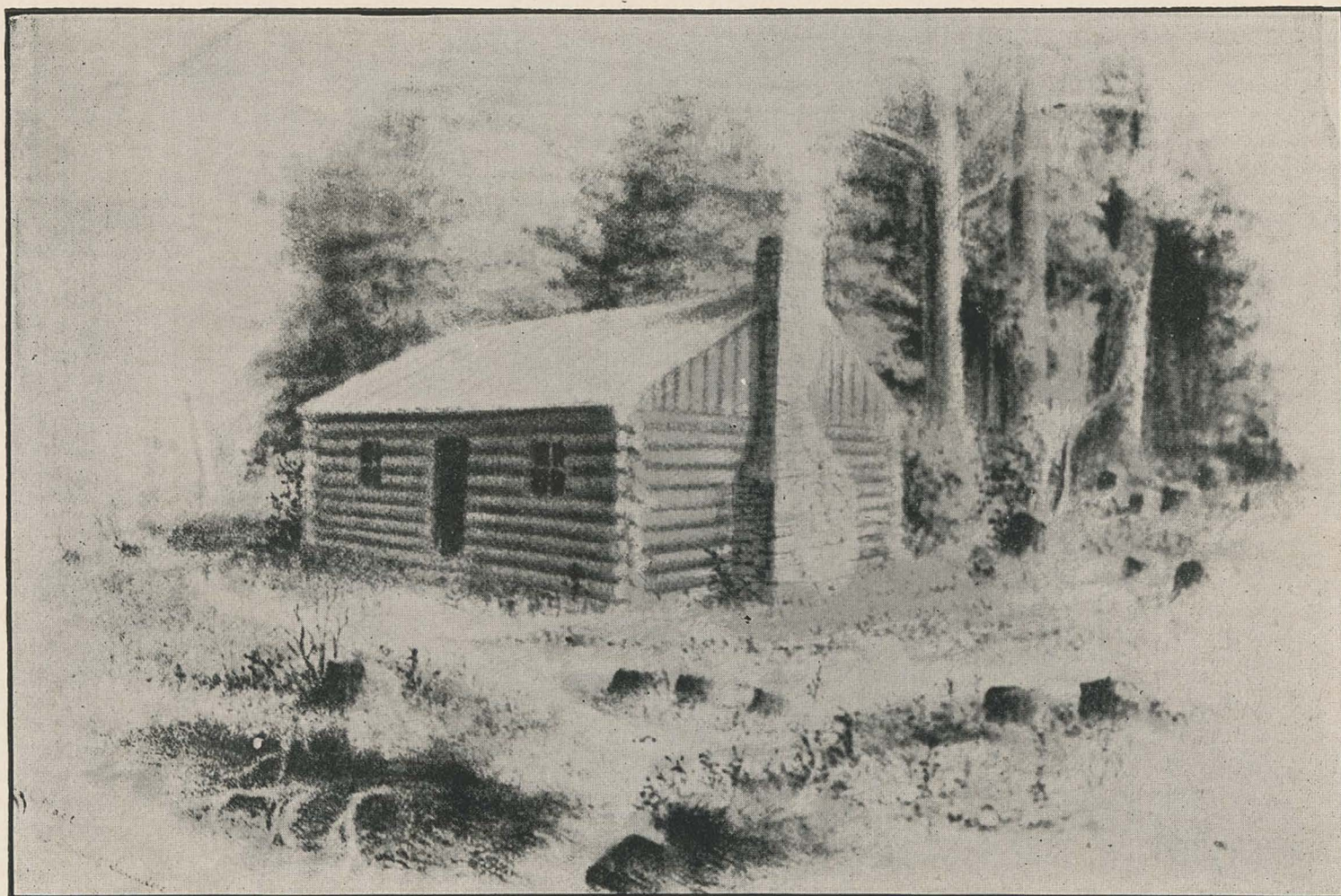
One of Alfred University's most earnest and devoted friends was Thomas B. Stillman. Won by William C. Kenyon's splendid qualities of mind and will, he gave him pecuniary aid in his college days, and heartily co-operated in laying a solid foundation for the establishment of a college, contributing five thousand dollars, the first endowment given to Alfred University. The highest esteem in which Mr. Stillman was held, is shown by the following resolution offered to Mr. Thomas B. Stillman, supervisor of the County of New York, upon his retirement from that office, December 31st, 1858.

In the Board of Supervisors in the County of New York, Dec. 31, 1858, Supervisor Isaac Bell, Jun., presented the following:

"Resolved that we of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, can not view the retirement of Thomas B. Stillman without acknowledging his valuable services in this Department of the Public Service, and we tender to our retiring colleague, our sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy and kindness which he has invariably manifested to those associated with him, and we bespeak for him continued health and happiness." This was unanimously adopted and signed as follows:

ELIJAH F. PURDY, President,  
WILLIAM R. STEWART,  
WALTER ROCHE,  
ISAAC BELL, JUN.,  
ORISON BLUNT,  
WILLIAM M. TWEED,  
JOHN R. BRIGGS,  
AUGUSTUS WEISMANN,  
JOHN A. KENNEDY,  
PETER P. VOORHIS,  
WILLIAM C. CONNOR,





### The "Eagle's Nest"

Jonathan Allen's birth-place on one of Alfred's most distant western hill-slopes



# The Semi-Centennial

## PART V

The exercises of this most interesting week opened with Divine service in the village church on Saturday morning, June the first; the especial feature of the service was an eloquent sermon delivered to the Christian Associations of the University, by the Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Ph. D., D. D., from the words: "He that spared not His own son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him, also freely give us all things."

In the evening two of the University Lyceums, the Alleghanian (male) and the Alfriedian (female) gave an excellent presentation of "The Grey Captain," a drama of the Civil War. The scene was laid in Vicksburg during its seige by the Northern Troops.

Before the organ prelude commenced at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, June the second, the second day of the anniversary, all available space in the village church was filled with an audience assembled to hear the Baccalaureate sermon, delivered with singular power, by the University's beloved President, Boothe Colwell Davis, Ph. D., D. D. The theme of the discourse was from St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews 7:16, "The Power of an Endless Life." "Life is the most constantly observed and the most familiar of all phenomena; it is everywhere about us; its space may be a day as with the fluttering moth, or centuries as with the giant oak. By nature, all animal-life is transitory; but these words suggest a power triumphant over nature. The word we translate "power" is from the Greek derivative that gives us "dynamo," "dynamics." It means energizing, motive force. It is life! growing, enlarging, expanding life! The "Endless Life" means liberation; that which we call death, is liberty, light, knowledge, growth of the Endless Life. \* \* I point you to Christ, the Source of the Endless Life, in his own beautiful image: "I am the Light of Life." \* \* Christian character is the fulfilled self. The power of the Endless Life is, in the soul, courage, patience, trustworthiness, purity, humility. I would like to call the church a visible sign of the endless life. \* \* I would ask you to think for a moment at the beginning of this Commencement week, if you can estimate the glory that will forever rest upon



those who have unstintedly given their labors, their care, their love, their means, their lives, to the moral and educational development of Alfred University's thousands of students; of the immeasurable good accomplished by William C. Kenyon, Jonathan Allen, Thomas B. Stillman, Charles Potter, George H. Babcock and hundreds of others, some of whom I see before me here this evening. The power of this good will grow as the ages come and go. Future generations entering here, will feel this power and through them our enlarged lives will give of it through all coming ages."

Monday evening, June the third, under the management of Mr. Theodore G. Davis, the Orophilian (male) and Athenaeum (female) Lyceums gave a good presentation of Steele Mackaye's Comedy Drama, "Hazel Kirke."

In the morning and early afternoon of Tuesday, June the fourth, the annual business meetings of the trustees and stockholders were held in Kenyon Memorial Hall. Corliss F. Randolph and Lincoln G. Backus were elected to the positions on the Board of Trustees, left vacant by the death of Albert L. Chester and the retirement of Charles H. Stanton, and Frank L. Greene to that left vacant by the death (in Paris, France) of Thomas Edgar Stillman.

Reports of officers and faculty were given and accepted. Professor Tomlinson, who is also Librarian, stated that the year's addition of 1,237 volumes including 465 given by will of Mrs. Lucinda Ford, makes a present total of 20,658 volumes in the Library.

The officers of the preceeding year were re-elected as follows: President, Albert B. Cottrell; vice president, Elwood E. Hamilton; treasurer, William H. Crandall; secretary, Charles Stillman. Mrs. William H. Crandall and Miss Selenda I. Green were elected to the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, vice Mrs. Albert B. Cottrell and Mrs. Maxson J. Green, resigned. Deep regret was expressed at the retirement from the Executive Board, of Judge Peter B. McLennan of Syracuse. Frank L. Greene was elected in his place.

The Music Department's Twenty-fifth Annual Concert, given under direction of Miss Etta Evelyn Ward, Mus. B., in Firemen's Hall that evening, brought the busy day to a happy close.

Wednesday, June the fifth, was Class Day, day of days to the twenty-six young candidates for degrees, who, escorted by their president, Marcus Llewellyn Bell, filed to their places on the platform of the old Academy Chapel at 10.30 in the morning. Other than its president, the officers were: Vice President, Mabel Titsworth Rogers; Treasurer, Charles Huber Watson; Secretary, Jessie Robbins. The tasteful decoration of the chapel with purple and gold bunting was a loving tribute from the Junior class. The front of the platform was banked with a profusion of apple blossoms, their soft pink



contrasting delicately with the rich University colors. Over the platform the Alfred banner bearing the class motto: "Non Nobis Solis," was draped.

The class was greeted with enthusiasm; its president welcomed the assembly to this, its last, student convocation, and then addressed himself to his classmates. The following brief excerpt indicates the bright, true spirit of his words: "For four years we have been working towards this culminating week of our college life. I have spoken passively, as if to graduate were our whole aim, but do not misjudge me; graduation is but a mile-stone that marks our progress. We have worked earnestly that we might here prepare ourselves for greater usefulness and service."

Leon Irwin Shaw was presented as class historian by Miss Robbins, class secretary. After the humorous manner of those appointed to such task, Mr. Shaw gave a vivacious resume of the class doings "from that Fall day of 1903, when, to the University roll were added the names of twenty-four freshmen, from all parts of the United States, Africa, China, and Clarks Falls, Connecticut." In the Sophomore year the class attained its largest number, thirty, also its "largest feeling." It has left a bright, reminder of itself in the witty Junior annual it created and named "The Kanakadea," a charmingly gotten up album of witticisms, facts, memories and photos of the entire University body during its class period of connection with the University. The successive Juniors are to edit it.

The semi-centennial anniversary "Kanakadea" is inscribed:

To  
EDWARD M. TOMLINSON, A. M., Litt. D., LL.D.  
OUR HONORED AND ESTEEMED  
LIBRARIAN  
AND  
PROFESSOR OF GREEK  
WE DEDICATE THIS  
THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE  
KANAKADEA

"And now classmates," concluded the historian, "our line between History and Prophecy is drawn."

"National Integrity" was the subject of the class oration delivered by Frank C. Shaw. Some of Mr. Shaw's strong thoughts were: "That certain natural rights of life, liberty, and holdings, are a common possession of mankind, is the



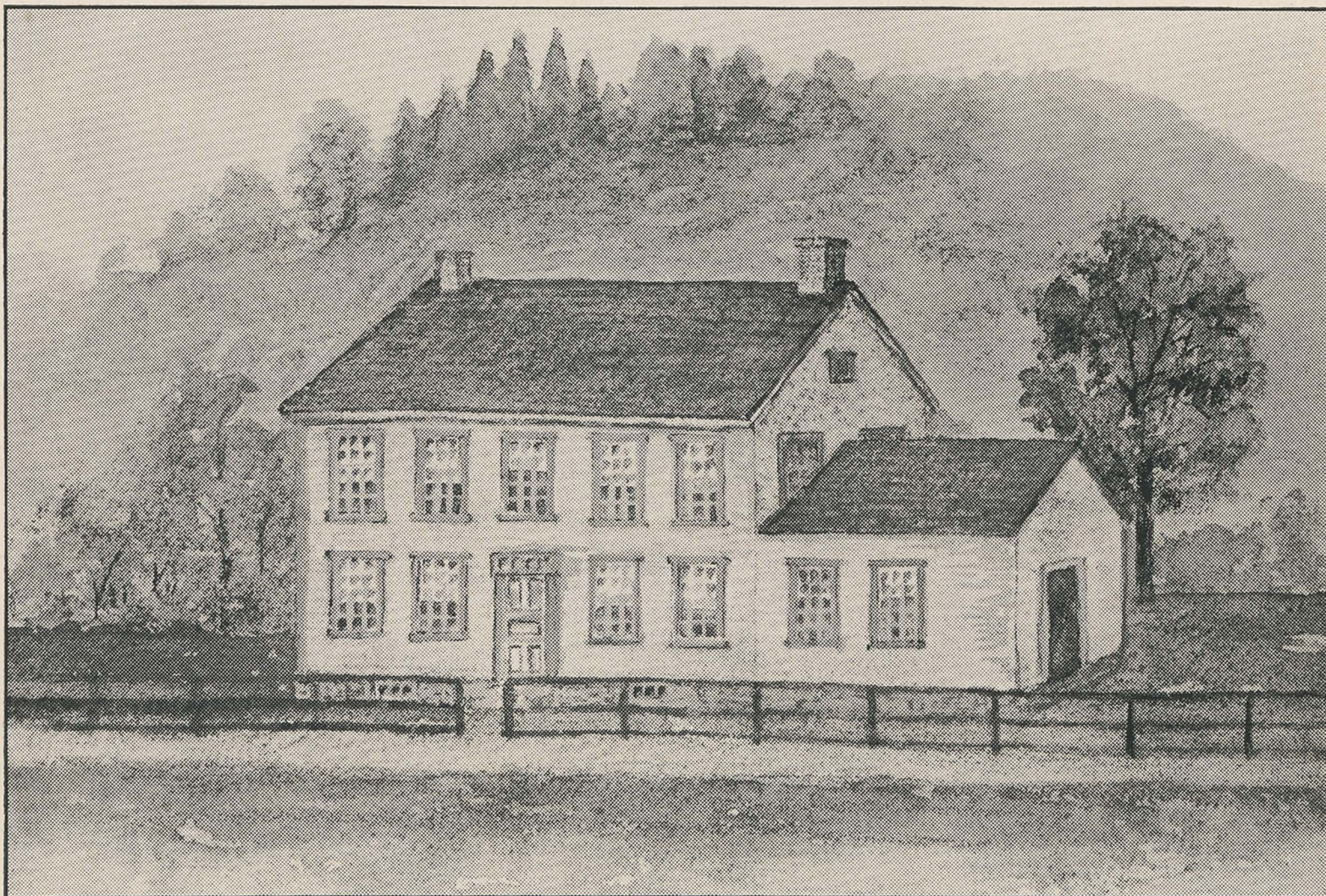
theory upon which our government rests. The loftiest standard towards which an individual can aspire becomes that individual's ideal just as the highest standard towards which a nation's increasing civilization and attainment can aspire, becomes a national ideal.

"Looking whatever great problems confront us, directly in the face; meeting them with such fortitude and reason as shall help us to solve them wisely and discreetly, avoiding both extremes and tangents, let us make it our aim to so help advance our own nation's elevation, working as a unit to this lofty and patriotic end. In the life of every nation there are times, in the advance of every people there are epochs like that through which our own nation has just passed, when National Integrity is at stake. But the sunshine of integrity is again beaming on our body politic and on our commercial empire. An aroused American conscience, stirred to righteous anger by the attempt of politicians to pervert to base uses the noblest ideals and aspirations, has pronounced the imperious fiat, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.' With this ringing in our ears, the best that is in us is aroused. It is for us to bear aloft the banner of integrity and joining our voices in the tremendous battle cry, to press straight onward to the reward of those who, seeing the right in all its power and glory, dare pursue it to the lofty end."

Miss Ruth E. M. Graham, introduced by Earle J. Robinson, gave the Mantle Oration: "From the early days of Oxford, the cap and gown have meant distinction. In that day, the collegian wore the gown as a symbol that he was an Oxford student, and not a mere citizen nor townsman. Since then the student custom has been continued. In some colleges the gown is still worn during the whole four years of school. With us the gown marks the Senior year of our College life. With the donning of this robe come stirring thoughts of the traditions, hopes, and responsibilities of Alfred's life; the traditions instituted by early Alfred men and women, the customs descending to our Alma Mater's Seniors, the hopes Alfred's founders, professors, alumni, students of past years, have bequeathed to us. To you, Seniors of 1908, the class of 1907 passes on these traditions and these hopes. May you, too, realize their importance."

Responding, Miss Ruth C. Kentner, President of the class of 1908, said: "As the representative of the class of 1908, I thank you. It is with feelings of sorrow and of pleasure that we accept this emblem of the Senior class; sorrow in that we are so soon to lose you, to whom for three years, we have looked up as our superiors, at first involuntarily but later from choice. With pleasure that we have reached that period of our college course when the dignity of the cap and gown falls to our lot. It is our wish that while we enjoy this honor we may also appreciate the responsibility it brings. As by





### Residence of Luke Green

In the upper chamber of which Alfred's first select school was held



your worthiness you have commanded our respect, so we hope to gain the regard of others. May the record of the past four years prove prophetic of your future.

The Class poem was written by James A. Craw. Its sentiment is reviewed in its closing lines:

“Each of us here on time’s threshold kneels  
And pledges his life to work for the world,”

Class Day was also Alumni Day, the Directors of the Alumni Association held morning conference at Kenyon Memorial Hall to hear and consider the reports of its officers, directors and committees, who are as follows:

## Alumni Association

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

L. G. Backus, A. M., '89, President	- -	New Rochelle
Prof. A. B. Kenyon, Sc. D., '74, Vice President	-	Alfred
Prof. W. C. Whitford, A. M., Secretary	- - -	Alfred
E. E. Hamilton, Ph. B., '84, Treasurer	-	Alfred
Hon. I. B. Brown, LL. D., '69,	- - - - -	Harrisburg, Pa.
C. C. Chipman, Acct. B., '86,	- - - - -	New York
Prof. E. M. Tomlinson, A. M., LL. D.	- - - -	Alfred
Hon. Daniel Beach, Ph. D., LL. D., '56,	- - -	Corning
Rev. E. P. Saunders, A. M., '80,	- - - - -	Ashaway, R. I.
Hon. Daniel Lewis, Ph. D., LL. D., M. D., '69,	-	New York
W. H. Crandall, ('62-'63)	- - - - -	Alfred
E. D. Clarke, A. B., M. D., '88,	- - - -	Woonsocket, R. I.
Milton Vaughan, A. B., M. D., '88,	- - -	Little Rock, Ark.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Messrs. E. M. Tomlinson, E. P. Saunders, W. H. Crandall, and the officers ex-officio.

### ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

Messrs. Orra S. Rogers, C. C. Chipman, and the officers ex-officio.

### LECTURE COMMITTEE

Messrs. Corliss F. Randolph, Daniel Lewis, Boothe C. Davis

### STATISTICAL SECRETARY

Jennie Sherman

### LIBRARY DIRECTOR

Herbert G. Whipple



The results of the conference were announced at the public session in chapel hall in the afternoon. Following is its program:

Invocation

Rev. George W. Lewis of Milton Junction, Wisconsin

Piano Solo—"LaFileuse" - - - - - Raff

Burtha Burdick

President's Address

Lincoln G. Backus, A. M.

Appointment of Committees

Violin Solo—"Nocturne Op. 9" - - - - - Chopin

Evelyn Hill

Address—"Shall it be Government Control or Government Ownership?"

Hon. Isaac B. Brown, LL. D.

Vocal Solo—"Four Leaf Clover" - - Whitney Coombs

Lucile Davis

Reports of Committees

Election of Officers

Miscellaneous Business

Piano Solo—"Fourth Mazurka" - - - - - Godard

Ina Britton

Impromptu Addresses

Visiting Alumni and others

Quartet—"When Spring has climbed the Mountain height"

Misses Davis, Upton, Seeley and Wilson

Extracts from the President's address: "It is with much pride and pleasure that I welcome you back to Alfred's Commencement this year, and more particularly to participate in this Alumni Association reunion.

"Perhaps, first of all, it would be proper for me to thank the Association for the honor it conferred upon me a year ago in electing me its President. It was so well planned; and executed with such lightning speed by our able politician, Justice McLennan, that I neither had time to accept nor decline nor even to thank the Association for the honor.

I am not here to deliver the address of the day; that has been entrusted to more competent hands. I am here solely to welcome you, and to assist you in whatever may benefit Alfred University, and thus enable her to retain in the future the proud position of efficiency which she has held in the past.

The Great Architect of the Universe, who presides over the destinies of men and of nations, has dealt mercifully with those immediately connected with the affairs of Alfred University during the year. I believe the ranks of our Faculty and student body have not been broken.



The Alfred University Alumni Association has for its primary object the assistance and betterment of our beloved school. From many conversations with, and letters received from, friends and old students during the year, I am convinced that the Alumni of Alfred University are loyal to a man; but I am likewise persuaded that their enthusiasm is not in keeping with their loyalty. Enthusiasm is very much a matter of sentiment, and while I am not sentimental, still I thoroughly believe that good, wholesome sentiment should be engendered among the old students of this school. It is a mistake to believe that sentiment is confined to youth. I have learned from experience that sentiment grows with age, and that it is far easier to touch the heart of a member of the class of 1887, than that of the class of 1906.

It has been suggested to my mind, and the suggestion has grown into a desire, to have this room fitted up for the Alfred Alumni Association home. Let us ask the trustees of this institution to set aside this room to be known and used as the Alfred University Alumni Association Club Room, where every old student of Alfred will feel that he is at home. If this happy end can be attained, then shall I feel that my labors during the past year in behalf of this Alumni Association have not been in vain.

\* \* \* \* \*

Alfred University must always in the future, as it has in the past, maintain a strong and aggressive policy towards all the vital issues of the day, for it may be the part of one of our beloved sons to step forward and give to the world a proper solution of this complex immigration, or other equally important national problems.

Fellow Alumni, the time has come when I am to lay down the trust reposed in me a year ago. I have done what I could under the circumstances, and now upon my doings I ask your charitable judgment. Interests worthy of your care, and work worthy of your effort await you."

Mr. Backus also spoke with intense earnestness of the great and perplexing problems that confront the young men of the university when passing from the quiet of this beloved mountain town, and how vital it is that they give these things earnest and erudite consideration.

As illustrative of these great national-weal affecting problems, he mentioned that of Immigration, in whose intricacies he is deeply interested.

The Address of the day, "Shall it be Government Control or Government Ownership?" was delivered by Hon. Isaac B. Brown, LL. D., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It would be both profit and privilege for us to record, and for all to read Dr. Brown's entire clear and thorough elucidation of this momentous question; instead of presenting it in brief:



"No question relating to the commerce of the American people or the development of our material and industrial interests has ever demanded solution that has not been mastered by the Legislative, Judicial and Executive branches of our Republic. The important problem now at issue is that relating to common carrier corporations; their duties, their responsibilities, and their accountability to the people. This problem is in process of solution; our best thoughts must be exercised that the solution be one of fairness to passenger, shipper and transportation company.

This is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and that government must be pre-eminently supreme; it must be in full control of all the business affairs of our country. There is no room to question the rectitude and the necessities of this position. In the debates in our national congress and in the legislatures of the several states, it is found that the idea of government ownership of transportation companies is supported by no small fraction of the people of this land.

While a large fraction also advocates the idea of public control of all public utility corporations, those who support this theory must be presumed to do so with hope of securing uniformity and reasonableness of rates for transportation together with absolute prohibition of all discriminations, rebates, and other schemes of favoritism.

The supporters of the government ownership idea assert that there cannot be a full conservation of the interests of the passenger and shipper without government ownership. Those advocating government control assert that favorable conditions may be secured through proper legislation authorizing public control. Important it is, therefore, to determine whether the Federal government under the delegated powers of Congress, can legally own the transportation facilities of the Republic. We shall search the National Constitution in vain for any expression of power authorizing such ownership; indeed it would be difficult to hold that there is any phraseology in the fundamental law of the nation from which such powers may exist by implication. Legally, therefore, government ownership may be questioned, and, independent of the legal proposition, is one of expediency or propriety. It is maintained with much force that all the favorable conditions which might obtain by government ownership would be swept aside by the baneful conditions that would be brought about by transferring to the pay rolls of the United States, the millions of men who constitute the managers, officers, clerks and general employees of the railroad systems; all this is exceedingly repulsive to our form of government; especially so does it seem at this time when our state, local and municipal governments are, to the disgrace of our Republican form of government, largely controlled by politics. All these employees would be expected to render service as politicians and



and all would be more or less affected in the political changes that come through our national and state elections. There is absolutely no limit to the unfavorable features which would exist were all our railway employees to become officeholders under the Federal or State governments. It is not necessary to go into details; those conversant with public affairs will realize at a glance how objectionable such a condition would be.

On the other hand, there is in the fundamental law of the nation, and in that of the several states, a power which can be exercised to control transportation companies to the full extent necessary to produce just as favorable results as can possibly be acquired through government ownership, and this may be done without burdening the people and the government with the repulsive features of government ownership.

What is wanted in the commercial world, is uniformity of rates, comforts, conveniences and instrumentalities in the transportation of persons and commodities.

The state of New York, the state of Pennsylvania, and every other state in the Union, can secure these favorable conditions without resorting to government ownership; so may this favorable condition be brought about in the inter-state railways through proper legislation in our national Congress.

It is claimed by some, that competition by a system of canals or through some other scheme, would adjust transportation affairs on equitable lines. These people, however, forget that competition never has and never will settle any business proposition on equitable lines. Competition destroys the weak and augments the power of the strong, or it results in monopoly, in combinations, in mergers, in consolidations, or in community of interests. Competition is destructive in many ways; our railroad problem will never be solved in that manner. The canal that parallels one of our great railroad systems, the N. Y. C. & H. R., does not furnish to the shipper such low rates of transportation of commodities as are found on the lines of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, where there is no competition by canals.

The crying evil of today is found in the lawlessness of the railway president and the railway manager. Some of these exalted officials fail to devote their time and energy to the success and proper management of their companies, but expend their energies in manipulation of the stock market of the country; often by such manipulation in a single day's transactions making millions of dollars for themselves at the expense of the people, creating financial disturbances to such extent that the National Treasury is often called upon to quiet the troubled financial seas.



Such conduct on the part of railway officials should be prohibited by law, such acts should be considered crimes against our commerce, and the offenders should be made to wear stripes.

If we exercise with justice the powers our fundamental law gives us, the wrongs now existing in transportation will be eliminated."

The Alumni Association's committees and officers, as nominated in morning conference, were here reported:

Nominating Committee—Judge McLennan, Charles C. Chipman, Oscar L. Burdick.

Auditing Committee—Prof. Alpheus B. Kenyon, D. Sherman Burdick, Fred S. Place.

Candidates for Alumni Representatives on Board of Trustees—Hon. John N. Davidson, Wiscoy; D. Sherman Burdick, Alfred; Orra S. Rogers, Plainfield, N. J.; Hon. Wallace W. Brown, Washington, D. C.; John E. Middaugh, Buffalo; Dr. Alfred C. Prentice, New York; Charles P. Rogers, New York; C. Loomis Allen, Syracuse; Prof. Oscar L. Burdick, Stamford, Conn.

Directors—President, E. D. Clark, M. D., Woonsocket, R. I.; Vice President, Prof. Alpheus B. Kenyon, Alfred; Secretary, Prof. William C. Whitford, Alfred; Treasurer, Elwood E. Hamilton, Alfred; Isaac B. Brown, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles C. Chipman, New York; Prof. Edward M. Tomlinson, Alfred; Hon. Daniel Beach, Corning; Orson C. Green, Alfred; Dr. Daniel Lewis, New York; William H. Crandall, Alfred; Lincoln G. Backus, New Rochelle; Milton Vaughan, Little Rock, Ark.

Executive Committee—Prof. Edward M. Tomlinson, Orson C. Green, William H. Crandall, and officers ex-officio.

Endowment Fund Committee—Orra S. Rogers, Charles C. Chipman, and officers ex-officio.

Lecture Committee—Corliss F. Randolph, Daniel Lewis, Boothe C. Davis.

Statistical Secretary—Jennie Sherman.

Library Director—Herbert G. Whipple.

Moved by the spirit of the occasion several strong impromptu addresses were made by visiting Alumni and others. Hon. T. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo, of the State Board of Regents, spoke of his warm interest in Alfred's progress and development, and of his pleasure in noting that more and more from distant states and distant cities, students are hastening to improve the opportunities offered at Alfred University. Hon. Samuel R. Thayer of Minne-



apolis, Minn., for four years United States Minister to the Netherlands, spoke earnestly of his happiness at being able to participate in this important event in the life of his Alma Mater. Dr. Thayer was a member of Alfred University's first graduating class, that of 1857, just half a century before. The next speaker, President Cortez R. Clawson of Salem College, West Virginia, also an Alfred alumnus, said: "While some of my classmates who were oratorically inclined, were improving their gifts, I was under the necessity of spending much of my time with the axe, saw and hoe, developing muscle, sinew and bone (principally bone). While this was the case, I want to say to the honor of my Alma Mater, that when I walked the streets of Alfred in an old straw hat, with patched trousers, and hands calloused with toil, I was always shown the greatest amount of respect and was always welcomed to the best homes in town, and no professor of Alfred ever failed to extend the pleasant courtesies of life as we met on the streets. The University has ever exalted labor, and here a poor boy into whose soul there is born a desire for better things stands an equal chance with his more fortunate brother. His worth is appreciated and those qualities that make manhood and womanhood are always recognized.

It gives me pleasure to be present today, the first Alumni meeting that I have attended since my graduation in 1892.

The hills of Old Alfred are the same, but more beautiful today—the trees, some of which my own hands helped to plant on the campus, have kept pace in their growth with the institution itself. Buildings have been added, the old ones have been remodeled, the president's home on the hill to which some of us were occasionally invited for a morning stroll, stands a silent reminder of other days.

Some of my early teachers have passed to their reward; those who remain have grown more gray with the years, but age will never lessen the power and influence of their lives. There were in those days Backus and Allen, Post and Lapp, Burdick and Brown, and a host of others. There was President Davis, a fellow student. His genial spirit and affable manner won the hearts of all the boys—and of one of the girls as well. To-day he stands for the best thought of the age and his name is linked with Alfred's growth and prosperity.

This is a joyous home coming after a season of toil. We have come in from the farms, the shops, the office, the class room, the professions, for the purpose of mingling our voices in a common cause and to do honor to what we love. It is a time for reknitting friendships of earlier days and for recalling the precious memories of those who have laid down the earthly pen and text book for higher professorships. We meet to-day on a broad basis of fellowship with our hearts a-flame with love for our Alma Mater, with hands uplifted to assist her noble president in his great work of upbuilding."



Dr. Daniel Lewis followed, saying he felt like commending President Backus for his words in regard to using the Academy chapel as a permanent Alumni Association Club Room. (A most pertinent suggestion made in his address.) He believed the trustees should be seen regarding the restricting of the room to chapel purposes. Dr. Brown's eloquent address reminded him, he said, how strong and to the front Alfred had always been in reform movements and that her graduates occupy foremost prestige in the solution of civic problems.

Judge McLennan spoke very earnestly to the graduates, of their duty and their privilege to consider well the great problems of the home. Government ownership of railroads, means of transportation, the suffrage, and the race questions, and corporate interests, were some of the themes in which he instructed them.

President Davis reviewed the financial situation in terse and eloquent words, and told the desire and purpose of Alfred's President and faculty, that the blessings of their Institution might be multiplied in all the world.

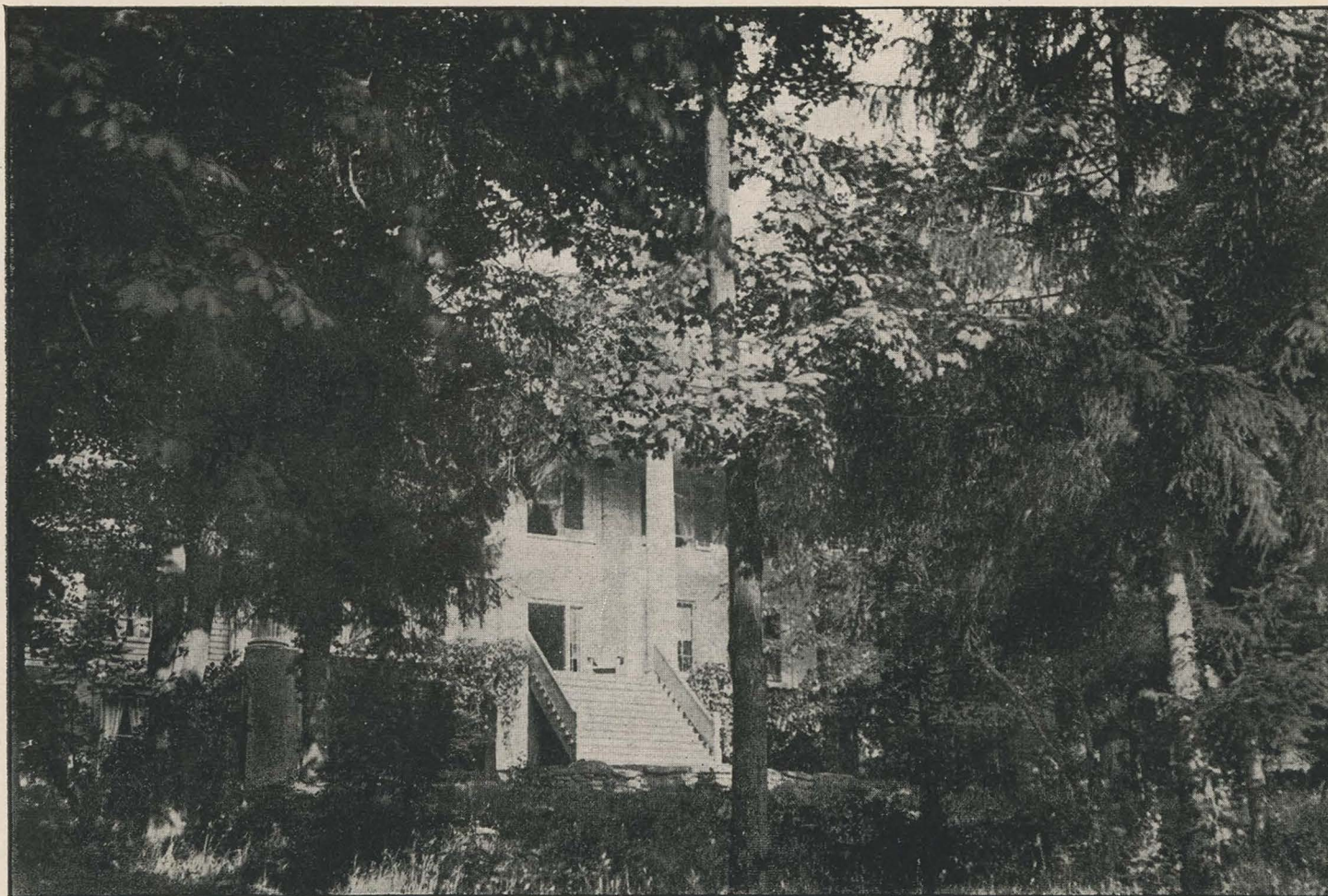
At 8:30 in the evening on the balconies of Ladies Hall the Sophomores enjoyed a spread spiced with witty speeches. At 7 o'clock the same evening the Alumni Association and its invited guests sat down to their annual banquet. It proved to be an occasion of rare enjoyment from both the gastronomic and intellectual viewpoints. The quality of the banquet may be surmised in the length of its duration, to almost midnight. The spacious University dining hall had been made attractive with masses of flowers furnished and tastefully arranged by the ladies of Alfred.

President Backus proved himself inimitable as toast master.

The toasts and those who responded to them were as follows: Hon. Samuel R. Thayer, "Alfred Fifty Years Ago;" Mrs. Isaac B. Brown, "Academy Bell;" Professor Oscar L. Burdick, "Reminiscences;" Hon. T. Guilford Smith, "The Small College;" C. Loomis Allen, "Corporation and Transportation Companies;" Dr. Josie Rogers, "Co-Education;" Theodore G. Davis, "Class of '06;" Marcus L. Bell, "Class of '07;" Hon. Peter B. McLennan, "Respect for Law and Authority."

Following are a few excerpts from the address of Mr. Thayer, a member of the University's first graduating class and the speaker of the evening: "Ever since my arrival in Alfred, my mental equilibrium has been so disturbed by conflicting emotions—somewhat of joy, somewhat of sorrow—that I am sure to fail in doing justice to the many topics which the occasion suggests. The physical characteristics of the place are substantially as they were fifty years ago. I doubt if there be a seat of learning in the country that





### The Allen Home

Part of the broad veranda and white Corinthian columns of the "Allen Mansion," dear to Alfred's memory



parallels Alfred in this respect. It gives me great pleasure to be here, for I am a believer in alumni reunions, in family reunions, in the reunion of old friends and associates, for such occasions are usually productive of a healthy moral as well as intellectual stimulus.

One reason why such gatherings should be highly valued, is that they furnish an opportunity for the revision of individual estimates, such as very few occasions furnish to the same degree.

I was graduated from Alfred Academy in the spring of 1857; immediately thereafter I became a member of the Sophomore class in the University, and very soon I received a certificate of standing which admitted me to the same class in Union College, from which I was graduated in 1860.

When I entered Alfred Academy, the institution was at the very height of its prosperity. The excellent moral influences surrounding the place, as well as its reputation for thoroughness of discipline, and devotion to sound learning, attracted students from every part of the country. It possessed an unusually able corps of instructors. Kenyon was head of the Academy as he was subsequently head of the University. His associates were Allen, Maxson, Ford, Pickett and Larkin, all thoroughly equipped for the work to which they were devoted. What I admired most in them, was their great breadth of view, their moral courage, and the fact that they were men of lofty ideals. While furnishing us the best instruction in the arts and sciences, and in topics named in the regular curriculum, they felt it to be their duty to also teach the students the quality of high citizenship, so that when they entered upon the activities of life, they would be citizens of real value to the state. I remember well a favorite remark of Professor Allen when addressing the boys: 'The man is more than the scholar, more than the teacher, more than the man of affairs; what we aim to do here is to make men.'

It was a period of unusual intellectual activity; there was an epidemic of opinion running through the land. Moral questions were uppermost in men's thoughts and discussion. The anti-slavery agitation was at its height. There was no aspect of this, or of any other moral question, that was not discussed with great freedom in lectures, lyceum debates, and private conversations, teachers and students mingling in the discussions. It is unnecessary to say that the position they took was no equivocal one. They were outspoken in condemning wrong-doing in all its forms. It is safe to assert that no young man or woman went from Alfred in those days without a definite bias in the right direction.

I was in attendance at the recent conference on International Arbitration at Mohonk; it was a notable gathering of distinguished men from all parts of the country. President Murray Butler of



Columbia University presided; there were besides, ten presidents of colleges and universities, twenty professors in various institutions of learning, twenty-five representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, Members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, Members of the Corps Diplomatique, and others of equal importance, all deeply interested in the work of promoting the cause of arbitration. While it was recognized that war in an extreme case might be a necessity, it was also decided that the causes of war could be materially reduced.

It occurred to me that to create an educated public opinion was precisely the attitude which Alfred occupied more than fifty years ago, and so far as I remember, it was then the only seminary of high standing in the country that sufficiently appreciated its responsibility and duty in this regard; it is chiefly because this progressive spirit of its founders has been adhered to in all stages of its career, that success has attended this institution to the present moment. The fact that these leaders were men of conviction, who believed in translating their convictions into action, enabled this Institution to take a leading part in the battle.

The enormous reservoirs of power, which are being created by the educational forces of our country, year by year, are the main bulwark against those evil influences which threaten the Government and its institutions. It is impossible to measure to their full extent, the duties, responsibilities and power of an educator, in a republic.

It has been said of Lord Bacon in his march down the Centuries, that he could put one hand on the steam engine and the other on the telegraph and say to their inventors, "These are mine; for I taught you how to study nature." So it can be said with equal truth of every great dispenser of learning and of every great factor in human development, that he has an especial property in all the ennobling inventions and discoveries and great achievements of the time.

Fellow-alumni, we have every reason to be proud of our University, its record, its history. It is a matter of high congratulation on this semi-centennial day, that we find its destinies in the hands of those who are worthy successors to the great men who preceded them.

I sincerely trust that the same abiding love of Alma Mater which has brought us to this place, to renew the association and memories of youth, may continue to the end of time."



## Commencement Day

To the measures of a Processional by the University Orchestra under Miss Ward's baton, Chief Marshal William Victor Bragdon, ushered faculty, graduating class, and distinguished visitors into historic Academy Chapel at 9:30 in the forenoon of Commencement day, Thursday, June 6th. Fresh gathered flowers lent their charm to graceful decorations in the University colors, and the red and blue of the graduating class. A very large audience was convened. After the Processional, the exercises continued as follows:

Orchestral Overture

University Orchestra

Invocation

Pres. Cortez R. Clawson, Ph. B., Salem College

Orchestra—"Notturmo" - - - Mendelssohn

From Midsummer Night's Dream

Salutatory Oration

Harry W. Langworthy

Solo—"When All Is Still" - - - Croome

Joseph Podmore

Third Honor Oration

William M. Dunn

Piano Solo—"Valse" - - - Mowskowski

Dorothy Binns

Valedictory Oration

S. Ethel Stevens

Solo—"When the Heart is Young" - - - Buck

Eugene K. DeWitt

Doctor's Oration

Hon. Edward W. Hatch, LL. D., New York City

Piano Solo—"Scherzo" - - - Chopin

Evelyn Hill

President's Annual Address

Conferring Degrees

Benediction

President Davis

The resume of this memorable week, crowning a half-century of such earnest, wise, self-forgetting labor for the extension of sound and liberal education, as few places in all the world have known, closes with the day's orations, President's address and the conferring of degrees, each in the order of the program.



Salutatory by Harry Wells Langworthy, "A Present-day Problem."

"Nineteen hundred years ago there walked by the Sea of Galilee a man, who, by the example of his life and by his teachings, gave to the world a new hope, a new attitude towards life, a new religion. Immediately following his death the simple but glorious teachings of this marvelous man, became the object of vain theological discussion which obscured the real content of his message. A few centuries later the barbarian hordes which had swamped the civilization of Europe formally adopted Christianity and added to that religion much from their own crude, mythological faiths. \* \* It was during this period that the creeds of the church were formulated, and although we have advanced marvelously along every other line of thought, we are often called upon to fasten our faith to the same creed as the semi-barbarous men of the Middle Ages. \* \* The modern scholar does not think the final word has yet been spoken nor does he assert that he will speak the final word, but he simply suggests in the spirit of humility a few steps toward making religion a present reality.

One suggestion of modern thought is that too much emphasis has been laid upon the distinction between the sacred and the secular. Since one day in the week has been held as sacred, men have done their own pleasure on other days. Since sacred men have been selected to perform the sacred rites of the church, other men fail to feel any responsibility. Since certain places have been called sacred, men have thought that God could be found there only. \* \* When man comes to realize that not only the things of the church are sacred, but that even secular things are sacred, he will feel that religion is not a cumbersome garment to be worn one day in the week to compensate for the sins of the six, but that religion is a vital part of his daily life, without which he can never reach his fullest development. \* \* Those things which we cannot understand we call natural; those which transcend our knowledge we call miraculous. In so far as we cannot completely understand even the simplest things, all things are miraculous. \* \* Modern thought suggests that our attitude toward revelation can be simplified. Modern thought suggests that revelation is a natural process, a divine experience, the unfolding of the divine within us; that revelation, far from being completed, is being enlarged and widened every day. \* \* Some men, because they have emphasized the fact that Christ was a man, have been accused of denying his divinity. \* \* When the needless distinction between the human and the divine is abolished, we will realize that God is present in the life of every man; that Christ's mission was to





The Old Chapel



encourage mankind to fully develop that spark of the divine which is in the heart of each and every one.

Present day religion is most concerned with putting into practice those vital truths which the "Man of Nazareth" imparted to his fellowmen."

Third Honor Oration, "Our Debt to Science," by William M. Dunn.

"The story of the world's progress is the relation of the achievements of its great men. Scientific thought is one of its noblest products. Man's advances in civilization are in direct proportion to the number and extent of his scientific investigations.

For fifteen centuries before the independence of America, scientists labored in the dark.

It was not until the last quarter of the eighteenth century that men learned that science had a nobler aim than turning lead to gold. Then the scientific world awoke to a realization of true scientific thought and its real purpose, and found that, "The object of science is to simplify knowledge and to search for truth."

Nature is the mother of science; from her resources science draws her wealth of facts. Thanks to Lavoisier, Dalton, Davy, Boyle and others, for our new, broader knowledge of physical science. And great gratitude to those geniuses led by Bacon, Newton and others who dared face kings and monks alike, and teach them that facts are the seeds of progress.

With this age of reason, there has come our wonderful progress in the material and religious world. To geology we are indebted for our knowledge of the world and the evolution of its life. To astronomy we are indebted for our modern definition of the universe. To physics and chemistry we are indebted for the two laws—the indestructibility of matter and of chemical affinity. Our scientists today constitute an organized army struggling always for the truth. They are the leaders who promote industry, increased wealth and happiness, dispel superstition, and elevate the morality of individuals and society by teaching the laws of nature to minister to the wants of man, and to the designs of human intellect."

Valedictory, Sarah Ethel Stevens:

"How to bring the individual and the organization into such mutual relationship that each will aid the other's most perfect development, is a problem of today. It is also a problem of Ages. During the Mediaeval period when institutionalism was dominant, in studying and preparing for a life in the hereafter, man discovered the only outlet through which self-expression could be attained. With the



dawn of the Renaissance \* \* people no longer accepted the authority of institutionalism. The Reformation was but an outgrowth of suppressed human nature. Individualism grew, and personal will was exalted. The repressed subject became the usurper on the throne. The times were ripe for the Revolution. Now the individual was the all-important factor, and law and organization were nothing. Men would not countenance anything which was a check upon their liberty. The result was a confused and chaotic condition, where individualism reigned supreme.

This age of individualism and consequent confusion created our own institutions and ideals. Personal rights and state's rights have strained them to the breaking point. A subtle change is coming over public sentiment. What will the outcome be? A return to institutionalism, to collectivism, or a continuance of dominating individualism? There are strong indications that it will be neither. The growing tendency of the present age is toward fraternalism. This means a harmonious working together of the individual and society. The two are not incompatible; they go together as phases of a common whole. He only is an individual who is a member of society. Fraternalism involves mutual interest, a regard for the good of others, co-operation, combination, fellowship, in order to promote the general welfare. Its spirit is shown in the organization of social settlements. It shows the falseness of the idea that to develop one's nature fully, attention must be paid to self alone. Is it not more nearly true that one finds his real self by losing it in the service of others? "Whoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it."

The motto of the class of 1907 is the embodiment of this fraternal spirit—"Not for Ourselves Alone." We do not interpret this to mean that our individuality must be destroyed if we are to become true members of society. It bids us, rather, develop our best that we may be better able to serve the organic life of which we are a part. During the four years of our college life we have held this as our ideal. It is the purpose of the education we have been receiving here, and we now go out into the world with desire to use this education in service for others.

As we say farewell to our Alma Mater, we thank her for the life we have experienced while with her. We would express our gratitude to you, our loved and honored President and faculty, for what you have done for us. We will not forget your teachings in the busy life of the world we are soon to enter.

So, classmates, I can think of nothing higher for us than that our lives in this world demonstrate the truth of those words of Ruskin—"Every noble life leaves the fibre of self forever interwoven in the work of the world; by so much evermore the human race has gained."



## Doctor's Oration

HON. EDWARD W. HATCH, LL. D.

This Semi-centennial volume can not do less than to present in full to the alumni of the University, this eloquent, learned and patriotic oration which is the crowning event of the fiftieth college commencement.

GENTLEMEN: It has been my thought in this, the Fiftieth Anniversary of this University, that a proper time was presented to consider how closely allied it has been to the epoch-marking periods of the Republic. For, like the Nation, the University has passed through struggles, endured privations, and like it, has been crowned with success. The work accomplished by both has left no place for the misery of the pessimist, or the vague ratiocination of the idler or the dreamer.

Situated amidst rugged surroundings, with no fortuitous circumstance attending its birth; with no one able to aid it in material wealth, the University has, nevertheless, been richly endowed with an unconquerable spirit of perseverance, an indomitable will has ever guided its affairs, a spiritual presence has ever been its companion, until there has descended upon it, from the hills, the rocks, and the streams, a benediction of life more beneficent than though it had been blessed in the beginning and during its career with the adventitious aids of fortune and circumstance. It has lived and thrived amidst stirring scenes and times; it has seen the face of nature change; it has registered an advance in learning, in discovery and in science which has surpassed any other period in the world's history; it has witnessed a development in the material prosperity of the Republic so tremendous in character as to cause the tongue to halt in attempting to describe it; it has marked a growth in every development of human industry beyond the comprehension of dreamer, seer or prophet. During the whole period and amidst stormy times it has held to a settled purpose, which it has pursued without ostentation or display, to make men and women more useful in the world, and its reward has come in the consciousness that it has not failed in the task. It has participated in and borne its full share of the burden in every crisis of the Republic; its voice has ever been heard upon the right side in every contest for good government and free and equal rights; "it" has not been mute upon every moral question which has been debated by the spirit of the age; it has never sought shelter behind expedient nor balanced nicely between right and wrong; but it has at all times had the courage of its convictions

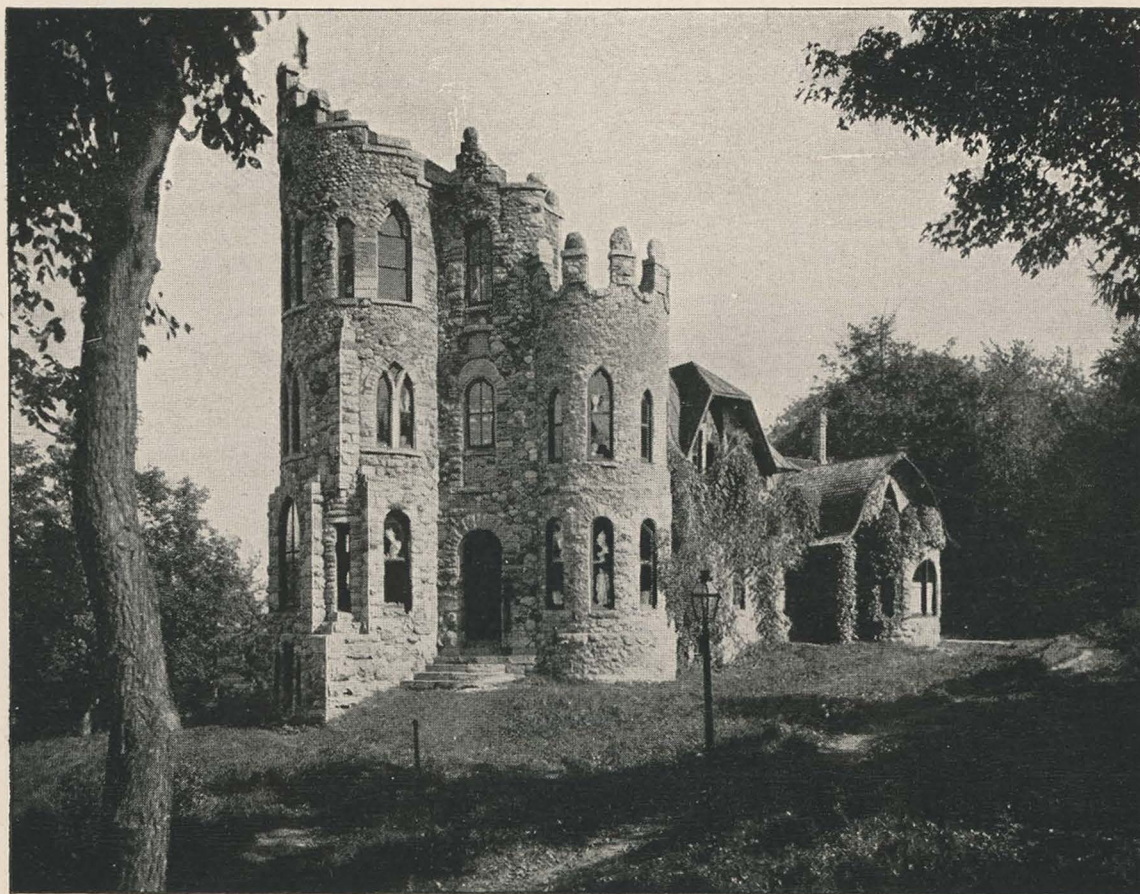


and expressed itself in no uncertain terms. It has been an uplifting influence for thousands of men and women in intellectual advancement, in sturdy citizenship and in spiritual grace. Its fundamental source of being is drawn from the reservoir of eternal truth proceeding from the Almighty. It has taken on, without contamination, the spirit of the time in which it has lived, and has grown in stature and in strength in the rugged contests in which it has engaged for religion, morality and liberty.

I purpose to speak somewhat of a history of the times in which this University has lived, of the part it has taken in the great public questions which have burdened its age, and of a present crisis in governmental affairs, as I understand them. It is a physical phenomenon that men bred among the hills are usually possessed of a strong physical frame coupled with courage to do and fortitude to endure. It is the history of this country that it has bred generations of men physically sound and possessed of native intelligence. This University has added to nature's equipment an intellectual culture, a deep-seated moral conviction, and a strong sense of right. Thus endowed, its students have taken and held a leading place with the effective workers of the Nation.

The foundation of this University was laid in 1836 in the chamber of a dwelling house, where a select school was established. The country was then engaged in conquering the wilderness and in the interpretation of its written Constitution. Fortunately as some think, unfortunately as many others believe, the framers of the Federal Constitution had left unsettled and open the question of the power of the Federal Government over the States. They had made an "indestructible union of indestructible States," but they had not said in terms that the indestructible union might not be destroyed by the act of an indestructible State. John Marshall had laid hold of the Constitution, lacking in friends, feared and distrusted upon all sides, a dead instrument in many respects; and, by judicial interpretation, breathed into it a vital force which made it supreme as a governing power among men and nations. But he did not settle, and probably could not have settled by peaceful, judicial interpretation, the extent of Federal control over the States which would leave the Federal Government supreme in its right to coerce a sovereign State to remain in the Union. The difference was far too deeply seated for peaceful efforts to solve. The right rested in a supposed sovereignty reserved to the States upon which the country was split in twain. Upon the subject the North and South were widely at variance. Each claim rested in a more or less selfish interest, was based upon material considerations and a feared destruction of the balance of political power. Each section of the country believed that it was right in the construction which should be placed upon the Con-





“Das Steinheim”

“Like Melrose, Rhine Castles, Itself!”



stitution, and each had solid grounds for such belief. With a slight difference in premise, each could reach, by logical argument, a basis of right. The balance of power, it was believed, had been equalized when three-fifths of the slave population of the South was counted in apportioning Congressional representation, and the dependence of one section upon the other, it was expected, would provide that selfish interest in material matters of sufficient cohesive strength to cement the States into an indestructible union. So fearful were the States that they might fall victims to executive control, which had been the curse of all ages, and from which the people have only emancipated themselves by violent or peaceful revolution, that they reserved the power to representatives with short terms, and curbed, with a strong hand, Executive control.

In the thirteen States which constituted the American Union at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there existed a fear, not only in the minds of the mass, but in the leading spirits of the age, that if a government were organized sufficiently strong to compel obedience to its mandates it would result in a power, actually bestowed or subsequently acquired or usurped, which would destroy the autonomy of the States, and substitute an oligarchy for the reign of law. This was among the reasons why centralized power was withheld from the Confederation. The failure of that system had wrought a conviction in most minds that sufficient power must be conferred upon the National Government to enforce its mandates, if there was to exist a stable government. To safeguard the autonomy of the States and thereby preserve the liberty of the citizens and at the same time invest the general government with effective power, became the task and the fear of the hour. The shadow of aristocracy, which was represented by the Federalists, coupled with the ambition of men, was the bugbear which nearly defeated the adoption of the Constitution. The superlative genius of Hamilton, Federalist though he was, and hardly a believer in the ability of the common people to govern themselves, procured the ratification of the Constitution by the Empire State, and thereby made this nation, which has become transcendent in glory of accomplishment, a possible fact. So hedged about was the Federal Government under the Constitution, that only the genius of Marshall expounded its powers and limitations.

Transportation and communication was so slow and so far was the general government removed from the common mass of the people, that it was looked upon by some as unrelated to the State. So well acquainted were the people with the town, the county, the district and the State government that each was understood and held their confidence. Each voice grew more removed as it rose in authority, until much of confidence was lost in the far-away power of the Federal Government. The State operated directly upon the



people; they felt its power and appreciated its needs, and looked mostly to it as the source of substantial well-being in government.

In such circumstances, it is in no wise strange they should be distrustful of that which they did not clearly understand, and to look with fear upon the bestowal of power upon a government so far removed from their vocations in life. Instead of this feeling growing less after the adoption of the Constitution in the South, it grew stronger; in the North it grew weaker, based mainly upon material considerations, of which the tariff with its consequent development of manufactories was an imposing factor.

Thoughtful observers came, in a short time, both North and South, to have little fear of federal control. Yet it became to the seeming interest of the North to grow closer and closer to the support of Federal power, and for the South to draw farther and farther away from its control.

Time will not permit of an extended survey of this most interesting question. A seeming necessity for the protection of the institution of slavery in the South gave a representation in the national councils of exceedingly bold men, who insistently, incessantly and aggressively pressed her claims, and the rights of the States became the paramount issue in all their debates. The North in the national council, divided, wavered, hesitated and compromised. In this situation the Federal Government lost in prestige.

De Tocqueville, making his observations, writing with a philosophical breadth of view which comprehended nearly every material circumstance and cause for action, said of this time:

"I am strangely mistaken if the Federal Government of the United States be not constantly losing strength, retiring gradually from public affairs and narrowing its circle of action more and more. It is naturally feeble, but it now abandons even its pretensions to strength. On the other hand, I thought that I remarked a more lively sense of independence and a more decided attachment to provincial government in the States. The Union is to subsist, but to subsist as a shadow; it is to be strong in certain cases and weak in all others; in time of warfare, it is to be able to concentrate all the forces of the nation and all the resources of the country in its hands; and in time of peace its existence is to be scarcely perceptible; as if this alternating debility and vigor were natural or possible.

"I do not foresee anything for the present which may be able to check this general impulse of public opinion; the causes in which it originated do not cease to operate with the same effect. The change will therefore go on, and it may be predicted that, unless some extraordinary event occurs, the government of the Union will grow weaker and weaker every day.

"I think, however, that the period is still remote at which the Federal power will be entirely extinguished by its inability to protect itself and to maintain peace in the country. The Union is sanctioned by the manners and desires of the people; its results are palpable, its benefits visible. When it is perceived that the weak-



ness of the Federal Government compromises the existence of the Union, I do not doubt that a reaction will take place with a view to increase its strength.

"The government of the United States is, of all the federal governments which have been hitherto established, the one which is most naturally destined to act. As long as it is only indirectly assailed by the interpretation of its laws, and as long as its substance is not seriously altered, a change of opinion, an internal crisis, or a war, may restore all the vigor which it requires. The point which I have been most anxious to put in a clear light is simply this: Many people, especially in France, imagine that a change in opinion is going on in the United States, which is favorable to a centralization of power in the hands of the President and the Congress. I hold that a contrary tendency may distinctly be observed. So far is the Federal Government from acquiring strength, and from threatening the sovereignty of the States, as it grows older, that I maintain it to be growing weaker and weaker, and that the sovereignty of the Union alone is in danger. Such are the facts which the present time discloses. The future conceals the final result of this tendency, and the events which may check, retard, or accelerate the changes I have described; but I do not affect to be able to remove the veil which hides them from our sight."

Undoubtedly, this was then an accurate forecast of the situation. The reservation which rested in De Tocqueville's mind that an internal crisis might occur to strengthen a waning power, happened. He did, however, underestimate the attachment of the great States of the North to the Federal Government and the causes which produced it, which run the whole gamut of the emotions which control men. There was the material interest which appealed to the selfish side of human nature. There had been growing up in the North a studious, cultivated people, who read the debates of the Congress; who studied the theory of government as expounded by Webster, and who were convinced by it. But, above all, there had come the growing dominating conviction that slavery was a sin before God, and this stirred the North to a love of liberty until it became the overwhelming sentiment of the people. There existed also a contingency which no human foresight could fathom, and that was the character and forcefulness of the man who should be the Chief Executive of the nation at the time when the crisis should arrive. Who could foresee that that angular, gaunt, grim, old hero would be in the executive chair when South Carolina passed her act of nullification? Who could foresee that he would say, in answer to that act:

"Gentlemen, if you attempt to put your scheme into practice, I shall consider it an act of war and shall treat it accordingly."

That attitude settled the question for that time and postponed the crisis for thirty years. Who could foresee that at the end of that period President Buchanan would be in the executive chair facing the same crisis somewhat accentuated, and would say of the power of the general government to coerce a State into obedience:



"After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, nor to any other department of the Federal Government. \* \* \* Without descending to particulars, it may be asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. \* \* \* If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many powers of preserving it by conciliation, but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force."

How the North chafed and prayed for but a day of Jackson, who then lay at rest in the grave! The people did not then know that from out the West would come a larger frame, more gaunt and angular than his own; with a mind more comprehensive than his had ever dreamed; with a courage which equalled and in the emergency surpassed his own; with a recognition and love of liberty and law which reached out to the protection of every State and every right of every man; and that through his instrumentality this doctrine should become accursed among men from that time henceforth.

The period of which I have spoken witnessed the slow growth of the select school in the single chamber to that of the University holding a charter from the State. Hardy men and women in the county in which it cast its lot and in the University itself, were not lacking in conception of the great crisis which confronted the Nation during this perilous time. It was alive to the nullification act of South Carolina and rejoiced in the quietus which was given to the doctrine by Jackson. It read with avidity the debate between Hayne and Webster, in which the latter expounded the Constitution in a manner so lucid and clear that even the feeblest intellect could understand, and with an eloquence so masterful that the literature of Greece and Rome must be sought to find its equal. It attracted the reader, it convinced the understanding, and it aroused the sentiment of the North to a white heat. Each section, however, adopted the exposition which represented its interest and its inclination.

When Lincoln assumed the executive office, the parting of the ways had become complete. The South was settled in its purpose, alert in its understanding, vigorous and aggressive in its action. The timidity of Buchanan paralyzed the North. It was stunned by the shock and bewildered in its movements. The genius of Lincoln lifted the North from the slough of despond and reawakened its resolute spirit. The influence and spirit of this University responded to the call.

In 1861 every man of the Senior Class enrolled and enlisted for the war; the campus became a parade ground for drill; the churches became meeting houses of the people, where patriotic speech aroused the duty and sentiment of the citizens, and prayer called down the benediction of the Almighty upon those making the sacrifice. The





Promenade Near the Old Chapel  
“ With charms of Italy and England ”



homes were filled with heavy-hearted women, who, nevertheless, spake out through white lips and pent up tears, encouraging husband, father and son to go forth to the performance of duty. Of those who went forth from these halls many never returned, but the glory of it all clusters about the University now as a crown.

The war was over; slavery had ceased to exist; the supremacy of the Federal Government was established, and it was thought and believed that the questions over which the war was fought could, by no possibility, be again made a living issue. But, curiously enough, at the close of this, the fiftieth anniversary of this University, we see again the old struggle of the supremacy and rights of the State pushed to the front, become a living issue which the public press and men debate, and upon which, within a short time if not presently, citizens and political parties will make alignment. The aspect of the question, however, is entirely changed. In the earlier day the denial of the State was that the Federal Government had no power or authority to discipline or coerce it; that it was a sovereign invested with all the attributes of sovereignty. The Federal Government temporized and parleyed—the State acted. To-day, under the guise of necessity as affecting the material welfare of the people, the Federal Government asserts a disposition to enter upon a regulation of those matters which, at the close of the Civil War, it was supposed had been unquestionably committed to the care of the State, and exercise coercive power in connection therewith without amendment to the Constitution.

This assertion of power and the disposition to execute it has grown up in less than a decade of years. Hamilton, in his most advanced proposals, which were based upon distrust of the people to govern themselves, did not dream of carrying Federal power to the point it has reached during a single administration. And the present apparent outlook over the entire country is not alone an acceptance of the outpost already reached, but of a cordial approval and a demand for more. Where it will end no man may now foresee.

The period of prosperity through which the country has passed has stimulated the imagination, excited the ambition and roused the cupidity of man. The growth of tremendous private fortunes, the assembling of corporate control and the aggravation aroused by the unscrupulous use of some corporate powers, have excited a fear of limitation of opportunity, of the repression of individual activity, and of a denial of equal rights. Under the stimulus of these wrongs, either real or fancied, has come a demand for redress, under the operation of which the sway of constitutional authority, always obscure to the mass, is too slow and irksome in granting the relief which they seek. Our education in business life has taught us action, and action at once. Nearly all our citizens, native born or foreign,



have become impressed in the great material race for wealth with a feverish activity that brooks not restraint. The appeals of the demagogue in this situation have not been unheeded, until now the demand of the hour seems to be for the interference by the Federal Government in the matter of corporate control, not alone as to railroads, but to other business activities as well. Brave, indeed, will be the spirit and steady the head of the Executive, who, under the avalanche of this demand, keeps to the line of constitutional authority, protects the genius of our institutions and preserves the constitutional liberty of the people. That we have departed from constitutional moorings in this situation, I think is apparent. Certain land-marks in legislation and executive action mark the progress.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, so-called, was approved by the President June 26th, 1890 ; its purpose was, as declared by its author:

"To declare unlawful, trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production. It declares that certain contracts are against public policy, null and void. It does not announce a new principle of law, but applies old and well-recognized principles of the common law to the complicated jurisdiction of our State and Federal Government. Similar contracts in any State in the Union are now, by common or statute law, null and void. Each State can and does prevent and control combinations within the limit of the State. This we do not propose to interfere with. \* \* \* This bill, as I would have it, has for its single object to invoke the aid of the courts of the United States to deal with the combinations described in the first section, when they affect injuriously our foreign and interstate commerce, and in this way to supplement the enforcement of the established rules of the common and statute law by the courts of the several States in dealing with combinations that affect injuriously the industrial liberty of the citizens of these States. It is to arm the Federal courts within the limits of their constitutional power, that they may co-operate with the State courts in checking, curbing and controlling the most dangerous combinations that now threaten the business, property and trade of the people of the United States."

Prior to this, and in 1887, the Interstate Commerce Act had been enacted for the regulation of commerce between the several States, and by various amendments has extended Federal control over railroads engaged in interstate commerce, culminating in the Rate Bill, so-called, passed by the last Congress.

With the operation of the Interstate Commerce Law and the various decisions of the Supreme Court interpreting its term, there has grown up a body of law for the regulation, by the Federal Government, of such commerce, until the limitation of the right of the Federal Government has been fairly well defined thereunder and the powers granted have been accepted by the courts and the people as an exercise of constitutional power. The last act remains to be interpreted by the courts. The Sherman Act remained practically in a state of "innocuous desuetude" until 1899, when President McKinley, in his annual message, said that



“whatever power Congress possesses over this most important subject, should be promptly ascertained and asserted.”

It is evident that the Congress acted upon the subject and reached the conclusion that constitutional limitations did not permit of the enforcement of that law to the extent desirable for the accomplishment of executive purpose, but that power of regulation of those matters resided in the State. In this contingency, an amendment to the Constitution was attempted by joint resolution, to confer ample authority upon the Federal Government over these subjects. This was defeated. Notwithstanding this defeat, the Federal Government pressed forward.

When it is understood that corporations are not created and do not owe their existence to the Federal Government; that trusts are mainly a combination of corporations and corporate interests, and that railroads are the creation of the several States and subject to their laws, it will be readily understood that the assumption of Federal control over these subjects must necessarily be quite limited, if the right of the State is to be preserved. Had such power been asserted thirty years ago, as residing in the Federal Government, it would have been regarded as the irresponsible utterance of a radical and the views of an extremist. Now it is accepted as a conservative statement. Under the operation of these laws, the Federal Government now assumes to exercise control of such subjects, has passed a Rate Bill, pure food laws, anti-lottery laws, and others, the practical operation of which is to regulate the affairs and business of the citizens within the several States. It was also sought, in the last Congress, to regulate the employment of children by Federal Statute. We may assume that all of these measures are for the benefit of the people and promote the welfare of all. (This, however, is a question which only time can settle.) And we might also say that all of these acts were within the limitation of Federal power; it would still be evident that at least the limitation of Federal power in this respect had been reached, and no farther progress could be made until the necessary powers had been granted by the States.

The great danger which ever confronts us as a free people is that the enumerated powers of government in the three divisions shall overstep their bounds of limitation and one trench upon the other; when either does, it is usurpation—and usurpation of power has destroyed and will destroy human liberty if it be allowed. We are admonished, however, that the activities of the Federal Government are not to stop at the point now reached. For, in speaking upon this subject, the able and accomplished Secretary of State, Mr. Root, in an evidently well considered and matured speech, which was generally accepted as voicing the sentiment of the administration, said that



"It may be that such control could better be exercised, in particular instances, by the government of the States, but the people will have the control they need either from the States or from the National Government; and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure, sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised by the National Government."

And that the powers reserved to the States were "generally passing into the hands of the National Government." Other utterances have proceeded from other public men which are in harmony with this utterance, but none before have been so bold as to stand up in the presence of forty-five States, holding a commission by their authority, and say that their reserved rights should be taken away unless they adopted certain lines of policy. If the Secretary's language could be construed as meaning that the courts shall find, within the bounds of the Constitution, constitutional authority for the proposed measure, we should have no criticism to make. But the admission that the power to be taken away, is reserved to the States, excludes such interpretation of the language. The existing rights of the States can only be taken away with the consent or neglect of the Executive; and if so taken away, it will be in violation of an oath to support and keep inviolate that instrument. It is the same oath which Lincoln took with such a solemn sense of obligation and which he fulfilled with tremendous vigor. Let us hope that the energy of constitutional obligation has not died out. The Constitution has pointed the way for amendments thereto, and we have not been unused to that method; nor, where it has been thought necessary, have the people of the several States failed to respond in adopting and ratifying amendments thereto. The way is open now. Our Constitution has received the encomiums of the greatest thinkers and statesmen of the world. It has sufficed, if not for all our needs, at least in fair measure to meet the wants and necessities of our people, and under its benign influence and its guarantee of free government, we have had a period of development, growth and prosperity such as the world has never before witnessed.

The purpose of the Federal Constitution is not only to grant and limit the power of the co-ordinate branches of Government, but it is also for the purpose of protecting the people against themselves. Experience has demonstrated that certain principles are essential and necessary to be preserved in immutable form. Changed conditions from time to time develop the occasion for the better protection of the people where a change is desirable in the organic law. The people are aware that waves of emotion produced by infinite causes sweep over the whole body and arouse a passion and prejudice which practically destroys reason or ability to reason, and under which, without the restraining hand of constitutional law, they would go to excesses which would engulf the whole structure in ruin. Organic





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law is, therefore, always hedged about with difficulties as to change, in order that it may exclude passion and unreason, and amendment be wrought only as the result of the deliberate judgment of the people after full debate and mature consideration, so that the Constitution may always stand as the ultimate test of the reason of mankind applied to the particular subject under consideration. In no other way can we be certain that the Constitution shall eventually express the principle that shall stand for the greatest good of the greatest number, and so fixed that it shall remain unchanged as a bulwark against folly or design—subjecting ambition, desire and expediency to the rule of principle and of law.

If constitutional government is to remain, the people must stand with strong arm and steady brain in the resistance of usurpation, no matter under what guise it appears or by what authority it is advocated. No man is secure in his rights of liberty and property, unless constitutional authority stand as an unalterable condition.

Our Government has been and now is a splendid and happy combination in the distribution of powers of government. It is almost the universal belief of thinkers, both old and modern, that this combination has rendered possible the splendid achievement of the Republic. There is given to the Federal Government the power to deal with all those concerns which affect the outside world, making the States speak through her as a unit of power. Thereby dignity, glory, honor and renown have come to the Nation. The great majority of the States rallied to the support of the Federal Constitution in the Civil strife, and invested it with power to maintain its governing supremacy within its sphere, over the entire territory. Each State is willing now to invest it with all such powers as are shown to be essential and necessary for the proper government of the entire body, in the method and manner pointed out by the guarantee of our rights. In State Government, each citizen comes closely in contact with its internal matters; each has a voice in the selection of its servants; each can criticise its budget and examine its affairs; each takes part in the prosperity of the State and identifies himself with its progress and distinction. The State Government is made directly responsible to the people of that State. No power can control its affairs save in the methods provided by law, and under the stimulus of responsibility for a participation in the affairs of government, each State has advanced in honor and in greatness. Every inroad made upon the exercise of her legal rights is a degradation of her power and not a single iota should be surrendered, save as the same shall be necessary to promote the public good. Bureaucratic methods, which are the logical outcome of the wresting away of power, under whatever device, purpose or expedient, is the necessary concomitant, and we only have occasion to turn to the annals of ancient government or



that of the present in Russia, to induce a condemnation of the whole. We should stand ready, as loyal citizens, to grant such powers to the Federal Government as shall be found necessary for the good government of the whole. We should resist with all our might any attempt to deprive us of any power, save as it is authorized by law.

It is also most singular to note the present attitude upon this question of the different sections of the country. Voices from the South are earnest in their desire for a strong central government. From the North, and mainly from New England, is heard whatever there is of protest against Federal aggrandizement at the expense of the State. One can hardly believe that the two sections of country which raised and put into the field three millions and a half of men to engage in sanguinary warfare over the same question, could, within less than fifty years of the struggle, occupy a reverse attitude. Strange, however, as this anomaly may seem, it is nevertheless a fact and reasons exist therefor. The industrial conditions existing before the war in the two sections of the country were radically different. The South was almost wholly devoted to agriculture and was supported by slave labor. The Southern citizen was born to a condition which cared for his wants; slaves attended him, looked after his welfare, provided his material subsistence; he was bred an aristocrat, but was nevertheless a generous public-spirited man. He was quick tempered, resented injury, and avenged insult by arms; he was quick to act, somewhat irresolute in purpose, and he held in contempt those who labored and decried money getting as a vice. The North bred a man required to care for himself at an early age; educated to look after his wants, to acquire money, to be prudent and thrifty—it taught him to take advantage of every opportunity which presented itself and make the most of conditions by which he was surrounded. It bred in him a resolute purpose not easily turned aside. He had the plodding care which looked after details and achieved success; he dug out character from between the rocks; he lacked aristocratic taste and the generosity of spirit which characterized the South, but he supplied it with sturdiness of character, a confirmed belief in his own rights and in the rights of other men. The spirit of necessity prompted him to build manufactories and engage in transporting products; in a short time the North had mastered the industrial life represented in manufacture, transportation, continuous energy and capital. With an awakened conscience for the rights of other men and a deep belief in a religious inspiration, he carried into daily life the aphorism, "God helps him who helps himself," and applied it in a practical way. In a short time New England and New York controlled the manufactures of the country and the transportation facilities, both internal and foreign. The South progressed slowly—the North made great strides. The tariff helped



the North and was a tax upon the South. The political condition assumed by each was largely the result of material considerations and was based upon a selfish interest. One naturally insisted upon a tax from which it received a benefit; the other resisted that for which it only paid and sought to limit it to the narrowest purposes. So the North stood for a tariff for protection—needful to develop manufactures and transportation; the South stood for a tariff for revenue only; good roads were needed, waterways were required to be improved. The South, requiring little comparative need for either, resisted governmental aid for both. So the two sections parted ways upon a construction of the Constitution authorizing the tariff and the power of the Government to promote internal improvements and appropriate money therefor. While each section was in the beginning distrustful of the Federal power, yet the North, receiving greater benefits than the South, perceived quickly the source of those benefits, and a mere selfish interest, if there had been no other, drew her to the support of the Federal Government. The South, receiving none of the benefits, save indirectly, but paying only the tax, resisted; and, realizing what she feared from the exercise of Federal authority, was forced farther and farther away from Federal sympathy and closer and closer upon the State government.

When the crisis arrived, every material interest of the North was attracted to the Federal Government by the benefits which it had received. But in addition to this, and above and beyond it, was the great moral question which rested heavily upon the conscience of the North, that a land of free and equal liberty, preaching free rights, should nevertheless, under its government, hold slaves and thereby violate both the law of God and man. The two coupled together, notwithstanding political ambition and the alliance of the Democratic Party in the North with that of the South, it easily controlled and moved the Northern States to the support of the Federal Government. So pronounced was the conviction upon the moral issue that the wing of the Democratic Party of the North joined in support of the Union. Had the equality of Federal benefits been equal over the entire country and the moral question of slavery eliminated, it would have been impossible, by Constitutional construction or otherwise, to embroil the several States in civil strife, even though the failure would have resulted in dividing the United States up into several Republics.

Why now the change? New England and New York have grown rich; corporate power has developed; trusts created; the people of the North are beginning to believe that the operation of the tariff is a source of evil which enriches a few great corporations and individuals to the detriment of the many. And so from Massachusetts, Wisconsin and other States we are beginning to hear a



clamor for the revision or abolition of the tariff. It is deemed to be no longer needful for the prosperity of the country. What about the South? South Carolina now has within its boundaries more cotton manufactories than the State of Massachusetts; and North Carolina, if it has not surpassed it, is a close second. The Southerner, impoverished by the war, has learned the lesson in the later days which the Northerner learned in the early days. And the same selfish interest becomes alike operative. The other Southern States, with varying degree, are developing along the same lines. Alabama, with its iron and coal, with its Southern Birmingham, rivals Pennsylvania and Pittsburg. Texas, the greatest State of them all, rich in petroleum and in every element which goes to make the industrial greatness of a State, will, in the course of time, place in jeopardy the right of this State to the title of "Empire."

Under such circumstances, is it strange that the South should now be drawn toward the Federal Government, feeling, as she presently does, that she is oppressed by the railroads and other corporate powers. Is there any mystery in her sympathy with the Federal Government for their control? Rich in manufactures, and natural resources, without the wealth back of them produced by the industry of an hundred years, is it strange that she should desire to benefit herself by the operation of a tariff? Having been coerced into submission to Federal authority when she believed that Federal authority was antagonistic to her, and having under reconstruction come up through the throes of poverty to receive the benefits of the Federal bounty, is it strange that she should be drawn close now to Federal authority, no matter to what extent it runs, so long as it aids and helps her material interest?

The latest public utterance from the South upon the subject of the interpretation of Federal power under the Federal Constitution, comes from New Orleans, in Louisiana. And it is the proposition that under the commerce clause of the Constitution, so-called, power is lacking in the Federal Government to carry out the executive will. And therefore Judge Farrar, of "the fair constructionist school," as he calls himself, comes forward with the proposition that the basis of authority, under the Constitution, rests in that clause which authorizes the Federal Government to establish post offices and post roads; that thereunder the Executive will may be made operative upon all railroads throughout the United States by a scheme which he proceeds to develop. Judge Farrar not only furnishes the President with his views upon the law, but also offers to draft the law itself. And the President in his turn, willing that the public should be educated in constitutional law, authorizes the publication of the letter that it may become the subject of discussion, and since this address was composed has taken a definite position in its favor. I wonder





## New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics

A model school and model structure—one of the outermost  
group of Alfred University buildings



what will happen if this construction of the Constitution should be adopted. Take the post office in New York, situated as it now is upon Broadway; that street might be established as a post road and, under the operative force of Federal control, deprive the State and municipality of all control over it, and not only that, but exclude therefrom, if it saw fit, all business or travel save that of the mail wagon and the postman. The vice of a law always is not what is, but what may be, done under its provisions, and the same is true of proposed constitutional construction.

The problems come with such rapidity as to bewilder. These are interesting questions, and their solution must come and come soon.

In connection with the apparently settled purpose to aggrandize the Federal power at the expense of the State, has come a most singular exaltation of the executive office. In a shorter span than a single life, we have heard from press, pulpit, platform and legislature, a denunciation of encroachments or attempted encroachments, by executive power upon the other co-ordinate branches of government; and with these several mouthpieces of public opinion have stood the solid phalanxes of the people. I can recollect a time when there was to be found no dissentient voice raised against the limitation of executive power. So prevalent was it in the early days, that only a shadow was conferred upon the confederation. The sentiment lingered long in the hearts of the people as it was taught at the hearthstone by those who had suffered from it. Your ancestors and mine knew the story well—not from books, but from the common lore of the people. Governors had usurped power; they knew and had suffered by it, and they resolved that opportunity should never again be given to the executive to trench upon the rights of the people. The history of the world almost has been the history of the people to overthrow and correct administration of executive power that had fastened itself upon them. And every nation that has kept step in the progress of the world has done so by limiting and curbing the power of its executive officers. Singular, indeed, is it that never before, in the history of the Republic, has the executive office been so exalted and magnified as at the present time.

The people have elected as delegates 386 members of the House of Representatives and Legislatures have sent 90 representatives to the Senate. Yet, in the last Congress, the executive was the dominant, overshadowing presence in the halls of legislation. This influence went to every amendment and every detail of proposed laws involving executive policy. It cannot be denied that laws thus made were not the expressed will and judgment of the delegated representatives of the people, but were in all substantive respects, the will



of the executive. Forty years ago Andrew Johnson barely escaped impeachment for less interference with claimed congressional rights and prerogatives. He was saved by a single vote. At the present day the legislature of at least one State has passed resolutions requesting the representatives in Congress to act in all matters of legislation as requested by the executive. Not alone has the executive, with the apparent approval of the people, assumed to dictate legislation and legislative policy, but he has also entered the domain of critic of the other co-ordinate branch of the Government—the Judiciary—and subjected the judgment of a Federal Judge, who had assumed to determine that a law highly regarded by the executive, was unconstitutional, to the most drastic criticism and has commended the decision of another which he approved.

This is a great government—great in all things which make a government great. It cannot in my judgment, however, remain great and powerful and progressive by changing its form and substituting the executive will for legislative action or judicial construction.

Not only is it the prevalent condition in Federal affairs to exalt the executive office, but the same condition exists in many of the States. In our own the public press are clamoring for the adoption of a law because the executive wants it. In the Chamber of Commerce of one of the leading cities of the State was introduced a resolution, requesting the legislators to vote for or against amendments to the law, as the Governor desired. The bill may be the best bill ever laid before a legislative body, or the worst—such a matter is not presently of consequence. The point is that the clamor of press and people is that the legislature should support the wish and will of the executive, which is an exaltation of the executive office—wrong in principle and far beyond the authority of law.

We have been told by the Governor, if he be correctly reported, that “the people desire a governor who shall govern.” Speaking for myself, I do not. I do not want any man to govern me. If I yield it, he may ultimately imprison or kill me. My desire is to be governed by law, and by that alone. I want a governor within his prerogatives to execute the law and leave its making to the legislature, its interpretation to the judiciary, and its governing power to the law itself. It seems to be forgotten, but there may still be found in the declaration of rights in the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, and the same principle may be found, differing in expression as to words, in the Constitution of every State of the Union, these words:

“In the Government of this Commonwealth, the Legislative Department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative



and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them, to the end it may be a government of law and not of men."

The time has not yet arrived, nor do I believe will it ever arrive if the good of the people be considered, when there should be a hair-breadth's departure from the principles of government here laid down. I believe such principles to be essential and necessary to the perpetuity of free government wherein there shall be the largest liberty to each—commensurate with the good of all.

We are told that the executive office is exalted because of the purity of the distinguished men who fill it. All of us, I think, have our admiration for the courage, the ability, the capacity, the versatility, and the purity of intention of the chief magistrate of the nation, and a like belief in the ability, in the courage, in the capacity, and in the purity of intention of the Governor of this state. But constitutional liberty is higher and above and beyond both. The entering wedge of executive usurpation may be based upon the purest of intentions, but, once admitted, may, in the hands of an unworthy instrument, register the downfall of the liberties of the people. As the preacher has said:

"Yea, I hated all my labor which I had taken under the sun; because I should leave it unto the man that shall be after me.

"And who knoweth whether he shall be a wise man or a fool? Yet shall he have rule over all my labor wherein I have labored, and wherein I have showed myself wise under the sun."

Amidst all of the criticism and the subordination of the legislative branch of government to executive power and the exaltation of the executive office, there comes a most comforting assurance from the people of faith in the judiciary. With scarcely a criticism from any source, save from the executive office, it pursues the even tenor of its way, unmoved by crisis or public clamor, following established precedent, and courageously sets its face against attempted usurpation of executive power or of inroads upon the organic law. Yea, my friends, our forefathers builded well when they established the executive, the legislative and the judicial branch of the Government. And the latter now, as the keystone of the arch, have become the guardians of the Constitution. Under this sway the liberties of man and the right of property shall remain secure. The judicial power has ever been willing to give such interpretation to the laws as will further the public weal, so far as the law has authorized them so to do; they have ever had the courage to stand in the way of expedient policy which seeks to overthrow the fundamental rights of the Government, however powerful the influence in favor of it may have been. It will be a sorry day indeed when executive criticism of judicial action shall be sanctioned by the voice of the people. Fortu-

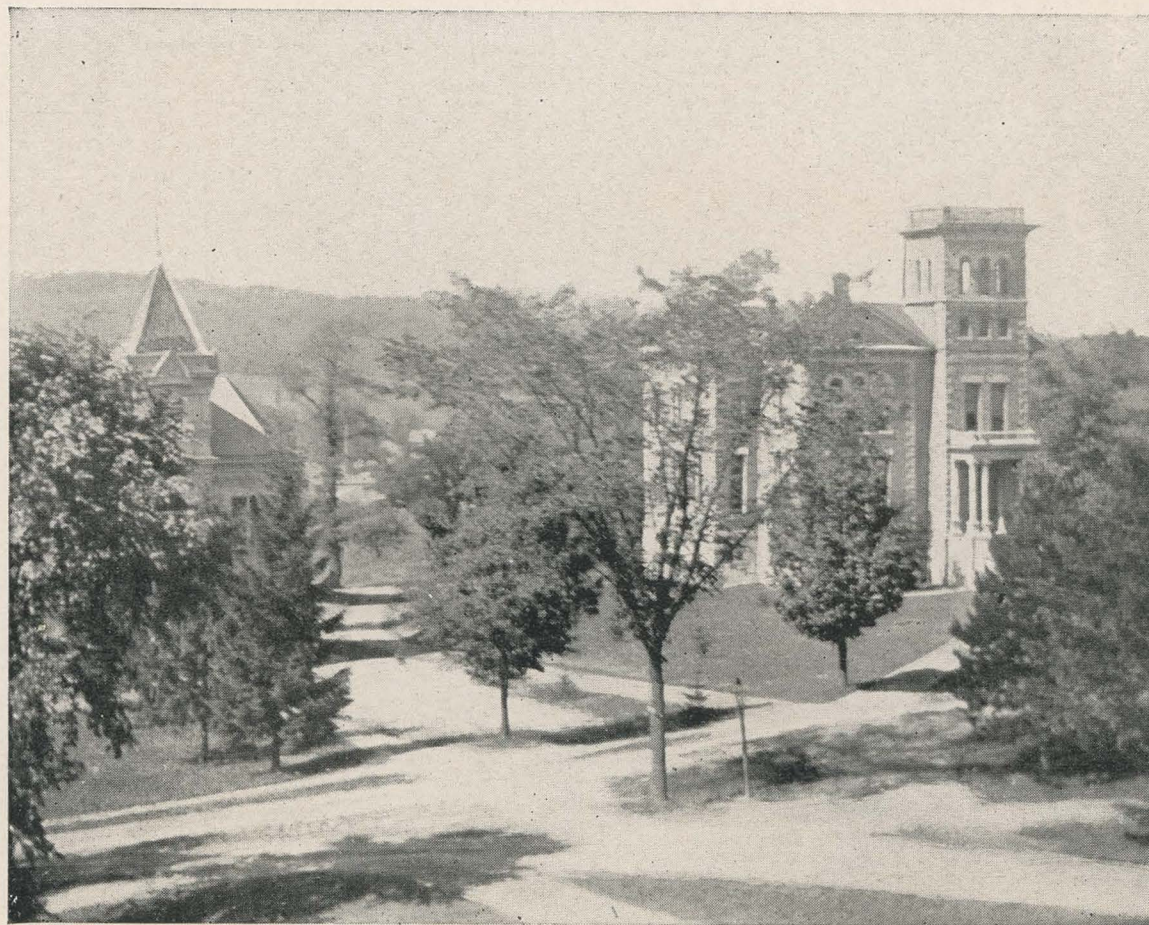


nately for the present, no evidence is now at hand of such a disposition.

I have thought it proper, therefore, to present these considerations somewhat out of harmony with the popular concepts of the multitude, in order that I might welcome this Senior Class, to be true to the history of the Republic and of this University, from whose doors they this day take their leave to enter upon the work of the world.

It has been truthfully said by Mr. Root that, if a man do not participate in public affairs and look after the Government as his own, he must consent to be governed by another man. In this world there seems to be no middle ground. It is either progress or decay; to be governed by others or govern yourself. The field is all yours. The cry of the pessimist is that the doors of opportunity are closed. Such cry emanates only from the lips of the unfit and the unworthy. Opportunity is as great to-day for resolute purpose in connection with aptitude for the work to be done as was ever before presented in the history of the Nation. Not only are the opportunities as great, but the rewards are greater. Do not enter life with the idea that it is neither profitable nor honorable to take part in public affairs. It is both profitable and honorable. Study well the history of your country, its political phases and activities, in order that you may have a practical working knowledge thereof. Be not a time-server and a slave of expedient; weigh well history with current affairs; cleave to that which you believe to be right; convince your judgment of the right and carry with you the courage of your convictions to express upon every proper occasion. Men admire courage, integrity of purpose, honesty—and a man cannot be honest who continually compromises with his conscience in political affairs upon the ground of expediency; he will shortly become known as a mere time-server. Cultivate men and their good opinion—they are the avenues through which you may enter public life if you have that ambition. Bear your full share of the burdens that attend upon citizenship; hold high the banner of Constitutional Government, and plant it upon the outmost battlement to which you can carry it. Examine the questions of the hour closely, and be prepared to fulfill your whole duty as a citizen in the coming contest upon the principles involved therein.





Kenyon Memorial Hall



## The President's Annual Address—Extracts

### Necrology

During the year death has bereaved the University of two of its able and distinguished trustees—Albert Langworthy Chester, born in Hopkinton, R. I., who died in Westerly, R. I., June 29, 1906; and Thomas Edgar Stillman, born in New York City, March 23, 1837, who died September 4, 1906, at Lisieux, France. \* \* \* \* Both of these were worthy and loyal sons of Alfred whose support and encouragement will be sorely missed. \* \* \* \*

### Faculty

The College faculty has remained during the year the same as reported one year ago. In the Academy, an additional teacher has been placed on the faculty to take charge of the history and modern language work.

\* \* \* \*

### Registration

The registration for the past year has been as follows: College 143, State School 46, Academy 124, Seminary 13, Specials in Music 15, Total 341, Duplicates 40, leaving a total registration of 301 different individuals during the year.

\* \* \* \*

### Improvements to Buildings and Equipment

The most important improvement to the plant of the University is the construction and equipment of modern bath and toilet rooms in Babcock Hall. This was suggested and very generously provided for by Mr. George L. Babcock of the Junior Class at a cost of \$750. In addition to this, Mr. Babcock has contributed \$250 for the purchase of additional apparatus for the department of Physics, and has presented the department with a number of valuable separate pieces of laboratory apparatus.

A commodious "green house" has been built in connection with the Allen Steinheim Museum, which will greatly increase the facilities for scientific work in Biology and Elementary Agriculture.

\* \* \* \*



## Betterment Fund

The President is pleased to report that many Alumni and friends have generously responded with contributions and pledges to this fund and many others have given assurance that they will assist in the near future. It is a stupendous undertaking, and all things considered there is much reason to feel gratified and encouraged with the results thus far secured. If the movement is faithfully pushed the coming year, it is believed the Fund may be completed. The University will thereby be provided with the library building conditionally offered by Mr. Carnegie.

## Conferring of Degrees

In nominating the candidates for Bachelor's degrees, Professor Kenyon said:

Mr. President: The records of Alfred University show that since its organization 837 students have been graduated and sent forth into the active duties of life to do useful and efficient service in the world. It is gratifying not only to see this number grow from year to year, but to watch the accumulation of credits earned by those who are candidates for addition to this list of graduates. In my official position as Registrar, it has been my privilege as well as my pleasant duty to record during the past four years the credits earned by the twenty-six members of the present senior class, the class of 1907. It has been with satisfaction and with no little pride that I have watched these credits accumulate till they have reached the prescribed number of 120 semester hours, and in some cases even considerable more than that number, all of which have been fairly and honorably earned. Moreover these candidates have maintained by their manly and womanly conduct good moral characters.

It is therefore with pride, and indeed with genuine affection, that I present for Bachelor's degrees the following list of twenty-six young men and young women, which will make the total number of graduates of the University 863 when these shall have received their degrees. \* \* \*

President Davis in conferring the degrees said:

By virtue of the authority of the State of New York, vested in Alfred University, and in consideration of the satisfactory completion of the courses of study prescribed for the several degrees, I gladly admit you to the following degrees, respectively, with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto.

\* \* \* \* \*

In conferring these degrees and promoting you to the ranks of the 863 alumni of this University, I extend to you, in behalf of the University, the sincere best wishes of your Alma Mater.



The achievements of your four years of College training make grateful prophecy of the industry, integrity and love which we hope will characterize your entire lives.

We will follow your several careers with deep interest and solicitude, trusting you will achieve an honorable record in life as you have in College; and that it may be the lot of each of you to render a good measure of service to your fellowmen.

In every lofty aim and noble endeavor, the benediction of your Alma Mater rests upon you, and may God bless you all.

## Degrees Conferred

### BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY (In course)

Garrelt Freerk Bakker	Rotterdam, Holland
Fannie Bonham	Shiloh, N. J.
Emily Boothe, <i>cum laude</i>	Matlock Bridge, Eng.
Alexander Campbell, <i>cum laude</i>	Seneca Falls
Ethel Arvilla Childs	Erie, Pa.
James Crow	Alfred
Ida Mabel Dixon	Shiloh, N. J.
Ruth Evelyn Mary Graham, <i>cum laude</i>	Angelica
Harry Wells Langworthy, <i>cum laude</i>	Alfred
William Norton Langworthy	Alfred
Charles John Parks	Watkins
Jessie Robbins	Bradford, Pa.
Mabel Titsworth Rogers, <i>cum laude</i>	Daytona, Fla.
Frank Clyde Shaw	West Almond
Sarah Ethel Stevens, <i>cum laude</i>	Alfred
Carl Andrew Sutliff	Addison
Charles Huber Watson	Cuba
Arlie Claude Whitford	Alfred

### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (In course)

Marcus Llewellyn Bell, <i>cum laude</i> (Ceramics)	Ithaca
Reginald Guy Cowan (Ceramics)	Chittenango
William M. Dunn, <i>cum laude</i>	Black Creek
Welcome Babcock Lewis	Adams Centre
Deo Robinson, <i>cum laude</i>	Hornell
Earle Judson Robinson	Friendship
Leon Irwin Shaw (Ceramics)	Alfred
Howard Comstock Young	Cuba



The names of candidates for Master's degrees were then presented by Professor Otho P. Fairfield, who said:

Mr. President: In recognition of the completion of the courses of study leading to the Master's degrees, I take pleasure in presenting the following persons: \* \* \*

President Davis said:

You have wisely made the undergraduate course in College the basis for still further progress in the field of learning. Alfred University rejoices in the superior scholarship you have acquired, and I gladly admit you to the Master's degrees in this University with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto.

#### MASTER OF ARTS (In course)

Cortez Randolph Clawson, A. B.  
Edith Clare Putnam, A. B.

Salem, W. Va.  
Worcester, Mass.

#### MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (In course)

Theodore Gardiner Davis, S. B.

Shanghai, China

Candidates were presented for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity by Professor William Calvin Whitford.

Professor Whitford said: Mr. President, as secretary of the Faculty of Alfred Theological Seminary, it is my privilege to present for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity the names of two young men who have completed the Seminary course. They are men of character and of intellectual ability, and are willing to make sacrifices for the cause of the Master whom they serve. I esteem it an honor to have been associated in work with such men.

President Davis said: \* \* \*

Alfred University, like most other American Colleges, had its origin in a desire to promote Christian learning.

It has ever welcomed to the ranks of its students, men of all creeds whose lives are drawn to the work of the Ministry. Your years of study for this holy calling should better qualify you for the faithful discharge of the duties that will fall to you.

Believing that you add to this mental preparation the spiritual qualifications requisite for your task, I gladly admit you to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto. Alfred University bids you God speed in every effort for the elevation of human life.

#### BACHELOR OF DIVINITY (In course)

Ahva J. C. Bond, A. B.  
Edgar D. VanHorn, A. B.

Nile  
Alfred Station





“ The Portico ”--- A Classic Bit



## Honorary Degrees

### DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

#### WILLIAM CALVIN WHITFORD

The name of Professor Whitford was presented by Dean Main who said:

Mr. President: A graduate of Colgate University and of Union Theological Seminary; a Phi Beta Kappa for excellence of scholarship; professor of the English Bible in Alfred University and of the Hebrew and Greek in Alfred Theological Seminary; a personal friend for many years, unselfish and true; a fellow-teacher for six years, in relations of harmony absolutely unbroken; not only a man of Greek and Hebrew, of language and literature, but a man of affairs and of public spirit; a scholar catholic and thorough in spirit and method; a Christian gentleman with an untarnished name, the Reverend and Professor William C. Whitford, A. M., is one whom I am glad to commend to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

President Davis said:

Professor Whitford, son of Colgate, and of Union Theological Seminary, your superior training for your chosen profession has been amply proven by the fourteen years of scholarly service you have rendered to the University of your adoption.

During these years you have faithfully and ably conducted your investigations and expounded your subjects. All your work has been characterized, not only by high minded Christian character, but by a breadth of learning rarely attained.

In recognition of this distinguished service, Alfred University gladly admits you to the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and all the rights and privileges belonging thereto. My task in conferring the degree, gives an added pleasure, because of the pleasant relations we have sustained as colleagues on this faculty for the past twelve years, and because of the faithfulness with which you have supported the President in all his work.

### DOCTOR OF LAWS

#### WALTER LLOYD SMITH

The name of Judge Smith was presented by Professor Binns, who said:

Mr. President: Many times upon this platform allusion has been made to the commonwealth of colleges which has become so well recognized a fact. We have welcomed to the ranks of our honorary Alumni, men from many of the large Universities, but I do not recall that in recent years we have received a graduate of Princeton. I therefore have especial pleasure in presenting to you



the name of the Honorable Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Sixth District of the State of New York, to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws.

President Davis said:

Judge Smith, son of Princeton, distinguished Jurist of the Empire State, Alfred welcomes you among her notable guests at this Commencement. High minded judicial service such as you are rendering is of greatest moment to the welfare of the state and its public and private institutions.

Higher learning must continue in the future as it has done in the past, to exalt such service. It is therefore a pleasure for me, in behalf of Alfred University, to admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this University, with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto.

#### SAMUEL RICHARD THAYER

The name of Mr. Thayer was presented by Professor Tomlinson in the following words:

Mr. President: The fact has been repeatedly mentioned during these Commencement days that a half-century has passed since this institution received its University charter. We have with us to-day one who fifty years ago completed the prescribed course of study in Alfred Academy, and soon afterwards entered the Sophomore Class in Union College, now Union University, at Schenectady. Biographical publications refer to his membership in the "Society of Mayflower Descendants" and in the "Huguenot Society of America." These facts remind us of an illustrious ancestry. His own successful career as a member of the legal profession, and his distinguished services as United States Minister to the Netherlands, are regarded with great interest and pride by all friends of Alfred University. I take especial pleasure, Mr. President, in presenting, for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the Honorable Samuel R. Thayer of Minneapolis.

President Davis said:

Son of Alfred and of Union, distinguished diplomatist and United States Minister of international fame and service, Alfred joyously welcomes you back to this fiftieth anniversary of your graduation from this platform, and this semi-centennial of the University charter.

Your notable career for these fifty years has been followed by your Alma Mater with supreme pride and pleasure. Your every personal honor and achievement has reflected credit upon her whose fostering care once nourished you, and whom you honor by your presence here today.



The highest scholastic honor that can be awarded to any man is hereby tendered you in recognition of your service to national and international diplomacy.

I therefore gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this University, with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto.

#### ALBERT HAIGHT

Judge Haight was presented by Justice Peter B. McLennan, presiding justice of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, Supreme Court, who said:

Mr. President: Because of the unanimous vote of the trustees of Alfred University it is my privilege to nominate Albert Haight of Buffalo, Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Laws. In thus conferring such distinguished honor upon him, I feel that the University is honoring itself. There are few who are more worthy and who are more truly entitled to the distinction which such a degree implies.

He was born in the adjoining county, at Ellicottville, N. Y. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools and at Springville Academy. So far as known he was the ordinary boy, but he early developed traits indicating that he was to be a man of affairs and soon after reaching his majority he represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, which office he held for several years. At the age of thirty years he was elected to the office of County Judge of Erie County and held that office until elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1876. He was assigned to duty on the General Term from 1884 to 1889 and until he was appointed as Associate Judge of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals. In 1895 he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals where he has since served. It thus results that our distinguished guest has seen longer continuous service on the bench than any other in the State now living. But his long continued service is not at all the distinguishing feature of his career, but rather his faithful, conscientious devotion to duty.

Judge Haight has always been known as a man of sound judgment, faithful in the discharge of every duty and true to the highest ideals of a sturdy manhood. By his patience, laborious study and high ideals of judicial ethics he has come to be regarded as one of the greatest jurists in the State, so constituted that he could ever lend a sympathetic ear to the cry of the oppressed when such should avail, and as sternly resolute to enforce the law regardless of individual considerations when its majesty and power were at stake.

Judge Haight for more than a third of a century has worn the judicial ermine with honor to himself and with glory and credit to the Empire State. In him is illustrated the wisdom of the makers of the



constitution in declaring that the judiciary shall be one of the three great branches of the government and have the power to ultimately control and define the powers of the other two. In all the crises which have occurred during almost half a century, in all the upheavals, political and otherwise, which have taken place in our body politic, our distinguished guest has stood erect, a Judge, unmoved and unaffected by the blandishments of the few or the unreasoning demands of the many, his sole purpose and object being to see to it that the Constitution was rightly construed and that the laws of the State were interpreted in such manner as that justice should be done between individuals. No man has had a greater part in interpreting and formulating the laws and declaring the rights of individuals and of corporations than has he. His vote, his influence, has always been with and upon the side of the people where permitted by the mandate of the Constitution, always on the side of right and for the betterment of humanity. Pure in his home, pure in public life, able in the discharge of every duty which has come to him, is the tribute which is paid to our distinguished guest by all who know his work, worth and life.

It gives me very great pleasure to propose that the degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred upon Albert Haight by Alfred University.

President Davis said:

Judge Haight, son of Western New York, Senior Justice of the Empire State, distinguished member of the Court of Appeals, Alfred University is honored by your presence here today, and gladly welcomes you to adoption as an honorary alumnus.

Your thirty-five years of Judicial service, and the steady promotion you have won, until you have reached the highest tribunal in the judiciary of the State, is ample reason for the bestowal of the scholastic honor which Alfred University is pleased to confer. I therefore gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this University, with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto.

#### EDWARD WINGATE HATCH

The name of Judge Hatch was proposed by the Hon. Daniel Lewis, M. D., LL. D., of New York, who said:

Mr. President: It now becomes my privilege, and I esteem it a very great honor, to propose to you the name of the Orator of this semi-centennial occasion for the honors of this University.

After listening to the able oration of the distinguished gentleman, an introduction to you and to this audience, of Judge Hatch, would seem unnecessary. He is a native of your own county. He is distinguished for learning, ability and character. He has filled the high office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Empire State.



He is a recognized authority on Corporate and Constitutional law in the metropolis of the State.

His exposition of constitutional law in the oration just delivered gives him rank among the greatest jurists of our day.

It is therefore a supreme pleasure to name to you the Hon. Edward W. Hatch of New York City and to propose for him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in Alfred University.

President Davis said:

Judge Hatch, distinguished son of Allegany county and honored citizen of Western New York, Master of constitutional and corporate law, Orator of this semi-centennial commencement, Alfred University bids you welcome.

The scholarly and patriotic oration with which you have honored this occasion is an epoch-making utterance, and future years will recognize it to be a classic in the exposition of constitutional law.

Your right to scholastic honors needs no added justification; but sir, your service as justice of the Supreme Court of the state, and your high minded devotion to public justice and equity give you rank among the foremost of your countrymen. I therefore gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this University, with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto.

Thereby Alfred University enrolls you with her honorary alumni; and in behalf of the University, its Trustees, Faculty, Alumni, and particularly in behalf of its Senior class, I extend to you our sincere thanks and grateful appreciation for the notable service you have this day rendered to Alfred University.

The exercises of Commencement day were closed with prayer and benediction by President Davis.

Two very enjoyable social events, completing the week's program were the President's annual reception at 8 o'clock in the evening in Ladies Hall, and the Junior Prom at nine. At the first the President was assisted by Mrs. Davis, Professor and Mrs. Bates, Mrs. William C. Burdick and Mr. D. S. Burdick, the recipients of Honorary Degrees, and the members of the graduating class, the Junior class acting as ushers.

The Prom was held in the great dining room which was decorated in the Junior's gold and maroon. A large number of the alumni and students joined in its merriment to which the music of the Hornell orchestra added much. The members of the Prom management were: Misses Evelyn I. Hill and Huldah A. Reed and Messrs. W. T. Donaldson, Eugene K. DeWitt and William V. Bragdon. The Prom patrons and patronesses were Pres. and Mrs. Davis, Prof. and Mrs. Chas. F. Binns, Prof. and Mrs. O. P. Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crandall.



Among eminent jurists and other guests present during Anniversary week, were the following:

Justice Albert Haight, Buffalo, of the Court of Appeals; Peter B. McLennan, Syracuse, Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Fourth Department; Hon. Samuel R. Thayer, Minneapolis, Minn. Ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands; Hon. Edward W. Hatch, New York City, Ex-Supreme Court Justice; Judge Frederick W. Kruse, Olean, of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court; Judge Walter Lloyd Smith, Elmira, Appellate Division Supreme Court; Judge W. W. Clarke, Wayland, Supreme Court; Hon. T. Guilford Smith, Buffalo, Regent of the University of the State of New York; Hon. Daniel Beach, Watkins, Regent of the University of the State of New York; Hon. Daniel Lewis, New York City, Ex-State Commissioner of Health; Mr. L. G. Backus, New Rochelle, President Alumni Association; Mrs. L. G. Backus; Mr. C. Loomis Allen, Syracuse, Vice President and General Manager Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway; Mrs. C. Loomis Allen; Judge Elba Reynolds, Belmont, of the Allegany County Court; Judge Darrin of the Steuben County Court; Hon. I. A. Place, New York City, Vice President and General Counsel, New York Central Railroad; Hon. I. B. Brown, Corry, Pa., Ex-Secretary of Internal Affairs of the State of Pennsylvania; Mrs. I. B. Brown; Mr. Charles C. Chipman, New York City, Architect; Prof. Oscar L. Burdick, Stamford, Ct.; Supervisor and Mrs. Dunn, Black Creek; Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Angelica; Orra S. Rogers, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Susie Sherman, Wellsville; John Chamberlin, Buffalo; Attorney Hosley, Olean; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Livermore, Independence; W. R. Clarke, West Nutley, N. J.; Mrs. S. C. Maxson, Utica; Mrs. J. H. Carpenter and Miss Jennie Carpenter, Genesee, Pa.; Hon. C. A. Farnum, Wellsville; District Attorney Rice, Friendship; Supervisor Bernard Ackerman, Belmont; Helen Darling, Wellsville; Clara Robinson, Friendship; Lloyd Watson, Cuba; Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Woodard, Almond.



## In Retrospect

Though the writer of this Semi-Centennial Souvenir is numbered neither among the graduates nor the students of Alfred, the intimate review of its glorious past, the survey of its noble present, and a vision of what its future may become, have kindled a love for the College among the hills, akin to that which stirs the heart of every Alfred Alumnus.

Blessed indeed are they whose feet have been privileged to frequent its ways; whose minds have swept the horizon of its learning, and to whose souls have been imparted the glow of its spiritual awakenings; its patriotic passion.

Blessed are they whose footsteps shall turn hither in days to come; thrice blessed all who, by their means and by their labor, have helped make Alfred possible; and those others who, in future, may be permitted the joy of building of their wealth, large or small, into Alfred's growing usefulness; of consecrating intellect, time, and toil to Alfred's best fulfillment.

On the Pincian Hill in Rome, Italy's Arbiters of Education have, with patriotic inspiration, placed exquisite promenades bordered at either hand with marble busts and statues of the men whose consecrated science, statesmanship, patriotism and genius have been powers in Rome's investiture of eternal glory.

So on the beautiful acres of Alfred's Campus, one sees and feels in noble trees, graceful slopes and architectural groupings, the embodiment of the very souls of men whose faith and power have here been wrought into humanity's uplifting. He who walks in such spiritual environment, knowing Dante, must recall his glowing words:

“And there before me on the enameled green,  
Were assembled the great spirits,  
In seeing whom I yet feel myself exalted!”

Martha R. Tracy Owler.