



THE FEDERALIST SYSTEM

Volume XI. of "The American Nation" Announced.

The Series to Contain Twenty-Six Volumes in All--Eminent Historians Among Authors.

From the Book Review Supplement of the New York Times of January 6, 1906, is taken the following clipping:

"Volume XI. of 'The American Nation, A History,' is published by the Harpers this week. It is entitled 'The Federalist System,' and is the work of John Spencer Bassett, Ph. D., Professor of History in Trinity College, North Carolina. The period covered is that from 1789 to 1801, being the years of the launching of the new government of the United States, under the auspices of the party called Federalist. The opening chapters are devoted to an account of the erection of the machinery of government, the erection of a stable financial system, and the work of rival political parties. Other chapters deal with the foreign policy inaugurated by Washington. The volume is illustrated with maps in colors and black and white, and the frontispiece is a portrait of Alexander Hamilton. The book appears in two forms, a crown octavo and a 'special universal edition'—both published at the same price, two dollars."

This history, when completed, will consist of twenty-six volumes, written co-operatively by some of the most eminent historians of America under the editorship of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University. Among the contributors to the series are Professors Dunning, of Columbia University; Bourne, of Yale; McLaughlin, of the University of Michigan; McDonald, of Brown University; Lattane, of Washington and Lee University, and Channing, of Harvard.

Each author treats a certain number of years from the beginning of American history up to the present day, and the place which volume XI. holds in the series is particularly noteworthy, for it treats of a period of years which was one of the most critical in our history, the period of "the launching of the new government of the United States."

With peculiar interest do the members of the college community and Dr. Bassett's numerous friends, in and out of the State, look forward to the appearance of volume XI., "The Federalist System," for to know its author, in whatever way, one must necessarily feel an interest in what he is doing, in whatever capacity.

His book deals with the general history of the country under Washington and Adams, a period of twelve years. Its treatment is more fully laid down and discussed, however, in the author's preface of the volume, in which he says:

"On its political side this volume treats of three principal facts:

the successful establishment of the government under the constitution, the organization of the Republican party on the basis of popular government, and the steady adherence of the government to a policy of neutrality at a time when we were threatened with serious foreign complications. The first achievement was chiefly due to Hamilton, the second to Jefferson, and the third to Washington, first, and, after his presidency, to John Adams.

"To these cardinal features of the history of the time I have added some chapters on social and economic conditions. I have discussed at some length the progress of the anti-slavery cause in the country, because of its relation to the growth of sectionalism. In these chapters, as well as in those on political affairs, my endeavor has been to write from the standpoint of the men of the time. The men of the day were very human and practical, and they had definite views of the needs of the present and prospects of the future. They believed earnestly in some ideals which to the men of today seem strange and in some cases grotesque. But they were average men, and, in spite of their passionate outbursts, their foreign sympathies, and their political sensitiveness, they met the problems before them as capable Americans. They had the good sense to approve of Hamilton's organization of the government, Washington's fidelity to neutrality, Jefferson's confidence in democracy, and Adams' unwillingness to bring on an X Y Z war. American self-government was never better justified than in the first three national administrations."

The first ten volumes of this history have already made their appearance, and the remaining sixteen are to be published one every month until the entire series is given to the public as a whole. When thus completed "The American Nation, A History," it is safe to say, will be recognized as the best authority extant on American history.

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS.

January 19-31, 1906.

Friday, 19.—Lat. II, Ital. V., Chem. III., Math. VI.

Saturday, 20.—Eng. I., Gr. V., Phil. I., Hist. V., Phys. V.

Monday, 22.—Eng. V., Eng. III., Econ. V., Math. V., Phil. VII., Ger. IV.

Tuesday, 23.—Gr. II., Ger. II., Fr. II., Math. IV., Chem. IV.

Wednesday, 24.—Gr. III., Ger. III., Lat. I., Econ. II., Biol. II., Bib. VI.

Thursday, 25.—Phil. VI., Phys. I., Biol. I., Fr. III., Astron. I.

Friday, 26.—Gr. I., Lat. V., Ger. I., Fr. I., Econ. III., Phys. III., Eng. IV.

Saturday, 27.—Hist. II., Chem. I., Phil. VIII., Eng. VI.

Monday, 29.—Lat. IV., Phil. III., Hist. III., Hist. I.

Tuesday, 30.—Math. III., Econ. I., Lat. VII., Chem. II., Math. II.

Monday, 31.—Gr. IV., Fr. IV., Geol. VII., Math. I., Eng. II., Ger. I.

VERY MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Made Possible by Donation of Mr. B. N. Duke.

Trinity Park Will Have Most Complete Equipment of Any Preparatory School in the State--Academic Building to Undergo Extensive Alterations--Other News Items of Interest.

Through the benefaction of Mr. B. N. Duke the Trinity Park School has received a sum of money sufficient to make extensive alterations and additions to the Asbury Building, which is the main or academic building of the school. The plans for this enlarged structure have already been submitted by Messrs. Hook and Sawyer, architects, of Charlotte, Mr. Hook of that firm having made the final arrangements while on the park last week.

On the east side of the present building there will be erected a section two stories high, of the same dimensions as the present structure, thereby making it about double the size that it now is. This new part will be connected with the old by a hallway twelve feet in width. In front of the whole will be a large portico, supported by Grecian columns, extending the entire height of the building.

On the second floor of this new section there will be an auditorium having a seating capacity of from four to five hundred and fitted up with opera chairs and other up-to-date furniture. This hall will be used for a chapel and assembly room. In addition to this the second story will contain the society halls, which will be used by the Calhoun and Grady Literary Societies. The first floor will be divided up into three recitation rooms, a parlor for the young lady students, and other rooms. With these three there will be a total of eight class rooms.

Then the section which now stands is to be remodeled by the making of numerous changes. The room which at present serves in the capacity of a chapel will be converted into a study hall, a thing that has been needed very badly for some time. This hall will be under the supervision of a master whose sole duty will be to superintend it and to have charge of the night school. In the east end, in the front part, three offices in suite will be made, together with several other alterations. The two halls on the third floor, which the two societies occupy, will be fitted up for chemical and physical laboratories. In the basement will be located the boiler for the steam-heating plant.

Active work on the erection of this structure will be begun in March and pushed to completion so as to be ready for occupancy by the opening of the next session, early in September. It is estimated that the cost for this addition and remodeling will be

somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000. When completed there will be no handsomer building, or one with more modern appointments, to be found in the South among preparatory schools. This will mean a great deal for the Park School in the scope of its future work, the same being much broadened and enlarged. This institution has already made mighty strides during its short existence as the following facts will indicate.

In the fall of 1898 it began its career with two buildings and forty-five students, but in less than a twelvemonth's time the number of buildings had been increased as had the enrollment also. It has continually risen session by session especially in number of students, which reached the high-water mark of 203 in 1903-4. Such growth necessitated extended enlargements, part of which has been realized in the erection of a large, modernly equipped, brick dormitory, which was opened for use a few weeks ago. This dormitory was also the gift of Mr. Duke, being erected at the cost of about \$25,000. It is divided up into four sections, with four suites of two rooms each to the section. Each suite accommodates three boys, which makes the capacity of the entire building forty-eight. At present all these suites are occupied.

The outlook for a fine baseball team is very bright, as there is some very good material from which to choose. Captain "Billy" Smith, of the college team, will do the coaching. He is himself a star player and will no doubt turn out a winning preparatory school team. Prof. D. S. Murph, the manager, is hard at work arranging a schedule, etc., and the captain, Mr. C. N. Crawford, is already having his men out on the field practicing.

Headmaster Bivins has recently purchased a fine Victor talking machine, and on each Saturday night enjoyable concerts are given in the chapel, to which the community is invited. These are very beneficial in relieving the monotony of the regular routine of the week.

Since the re-opening after the holidays eighteen new students have been enrolled, and a good number have applied for admission at the beginning of the spring term, which starts on February 1.

The Senior Class at present numbers fifty-five.

The examinations for the second quarter begin on the 22nd, to continue for a week.

Whether order and a central government will arise out of chaos in Russia, whether the empire will split up into several empires, or whether European nations will attempt to put a finger into the pie, is yet to be seen.

The man who has no capacity for creating his own amusement and diversion is one of the saddest spectacles imaginable.—Indianapolis Star.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins Writes About Trinity.

The Past and Present Outlook of Southern Colleges--The Number of Students at Trinity--Other Items.

In all leading things there is a birth, a period of childhood and youth. From this the change comes to manhood and the serious business of life. After the Civil War in the South there was semi-anarchy for awhile, then a renaissance of education, then a period of poverty, struggle and slow growth—a period of childhood and youth, as it were. Now education in the South is beginning to assume the qualities of maturing manhood. Every point of material and intellectual development relating to education is now broadened. The material improvement may be seen on the grounds of most of our colleges. The intellectual improvement is made manifest by the spirit of liberality in thought in the campus atmosphere of the progressive institutions.

Trinity seems to be one of the leading examples of progress and liberality. For half a century the South had pleasant dreams of marble halls, vasaals and serfs. For the succeeding half century the same South had a nightmare in which anarchy was all the time pending.

This last dream was in a black night in which brother failed to recognize brother and ignoble prejudice, born of misunderstanding, gave a clue to people who were homogeneous in blood and antecedents into violent factions.

Now throughout the South a new light is arisen. The first kindling of this new light required enduring courage, high intellect and liberality inspired by the purpose to be accomplished.

Trinity was one of the first beacon lights we saw from out of the Egyptian night of reconstruction. From the beginning of the new era at Trinity the spirit of the institution has been to reconcile the differences of a kindred people throughout the nation.

The aim has been "to soften asperities, remove prejudices, extend knowledge, and to promote human kindness." The hope and expectation that the college will realize this aim can only be judged by a visit to the college where the material situation may be seen and the intellectual atmosphere felt.

While athletics are encouraged, inside of the college and on lines of wholesome exercise the tendency towards publicity and professionalism is repressed. It is not deemed desirable to permit the college man to acquire a taste for public applause of pay people.

Comprehensive plans for the development of the campus and surrounding grounds have been made by Mr. H. Buckingham, landscape architect of New York. (continued on third page)

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DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 16, 1906

Now is the time to start getting material in shape for a track team in the spring.

Now, more than at any other time, Russia needs to keep her "Wittes" about her.

The student body at Annapolis, in its concessions, seem to think that they have been extremely considerate of the faculty.

If experience was cheap everybody would have some and there would cease to be a demand for experienced men and women.

Conventionality is necessary to keep a large number of people out of trouble, but it becomes awfully tiresome at times.

Judging by the number of students who have recently changed rooms, the "spirit of unrest" seems to have taken possession of some of them.

From the way in which the Washington press speaks of it, President Roosevelt does not seem to have given Mrs. Morris a "square deal."

Just now the President might find ample opportunity to apply one of his characteristic phrases, "sensation mongers," to those pesky reporters.

The outlandish names of race-horses generally harmonize well with the "sporty," yet outlandish, clothes of the jockeys. Dan Patch, however, must have been named after a losing race.

In rainy weather, such as we have during this time of the year, the majority of the walks on the campus are in a very deplorable condition. Some of them are almost impassable.

We read recently that the Freshman Class of Rutgers College captured and "bound hand and foot" a number of Sophomores and had great sport out of them. From a Sophomoric point of view that '09 class is surpassing "fresh," to say the least of it.

THE FIFTH CONVENTION.

The Fifth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will be held in Nashville, Tenn., from Feb. 28 to March 4. This convention is somewhat on the order of the Summer Students' Conferences, but instead of being sectional, as these are, it is world-wide in representation. These conventions have provided to be the most remarkable and influential student conventions ever held, affording the students of each student generation of four years the most unique religious privileges and opportunities, and hence there should be present at this convention a delegation of students to represent Trinity College. And we cannot see why at least one or two men from here cannot go.

The expenses for the occasion will not amount to much more than they do to the Summer Conference held each year at Asheville. Entertainment will be given free by the citizens of Nashville, and a railway rate of one first-class fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip has been granted. The only fee is a registration fee of \$2. Of course our Y. M. C. A. could hardly pay the expenses of a delegate, but there are several men in college who ought to avail themselves of this great opportunity of finding out the full significance of the work that confronts the Church.

Speaking of sending delegates, Robert E. Speer, the great Christian worker, says: "There is not a higher educational institution in America which can afford not to be represented." This surely includes Trinity. Can she afford not to be represented?

DEBATING.

Of the various kinds of forensic speaking with which we are most intimately acquainted debating, perhaps, is the one which appeals to us more than any other. It is pre-eminently the most natural and distinctly individual style of public speaking in use today.

The debater does not have to use or work over the set phrases which are a part of every oration, nor does he proceed leisurely along, dropping a nosegay here and a rosebud there, creating an æsthetic kind of atmosphere for his climax, which the orator often embellishes with highly figurative and flowery language. He is concise and to the point. His time is valuable, and with striking directness he makes point after point in rapid succession, letting us see the question discussed in all its different phases, from all standpoints, in the shortest possible space of time.

Nowhere would we get as broad, as fair, as well-balanced idea of the tariff question, say, as in listening to a thorough and spirited debate on that question. There, personal like or dislike is counterbalanced by argument advanced pro and con, and one is able to form a just and unprejudiced opinion of the tariff. The debater himself, too, is forced to study the question in all its aspects, and, even though he upholds one side of the question, he has a view of the whole field, and his ideas of it are clear-cut and well-defined, and if in later life he is a holder of a public office where a correct knowledge of this particular subject is essential, his

early study will be of inestimable value to him.

Yet, in becoming a polished debater, any man must go through a certain amount of development. He must acquire, first, a large vocabulary; he must know how to use it fluently and correctly; he must have an active mind; be quick-witted; versatile in thought and expression; not easily confused, and he must use it all to the best advantage by having an easy, yet dignified, presence before an audience.

Someone will say, however, that it is hard and requires much work. Yes, it is hard, and not a fifth part of any audience ever appreciates the vast deal of preliminary work which a debater does. But is not merely living correctly, the hardest thing you ever tried to do?

Every man, however, has not the qualities of a good debater. A greater number have them than have not. Laziness keeps most men from developing themselves along this line.

The last two debates in which Trinity students participated showed us a number of men in our midst who possess the qualities of good debaters. Can we not develop more like them?

CLASSIC EDUCATION.

Mr. Samuel Harden Church, a prominent business man, a railroad official, and a politician, of Pittsburg, Penn., had the following in a recent issue of the Pittsburg Gazette:

"Let us re-create the popular taste for letters and art, and those who are capable of feeding that taste will rise up and lead the people back to the true and splendid ideals of human imagery. If you have a boy at college command him to take the old-fashioned classical course and let his practical development come later. He will then have ideas, and his work will glow with the warm, soft light of genius, and age will not find him in the misery of a life without resources. How many men there are today who honestly love to study a picture, to listen to a symphony, to read a poem, to reflect upon the teachings of history? Thousands? Yes, but are you one of them?"

How many men we see around about us every day who would give all they had to get this enrichment, and how many young men and women who have the opportunity of getting it are ruthlessly throwing it away.

Who was your mother? And her mother? And hers? You don't know, do you? In other words, you don't know who you are. This is not only true of you, but of most of us, and is, to say the least, distressing and unpardonable. Your ancestors may not have come over in the Mayflower—not even as steerage passengers; but that is no reason why you should fail to preserve early facts concerning them. Write down and keep everything you can find out about yourself. If kept long enough, it will be valuable—perhaps to your biographer. Anyway, it might help somebody to become a member of the Society of the Cincinnati or the Colonial Dames. This failure to preserve knowledge of the past and present is a deplorable trait which we Southerners possess. We are neglecting to fulfill an

obligation which we owe to those who live after us. As a result of this neglect our historians have been greatly handicapped. They are unable to obtain definite material and information on which to base their work. We see now how of what incalculable value to the student of today would have been the letters and other records of our fathers had they been saved.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARTERLY.

Contents of the January Number.

The January number of the South Atlantic Quarterly, which will be the first number of the fifth volume, will appear in a few days with a table of contents that will be very interesting. It is as follows: "The Independent Voter in the South," by Dr. Edwin Mims; "The Denominational College in Southern Education," by President Henry N. Snyder, of Wofford College, S. C.; "Governor John W. Morehead," by Prof. C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of North Carolina; "William Henry Baldwin," by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, of the New York Evening Post; "Railroads and the People," by Dr. W. H. Glasson; "The Excessive Devotion to Athletics," by Dr. W. P. Few; "Some Facts About John Paul Jones," by Mr. Janius Davis; "The Shelburne Essays," by Prof. Benjamin Sledd; "The Passing of Two Notable Men," by the Editors.

Not more than once in your lifetime of four years at Trinity does there come to you the opportunity of hearing anything dramatic that is worth your while. And hence it is to be regretted that when anything does come which offers wholesome enjoyment and diversion we students should be found lacking in appreciation of a production which manifestly appeals to the higher taste. Of such a type is "Mozart," the musical drama based on the life of the great composer, which was given at the Academy of Music last Tuesday night. It does seem high time for the Trinity students to taboo the low and debasing minstrels and fifth-class melodramas. It is the 10, 20 and 30 cents of yours that help to bring them here, and your presence and applause that make it possible for such "shows" to exist.

Good, kind-hearted and generous—we are all of that. Yet we are selfish. We think only of ourselves, and trouble little about doing anything from which we will not derive direct and immediate benefit. To the class of 1920, of which John Kilgo says he will be a member, and those coming afterward, The Trinity Archive of the past few years would surely be of interest, for it is a magazine which represents the various phases of our life here and is a recorder of the chief events in connection with the college. Yet it is not kept on file in the library or anywhere else.

Have you never met a man whom you felt like a good shaking up with a good sprinkling of some kind of solvent would do good?—one of those fellows whose mind reminds you of a lattice scrap-basket through which various odds and ends can be seen.

CLIPPINGS.

While there is some doubt as to whether George Washington tossed an American dollar across the Potomac, there is historic evidence that he threw an English sovereign across the Atlantic ocean.—Washington Post.

When Walter Wellman, in the Chicago Record-Herald airship, reaches the North Pole, of course he will nail the American flag to it, but he shouldn't forget to grease the pole.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

Mrs. McSosh—Do you mean to tell me, sir, that you were sober when you came home last night?
Mr. McSosh—Absolutely, my dear.

Mrs. McSosh—Then you will tell me why you filled the refrigerator with coal and put six shovelfuls of ice in the furnace?—Cleveland Leader.

Friday, January 19, is the anniversary of the birth of Robert Edward Lee. "No character in all history combines virtue and power and charm as he does. He is with the great captains, the supreme leaders of all time. He is with the good, pure men and chivalrous gentlemen of all time—the knights sans peur et sans reproche."

Mr. V. C. Eaker, '04, is now teaching school at Jacksonville, N. C.

An Urgent Need.

Shorthand is something that everyone needs at all times, in business and out of business. I shall start a Shorthand class during the first week of February and wish you would hand in your name to me as soon as possible. The system taught is the most legible, easiest, simplest and most rapid in use. Time required for completion of course six to twelve weeks. Price \$20, payable monthly in advance. For further information apply to Z. A. Rochelle.

Boys, don't forget that the Students' Pressing Club opened for business on Jan. 4th. Why send your clothes down-town when you have a club for the student body alone, which guarantees its work in every particular and makes the price to suit your pocket. Certainly you should patronize a college enterprise conducted by college men, and we earnestly solicit your patronage.

STUDENTS' PRESSING CLUB.
J. A. PRITTS, Manager.

An Announcement.

Hitherto we have not been in a position to handle the trade of the college community, and have contented ourselves with the trade of the student body. Finding, however, that we carry in stock a good many things used by people of the community, we have made preparation for and solicit a share of this trade. Our store will be open during the morning and evening hours. We have also made arrangements to deliver goods when orders are phoned to us.

In another column we have a list of some of the things we handle. Give us a trial.

Yours truly,
AIKEN BROS.