

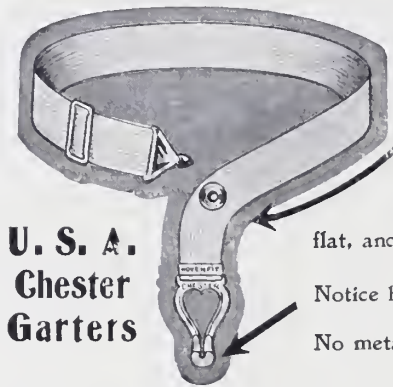
The Latin School Register



ARTHUR IRVING FISKE.

Boston, March, 1910

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Boston Latin School REGISTER

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Latin School Register

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MARCH, 1910

ISSUED MONTHLY

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ARTHUR IRVING FISKE.

(From the *Harvard Bulletin*.)

The death of this great teacher, which occurred on Friday of last week, removes from the service of the Boston schools and from the field of education, a figure that was indeed unique. He was born at Holliston, Mass., August 13, 1848, the son of Lovett and Alma, (Greenhalge) Fiske, and in his early years attended the town's public schools. At the age of fourteen he entered Phillips Exeter Academy to prepare for admission to college. Dr. Gideon L. Soule was then the principal of the Academy, and to the influence exerted by that great

Headmaster is no doubt, to be attributed in large measure the love for classical study and the remarkable skill in teaching that shone forth so brilliantly in the boy's later years. He was slender in figure and none too robust in health, but he gave himself with great ardor to his tasks and entered the Sophomore Class of Harvard College in the autumn of 1886. Among his classmates at Exeter were Josiah Calef Bartlett, Herschel Main, U. S. N., Hon. Elisha B. Maynard of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Robert S. Morrison, Prof. Henry B.

Richardson of Amherst, Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, and Eli Whitney of New Haven.

His career at Harvard was marked by unusual distinction in scholarship, both in the Classics and in English. He contributed to the *Harvard Advocate* both in prose and in verse. Only last summer Professor Henry A. Beers, Yale '68, quoted to the writer some verses of Fiske's—written for the *Advocate* and reviewed by Beers in the *Yale Lit.*—whose dainty and delicate beauty had lingered in his memory more than forty years. The honors of college fell freely upon him, especially in the Classics, and in 1868 he won a Bowdoin Prize for an essay in Latin. In 1869, upon his graduation, he was appointed tutor in Greek and discharged the duties of that office until 1873, when he was invited by Dr. Francis Gardner to become a teacher of Greek in the Boston Latin School. Here his life work was done. At the outset it was doubted whether this modest, gentle man of quiet voice and courtly manners could control the turbulent spirits among the Latin School boys. Any man or boy who entertained this doubt promptly discarded it. The boys saw in him at once a master of his subject, a sympathetic, careful teacher of remarkable power, brightening the dullest passage with a flash of his quaint humor, and holding up to every boy the standards of truth and honor and respect for the rights of others. Unflinching, but quietly and effectively, he did his duty and he demanded that the boys do theirs. He respected the boys, treated them with sincere and unfailing courtesy while firmly exacting a standard of scholarship such as he had learned to respect and to adopt when he was a schoolboy at Ex-

eter. It is not too much to say that his pupils loved him: and many are they whose first consciousness of mental power and first confidence in their intellectual selves began with his teaching. For twenty-nine years he was in charge of the Greek Department in the Latin School and upon the resignation of Dr. Merrill in 1902, he was instantly and unanimously elected Headmaster. In this office he won the loving regard of his subordinate teachers by his sympathy and help, his kindly counsel, and his constant considerate courtesy. Not a discordant note was ever struck in the harmony with which the school's force worked as one man for the school's highest aims. The noble standards of old were amply sustained and the school's efficiency was never more complete.

At the recent inauguration of President Garfield, Williams College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters, and rarely has such an honor been more fittingly bestowed. He accepted it, as he did so many of the tributes that came to him unsought from individuals and from institutions as an honor to the ancient school which was his very life.

On Christmas day, 1879, he was married in Holliston, his native town, to Harriet Mowry, and two daughters were born of this union. His younger daughter died in 1905, and his wife some few years later. These are blows that a man must bear alone, and he bore them nobly and manfully. At length, in 1909, he completed the forty years of service that he had long defined for himself as the limit of his labors in teaching. He received a year's leave of absence intending to resign his office at the close and to devote his remaining years to rest and recreation. Four weeks ago he went

to Portland, Conn., to visit his sister, and there he was attacked with a painful affection of the heart which his vitality was insufficient to withstand. Throughout his whole life he spared himself last. His one thought was for others, and to

see in the faces of other men the gladness he deserved so much himself. In the joy of service he lived and died—loyal friend—inspired teacher—gentleman.

H. P.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

On Friday morning, February 11th, the entire school spent the first hour in the assembly hall in exercises commemorative of our martyr President, Abraham Lincoln. After the reading from the Bible, the school remained standing while the Boston Latin School Glee Club, under Mr. Kirwin's direction, sang verses of the "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Pennypacker then spoke a few words, alluding to the fact that we are very fortunate in our corps of instructors, seldom finding it necessary to call upon outside talent for most excellent addresses. With great pleasure he then presented Mr. Southworth, who, as a result of extensive study, assuredly possesses an intimate knowledge of the life of President Lincoln. We deeply regret that we cannot present Mr. Southworth's most interesting address in full. It would be well worth remembering. However, with apologies to the speaker himself whose effective presentation we can hardly reproduce, we are able, quoting from frequent but necessarily hasty notes, to print the address somewhat in brief. Said Mr. Southworth:

"Probably no man in the history of the world, since the death of Jesus Christ, has been the object of more abuse, than Abraham Lincoln. But when he died at the hand of the assassin, at the very mo-

ment of his great victory; when his enemies as well as his friends felt that they had possessed him and lost him; then the veil which hid his greatness was rent asunder; and the forty-five years that have elapsed since his tragic death have established him as one of the most heroic figures in history.

"What made this rude rail-splitter, a King of Men? Was it noble birth, enviable advantages of education, a great name? . . . Nothing in the world could be more squalid than the home of Abraham Lincoln at his birth. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was an ignorant, thriftless, and unfortunate man. Lincoln's mother was of fine intellectual ability, but little educated. . . . He lost her at the age of ten. . . . In all the annals of our race, Lincoln is the finest example of an unknown man rising from obscurity. His origin was in that unknown and sunless bog in which history never made a print.

"He was of wonderfully strong body. Compelled from youth to grapple with hardship, he was ready for every kind and quality of work. What other men dreaded in the shape of toil he took hold of with the utmost cheerfulness. He developed a magnificent frame; at the age of nineteen years, he was six feet, four inches, in height. . . . When he left his father he didn't have a cent. He was

compelled to cut and split fourteen hundred rails merely for a pair of trousers. . . . First of all, then, he developed a *sound body*.

"Second: he developed a *sound mind*. . . . There were only five books that he could obtain for study; these he either owned or borrowed. They were the Bible, Aesop's Fables, John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, a History of the United States, and Wean's Life of Washington. These five books he read again and again. The Bible he read so often that he was fairly teeming with Biblical phrases. . . . Untiring industry, an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and a growing desire to rise above his rude surroundings: these were the early manifestations of his character.

"It was at the age of twenty-one, when he had poled his way on a barge down the great Mississippi, that, on the levee at New Orleans, for the first time he saw negro slaves scourged and sold. He resolved then, that if ever the time came, he would hit the institution of Slavery good and hard. He said: 'The institution of Slavery is founded on injustice and bad policy.' And the wished-for time was indeed to come.

"Third: he had *courage of conviction*. . . . When a candidate for the United States Senate in 1858 and opposed by the famous Stephen A. Douglas, in his speech at Springfield, Ill., he said: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved,—I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.' . . . It was just before he made the speech of which the above is a famous passage,

that he asked some fifteen of his friends, gathered in a small ante-room at the State Capitol, their opinion of his proposed address. One after another they could see the ruin of Lincoln's political career because of his stand against slavery. Lincoln rose and said: 'Friends, this thing has been retarded long enough. The time has come when such sentiments should be uttered; and if it is decreed that I should go down because of this speech, let me go down linked to the truth, let me die in the advocacy of what is just and right.' Abraham Lincoln didn't say a thing merely for the day's debate; he said the thing that would stand the test of time and square itself with truth and justice.

"Fourth: he had a *deep reverence for God*. . . . In his farewell address at Springfield, Ill., when starting for Washington to assume the Presidency, February 11, 1861, he said: 'My friends, no one in my situation can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail.'

"A sound body, a sound mind, the courage of conviction and reverence for God; these were the heroic and manly qualities that Lincoln brought to the Presidency. . . . Never in the history of the world has a ruler arisen under such terrible, desperate conditions, as did Abraham

Lincoln, on the fourth of March, 1861. . . . But he came resolved at whatever peril, at whatever cost, that the union of the states must be preserved. . . . The union was preserved, and at a terrible cost. Instead of only 75,000 men, over 200,000,000 were employed on the side of the Government alone, and of these, nearly 200,000 lost their lives. . . . But Lincoln steered us through.

"It was not mere political position, but the character of Lincoln, that made him our great President. His enemies often criticised him for not making his promise to abolish Slavery before entering the Presidency. . . . It is not what a man promises to do, but what his qualities of nature compel him to do that counts in the end.

Surely Lincoln was not assassinated

for himself alone. He was the gentlest, kindest, man that ever ruled a state. . . . But he was slain for what he stood for. He stood for freedom and the love of Government. . . .

"At seven o'clock on the morning of April 15th, he died. . . . Edwin Stanton at last broke the silence of the death chamber by the simple words, 'Now he belongs to the ages.'

"Truly Lincoln was a great and good man. He crushed Slavery. . . . He saved the country from division when division meant utter destruction. . . . As you grow to manhood, may you ever learn to love and reverence the name of Abraham Lincoln."

The morning's exercises were fittingly terminated by the rendering of "To Thee O Country," by the Glee Club.

A DECISION BY PHYSICS.

When Fred Baker stumbled out of the faro room into the cool, night air, a clear understanding of what he had done dawned upon him for the first time.

"Broke, dead broke!" he muttered, hoarsely, "a thousand dollars gone to the dogs, or rather the card sharps, and here it is winter, and I haven't a cent for food or clothes—no, not one solitary red."

All that Fred said was unfortunately true. He, with three other fellows, had started out at the beginning of the Klondike gold rush, and they had returned from their prospecting, richer by about two hundred pounds of gold to the man,—a tidy sum of fifty thousand dollars. Fred had recklessly gambled away the greater part of his fortune on the journey to Sitka, and in spite of remonstrances, and even pleadings, of

his comrades, had spent the rest in that city. There he was, stranded, utterly discouraged, and without a cent either to get home, or return to the gold-fields.

When Fred reached his lodging house and told his friends of his "hard luck" at the cards and the fatal wheel, at first they could show no pity for the ruined gambler.

"You're more of a fool than I thought you were," said one of his former comrades, coldly, "and you deserve all you get. Don't come to me for any help, for you won't get it."

The others voiced their sentiments in somewhat the same strain. But when Fred, humbled and penitent, told them that he must of necessity, starve if left without a little help, and, in a voice choked with anguish, besought them to

take him home with them, they relented, spent some time in close consultation, and finally told him that if he would consent to act as a guard over their box of dust, they would pay his fare to the States. Fred joyfully assented, and promised to guard the box with his life.

Just before setting sail, each of the three partners had his pile of dust and nuggets accurately weighed, and the three portions were put in a common pile, to be re-apportioned upon the arrival at 'Frisco. The pile, amounting to exactly six hundred pounds of gold, as sworn by the weigher, was then put in a strong box, which was sealed. This box Fred was to guard night and day, never leaving it.

During the journey to 'Frisco, Fred guarded the box as if his very life depended on it. The box was never out of his sight—never out of reach. He watched it as a cat watches a mouse. By day he sat by, or on it, by night he slept uneasily by it, his arm thrown about his valuable charge. His "six-shooter" was always handy. Never was a mission fulfilled more faithfully, never more carefully.

At length, after days and nights of terrible anxiety, which all but wore Fred out, port was reached, and Fred was once more in sight of his native land, a sight more welcome to him than all the gold he had ever owned. The box was immediately taken to a place for re-weighing and apportioning. Then a most marvelous thing happened. When the gold was weighed, instead of the expected six hundred pounds, there were found to be only a small fraction over five hundred and ninety-eight pounds. The three miners were astounded—though scarcely any more so than Fred.

Again the gold was weighed. The amount was found to be the same. Baker was questioned, and in an agony of mind, denied that he had opened the box. The three partners were amazed and disgusted at Baker's perfidy, and immediately swore out a warrant for his arrest. As a result, although he continuously protested his innocence, he was taken away and thrown into jail. The poor fellow was despondent over the outlook, as he had no money with which to hire a good lawyer, and as the evidence against him looked very black. Fred, already worn out by his long vigils on board the ship, was on the verge of nervous prostration.

The court at last, appointed a young lawyer, practically unknown, George Watson by name, to act as Fred's counsel. This young man devoted all his time and effort to the one case, since, having but very few clients, his time was his own for anything on his list.

The time set for the trial soon came, and poor Baker managed to revive his courage, under the cheery influence of his lawyer. On the day of the trial a large and interested crowd gathered, the case having enjoyed wide notoriety. The witnesses for the partners were heard first. The evidence presented against Baker was strong. Watson, however, seemed to be dead to the world, leaning back in his chair with a nonchalant air, taking no notes whatever. He waived his right to cross-examine the witnesses, to the amazement of the court and spectators. Baker thought the man crazy, but decided to let matters take their own course.

As a witness for the defense, Watson called A. B. Corn, teacher of physics in one of the local high schools. As. Mr.

Corn took the witness-stand Watson suddenly came to life and put the following questions to the teacher:

"With what does physics treat?"

"With natural phenomena, or the changes in the state of a matter."

"Does the weight of an object change as it is moved to different places on the earth's surface?"

"Yes."

"How?"

"As you know, the earth is a little flat at the poles. Thus the poles are nearest the center of the earth. The weight of a body is greatest at the poles, for this reason. As we travel towards the equator we thus get farther from the center of the earth. Also, the weight of a body lessens. This phenomena is caused by the rotation of the earth, which, moving faster at the equator than at the poles, causes bodies to tend to fly off. The combination of these two effects makes a body weigh one two-hundred-and ninety-tieth less at the equator than at the poles. For distance between there is a proportionate amount of this effect."

"In going from Sitka, Alaska, to San Francisco, about how much weight would a body lose?"

"A body would lose about one pound in every three hundred."

"This would make gold weighing six hundred pounds in Alaska weigh about two pounds less in San Francisco, would it not?"

"It would."

"That will do, Mr. Corn. Your honor"—to the court—"you have heard what this gentleman has said. If there is any doubt as to its truth, I am prepared to bring out other men of science who will prove the same thing."

There was no need of this latter expedient, however, for all believed the statements of the teacher. Baker was acquitted. His friends, now ashamed of their conduct and suspicions, and the trouble and sorrow which they had caused him, could hardly do enough for the ex-gambler. They even went so far as to give Baker a sufficient sum of money to set himself up in a profitable business. The friends soon became as close as before, but in their pleasure circles another face was always seen—that of Watson. The fame of Watson soon spread and when last heard of the lawyer was well on his way towards the chair of Mayor.

One other important fact remains; Baker learned one great lesson as a result of his troubles, for now he never touches a card. A. H., O., '10.

ATHLETICS.

The basketball season for 1910 has now passed into history. Despite the widespread opinion that basketball is now a waning sport and that it will, within a few years, no longer be played in the colleges and schools of the country, our own season but just passed seems to have been quite as successful as in pre-

vious years. In spite of the rather frequent number of scheduled games, and even after the inauspicious opening of the season, this year's team received excellent support from the school. Fourteen games were played with the following satisfactory showing: B. L. S., 385; Opponents, 289. Games won, 9; lost, 5.

The second team's record was: B. L. S. 2nd., . . ; Opponents, . . Games won, 4; lost, 10. Our first team defeated every team it played with the exception of the crack South Boston five, at least once, defeating the English High School and Dorchester twice each.

B. L. S. 26; M. A. H. S. 13.

In a game too one-sided to be interesting, Boston Latin turned the tables on her opponents, the Mechanic Arts High School, by a score of 26-13. Mechanic Arts succeeded in getting only one basket from the floor, but was enabled to make a respectable showing because of the marked ability of Smith to "cage" the ball from free tries. For Boston Latin, Fish and Halligan excelled, while Phillips and Smith played well for Mechanics.

The game between the second teams was also one-sided, but was won by Mechanic Arts by a score of 13-6.

B. L. S. 19; S. B. H. S. 29.

On Tuesday, February 1st, Boston Latin was defeated by South Boston High in a well-played game by a score of 29-19. It was a hard game to lose, as all through the season our men have been looking forward to this game, hoping to avenge our defeat earlier in the season. At the very commencement of the game, however, J. Grant, South Boston's forward, succeeded in catching the center's tip-off and in shooting a basket, a play which had such a disheartening effect on our men that the score stood 17-8 in South Boston's favor, at the end of the first half. The Latin School, returned to the second period, however, with renewed spirit, and played an even better game with her opponents, despite

the disastrous first half. But the lead was too great to overcome and the game ended in the visitor's favor. After the contest, Coach John O'Reilly, who had acted as umpire, complimented each team on the remarkably clean game each had played. Indeed, the rough tactics, usually noticeable in exciting school games, was happily conspicuous by its absence. All the fouls called were merely for running, holding, or some other such minor offence. For Latin School, Gorman and Murray played a "star" game, while Lane excelled for South Boston.

The game between the second teams resulted in a victory for South Boston, by a score of 12-9. Graham excelled for Latin School, while Wise played the best all-round game for South Boston.

B. L. S. 37; D. H. S. 8.

February 8th, in a one-sided game, the Boston Latin School defeated the Dorchester High School for the second time this season, by the decisive score of 37-8, our opponents making but three baskets from the floor, as compared with fourteen for our team. After the first few minutes of play the outcome of the game was never in doubt, the wearers of the red being completely outclassed in passing, covering, and general team work. For Boston Latin, Halligan and Gorman excelled, while Regan played the best game for Dorchester.

The game between the second teams was close, as in the game earlier in the season, when Dorchester won by one point. The Latin School succeeded in winning this time however, in a whirlwind finish 11-10. Levine and Donahue played well, while Atwood played his usual good game for Dorchester.

B. L. S. 16; R. H. S. 28.

Thursday, February 10th, the Latin School was beaten, 28-16, by the Roxbury High School team at the latter's gymnasium. The contest was an exciting one and well-played by both teams despite the apparent difference in the score.

The work of Ostegren of Roxbury, was extremely sensational. The active right back managed to make all but four of his team's points, really enough to win the game. Latin's lack of team play was painfully noticeable, but this was perhaps largely due to Murray's absence from the line-up. The work of Gorman and Soucy was the feature of the Latin School's play. In the second team game Latin School easily won 23-4, Graham's great work being the feature.

B. L. S. 43; W. R. H. S. 31.

On February 15, in a very close and exciting game, the Latin School defeated the West Roxbury High School 43-31 at the latter's hall, far from the bustle and confusion of our "bigger, better, busier Boston." Our team, obtaining an early and safe lead, held the advantage throughout. Happily the team play, so noticeably lacking in the previous game at Roxbury, was again in evidence. Murray, once more in the line-up, and Fish, were the stars for the Latin School, while Russell played the best for West Roxbury. Our second team lost 18-11, Graham scoring all of the points for the Latin School.

B. L. S. 30; E. H. S. 23.

On Friday, January 18, Latin School closed a highly successful, although not a championship, basketball season by soundly trouncing the English High

School five to the tune of 30-23. The game was fast and very hotly contested, English High leading at the end of the first half 16-14. Latin School came back strongly in the second half, however, soon tied the score 19-19, and then took the lead, holding it until the final whistle blew. Murray, Fish, and Halligan played noticeably well for the Latin School, Captain Fish doing especially well in free tries. During the second half he scored four fouls on free tries, out of five chances.

Moody and Marzinsky starred for the English High.

Th blue and blue won the second team's game, 18-14. Graham, as usual, was the star for the Latin School, while Powers played best for the English High.

TRACK.

The track team this year met with more than ordinary support. After the rather mediocre interest shown in very recent years, this branch of athletics appears once more to have "come into its own" at the Latin School. Although we cannot at present, perhaps, boast of future Olympic champions, nevertheless, the competition among the fellows is keen and interesting. The number of candidates at daily practice this year is noticeably large and since the great majority are from the lower classes in the school, even brighter are the prospects for the near future. The annual inter-class meet has been held and likewise a special Junior meet. Dual meets have also taken place with the High School of Commerce, and Boston College High.

On Friday, January 28th, Latin School auspiciously opened its track season in a dual meet with the High School of Commerce. The meet was very well at-

tended and was one of the closest and most interesting ever held in the history of the school, Latin winning by but one point, 39-38. "Commerce" obtained a big lead at the start, winning all three places in the 30-yard dash and the hurdles. Then Latin got in its first points, winning 2nd. and 3rd. places on the 300-yard dash, and 2nd. place in the mile run, and 1st and 2nd places in the 600-yard run. Commerce, however, took the 1st. and 2nd. prizes in the high jump. With the visitors leading, 38-16, and with only three more events remaining on the card, the 1000-yard run, the 12-lb. shot-put, and the relay race, Latin's spirits were low. Enthusiasm knew no bounds, however, when the wearers of the purple won all three places in both the 1000-yard run and the shot-put. With the result of the meet depending entirely upon the last event, the excitement was intense as the first men of each team in the relay race stepped to their marks. O'Neil ran first for Commerce, and Hanlon for Latin. The former spurred into the lead at the start, but on the third lap Hanlon passed him and "gave over" a margin of about ten yards to Bond. The lead was retained to the very finish and the Latin School won by about five yards.

Evans and Hanlon were the stars for the Latin School, while Salloway and Rumpf did the best for Commerce.

The Latin School won the following places: 300 yd. dash—3rd. Craven; 600-yd. run—1st. Evans, 2nd, Frost; 1000-yd. run—1st. Hanlon, 2nd. Ayer, 3rd, Murray; mile run—2nd. Cusick; high jump—3rd. Knudson; shot-put—1st. Halligan, 2nd. Gorman, 3rd. Herson; relay race—(Hanlon, Bond, Levi, Evans.)

On Wednesday, February 9, the annual interclass meet was held in the

Drill hall and was well attended. The Class of 1911 was an easy winner with 44 1-2 points to its credit, the nearest competitor being 1910, with 16 1-2 points. The events were close and exciting throughout and good time was made, although not recorded, as the watch had an unhappy faculty of running fast (this is not a joke) or of the stopping at the critical moment. The time for the mile is a good exhibit of what the watch did. The 30-yard dash was very close, P. L. McLellan winning by less than a foot.

The Junior events furnished fine competition, although Ormsby won both events.

Boston Latin's track team was decisively defeated by the Boston College High School, in a dual meet at the Boston College gymnasium, by a score of 60-8. The Latin School seemed to have hard luck in all the events, securing but one first place.

At the first corner in the 600-yd run, Captain Evans, who was in the lead at the time, fell and thus severely handicapped, failed to win his usual place at the finish. In the thousand, Hanlon, of Boston Latin, took the lead at the start, but finished after Obsten and Hunt. The mile was an exciting race, Worcester and Cusick being among the leaders until about three laps from the end when Worcester unfortunately fell, and McGovern of Boston College High, making a remarkable spurt, passed the field and won by a good margin, Cusick finishing fourth.

For Latin School, T. Higgins was 3rd. in the 25-yd. dash; Hanlon, 3rd. in the 1000-yd. run; Knudson, 3rd. in the high jump; and Gorman, 1st. in the shot-put.

On Thursday, February 24th, a Ju-

nior Class meet was held in the Drill hall, under the direction of Coach John O'Reilly, about ninety boys taking part. Eddie Ormsby was easily the "star," winning first place in the 30-yard and

220-yard dashes, and in the 30-yard hurdles. The 600-yard run was closely contested, Snow winning out by a few feet in the final sprint.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Shortly before eleven o'clock on Monday, February 21, according to the time-honored custom the school assembled in the hall to commemorate the birthday of Washington. Despite the inclemency of the weather, a surprising number of the school's friends occupied the specially reserved section of seats in the center of the hall. Though thoughts of Dr. Fiske naturally had a quieting effect upon the school, nevertheless the usual exercises were well received, the declamations and essays being of a high order. Mr. Capen, "the grand old man" of the Latin School, just as, with but one exception, he has done every year since 1865, opened the exercises with the National Airs. His playing was listened to with intense interest by the school and its visitors, and the retired master must have been made extremely happy by the unmistakably warm greeting he received. One of the daily papers the following morning, recorded that Mr. Capen "delighted the school and its friends by singing patriotic songs." Plainly the reporter, too, was somewhat carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment. It may be interesting to note of the program that follows—as ever printed in the classic Latin—the H. J. Sears' declamation was "Farmer Stebbins at Football," and that S. H. Ayer's declamation was "The Signing of the Declaration."

The Latin School Glee Club again entertained us. The program closed with the entrance, in turn, of certain well-known persons in disguise: the first in the guise of a soldier of the Spanish War; the second, as a soldier of the Civil War; and the third, as a soldier of the American Revolution. The latter remained on the platform while the flag was brought in, and the school rose and saluted. The day closed with a very satisfactory exhibition drill, including Salute to the Colors, Company and Drum Corps Drill, and Evening Parade.

The program, translated into the mother tongue, is as follows:

BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL.

February 21, 1910.

While, the boys, entering in order, are taking their seats, music from the players of string and wind instruments.

I. With various measures of music pertaining to the love of country we shall be delighted today, just as for so many years, by Charles James Capen, Senior Master.

II. At the invitation of the Acting Headmaster, John Charles MacNeill will read aloud portions of the last speech delivered by the Father of his Country.

III. At the invitation of the acting Headmaster, Harold Tillinghast Sears will offer a declamation.

IV. Short selections by the orchestra.

V. At the invitation of the Acting Headmaster, Henry Hoyt Carpenter, Charles Christian Peterson, and Grover Cleveland Murray will read aloud original compositions on the Father of his Country

- (a) as a soldier.
- (b) as a statesman.
- (c) as a man.

VI. The Glee Club will give a song. (Perhaps the singers may be persuaded to offer another.)

VII. At the invitation of the Acting Headmaster, Silas Hibbard Ayer will declaim.

VIII. There will enter and cross the platform, soldiers of three wars.

- (a) For the liberation of Cuba.
- (b) For the preservation of the Republic.
- (c) For the overthrow of a tyrant's yoke.

(While they are passing by, measures of music appropriate to each.)

Orchestral selections.

WASHINGTON, THE STATE MAN.

A statesman's ability is shown by the fruits of his labors. To determine the man, we must test his acts—consider the spirit in which they were conceived and executed, and weigh the benefits resulting from them. With Washington this task becomes easy. For we find him ever prompted by only one desire—the firm establishment of the Constitution; we find him ever laboring for the accomplishment of one purpose—the promotion of the Nation's welfare; and we find him ever exhibiting in all his work the highest qualities and virtues. His resolutions founded upon wisdom, his work performed from a strict sense of duty, his deeds inspired by pure, unselfish patriotism, we behold him, in the light of his administrations, great and noble.

When, in 1789, Washington came to the head of the new republic, no man realized better than he did, the difficulty which his duty imposed upon him,—to nurse the infant republic, to make it healthy, to make it strong. Yet he

neither faltered, nor doubted the consequences; but, bracing himself determinedly, shouldered the responsibilities, and applied himself to the task with all his strength. He knew that liberty, so dearly bought with the blood of the Revolution, depended upon his skillful administration of the government; and he trusted in his own abilities. That power with which he had restrained his ardent temper in youth, and that influence with which he had disciplined and encouraged his ragged army in Valley Forge, now came happily to his aid in quelling the disturbance of dissatisfied mobs and quarreling states, which, misconstruing liberty, had not yet learned to obey the national laws. He labored to make the Constitution respected by all; and, knowing that everything depended upon the people's faith in the government, administered the laws with regard to their happiness.

His policy was one of honesty and justice. In every case he formed his own opinions, slowly and surely, by a

close study of all the facts; and when he acted, he did so with a firmness that was unwavering in the severest trials. His whole ambition was for his country's good. And it was this, his interest in the nation for the nation's sake alone, which won him the love and trust of his country-men, just as it was his modest dignity and sober judgment which gained him their respect.

Strangely enough, although so remarkably gifted by nature and so highly stationed in life, he lacked the powers of a good orator. But, it would seem, kind Providence had so ordained that his *deeds* should speak for him. And, surely, they *have* spoken wonderfully well!

Just as Washington did not gain his office from adherence to a particular party, so neither did he let himself be influenced by party opinions while holding that office. He had been chosen by *all* the people, and he now appointed men for the executive department from all the people, not because of their political beliefs, but because of their qualifications for office. And we can see, by the character of his administrations, that his prudence was ever justified by his selection.

But it was in his second administration that all the strength of Washington's character, and all his skill, are seen at once. There was his great trial. When France and England were warring be-

yond the seas, and each calling upon him for America's support, when party-strife waged bitterly at home, and all opposed to him, when he was even insulted by his own country-men, whom he loved, and abused because of his system of neutrality, he did not weaken, or retreat an inch from that policy which, in his judgment, was most safe and proper for the Union. Unmoved by the angry elements, he calmly steered the Republic to safety. And when the people came to their senses once more and realized what he had done for them, the whole nation turned to him again, recognizing his ability and seeking his advice.

Many years have rolled by since Washington's administration. It is the ages that best prove a statesman's ability. And for Washington, this whole nation stands a monument. We cannot esteem him too highly, nor exact his skill too often. Sometimes historians of to-day are criticised for trying to make him appear greater than he really was. But if that were possible, so much the better. When the cold, prying eyes of time have left us his name without a blot upon it, his character without a serious weakness, his ability with scarce a flaw, let us rather hold that man as a model, and exalt him, that we may better ourselves.

C. C. P., '11.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Monday evening, February 21st, the school, assembled in the hall, was deeply grieved to hear of the rather sudden death of our beloved Headmaster, Arthur Irving Fiske. Mr. Pennypacker

took this occasion, before the opening of the Washington's Birthday exercises, to speak reverently in his memory, and concerning the circumstances of his somewhat unexpected end. On a year's leave

of absence, Dr. Fiske had been in apparent good health within four weeks of his death. Only a month ago he went from Pigeon Cove to visit his sister at Portland, Connecticut. There he was reported as not very well, but improving in health. But he was attacked with a painful affection of the heart and after a brief struggle he succumbed. Said Mr. Pennypacker, "He needs no eulogy in your hearts. We remember Dr. Gardner for his power; we remember Dr. Merrill for his goodness—and we all remember Dr. Fiske for his kindness and gentleness."

How true the words are! Dr. Fiske cared not for himself; his greatest pleasure was to see in the faces of other men the gladness that he himself deserved so richly. He only wished to do his duty. He often quoted a professor of Latin at Harvard in his time who said, "He does his duty who in every case and every situation does the best he can." Dr. Fiske desired his own appropriation more than that of any man, and he secured it, as well as that of every man. Indeed, he did attain a good name; something greater than great riches. Indeed he did attain loving favor, more to be desired than fine silver and gold."

Be patient and work on. The face of
Death
Looks on us with a smile. His soft
caress
That stills the anguish and that stops
the breast
Is Nature's ordination meant to bless
Our mortal woes with peaceful nothing-
ness.
Be not afraid. The Power that made
the light
In his kind eyes, and set the stars on
high

And gave us love, meant not that all
should die
Like fleeting day dreams quenched in
sudden night.
Think that to die is but to fall asleep,—
And wake, refreshed, where the new
morning breaks,
And rosy dawn her golden vigor takes
From clouds that sweep Eternity's far
height
And the white crests of God's perpetual
deep.

The funeral was held on the afternoon of February 22nd, in the Chapel of the Old South Church. The Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon officiated, assisted by the Rev. Winfred C. Rhoades of the Boylston Congregational Church, Roxbury. The many beautiful floral designs about the casket included tributes from the first and second classes of the school and the masters. Besides masters and friends, many Alumni and boys of the school were present to show their deep affection for their late master. Dr. Gordon's address in memory of Dr. Fiske clearly and effectively showed that the departed Headmaster of our school did not live in vain. He was ever a *Teacher* in the broadest and noblest sense of the word. Hundreds of boys can never forget the ennobling influence of this gentle, true, man, upon their own characters. His memory will ever live in the school he honored and served so well.

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