

WAGES WARFARE ON MARRIAGE SYSTEM

Prof. Herron Declares Present Laws and Customs Neither Sacred Nor Good.

"COMPANION'S" FORTUNE TO AID HIS CAUSE

Former Congregational Minister to Establish a Colony of His Believers in New Jersey—Divorces Lawful Wife for Another Woman—Strong Denunciation by Rev. Dr. Hillis.

Chicago.—Prof. George D. Herron, for several years professor of applied Christianity at Grinnell college, the Iowa Congregational institution, is at present engaged in waging warfare upon the present system of marriage and upon present-day religion. He is writing a book setting forth his peculiar beliefs and in the near future intends to establish a colony of believers in his doctrine on his farm at Metuchen, N. J., and to send forth his propaganda throughout the world.

Doctrine of Prof. Herron. Prof. Herron first started the orthodox Congregationalists, in which denomination he was a minister, by the following statements:

"I do not believe that the present marriage system is sacred or good. "I believe that union is made by love alone and that it is terminable at the termination of love. "Love marries us and, as long as our love lasts, love will keep us together. "I think it wrong to obey a law that would keep us together when love has ended. "We no longer need a religion. Our movement supplies all the spiritual needs of a religion. Human life must become its own religion and human labor must become its own ritual and scripture. "The modern world is practically without religion. Fires on old altars are dying out. Religious authority has been lashed. All notions of right and wrong are being scrutinized. We all await the era of infinite daring. "It was not long after this that Prof. Herron told his wife that he had ceased to love her and persuaded her to seek a divorce. He then took Miss Carrie Rand, one of his followers and possessor of a fortune of about \$1,000,000, as his companion. "The recent death of the mother of Miss Rand, also an ardent disciple of the professor, has left her another fortune estimated at \$1,000,000 which she has given him full authority to spend in promulgating his theories on marriage. "Possesses a Paulian Spirit. Prof. Herron is without doubt the most prominent Christian socialist in America. He is of a type that is common enough in England, but his peculiar notions of the rich man and

of George D. Herron be dropped from its roll of membership.

Resolved. That we recommend to the First Congregational church of Grinnell the name of George D. Herron be dropped from its roll of membership.

Resolved. That we express our conviction that George D. Herron has forfeited all right to be known by the churches of our faith and order as a minister of the Gospel and that he is by vote of this council deposed from the Christian ministry. "It was the intention of the committee of the Grinnell church to show that Dr. Herron had no excuse for leaving his wife save those contained in the sophistries of his late arguments on marriage and divorce. Eight women, most of them wives of professors at Grinnell college or teachers in that institution, told the assembled churchmen that the home life of Mrs. Herron had been during the past seven years that she lived in Grinnell, struggling with the heart agony which came from the growing knowledge that her husband was becoming estranged from her. She saw all the bright hopes she had formed in the days when they were college mates at Ripon, Wis., fading away one by one. She saw the influence of Mrs. Rand and her daughter growing stronger

After seven years of service in the professor's office, during which time the chair of applied Christianity in general, and Prof. Herron in particular, were the objects of constant and bitter attack, the professor sent in his resignation. He did this only after Mrs. Rand had agreed that the \$35,000 with which she had endowed the special chair should not be taken away from the college.

Couple Becomes Companions. Miss Rand became the professor's "companion" under peculiar circumstances. Her mother, a widow with unlimited means, became a member of the professor's cult, after she heard him declare that he did not believe that the present marriage system is sacred or good. She encouraged her own daughter in this belief, with the result that Prof. Herron's home was broken up, he deserted his wife and four children which he brought into the world, and took up his residence with Miss Rand, calling her his "companion."

The Herrons and the Rands were fast friends. Mrs. Herron knew and loved Carrie Rand, who has supplanted her in the affections of her husband, and the young woman was a frequent visitor at the Herron home, hence the shock to Mrs. Herron when upon returning from a European trip the professor announced to her that he had ceased to love her, and invited her to institute proceedings for a divorce.

Rumor of Marriage. It is said of the pair that in New York, prior to the death of Mrs. Rand, and in her apartments, Prof. Herron and Miss Rand signified their intentions of becoming "companions" in this manner. Taking the young woman by the hand, the professor said: "I take Carrie Rand to be my companion."

The young woman said: "I take George D. Herron to be my companion." But, notwithstanding the fact that they were to be "companions," it does not appear that either was wholly satisfied with this declaration of "companionship," for after the words had been spoken a minister was called in week by week and still she bravely kept up the fight and strove to win her husband back to her, confident, as one of the women testified, that her love was so strong for him that in the end it would triumph.

Not Pleased with Colony. Nothing has ever stirred the quiet village of Metuchen to such indignation as the reports that have been circulated from time to time of the progress toward building up a socialistic colony on the Herron property.

The people of Metuchen, whose characteristics have been modesty and retirement, have been unanimous in letting Prof. Herron and his friends see an extensive colony. The nucleus of this colony is already on the place. A number of sympathizers with Prof. Herron's beliefs live in the different cottages at Elmwood farm.

Regular services are held in a kind of open air temple, which has been built at considerable expense next to the Herron residence.

Views Meet Disapproval. A rain of disapproval of his position has been shored upon Prof. Herron. Several months ago he was to have been the guest of the Get Together club in New York, and among the invited guests were Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn; Rossiter W. Raymond, Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity; Dr. Josiah Strong, and others. Dr. Hillis refused to attend and voiced his sentiments in the following language:

"I do not wish to be unkind, but there are sins so grievous, so bald, vulgar and crass in their persistence, their virulence, that they consume the mantle of charity as a flame the garments." "Consider the conceded facts in the case. This man marries a young woman and is the father of four children, almost babes; forms a friendship with a young unmarried woman, from whom he accepts money to buy his clothes, hats, shoes and traveling expenses; against his wife's protest goes abroad with this woman friend and her mother for a year; returns to tell his wife that he has ceased to love her, but loves another, and persistently urges his wife to obtain a divorce. "When the wife is asked by the judge if there is any obstacle to their living together she replies: 'No, except in my husband's mind.' This man's spokesman and bosom friend in New Haven, Justice the father's desertion of the four children by saying the woman friend gave the wife \$100,000 to give her husband up to her. Mrs. Herron's friends assert that the amount paid was only \$60,000. "Now, some money was paid Mrs. Herron or else it was not. Suppose the money was paid her. Why has he not denied the statement to save the honor of the mother of his children? If any sum of money was paid his wife by this woman friend, then this man sold himself, and whether for

The Sleeve That Makes the Gown



SEVERAL TO CHOOSE FROM.

By the sleeve you can gauge the fashion of one's dress pretty correctly, though the skillful woman is able to remodel last year's apparel very successfully by change in some few details, most important of all the sleeve. A smart, long cuff, close-fitting, is the feature of the present fashion, and if the old sleeve is wanting in material the cuff may be made of lace or some contrasting goods; wash-stuffs are best liked, as this is primarily a day of daintiness.

The cape sleeve is not exactly new, but the one shown in the sketch has the virtue of being in good style and of being fashioned of two materials. A neat sleeve is the one giving the outline of the arm, but notice it is by no means what would be called tight-fitting. Perhaps the most desirable model presented is the one with the long cuff and double puff; this one helping to bring out the points now considered to make up the good figure, breadth of shoulder and a tapering waist. The one-puff sleeve is a pattern that is to be very popular, and mayhap the puff shorter than that illustrated will obtain with the most careful dressers, those that study advance styles. The mutton-leg will be in evidence this winter, perhaps a trifle smaller than last year. Care should be taken with this sleeve that the under part does not bag or draw the whole down into a shapeless bag, as, unfortunately, was the case with the mutton-leg of a season back.

Coming to sleeves for evening wear, here we note elegant simplicity, simple becoming among the endless variety on display. We are partial to the short sleeve that is really short, stopping above the elbow. To some arms this may be trying—the very angular and the too large—but the addition of a band and bow of black velvet ribbon would make it less difficult. There is no better friend than black velvet, anyway, the one sure thing that is worn, lessening defects rather than accentuating them. And again we call attention to the touch of black which is to be a feature of the winter styles, either velvet or satin employed to give the bit of contrast.

The finish approved for the ordinary sleeve is some simple turned-over cuff of wash stuff, lace or batiste. Frills are not the best style save for dressy affairs, when the deep ruffles affected the last two years may still be worn. The fashionable bracelet looks well with the neat back-turned cuff, can be seen to more advantage than if veiled in long

Divorce of the Herrons. According to the story of the divorce proceedings, Mrs. Herron was paid \$60,000 by the representatives of Miss Rand, or her friends, to give up her husband. However this may be, Mrs. Herron simply charged her spouse with desertion, and now, knowing that when he left her it was because of his love for another woman, has this to say of him, her statement having been made after Dr. Hillis refused to attend a meeting of the Get Together club:

"It is nonsense for these people to refuse to sit down to a dinner in Dr. Herron's honor. If they approve his views they should have no objection to dining with him. One fact in his private life should have no effect on the value of his views. Dr. Hillis several months ago expressed hearty approval of a speech of Dr. Herron's, and Dr. Herron's views have not changed since then. If it was right to approve Dr. Herron then, it is right now. Those Grinnell people are with me as they view Dr. Hillis's down Dr. Herron politically. "For eight years Miss Rand was as intimate in our house as if she were the sister of myself or Dr. Herron. As to a prospective marriage between Dr. Herron and Miss Rand, that is their affair. If the marriage takes place the public can draw its own conclusions, and if it does not, why, the same is true. Neither Dr. Herron nor Miss Rand has a better friend in the world than myself."

And when the professor was questioned along these lines he said: "They may crucify me at the cross, or burn me at the stake, yet I will have no answer to personal attacks upon me. I have made a vow and I will not break it."

Former Wife Still His Friend. Prof. Herron is at present engaged in the preparation of a book, in which it is expected he will announce his "era-making word," and in which he will appeal to human kind to accept his beliefs about matrimony and religion, even though his example may not be followed. The former Mrs. Herron says that she is still the professor's friend. He declares that he has the greatest respect for her, but says he has ceased to love her.

The news of Prof. Herron coming into possession of \$1,000,000 amazed his friends and started church circles, but there seems to be no room for doubt that he really has the money and, what is more, that Miss Rand is glad that he has it.

Collars are high again this year for shirt waists; one finds many other blouses quite décolleté, especially if the fashionable fichu is used. But it is well with a trim shirt waist to wear trim neck

ruffles. An authority says the Fall woman will wear anywhere from one to half a dozen bracelets, so we may linger a moment to speak of these popular ornaments. The old-fashioned are the ones eagerly sought for, and those after old-fashioned models come highest. Jewels match costumes as we do not remember even in our day. If one wears a thin white gown over green silk, the jewelry should harmonize with the lining. A very pretty idea this. Quite a lot of amber is seen, and beads of real amber are very beautiful; they are lovingly worn with all-white, with a certain rich green that the fall days have brought forth, and, of course, harmonious with the browns. A dark-eyed girl sat across from us the other day in the suburban train, and we could not tell which was gazed at more admiringly, her brilliant orbs or her string of perfect amber beads, big as good-sized marbles. Perhaps the amber emphasized the depth of her eyes, anyway we thought her most artfully costumed.

Speaking of color and fall days, we would mention a beautiful wrap exhibited in an exclusive little shop, that enjoys "the very best trade." It was a voluminous long wrap of richest, deepest wine-red broadcloth. A broad band of velvet of the same shade bordered the bottom and the fronts, giving richness and depth to the satin sheen of the cloth. The only other trimming was heavy loops of cord. If here we note elegant simplicity, simple becoming among the endless variety on display. We are partial to the short sleeve that is really short, stopping above the elbow. To some arms this may be trying—the very angular and the too large—but the addition of a band and bow of black velvet ribbon would make it less difficult. There is no better friend than black velvet, anyway, the one sure thing that is worn, lessening defects rather than accentuating them. And again we call attention to the touch of black which is to be a feature of the winter styles, either velvet or satin employed to give the bit of contrast.

Another late wrap on display was a separate coat of graceful Empire style. It was of tan broadcloth, the collar of black satin. Worn with a dusky black beaver this would be a very fashionable costume, avoiding the too apparent picturesqueness of being combined with a large black velvet hat. And heavers and felts are to rival the velvet this winter; we may declare them really more exclusive style. A hat that is favored for the mid-season wear of the present is a white felt faced and trimmed with black velvet. This might be worn the season through for certain occasions, though an unwise choice for general wear. For the wine-red cloak we would suggest a beaver hat adorned with plumes of the same shade. It seems too rich and wonderful a color to lighten with white or any contrast. Furs might be worn with it, but do not add lace.

The Founding and Growth of Yale University

Harvard Antedates by Sixty-Four Years—Massachusetts Avenue to a New Haven School—Elihu Yale Gains Fame for Small Price.

Yale now begins its two hundred and fifth year; the school dating back to 1700. It opened as a collegiate school. The first classes were held in a small cottage in a Connecticut village; last year the university enrolled, counting the school for teachers and the summer school of forestry, 3,142 students. Yale is by no means the exclusive property of New England, she belongs to the nation. She has sent forth many a frontier scholar, as well as many a church missionary. She well deserves her name. The Connecticut agent at London tried to win the interest in the nineteenth century. 109 American college presidents were Yale graduates. "Yale men moved by the call 'Westward Ho!' remain loyal to the east, send back son and grandson to the old school. Be sure, with marked change of conditions in this country, the character of the students has changed. Numbers of them to-day do not belong to the 'hereditary' class, the third and fourth generation at Yale college; to-day there abound at the university sons of self-made men, men that had neither name nor money for long years at college. Many of these self-made men, it is needless to men-

tion, built their fortunes in the west and there dwell, but they, too, send their sons east to the famous old school—Yale belongs to the Pacific coast as well as to New Haven, Conn. Yale for long has been marked as keeping in close touch with the country, and for a vigorous democracy. In a sense Yale may be called a national university. Let us go back to its founding, trace, with what time we have, its successive periods as collegiate school, college and university.



COLLEGE STREET.

When grown to manhood he went to India to carve out his fortune, and there met with decided success, and for a period was governor of the East India company. His gifts to Yale, taken all in all, amounted to but a little over \$2,000, but it was a financial support most welcome at the time. In John-son's "Connecticut" we find this view of the men whose names are borne by our two greatest schools—"Never was human distinction so cheaply purchased as that which perpetuates the otherwise almost unknown names of John Harvard and Elihu Yale." During the first century of Yale's history it may be stated that the chief end of the college was to train young men for the ministry and the state. When Timothy Dwight became president Yale entered upon a new era; and during his rule, 1795-1817, the scope of the college was greatly broadened; permanent professorships were established, men of unusual ability selected, the college square extended, new buildings erected, plans made for the organization of professional schools under distinct faculties. In President Dwight's day the revenues of Yale and the attendance were greatly increased.

Other names that should be touched on in this brief review of the upbuilding of the institution are those of President Woolsey, Noah Porter and Timothy Dwight the second. Each added much to Yale's growth. The last named entered upon his work at a moment ripe for change, and proved the man to take advantage of the opportunity.

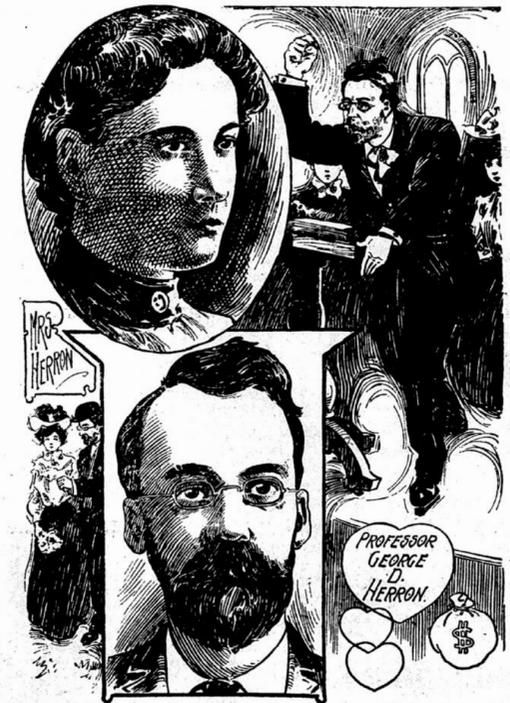
Yale has stood for conservatism in general, but not for narrow bigotry. A very considerable part of its original endowment came from Episcopalians as well as Congregationalists, and in the days of denominational intolerance Episcopalian ministers preached in the college chapel, the chapel that has held such large place in the life of the Yale student.

Yale university is most pleasantly situated, the college campus bordering on the New Haven green. The elms of New Haven are far famed, and justly; their riped old and venerable trunks are a sight to see, significant of the maturity and dignity of the place they adorn. Gone are the old buildings; if the old students could come back and were to look for plain "Old Brick Row" and their steps were guided by some mischievous youngster to the modern structures—easy Vanderbilt hall—they would turn to the elms as the one faithful friend.

Yes, times have changed, times have changed, if trees haven't so much. "Two generations ago students generally saved their own wood, threw slops out of the window, and were strangers to the luxury of a carpet. In dormitories of the old brick row cold water ran from one faucet on the ground floor and was carried upstairs by the students themselves, unless they paid for extra services. Dormitories are now supplied with private bathrooms on each floor."

But after all the days of the plain living were good old times, and they turn out men. Not but what to-day does too—occasionally.

KATHERINE POPP.



the eye of the needle are novel to Americans. Dr. Herron is slight in stature and was not strong as a child, but he is possessed of a Paulian spirit and, right or wrong as may be his views, his sincerity is questioned by no one. Dr. Herron first brought himself into public notice by articles published in several religious periodicals, among them an address in the Christian Union entitled: "The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth." This was afterward used as a booklet by the Christian society. At this time Dr. Herron was pastor of a small church in an obscure town in Minnesota. He was called to be the assistant pastor of the Congregational church at Burlington, Ia., and his ministry there was very successful. He was installed in Burlington in 1891, and from that time his name became nationally famous. In 1893 Dr. Herron was made professor of applied Christianity in Iowa college (Congregational), which was endowed for him by Mrs. E. D. Rand, of Burlington, whose daughter, Carrie, has since inherited the Rand millions, and who has turned them over to her "companion."