

Table of Contents

The History of Football at A. & M.	
<i>C. D. Harris, '97</i> - - - - -	173
The Evolution of the Cotton Loom.	
<i>E. R. McCracken, '11</i> - - - - -	183
Athletics in 1910 (by an Alumnus).	
<i>W. C. Etheridge, '06</i> - - - - -	186
A Cross-Connected Romance.	
<i>H. L. Taylor, '12</i> - - - - -	190
Purchase of Fuel for Power Generation.	
<i>M. F. Wyatt, '11</i> - - - - -	196
Football in 1910 (By a Player).	
<i>Tal H. Stafford, '12</i> - - - - -	200
Asbestos. <i>Ira Short, '11</i> - - - - -	204
The Thirteenth Hour. <i>R. K. Babington, '10</i> - - - - -	206
Her Death Wish (poem). <i>P. M.</i> - - - - -	172
Y. M. C. A. - - - - -	211
Editorial - - - - -	214
Athletics - - - - -	217
Local - - - - -	222
Comics - - - - -	225
Exchanges - - - - -	227

Please pay up your subscriptions at once, as we have to settle with our publishers.

G. W. GILLETTE, *Business Manager.*

HER DEATH WISH.

When I'm laid out in the parlor
With flowers around my head,
Will you come and press my lips
And call me your dead?

Will you touch the tips of my fingers
And tell me good-bye,
And cast a glance at the past over soul
And wish that you could die?

Or will you come not near me,
Where angels I hope will be,
And while they are looking at my face
Let them also your face see.

Will you see me at my daily work,
Or will you think of me no more,
And remember the hardships of life
That I so patiently bore?

I hope I may see you at my feet
Praying an earnest prayer
That your dear soul here on earth
May never another sin bear.

I wish we could go over together,
And then with the angels be,
For I would be so happy
To have you there with me.

P. M.

The Red and White

VOL. XII. WEST RALEIGH, N. C., DEC., 1910. No. 4.

THE HISTORY OF FOOTBALL AT A. & M.

Football at A. & M. College! Would that I could command adequate language to express its glorious record! From 1889, with forty students and disastrous defeats at the hands of the Raleigh "prep." schools, to 1910, with six hundred students and champions of the South! A wonderful record for a college only seventeen years old!

A few years ago Princeton University defeated V. P. I. by a very close score. If, throughout the game, luck had favored V. P. I. as it did Princeton the score would have been reversed. This same year V. P. I. met defeat at the hands of A. & M. Taking these results into consideration, there can be but one conclusion, namely, that A. & M. will have to go up against something bigger than it has yet tackled before its correct status in the athletic world can be determined. The A. & M. team has not in recent years played a Southern team that it has not defeated, and her opponents have been the best in the South. A great deal has been said about Vanderbilt University and its great football team. The writer ventured to go to Nashville, Tenn., in the fall of 1908 and tried in every way possible to arrange a game in Atlanta between A. & M. and Vanderbilt. A. & M.'s brilliant record had, however, preceded him, so Vanderbilt's schedule was full for the following two seasons. To get a line on Vanderbilt's team, he went out on the campus to see a practice game, and there witnessed the game preceding that in which they were to tackle South Carolina State University. There is not a shadow of a doubt that for the past four years A. & M. has been turning out a team which could defeat Vanderbilt and

scare a team like that of Yale half to death. The A. & M. College has not reached its majority in years, yet it has made a football record which is unequalled by that of any Southern college or university.

The path which A. & M. has trod in making this record has not been one of roses; on the contrary, it has been one full of the thorns of struggle, hardship, difficulty and lack of friendly sympathy throughout the State. But by hard work, determination and everlasting push and zeal, one by one, these obstacles have been overcome, and to-day A. & M. has a record of which she should be exceedingly proud, and one which has won her many friends, some of whom were formerly in the enemy's camp.

In the year 1889 the A. & M. College opened with forty students. It was too late in the season to arrange a football schedule, so two teams were organized among the students, and a rough-and-tumble game was played every Saturday. The uniforms were home made and of various colors. Pieces of sole leather were used for shin guards, and shoes with rubber up the sides were numerous.

A schedule had been arranged for the next fall (1890), and this season a regular team was organized. The team played the various "prep." schools in Raleigh, and Horner. In the local games with the Raleigh schools A. & M. was defeated by scores varying from 12 to 40, to 0. In the Horner game the boys had to pay the expenses for the trip out of their own pockets, owing to the fact that there were no gate receipts. This game was to decide whether or not there was anything like the right stuff in that team, and when those boys came back from Oxford victorious it showed that A. & M. was right there with the goods. The boys built a tremendous bonfire that night, and speeches were made by all the members of the faculty on that glorious victory. This was the beginning of her athletic career in which A. & M. has made herself famous for battles fought and victories won.

In 1891, the games were all with "prep." schools, and with the exception of two A. & M. came out the victor.

The next year, A. & M. arranged her schedule so that the first games were with the high schools, while the final games were with Wake Forest, Trinity, and the University of North Carolina scrubs. As this was a large and expensive schedule, the board of trustees was appealed to, and they responded with a present of fifty dollars. The rest of the expenses was covered by some friendly ladies, who gave a lawn party to help the boys out.

Although in the games with the "prep." schools A. & M. came out on top, she was beaten to a frazzle by the Carolina scrubs and Wake Forest. The game with Trinity was a tie.

This year (1893), the "prep." schools, with the exception of Morson and Denson's, were left out, and a schedule with the colleges of the State was arranged, including games with Davidson, Trinity, Wake Forest, and the university scrubs. The expenses for this year were met by subscriptions and gate receipts. Prof. Riddick, one-time "star" end on Lehigh, coached the team and gave them their first instructions in the science of football.

The schedule in 1894 called for college games only. This year A. & M. ventured outside the State and played a game with the University of Tennessee. A. & M. had now begun to feel its strength and to think that at some distant date they might be able to "cut some ice" in the football circle in North Carolina. The first game, with the U. N. C. scrubs, resulted in a score of 22 to 0 in favor of the scrubs. The next game, played with the University of Tennessee on November 9th, was won by A. & M.; score 12 to 6. It was during this season that "flying V" play was originated, and accounts of the game tell how Hughes, Whitehouse and Whitaker carried the ball in this formation in a 45-yard rush. Hughes on the next play carried the ball over for a touchdown, scoring the first point made by A. & M. on a team outside the State. A few minutes later Tennessee scored a touchdown, and this was followed by a second by A. & M. Among other games played this year the one with Carolina might be mentioned. They beat A. & M. to the tune of 44 to 0.

In 1895 the A. & M. team played its first game against a Virginia team, defeating Richmond College by the score of 6 to 0. The game was short, owing to the fact that the Richmond train was delayed. With Wake Forest, A. & M. broke even; score, 4 to 4 in two 35-minute halves. The next game, played with the U. N. C. scrubs, came out about as usual—36 to 0 in favor of the scrubs. The next game was without a doubt the biggest A. & M. had ever tried. It was played in Atlanta during the exposition, against the V. P. I. team. At the same time, the North Carolina State Fair was going on, so the student body was given a holiday for three days. A special train was chartered and the whole gang departed for the Atlanta Exposition. Everybody in Atlanta knew when the train pulled in, and during the game the next day at the exposition grounds the A. & M. students made things hum with their yells and songs. We were defeated by a small score. Some who took this trip can yet recall the play, 1492, they saw.

In 1895, A. & M.'s team was composed of Ramsey, Grier, Jenkins, Hodges, Hunter, Wright, Thomas, Clark, Wooten, Kimball and Alexander.

In 1896-'97-'98 the A. & M. team struggled along without a coach and without money, but managed to add new laurels to her record each year.

The year 1899 was the turning point in A. & M. athletics. The students had said that A. & M. must have a regular coach, whose duty it was to coach the team in football, and football alone. Dr. John A. McKee was secured and worked faithfully with the material and developed a team, which was defeated the year before by the university by a score of 34 to 0, into a team that played the university to a tie. Score 11 to 11. This game was played in Raleigh in November, 1899, in the Fair Grounds, and drew a tremendous crowd. A. & M. felt very proud of its achievement, and that night had its first parade through the streets of Raleigh. This game was an eye-opener for everybody throughout the State,

and A. & M. immediately took the place she has held ever since—the leader of them all in old North Carolina. The university had one of the best teams in its career this year, with Koehler of the Orange Athletic Club; Ernest Groves, later captain of West Point; Bennett, all-Southern tackle; and many other well-known players. This game kindled enthusiasm in A. & M. ranks that knew no bounds, and great preparations were made for the next year, for the university must be defeated. As it sometimes happens, the best of plans go wrong and it turned out that there was no game in 1900 between A. & M. and the university. However, South Carolina was taken in and defeated, as was Oak Ridge, Davidson, and Guilford, and in turn A. & M. lost one to Davidson and one to Guilford. This year (1900) marks the event of O. Max Gardner into A. & M. athletics, where he remained for six years and devoted strength, time and energy to the upbuilding of what he loved the best—football at A. & M. Gardner played in the line for three years and then acted as graduate manager for two years. Another star who entered in 1900 was Welch.

Schedule of 1900:

October 11.—A. & M., 17; Oak Ridge, 5. Played during Fair in Greensboro, N. C.

October 26.—A. & M., 2; V. P. I., 18. V. P. I. heavier and better trained. Game was played during Raleigh Fair.

November 2.—A. & M., 5; Guilford, 11. Gardner star for A. & M.

November 10.—A. & M., 6; University of Georgia, 5. Newton, Gardner, McCanless, Welsch, Thompson and McKimmon were stars.

November 23.—A. & M., 21; Oak Ridge, 0. Stars were Newton, Lougee, Gardner, Wright, McKimmon, McCanless and Welsch.

November 29.—A. & M., 5; S. C., 17.

The year 1901 opened with four old men back—Gardner, Turner, Welsch and Wooten. James McRae was coach.

October 9.—A. & M., 21; Guilford, 6.

October 10.—A. & M., 10; Oak Ridge, 0. Team returns and is met at the station by the battalion and the band.

October 16.—A. & M., 0; Carolina, 39.

November 16.—A. & M., 0; Carolina, 30.

November 22.—A. & M., 34; Guilford, 0. Asbury was the star in this game, making a 70-yard run for a touchdown.

November 28.—A. & M., 27; Davidson, 6.

This year A. & M. and Davidson played for championship of second place in the State.

In 1902, Darden, Tucker, Genley and Robinson enter the football arena.

October 4.—A. & M., 6; Clemson, 11.

October 6.—A. & M., 0; Furman University (R. C.), 0. A. & M. had the ball on Furman's two-foot line when time was called.

October 13.—A. & M., 0; Furman, 5.

October 18.—A. & M., 6; V. P. I., 10.

October 31.—A. & M., 29; Guilford, 5.

November 8.—A. & M., 0; U. N. C., 0. Great celebration by A. & M., and rejoicing by U. N. C.

November 21.—A. & M., 0; Davidson, 5.

November 27.—A. & M., 30; Richmond College, 5.

1903. Enter prominent in A. & M. football arena, Abernathy, Hadley, Neal, Buckley, Shannonhouse, Neitler and Sykes. This was the year of the famous "tickle back" formation.

October 5.—A. & M., 50; Guilford, 0.

October 12.—A. & M., 0; V. P. I., 6.

October 17.—A. & M., 0; V. P. I., 21. Heavy kicking won the game for V. P. I.

October 19.—A. & M., 32; D. U. I., 0.

October 28.—A. & M., 0; Clemson, 18. Game was won on trick plays by Clemson.

November 3.—A. & M., 6; Kentucky University, 18.

November 15.—A. & M., 6; S. C., 0. Stars were Asbury, Welsch, Seifert, Neitler.

November 23.—A. & M., 53; Richmond College, 0. Stars were Abernathy, Welch and Shannonhouse.

The Thanksgiving game with Washington and Lee was cancelled on account of sickness at Washington and Lee.

No game with U. N. C. this year.

The year 1904 marks the event of Coach Kimboltz, of Minnesota, the first regular high price big college coach for A. & M. Along with Kimboltz came "Babe" Wilson and his brother, "Curley" Wilson. The team this year was the most powerful A. & M. had yet put out. The two Wilsons, Abernathy, Tom Sadler, Gardner, Tom and Dick Sykes, Gregory, Hadley, Perkins, Hardie and Tull—all of whom, either then or afterwards, were good enough for any team anywhere.

September 24.—A. & M., 59; Guilford, 0. "Babe" Wilson star. Several opinions hold that he will make all-Southern team easy.

October 1.—A. & M., 6; V. M. I., 0. Game played in Lexington, Va.

October 15.—A. & M., 0; University of Virginia, 5. Exceedingly good game.

November 5.—A. & M., 0; S. C., 0.

November 16.—Athletic relations returned between A. & M. and U. N. C. A. & M., 6; U. N. C., 6. Abernathy the star, with Wilson doing great work. Game played at Chapel Hill.

November 24.—A. & M., 18; Clemson, 0.

1905 marks the event of Steele in A. & M. football circles. Steele was one of the best quarterbacks that ever played in the South. Those who saw A. & M. and the U. N. C. play this year will never forget the end runs of Steele and Welsch. This team, coached by Whitney of Cornell, developed the wing shift and ran three plays with one set of signals. The A. & M. team crossed Carolina's line five separate times, each time to be called back by the officials.

A. & M., 5; V. M. I., 0.

A. & M., 0; Virginia, 10.

A. & M., 29; S. C., 0.

A. & M., 0; N. C., 0.

A. & M., 22; Washington and Lee, 0.

A. & M., 10; Davidson, 0.

1906. William Heston of the University of Michigan, the greatest halfback ever turned out by an American college, coached the A. & M. team, but was only partially successful. This year marked the event of new rules, with the forward pass and 10 yards to gain in three downs instead of 5 yards. Beebe, Thompson, Stevens, Stroud and Sykes were the stars.

Record for the season of 1906:

A. & M., 39; Randolph-Macon, 0.

A. & M., 0; U. of Va., 0.

A. & M., 0; Richmond College, 0.

A. & M., 17; U. M. I., 0. (VMI)

A. & M., 4; Washington and Lee, 4.

A. & M., 44; William and Mary, 0.

A. & M., 0; Clemson, 0.

A. & M., 0; V. P. I., 6.

1907. Champions of the South. Coach Michie Whitehurst, of Baltimore, takes up the football reins where Heston left off. Whitehurst was conceded to be the best offensive coach A. & M. ever had. He certainly turned out a winner for A. & M. The season opened up with only five old men back, and the biggest Thanksgiving Day game ever scheduled to be played. The old men returning were Frank Thompson, Beebe, Stroud, Sykes and Stevens. Whitehurst went right to work on Tull, Sadler, Fox, Seifert, Bray, Von Glahn, Johnson, Spencer and Long—all new men—and whipped a team into shape that defeated the University of Virginia, in Norfolk, in Thanksgiving day, before a tremendous crowd. The score was 10 to 5. There was some celebrating in Norfolk by the Tar Heels that night. Virginia had one of the best teams of its career that year, with big Gloit playing center. Beebe and Tull were the two best tackles in the South. Stroud developed into an all-Southern halfback, Von Glahn and Frank Thompson were prominent and played well.

Quarterback Stevens ran the team with keen judgment and was the best quarterback in the South. Never before had any team in the South claiming the Southern championship made such a clear title to it as A. & M. The record was as follows: Davidson College tied University of Virginia and defeated Clemson, V. P. I. and V. M. I. Clemson College defeated Georgia Tech., and Georgia Tech. defeated every team south of Atlanta. The University of Virginia defeated Georgetown and the University of North Carolina. A. & M. defeated Davidson, thus eliminating Georgia Tech., Clemson, V. P. I. and V. M. I. Virginia knocked out U. N. C. and Georgetown. A. & M. knocked out University of Virginia, so that leaves A. & M. the champion of the South without a doubt.

This season placed A. & M. at the head of Southern athletics, where she belongs and still remains.

Record for the season of 1908:

Wake Forest	0	A. & M.	25
William and Mary.....	0	"	20
Georgetown	0	"	5
University of Virginia...	6	"	0
Davidson	0	"	21
Wake Forest	0	"	76
V. P. I.	5	"	6
<hr/>			
Totals.....	11		153

Season 1909:

Maryville	0	A. & M.,	39
Maryland Athletic Club..	0	"	12
University of Kentucky..	6	"	15
Maryland Agr. College...	0	"	31
Washington and Lee	0	"	3
U. S. S. Franklin	0	"	5
V. P. I.	18	"	5

The championship season 1910:

Georgetown	0	A. & M.,	0
Villanova	6	"	6
Eastern College	0	"	22
Richmond College	0	"	50
Wake Forest	3	"	27-28
V. P. I.	3	"	5

The writer—who has tried to give a brief connected history of football at A. & M.—wishes to express through THE RED AND WHITE his thanks to Miss Daisy Thompson and Miss Sarah Burkehead, two of A. & M.'s staunchest friends, for valuable data furnished him.

C. D. HARRIS, '97.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE COTTON LOOM.

In the histories of India, Egypt, Persia, Greece, China and Japan it is recorded that cotton fiber was woven into cloth. The weaving was all purely hand work. The Hindoos, being the most successful weavers of the ancients, had a stationary frame for a loom. This form of loom consisted of a frame in which the warp threads could be kept tight, and the filling was inserted by hand, with some form of a darning needle, to keep a hold on the filling while it was being put through the shed. These frames were sometimes made by fastening a cross piece to two small trees or posts. From this piece several large cords would be hung to hold the bottom part of the frame, that part which serves the purpose of the modern reed. This and the other crudely-built looms were used for a long time, and some of the very best fabrics were produced by them. It is a well-known fact that the ancient mummy cloths produced in Egypt were as good, and were as well adapted to the use that they were put to, as any cloth that has been produced in modern times.

From this period there is little trace of any further improvements on the loom for a considerable time. It seems that the men of that age would much rather unravel the mysteries of religion, or study the secrets of philosophy than to make any special study on the manufacturing of their goods for wearing purposes.

The next step in the development of the loom is given to the people of France and Flanders about the year 1560. Their inventions were called for on account of the fast development of the Middle Ages, the overthrow of feudalism, the development of the wage system and the growth of social wants. These established a much wider market demand for woven fabrics. The loom used by these people was a much larger frame than those previous to it, and it was necessary to have two men to operate each loom. It is also noticeable that the more improved methods of spinning cotton yarn was accom-

plished at about this time, so, therefore, demanded more practical methods of weaving cloth.

In the year 1733, a watchmaker, John Kay, invented a form of shuttle, by which the filling could be put through the ways, which was a very important improvement, in that it reduced the working force of the French loom by one-half. When this invention was made known and put in use, men began thinking of how they could drive this shuttle back and forth in the loom.

In 1785, a clergyman of Kent, named Cartwright, invented a power loom. This loom used the Kay shuttle, it being driven by steam. This invention had more to do with the factory system than possibly any other one invention. It will be well to notice that three years after the invention of the power loom by Dr. Cartwright, the first cotton mill was erected in the United States, at Beverly. The date of this being 1788. From the year 1788 the improvements on the loom were very rapid.

The first patent for an American loom was granted to Kirk & Leslie in 1792. The first cotton loom was built at Fall River in 1812, and in 1822 a cotton factory was erected at Lowell. This shows a great increase in demand for cotton goods. Up to about 1835, however, the loom remained in about the same condition as Cartwright had left it. Two of the great disadvantages of this loom were, first, if the filling were to break, the loom would continue to run unless it was stopped by the operative; second, the shuttle would sometimes become caught in the meshes of the warp, and not having any "frog motion" to prevent it, the threads in contact would be broken out.

A few years later the filling-fork, a device for stopping the loom when the filling broke, was invented, and also a frog motion to prevent what is commonly known as a "smash" was invented. These two improvements enabled one man to operate three or four looms instead of one or two. Most of these inventions were thought out in England, but the time had come when the United States should give to the cotton

loom its greatest development. Most of the honor for the many further improvements on the modern loom should be given to the Draper Company of Massachusetts. The most important features of the Draper loom are the inventions of new shuttles, and a self-feeding magazine, which enables the loom to continue to run even if a thread is broken or the filling has become exhausted. This magazine has only to be kept filled up with bobbins, and when one of these has run out it is automatically pushed out of the magazine and a new bobbin inserted without requiring the loom to be stopped. This still further decreases the amount of labor required to manage a greater number of looms. Another advantage of their loom is the warp-stop motion. Heretofore when a warp thread was broken it would entangle in the other threads and cause them to break unless seen by the operator soon after it happened. The stop motion, by a special mechanism, stops the loom as soon as one thread is broken. With all of these improvements one man is capable of managing from twenty to twenty-five looms, and sometimes it is noticed that a weaver never stops his looms in order to go to dinner, but leaves them running; and when they return, the looms are still running or either stopped on account of a thread being broken. But even this is better than to have a dozen or more threads broken out from the mere fact that one thread has been broken.

The three most important kinds of looms to-day are the loom for plain work, the fancy loom, and the loom for large, irregular figures, or the Jacquard. Until recent years the plain or narrow loom was thought to be the highest stage of development, but the modern Draper loom has brought about even more efficient devices. It, however, is far from complex, but is much more nearly perfect and self-regulating and is more rapid in its working qualities than the early looms.

Although the early methods of weaving were very crude, and improvements on looms was slow, the loom has in very recent years helped to make the cotton manufacturing industry one of the largest industries of the modern age.

E. R. McC., '11.

ATHLETICS IN 1910.

(BY AN ALUMNUS.)

In a review of athletics at A. & M. during 1910, there is found sufficient cause for the greatest gratification; for, taking into consideration the splendid records of the various teams, it is not probable that any other college in the country has a relatively higher standard in athletics been reached, nor that any other college has been more consistently successful in the three principal forms of college athletics—football, baseball and track.

Beginning with the baseball season and including the track meets held last spring, A. & M. has won in 1910 three athletic championships, which, to borrow a racy expression, is, beyond doubt, “going some.” The baseball team played its part of the year’s championship program by losing only one of the entire schedule of games, scoring a total of 105 runs to their opponent’s 33, and finishing the season with a winning percentage of .938—a truly remarkable record that has seldom, if ever, been equaled by a college team. Their playing throughout the season was of such a high order, and their victories over the other teams of the State so decisive, that the State championship was ungrudgingly conceded them by one of their greatest rivals. About that time the track team was also showing its mettle by winning over its competitors in every meet, and literally running away with the first honors of the State in track athletics. Their total score for the season was 240 points to opponent’s 126. Another fine record. So it only remained for the football team to hold the winning stride set by the baseball and track teams and continue the championship-getting in order to complete the string of victories and make the year one of unbroken successes and without parallel in the athletic history of the college. How well they did this, how splendidly they accomplished the “big

thing," is well known. They brought home from Norfolk the South Atlantic championship in football on Thanksgiving Day. There has never been a football team like this at A. & M. before. There have been few football teams like it anywhere.

Anw now, aside from the local and sectional standing in which these victories place A. & M., let us seek a comparison with some of the bigger colleges which are ever viewed in a halo of athletic tradition and prowess by the college world. But let it be understood in the beginning that the purpose of these comparisons is not to prove A. & M. the best team in the country, but merely to show the standard and class reached by them. Harvard was this year tied by Yale, who in turn defeated Princeton. Previous to this, Yale was beaten by West Point, over which team that of the naval academy was victorious in their annual contest. This makes the navy team a strong contestant for first honors of the country, and they have been rated very high by the foremost football critics; but they were unable to score a touchdown against the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and only edged a victory over them by the narrow margin of one field goal. So A. & M., by their defeat of Virginia Polytechnic, reaches the class of the navy, and, therefore, the class of the best. Again, Villanova lost to the University of Pennsylvania by only a small score, and Penn tied Michigan, the strongest team in the West, and defeated Cornell. A. & M. played Villanova a 6-6 tie game, in which the playing was largely in favor of A. & M. and which A. & M. would have won handily but for an injury to their quarterback, which greatly lessened the team's efficiency, especially on the offense.

In considering again the record of the baseball team it must be said that their standard was quite as high as that reached by the football eleven. Not only were they victorious in the games played with the other State teams, but they also bested, with one exception, all the Northern college teams that came to Raleigh, and on their Northern trip made a

clean sweep of all the games on their schedule but one—a fifteen inning 1-1 tie game with the naval academy. Among their victories abroad should be mentioned one of 11-2 over Georgetown, which team had previously beaten Harvard and made an even break with Cornell.

For these remarkable records we find three principal causes: First, the excellent material; second, the thoroughly competent coaching; and thirdly, the athletic spirit that prevails at A. & M. The opinion is commonly held that the class of boys who attend A. & M. are naturally better football material than those who go to most other colleges. This is true only in a measure, for are not the best baseball players and superior track athletes also developed from the same material? The boys of A. & M., then, are not only adapted to a particular form of athletics, but to all forms. They are an athletic student body. Any new form of athletics, previously unknown and untried, could be introduced here, and in a very few years A. & M. would reach in the new sport a standard as high as they now hold in football and baseball. The coaching during the past year has been all that could be desired. Frank Thompson as a baseball coach was unbeatable in every meaning of the word. He had the rare faculty of getting the best out of the men, and his training of them in team work could not be surpassed. Jimmie Sherman certainly deserves a great deal of credit for the good work he got from the track team in the absence of a regular coach. Eddie Green will always be held in the highest esteem at A. & M. for his personal qualities as well as for his great ability as a football coach.

Coming now to the athletic spirit of A. & M., it is probable that this has been, more than all others, the greatest influence in the making of successful teams. Every man who goes on the athletic field at A. & M. does so for the purpose of helping the team as well as for acquiring the coveted honor of wearing a 'varsity monogram. Consequently, there exists among the athletic squads of this college a harmony of effort

that has for its aim only the good of the team. And this singleness of purpose has instilled a fighting spirit that becomes a most valuable asset to the 'varsity team when it has finally developed from the raw material into the finished product. The student body, those who take no active part in athletics, also share in the effort to help the team and, to a man, support it with their enthusiasm and encouragement.

And now, during the last days of the year, in considering the splendid performances of our 1910 team, the record of each marks it as the best that has ever worn the Red and White. So let them be taken as models for future teams to emulate.

W. C. E., '06.



A CROSS-CONNECTED ROMANCE.

His name was Ralph Shoreham, hers Ethel Hazleton. He met her at a house party, in August, and when he had spent one entire week in devotion to her he concluded that she was the sum and total of existence, proposed, and was accepted. From then until the 6th of September was unalloyed bliss; then they both had to leave for college—she to go to Chester, and he to Ford. How they parted, the length of time required for parting, the exact protestations of fidelity, etc., are not of sufficient interest to bother us. Suffice it that they did part and wended their separate ways to college.

Now, they were both rather young—he being eighteen, and she, well call it so—sixteen. This was their first year at college, and naturally they clung to the companionship engendered by the numerous letters rather closely.

The summer vacation was a dream, and again to college, and again vacation, and so on, until both were seniors. He now was twenty one years old, and she was eighteen. Of course, there is a discrepancy somewhere, but perhaps it were wiser to remain ignorant of the fact.

Wonderful to relate, when she and her roommate, Sadie Taliaferro, in her senior year, had become confidantes, she found that her roommate had had a romance so closely paralleling her own that the points of dissimilarity were harder to pick than the points of similarity.

Ralph had found a kindred spirit in his roommate, Henry Chesterton, who, like himself, had a "little girl" (spoken tenderly with uplifted eyes) waiting for him to graduate. And as a still further coincidence, they found that their "little girls" roomed together. Thus each of the lovers had a confidante and consoler, and when the voluminous epistles that arrived every day had been read, the atmosphere was so saccharine that if it had been condensed under pressure, the sugar would have brought one dollar and twenty cents (market

price, 5 cents per pound). In the course of time the letters dropped in length from thirty-six to twenty-eight pages, but no outcry was made on either side, as the drop was so small proportionately.

One day, early in the fall, Ethel and Sadie had finished their lessons and were wishing for something to do. Nothing developing worth while, they went out into the hall and proceeded to another girl's room, who was one of the most popular girls in the college.

"O, girls, come here quick," shouted a bunch of girls in the room. Instant obedience on the part of Ethel and Sadie. There, spread on a trunk, was a large sheet which appeared to be, on closer inspection, a newspaper of the ordinary variety, but on a second look it proved to be a "marriage bureau press" issued by a "marriage bureau." Inside and outside were placed the advertisements—some modest, some bold, some large, some small, pictures and descriptions, widows and maidens, bachelors and young men. The girls read the advertisements, shrieking with laughter.

"Where did it come from?" asked Ethel.

"Keep still!" said some one, and in a minute three girls were under the bed, two in the clothes closet, and the legitimate occupants of the room were at the table busily engaged in working on abstruse mathematic problems. The "Press" had mysteriously disappeared.

"What was the cause of the unseemly disturbance just now?" asked the matron, who was the cause of the hurried movements on the part of the girls.

"O," spoke up one glibly, "that must have been in the next room."

The matron eyed her suspiciously for a moment and then left. In a second out popped the girls, covered with smiles and dust. One of them spoke up:

"I'm going to speak to the faculty."

"What for?"

"We need larger beds in these rooms. Three girls cannot get under one comfortably. I'm all cramped."

With giggles, the girls reseated themselves in their former positions.

"Answering your question," the owner of the paper spoke up, "I answered an advertisement in a magazine just for fun, and behold (waving the paper in the air) the result."

With more giggles, the girls separated and returned to their respective rooms.

That night, regardless of certain rules, Ethel and Sadie did not study their lessons during study hour. They had borrowed the paper and spent an hour laughing over the various conceits and fancies of the writers of the advertisements. Turning to the last page they found it covered with one large advertisement—that of the company—the gist of it being: "Why stay single? If none of these persons as advertised suit you, insert your own advertisement and get a husband or a wife." Ethel looked at Sadie, Sadie looked at Ethel.

"Let's do it," they cried simultaneously.

"Only a dollar apiece," said Ethel.

So they wrote their advertisements, and, enclosing a dollar in each envelope, they retired. The next morning they mailed the letters. In about a week they received a copy of the paper, and hastening to their room they were soon searching eagerly over it.

"There they are," shouted both together.

"They ought to catch the eye of some one, anyhow."

All they could do now was to wait for the answers. With the usual precautions in such pranks they had directed that the letters be sent to Elizabeth Hamilton and Susie Tolchester, general delivery, town of Clayton, State of Mississippi.

About one week later, Ralph, on his fourth and last trip to the postoffice for that day, received a paper. He was about to throw it away as a mere advertisement, but on second thought he stuck it in his pocket. Having other things to occupy his attention, he forgot about the paper until that night when he reached in his pocket and pulled it out.

"O, Henry, see what's here," exclaimed Ralph.

Henry came over and looked.

"By jiminy, what in the world are you doing with that? Need four or five girls, or just trying to get a larger lot to choose from?"

"Now, look here, Henry, hast any regard for thy beau?"

"Why?"

"If thou hast, close the exit, else I must chastise thee!"

"All right, let's gaze on the modern cupid," said Henry, "and let by-gones be hash."

Together they perused the remarkable sheet, with occasional comments and with "the smile that won't come off" lingering on their countenances.

"O, my maternal parents, please osculate me," piped Henry, "look at these!"

Forthwith they proceeded to do so. They read as follows:

"A young lady wishes to correspond with a young gentleman. He must be handsome, well built, tall, educated and cultured. I am eighteen years of age, five feet, three inches tall, weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, have pretty light-brown hair blue eyes, and not at all a bad-looking face. I am well built, dress well and have a lovable disposition. I am well educated and am cultured and refined. If the young gentleman is suitable, object matrimony. Address Elizabeth Hamilton, general delivery, town of Clayton, State of Mississippi."

The other one was identical, excepting these items: "Age nineteen; height, five feet, two inches; weight, one hundred and thirty-eight; dark hair, brown eyes. Address Susie Tolchester," etc.

"Let's answer them, old sport, just for the fun of the thing," spoke up Henry.

"All right."

In a few minutes the deal was consummated.

"But, wait a minute," said Ralph, "who will you write to?"

"Well, I'll take Elizabeth."

So it was done. Ralph signed himself "Robert Shipley," and Henry, "Harold Chester."

When the girls received the batch of letters, they opened them in the privacy of their rooms and began to read. Some were funny, some were serious, but they threw them all aside until they came to Ralph's and Henry's. As each had disguised the handwriting, neither one was recognized. They then agreed that it were better to stop the correspondence, so they burnt all the letters—except one apiece, which each had secreted. They then wrote to the paper, telling them to remove the advertisement. When each had gotten in bed, each took her letter and hid it under her pillow. The next morning early, each answered her letter. Of course, the boys responded to the occasion, and the correspondence ripened rapidly. Somehow or other, as this correspondence grew in length and thickness, the other waned. Pretty soon the picture stage was reached, and pictures were interchanged, Ethel getting a picture of Henry, Sadie of Ralph, and *vice versa*. Strange as it may seem, Henry and Ralph had also stopped showing each other their letters, and stranger still, neither one of the young men knew how the other's girl looked, and neither one of the young ladies knew how the other's young gentleman looked.

Matters progressed rapidly after this until graduation approached. Each young man and girl had a few weeks previous, by mutual consent, broken their engagement. Each young man now importuned the other fellow's girl to marry him and knew nothing whatsoever of the true situation. The girls were situated likewise. Each thought how beneficent was Providence, in that each one of the pairs had ceased to care simultaneously. At last came the inevitable result, toward which all this had been gravitating—the young men proposed. Everybody was made happy by the girls accepting, and still they knew not how the wind listed.

Henry now agreed with Ethel to meet her at Clayton after the graduation exercises, go to the courthouse, then to the parson's, and then—"O you wedding bells." And of all curious coincidences, Ralph had made precisely the same arrangement with Sadie.

Enter the graduation day with soft music. All went as merry as is customary at the graduation exercises of a bevy of sweet girl graduates. All of the unsolved problems of ages were neatly solved and disposed of beyond question in the essay.

After the graduation exercises, the girls hurried to their room and covered their dresses with long coats, ran out of the hall, each in opposite directions to the appointed meeting place. They missed each other by a fraction of a minute at the courthouse, but at the parson's—ye gods and little fishes! amazement, consternation, questions, answers, then a burst of uncontrollable laughter that wellnigh threatened to carry off the roof of the parsonage. Explanation followed explanation, and then congratulations were in order. Everybody being satisfied, the original program was carried out, and in the twinkling of an eye, the parson had performed a feat of magic, for where there was four before, now there were only two.

And, according to the latest reports, five years from that date, there are no indications to point to anything but the most complete satisfaction and happiness in the two homes.



THE PURCHASE OF FUEL FOR POWER GENERATION.

The method of buying coal by weight alone, rather than by available energy, it still practiced in our country. It is the most difficult problem of the economic engineer to select the fuel and burn it so as to secure the desired result at the lowest possible cost; and the problem by which the efficient engineer is confronted is that of showing how to make the actual processes approximate the ideal reversible processes.

In the productive processes the wastes and losses are large in the ordinary manner of power generation. Some of the stages in the productive process are:

1. Buying of fuel, including receiving, storing and handling; this stage is the transforming of money into potential thermo-chemical energy.

2. We then have the combustion of the fuel under the boilers, which transforms the thermo-chemical energy into heat energy of the gases in the furnace.

3. Next we have the heat generated in the furnace used for the evaporation of water in the boiler; this is the transforming of the heat of the furnace gases into the volume energy of steam.

The buying of fuel is generally very inefficient. If the unit of cost of the resultant output is small it is found profitable to use a coal of low efficiency. Coal should be bought on a basis of the results it will give, the result should not depend only upon the number of B. t. u. s. which the coal yields, but also upon the adaptability of the fuel, chemically and physically, to the furnace in which it is to be burned. It is not necessarily true that the coal highest in B. t. u. s. is the best for our special purpose, although it be completely burned, for it is well known that there are certain purposes for which certain coals are suited. For example, coals high in volatile matter are the most difficult to burn efficiently, although

they are high in B. t. u. s., and coals of nearly the same percentage of volatile matter have different heating powers on account of the presence of heavy hydro-carbons and tar, or volatiles which are not combustible at all.

It should always be determined just what degree of efficiency the respective kind and size of coal will give under the conditions with which the plant is to operate. The ideal furnace is pictured as one in which all coals, no matter what be its character of composition, could be burned with equal efficiency.

The hand-fired grate, such as is found in the internally fired boilers of marine type, in small vertical boilers, and in the locomotive type used for stationary purposes, coll the gases from the coal and are therefore not suited for use of coals containing more than a small percentage of volatile matter. When bituminous coal is burned in such boilers considerable loss of unburned gases is noticed by the smoke given off. The usual setting of the hand-fired grate for the horizontal return-tubular and water-tube boilers is not suited for burning bituminous coal.

Automatic stokers partially inclosed in brick, with small combustion chamber, and a short distance from the grates to boiler surface, usually give good results, except at high capacities or when the load is suddenly changed. Coals high in fixed carbon give good results.

Automatic stokers inclosed in brick settings and having a large combustion chamber and a good distance from the grates to boiler surface will burn almost any size or kind of coal with economy.

In coals with a high percentage of volatile matter it has been found more satisfactory to install a device which will feed the coal regularly in small quantities, allowing it to become heated gradually, driving off a practically uniform amount of gas to which a proper amount of air is admitted and burned in a combustion chamber which is sufficiently large to allow of complete combustion in the furnace.

In firing it is of course necessary that there should always be a strong draft available. The amount of draft required depends upon the grade and size of coal used and on the load to be carried. The difference of pressure of 1-4 inch of water between the top and the bottom of the fuel bed is found to be sufficient draft for most bituminous coals. By means of forced draft better evaporations have been obtained than with natural draft. This is explained by the fact that with forced draft the combustion takes place on the surface of the coal, the flames are shorter, and the combustion is complete before the gases reach the chilling surface. With low-grade fuel, forced draft nearly always secures increased efficiency. Efficiency demands that the forced draft system be adapted to permit variation of the combustion rate over wide ranges, and thus requires variation of the air pressure. Steadiness of draft indicates an even fire, and is therefore important.

The greatest drawback to the handling of forced-draft systems efficiently in railway power plant service is that of getting firemen to fire well at the varying rates which are demanded by the varying load. The general tendency of the poor firemen is to throw so much coal in one door without stopping that he soon has formed a heavy, thick fire, which is undesirable for best results.

Any user of coal in large quantities should know a few things about the coal he is buying, and his knowledge of the fuel is formed by the chemical analysis. Some of the points to be known are: The heating power of coal; the nature of the combustion, whether smoky, flaming, rapid or slow; the quality of coal as to producing gas; the coking quality; the nature of the ash yielded, and the possibility of improving the quality by coal washing. Chemical comparison is taken to be more reliable, if based on a representative sample of the coal than a boiler test, when one is choosing coal for a boiler plant. For it is possible of doing more accurate work in the laboratory than in the boiler room. It has been shown that it is hard for even the expert fireman to burn the same

coal two successive days and supply the same amount of air per pound of coal each day.

Coal sold at a low price per ton does not necessarily mean that it is the cheapest coal to buy. Coals that are mined near the point of consumption and having only a small freight charge will generally be the cheapest coal to buy, and in most cases it would pay to have installed suitable furnaces to burn them.

"Designers of steam boilers exert every effort to secure high efficiency, and steam engineers extend the search for conditions and methods that will insure complete combustion, but thus far little has been done to improve on the old methods of buying fuels. In the purchase of water for drinking we demand volume and purity; in the purchase of water for power we require hydraulic head; in the scientific choice of food we take into consideration its colorific and sustaining qualities; in contracting for steel we submit definite specifications as to tensile strength, chemical composition, and microscopic structure; in buying coal we accept the dealer's bare statement that it burns well, and we pay for its weight instead of thermo-chemical energy. Such crude practice should find no place in a civilized country, and its present frequency clearly shows the great confusion of ideas and colossal inefficiency reigning in the field of the purchase of fuel."

M. F. W., 11.

A REVIEW OF THE SEASON OF 1910.

(BY A PLAYER.)

It is with much trepidation that I begin this article, for I feel that a much better man could have been selected to treat this weighty subject. Then, too, there is a certain delicacy in criticising an organization of which you are a part, and if there are any errors recorded here, please consider them the fault of the writer and not of the team.

The football season of 1910 has been more than a success. It has been a triumph, or rather a series of triumphs, from that rainy day in October when we played Georgetown to a standstill, until V. P. I. went down in defeat in Norfolk a few weeks ago. We met the former team before we had really struck our stride, and while many critics have claimed that this statement is also true of Georgetown, still I do not think that it applies to them as largely as it does to us. Georgetown played us with the same backfield that she used during the remainder of the season, while our backfield was changed considerably later on. Robertson was shifted from full to half, Cool was substituted for Sarratt, and Von Eberstein went in at the full-back position. This arrangement was a decided advantage. It gave Robertson a chance to utilize his speed on end runs; Von Eberstein proved a better man for line playing, and Cool developed into a better man than Sarratt. With a patched up backfield we played all over Georgetown, and it is safe to say that the whistle was all that saved them from defeat. Hartsell went in at half-back during the last few minutes of play, and by a series of end runs placed the ball on Georgetown's one foot line when time was called.

Just after this game we learned that Captain Hartsell would be unable to play any more for some time, and naturally the team felt discouraged. But Harry aided us immensely with his presence and timely advice, and the fellows went in and fought manfully even though he was forced to stay on the side lines.

But to return to the game. Villanova came down here Fair Week expecting a light scrimmage with a few Southern greenhorns. She received a dose of real football, and superior weight alone was all that saved her from defeat. A. & M. scored a touchdown in just six minutes from the kick-off, and Seifert kicked goal. Villanova scored in the third quarter on a recovered punt and a successfully executed forward pass. This game demonstrated A. & M.'s fighting spirit—the good old “spirit of ’76” that has characterized each player throughout the entire season. With the score tied in the last quarter the farmers put up a defense which was absolutely impregnable, and kept the heavier Yankee team from again scoring.

Sam Spencer and “Big” Ross came to Raleigh with the Eastern College team October 29th, and although we hated to handle these fellows roughly, especially since they were old A. & M. men, we had to lick their team to the tune of 22 to 0. Our interference was simply rotten in this game, and while I feel that we should have picked up a larger score, still we must give Eastern credit for having a good line which frequently broke through and spilled our plays before they got started.

We played Richmond College November 12th. Right after the Eastern game Coach Green began to emphasize interference and team work above everything else, and consequently when the plucky little aggregation from Richmond lined up against us we showed them how hard it was to stop the man carrying the ball when the other men were helping him. Our interference in this game was the best ever shown on the new athletic field. Time and again our backs got loose, and behind a solid shield of red and white jerseys ran for gains of 30 and 40 yards. John Bray decided that he would like to star and, after passing the ball for a kick, he went down the field, recovered the ball, and ran 35 yards for a touchdown. When the referee finally ended the various “marathons” of the A. & M. backfield, the score stood 50 to 0 in our favor.

On November the Varsity scored 28 points against Wake Forest in the first quarter, then donned their sweaters and turned the game over to the "scrub" team. The Baptists seemed to take on new life at this turn of affairs, and by forward passes worked the ball to A. & M.'s 25-yard line, from which point Captain Utley placed a drop-kick squarely between the uprights. The "scrubs" made a decided brace after this and, although they were unable to score, they never allowed Wake Forest to again get within striking distance of their goal.

And now comes the crowning triumph of the season. It is not my purpose to go into details of the Thanksgiving game with V. P. I. Nearly every student saw the game himself, and the papers have informed the unfortunate few who were not in Norfolk just how the game was won. Full and complete credit must be given the A. & M. team. No fluke or lucky play was responsible for their victory. They won because they played better football. Their backs gained more ground both in bucking the line and circling the ends and in returning punts." The game was hard fought, but remarkably free from dirty playing when you consider the intense rivalry that exists between the two institutions; and as an exhibition of football was perhaps the greatest ever played on a Southern gridiron.

So much for the games. And now just a word in regard to the team itself—unquestionably the best in the South Atlantic States. I shall not try to mention the bright stars of the season. To my mind every man is a star of the first magnitude. Under the able direction of Eddie Green the team developed into a powerful scoring machine, equally as strong on the defense, however, and each man was but a cog to fill out a united whole. Every man on the team has given his very best efforts towards making a name for old A. & M. They have trained consistently, worked hard at all times, and their efforts have brought splendid results, for to my mind the team of 1910 was the best ever turned out at A. & M.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Eddie Green's coaching. We owe all of our success to him. He was untiring in his efforts, absolutely fair in his dealing with the men, and his offensive and defensive formations were the best in the Southern football this year. Doctor Green knows the game thoroughly; he understands men and can get the best work that a fellow is capable of giving. He is a gentleman at all times. "Play hard fellows, but don't do anything dirty." This is his motto, and A. & M. is to be congratulated upon securing such a man to train her athletes.

We lose this year by graduation a man who has worked faithfully to bring A. & M. to the front in football. There is no doubt at all about the matter, John Bray is the best center in the South, and one of the best in the United States. I am unable to express the debt of gratitude that this college owes him, but I want him to know that his team mates all love him and feel sure that he will win as much fame in after life in his chosen profession as he has at A. & M. in football.

Jimmie Sherman also leaves us this year. During the past season he was the most versatile player on the team. He knew the signals from five different positions, and had occasion demanded he could have played either with ease. Jimmie has also done much for athletics at A. & M., and is one of the most deserving men who ever wore the college monogram.

Manager Ross and his assistants, Messrs. Bowler and Caldwell, have looked after every comfort for the team, and to them is due the financial success of the season.

In conclusion I wish to express the appreciation that the team feels to the entire student body for their loyal support in rooting. Chief Rooters Ross and his assistants, Messrs. Mullin and Morrison, have proved to be capable cheer leaders, and their systematic rooting has done as much towards winning the games as the team itself.

T. H. S., '12.

ASBESTOS.

Asbestos derives its name from a Greek word meaning incombustible. It is chiefly a silicate of magnesia, but it contains also lime, iron, alumina and water. It is fibrous in structure and the color varies from white to green, blue, yellow, pink and brown. There are two chief varieties, krysolite asbestos and amphibole asbestos. The difference is in the amount and condition of water present. Amphibole asbestos contains about five per cent of water, which is combined, while chrysotile contains about fifteen per cent, of which only about twelve per cent to thirteen per cent are chemically bound to the other constituents. For this reason amphibole is the best for high temperatures, as chrysolite asbestos loses its strength at about 666 degrees C. Amphibole asbestos has a very little fiber, and cannot be used for spinning or weaving, and therefore its application is limited. Chrysotile asbestos has much stronger fibers of great flexibility and sufficient tensile strength.

The first step towards the production of asbestos for the market is the mining of the asbestos-bearing rock, which is removed from large open pits. The rock is broken and assorted into crude asbestos, one which has a fiber length of at least 3-8 inch, and into rock with shorter fiber. The rock of the short fiber is sent to the mill where it is ground. The crude asbestos is carried into sheds, and by hammering and screening is further liberated from the adhering rock. It is classified into two qualities: No. 1, measuring at least 3-4 inch, and No. 2 crude, the smaller sizes.

The asbestos contains much moisture and must be dried before going to the fiberizing plant. It is dried in a rotary drier, heated by an external flame or by spreading on steam pipes. Spreading on steam pipes is the most economic, but requires much space. To liberate the fiber the rock is crushed first by jaw crushers, next by rotating crushers, and then

passed between rolls. The complete separation is done by beaters or cyclones. A beater consists of a cylinder of boiler plates in which strong cutting knives attached to a quickly rotating center axle cut up the material and make it travel from the feed hole to the discharge, the apparatus being inclined. The cyclone consists of two beaters shaped like screw propellers, inclosed in a cast iron chamber. They run in opposite directions and at a very high speed.

The material from these machines falls on a shaking screen and the liberated fiber is removed by an exhaust fan and the stony matter is shaken through. The residue from the screen is either reground and refibred or finely powdered according to size and character, while the fiber is always removed by air suction.

Asbestos is used for the packing and insulation of steam pipes, boilers and refrigerators. It is used in theater curtains, gloves, garments and partition walls. It is made into a paste by the addition of water and smeared over the surface to be insulated. In its spun form it is used especially in the form of wicking for packing piston rods, valves and glands. This application will increase with the growing use of superheated steam. It is also being made into paint, plaster, flooring, ceiling and shingles.

IRA SHORT, '11.

THE THIRTEENTH HOUR.

It all grew out of the old don's will. Instead of giving his millions to the senorita, his only relative, he gave them to the orphan son of a fellow miner, willing the senorita a few paltry thousands in gold and the old mansion. The senorita was disappointed, but adroitly concealed her disappointment and chagrin. There was one clause in the will, however, which stipulated that in case the child should die before becoming of age, the bulk of the fortune should revert to the senorita. It was this last stipulation in the will of the old don which threatened to cause such dire results. The senorita pondered it in her heart, she weighed it carefully pro and con with the characteristic slowness of the true Castillian. In all her schemes and plots, however, she was unable to obviate the necessity of an accomplice to obtain her results, so Pedro was called in.

Now Pedro was one of those ancient, inconspicuous, unconsidered Mexicans—part Inca, part Castillian, and probably Hottentot, and his fidelity was consistent with his pay, which was good. The required essentials for making him work being supervision and pay, he served the senorita admirably well, for she did the thinking and paid well, and thus made him subservient to her will, as we shall see.

* * * * *

With stealthy steps and cautious hand Pedro silently bore the sleeping child in his arms. Through the long corridors of the convent he passed, even by the door of the still wakeful but unsuspecting *padre*, and as the chimes in the cathedral tower slowly tolled the hour of eleven he lost himself in the shadows of the big buildings of the street. Only once he paused, but reassured by the quietude of the place he continued on until the old mansion was reached and his sleeping burden was deposited on the sofa of an upper chamber. And Pedro has performed his part of the plot.

There was a smile on the senorita's lips as Pedro entered her room. "Admirable!" she exclaimed, as she placed a decanter of wine on the table by the lighted taper. "Admirable, but did you have any trouble?"

Pedro chuckled. "None," he answered, "*may facil*, so easy I think I'll pilfer the old *padre's* gold and silver bells next." And he sipped his wine and smoked his cigaritto alternately.

The senorita's face had, however, assumed a more serious aspect. Her duties of supervision were again paramount, for she still had work for Pedro to do. Pedro silently watched her. She was beautiful; her black hair and black eyes, characteristics of the Spanish beauties, were inherited by this descendant of old Spain. But her pretty, shapely white hand was clenched—at least one was—for one tightly grasped her glass of untouched wine. Pedro noted the look of grim determination and of stern resolve depicted in her countenance, and was prepared to hear anything from the lips of his mistress.

Her silence was of short duration. "Pedro," she slowly whispered at length, her voice low and husky, and the expression on her face was unchanged, "Pedro our work is nearly done, only the finishing touches are yet to be added. As you know, the death of this child"—and she nodded knowingly toward the upstairs chamber—"means my fortune, and yours too, for that matter." She paused. Murder was in her heart and Pedro knew it. The crafty gleam of her dark eyes told him as much, and unconsciously he shuddered.

"Oh, well, you understand I'm sure," she said with a wink and a nod. "I'll do my part to-night—your part is to dispose of the body. So don't be surprised, Pedro, if you should find a bag of old clothes on the rear porch in the morning. Ha! Just dispose of it. Toss it over the cliff—the canon will be a good bed for it!" And Pedro nodding his assent departed.

The senorita disrobed herself as if to retire, although she

had no such idea in mind. She threw a soft mantilla around her shoulders over her night gown, and picking up the lighted taper, she prepared to leave the room. As she passed her dresser she stopped long enough to take a long, thin stiletto from a small mahogany chest inlaid with the design of a Spanish matador ready for the bull fight, done in pearl and gold. Armed with this blade, which in its length and thinness resembled a knitting needle more than a dagger, and with her light held high she softly stepped into the great hall and closed the door behind her.

The soft-bottomed slippers of the *senorita* were noiseless in tread as she moved down the big hall. Not even the rustle of her gown could be heard. The silence was profound—it was ominous and impressive. She stopped at the foot of the staircase to listen. Everything was still, not a sound was to be heard, not even a night bird or a cricket. She was just at the point of ascending the stairs, when hush! What kind of noise was that? Was it the creaking of an opening door or was it the wind in trees outside? Hardly had she framed the thought when a gust of air blew down the hall, extinguished the taper, and left all in darkness. The absolute blackness was now as profound and intense as the silence had been just before.

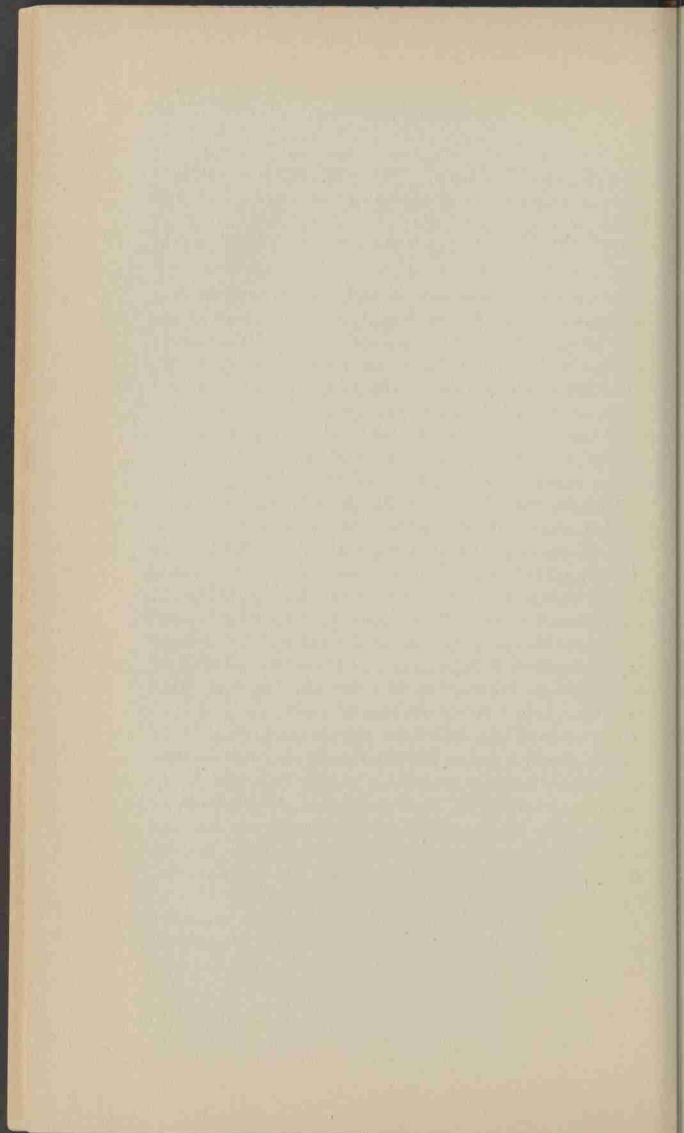
"*Peste!*" ejaculated the *senorita*, and she experienced a slight tremor of fear and trepidation, "But pshaw! I need no light. Do I not know these old halls and stairs after so many years?" Thus reassuring herself, she began the ascent in the dark. Every step in the stairs seemed to groan and creak under her tread. A wild fear was beginning to possess her, the almost tangible darkness seemed as if alive with a multitude of things of fear and awe. Arriving at the landing in the stairs she placed her hand on the great clock which for years had stood there peacefully recording the time, and as she did so the clock began as if by her touch to toll the hour of midnight.

"One, two, three, four, five—" she began counting the measured strokes of twelve—"six, seven, eight, nine—" the senorita continued counting with bated breath—time had passed unnoticed by her that night—"ten, eleven, twelve—thirteen! thirteen! thirteen!" she gasped with horror, as the old legend flashed through her mind that the one who heard the clock strike thirteen would never see the morning sun! "*Ave Maria!*" she screamed, "*Ave Maria!*" and with one leap she cleared the remaining five steps of the stairs. There she swung around as if to see again that demon clock. The clock was gone! Just ready to ascend after her she saw in its place the huge, hulking form of a demon—black, and with long, dangling arms and gloating eyes!

The senorita opened her mouth as if to scream, but it wasn't a scream to which she gave vent. It was a shriek—a yell—a shriek of horror, a yell of death fear, such a noise as only could have arisen from the throat of a damned soul who in the agony of death sees the exulting demons coming to carry it to an eternal hell. She screamed again and again, each scream amplifying the echo of the other until the reverberations sounding through the halls made one loud, prolonged shriek.

She staggered back against the wall and fell to a half squatting position; her outstretched hands grasped madly at the wall; her back was bolt upright; her eyes were at a wide, glassy stare, and her face was a perfect picture of the death horror her soul had experienced. The screaming ceased. A moment later quiet reigned. The senorita was dead!

R. W. BABINGTON, '10.



Y. M. C. A.

In a few more short weeks we will close the work of every department of college. We hope that every man in college will be successful on his examinations, but fellows, while you are learning for these, do not forget the Y. M. C. A. There are only a few more meetings, and each one will have a special message for you. The Association is praying for each man in college, that he may stand up and be a man in spite of the temptations which might be thrust upon him during examination week.

Annually there is one week set apart as a week of prayer, to be observed by the Young Men's Christian Association and other similar organizations throughout the entire world. Owing to other conflicting events we were unable to observe this week of prayer during the week in November set apart by the International Committee, but instead we held this special prayer service during the week of November 27th to December 4th, inclusive. The meetings were held each morning for fifteen minutes, between rising whistle and breakfast. Our band was not as large as it might have been, but we feel as if our united efforts have brought forth fruit. This week of prayer was very fittingly brought to a close on Sunday night, December 4th, by an address from Mr. N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh. Mr. Broughton is a very interesting speaker. He knows a college boy from start to finish, and always brings us a good lesson and much food for thought. Miss Broughton and a friend sang a very soul-inspiring duet, "For you I am praying."

Our football team has lately closed the most successful season ever enjoyed by any A. & M. eleven. Wishing to show the interest we have in athletics, and our hearty appre-

ciation of the team, the Association gave a smoker in honor of the 1910 football eleven on Monday night, December 5th. Toastmaster Geo. R. Ross was on hand with his usual abundance of hot-air and timely jokes. A number of those present were called upon during the evening for short talks. John Bray, although more of a football player than an orator, in a few well chosen words expressed his deepest regret that he had to leave us after this year. But John is a born football player, and will always have his heart with the future elevens. Bill Ross laid aside his natural frown long enough to say that he was the happiest man in the world. Tal Stafford spoke of the spirit of the team, claiming that it was equal to that of our forefathers during the days of "seventy-six." Prof. Riddick, by the process of elimination, showed that the two greatest football teams in America this year are Harvard and A. & M. Captain Hartsell, speaking for the team, thanked the student body and the Young Men's Christian Association for their support during the past season. He urged the team to stand for the highest things in life, showing them that they are being followed by many other students, and therefore the double necessity of becoming leaders of the highest type. Mr. J. W. Bergthold spoke of the close relation of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the duty of each toward the other. Other speakers were J. H. Brown W. C. Ethridge and Prof. J. W. Harrelson.

J. M. Sherman, Chairman of the Social Committee, had provided a bountiful supply of cigars and fruits. Those enjoying the evening were: Prof. W. C. Riddick, Prof. J. W. Harrelson, Messrs. J. W. Bergthold, W. C. Etheridge, J. B. Bray, H. Hartsell, W. H. Von Eberstein, I. Clark, S. B. Sykes, H. M. Cool, Tal Stafford, D. W. Seifert, P. D. Davis, S. Dunn, G. C. Glenn, W. T. Hurt, D. B. Floyd, C. D. McIver, Bill Ross, Geo. R. Ross, A. T. Bowler, B. L. Caldwell, H. R. Cates, W. H. Davis, J. M. Sherman, W. B. Brown, T. D. Harris, J. H. Brown, R. W. Greber, C. A. Speas, T. D. Harris, E. H. Gattis, C. L. Cruse, H. P. Whitted and W. H. Graham.

The attendance for the fall term has exceeded all past records, but fellows, we want every man in school. Bring a friend next time.

We have endeavored to give a small reception to one Bible class each week this fall. We have partially carried out that plan, only missing a few weeks. The classes which have not been entertained so far, will be after the holidays.

We now have two hundred and twelve in Bible study. *Won't you make it one more?* It is for your benefit. No man's education is complete without a good knowledge of the Bible.

The Calendar Committee have succeeded in putting out a very attractive calendar. Your friends would appreciate one. Sherman says, "They are going like track men," so you had better see him at once.

The last regular meeting of the Cabinet was held Sunday afternoon, December 4th, at the home of Mr. Bergthold.

On Thursday night, December 8th, the Membership Committee, with the help of other members of the Association, made their final canvas for members this year. A large number of men were enrolled, and we now have 250 members, and every senior, with the exception of nine, is a member, and we were unable to see the majority of these.

This large enrollment shows the interest that is being taken in the Y. M. C. A. work by the student body as a whole.

After the canvass Thursday night the workers assembled in the Y. M. C. A. room, and after making report of what they had done, enjoyed a cup of good, hot coffee, which was very thoroughly prepared by Mrs. Bergthold.

Fellows, we are about through with our work for this term. We have done well this fall. Many of us may think that we have done our best, but always remember that the building of your character should go one step higher. Let us all go home for a pleasant Christmas, and come back to our work with renewed energy and our aim always set on the "Top."

The Red and White

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, \$1.00 Single copy, 15 cents.

On Sale at College Book Store.

Entered in the West Raleigh Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Students, Professors, Alumni and friends of the college are each and all invited to contribute literary articles, personals and items. All contributions, accompanied by the writer's name, should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, and all subscriptions to the Business Manager.

Advertising rates are furnished on application. Advertisers may feel sure that through the columns of this magazine they will reach many of the best people of Raleigh and a portion of those throughout the State.

Charges for advertising are payable after first insertion.

STAFF.

T. W. THORNE, '11,	Editor-in-Chief
G. W. GILLETTE, '11,	Business Manager
P. B. FEREBEE, '12,	Assistant Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

J. H. BROWN, '11,	}	Literary
M. F. WYATT, '11,		
H. P. WHITTED, '12,		
J. P. QUINERLY, '11,	}	Scientific
J. T. PEDEN, '11,		
E. R. MCCracken, '11,		
J. W. ROLLINSON, '11,	}	Art
O. M. SIGMON, '11,		
R. L. MORRISON, '11,		
G. R. ROSS, '11,		
H. R. CATES, '11,		
		Athletic
		Comic
		Exchange
		Local

This has, without doubt, been the most successful term in the history of our college. We feel that our college is stronger than it has ever been before. The chief reason for this, we believe, is the friendly feeling which exists between the

faculty and students. Let us do all we can to promote this feeling, for if we do we will have a college second in strength to none.

There has been only one expulsion this year, which is an indication that students are at work and making good use of their time.

There has been no instance of hazing this year. A. & M. has passed the barbarous state for some time and is setting an example for some of the other colleges of the State to do likewise.

The grades made this year show an increase of study, while scarcity of reports in the registrar's office show how well the students are conforming to the rules of the college.

Not only has the work of the students been improving, but also an improvement has been made by a steady raise of the curriculum. Several new courses of study have been instituted in the agricultural department and improvements made in the old.

For the engineering departments we see the addition of the new engineering building and various improvements and additions in the mechanical department. The most valuable addition to the latter is the improved apparatus that has been installed in the steam laboratory.

Last, but by no means least, we have our glorious football record to look back upon.

If our remarkable progress continues to go on as it has lately, we will soon be counted as one of the biggest colleges of the East. What's going to stop us?

Time has not been hanging heavy on our hands this fall, and Christmas is upon us before we can hardly realize it.

Fellows, you can say what you will about Christmas becoming a bore, but it is the most joyful time a college man can ever experience. Soon you will be at home with that girl. Then joy supreme! Put these three together: *Christmas, home, girl*. Was there ever a more delightful combination? Remember though, that after you leave college you

may not be able to get any two of these together again. Therefore make good use of your time.

In most colleges there is a title by which every man on the teaching force is known by among the students. This title applies to the "Doctors," "Professors" and "Instructors" alike. We are hurt by "Professor," proceeding out of the mouth of nearly every student for all the teachers. This does not show respect for those who are entitled to "Doctor." It is not just to the men who are really "Professors," and it is extremely unpleasant for an instructor. The latter seem to be hurt the worst. They do not want "Professor." They do not pose as such. They would be delighted if honored by simple title of "mister."

There are a few teachers in the college thoughtless or over-zealous in duty who keep classes a few minutes after the first whistle has blown. This is not fair to the students; it is not just to the following teacher, as class-rooms are situated far apart, holding classes after whistle has blown necessitates the class being tardy at the next hour. Often the students are rebuked, and often they are reported. Each teacher should give his brother teacher a chance to inculcate some knowledge into the young man's head.

ATHLETICS

WAKE FOREST GAME.

On Saturday, November 19th, A. & M. went up against their old baseball rivals in football. At the very first of the game it was evident that A. & M. would have a walkover. Although Wake Forest worked hard and contested every foot of ground, it was evident that they were outclassed not only in weight, but in training also. They were not able to stop our line plunges or were they able to gain any ground when the ball was in their possession.

In the second half the entire first team was put on the side line and the scrub team substituted. In this half Wake Forest put forth a great effort and managed to get close enough to our goal to kick a field goal. Although the scrubs played a good game, Wake Forest's Varsity outplayed them to some extent.

Hartsell and Robertson may be mentioned for the stars for A. & M., although the entire back field, and in fact, the entire team, played a good game. Hartsell, who was in the game for the first time since the Georgetown game, made a spectacular run of sixty yards for a touchdown. Utley for Wake Forest played a good, steady game.

JUNIOR-SOPHOMORE GAME.

The first class football game was pulled off Saturday, December 3rd. The Sophomores had the heavier team and showed good training. As a result of the combined weight and training the Juniors were defeated by a score of 16 to 0. Although there was a great deal of fumbling and a great many penaltys the game was interesting from beginning to

end. The mainstay of the Sophomores was Spencer. He showed great speed and kept his feet well. Perhaps he was helped out by the interference given him by the remainder of the back field. Hardie for the Sophomores played a good game. Last, but not least, Jeffreys showed up exceptionally well. For the Juniors, Derby at quarterback played a mighty good game.

THE SOPHOMORE-FRESHMEN GAME.

Saturday, November 10th, the Sophomores again showed their football ability by defeating the Freshman, 6 to 0. At the beginning of the game it looked as if the Freshmen would be the victors, making the three first downs, but the Sophomores braced up and held them for downs.

Spencer again was prominent, and by means of an end run, with exceptionally good interference, made the only touch-down that was made. Hardie also played a good game.

For the Freshmen the entire back field played good ball, especially Edwards and Yerby. Although there were no special stars in their line it showed great strength, and had the Sophomores depended on line plunges they would not have scored.

As a whole the Freshmen played a good game and deserve a lot of credit for the way in which they fought for their class.

It is safe to say the Sophomores have a much stronger team than any of the other classes here now. They have now played two seasons and have not yet been scored on.

THE THANKSGIVING GAME.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 24th, A. & M.'s varsity football team played a game that will long be remembered by not only A. & M. students and North Carolinians, but by V. P. I. students and Virginians as well. It will be remembered by many A. & M. students because it was a great victory over our greatest rival, V. P. I.; by V. P. I. students

because it was a defeat for them. Students, Carolinians and Virginians will remember it as the cleanest, most exciting, hardest fought game ever played in the South.

The game was a success from every standpoint. The weather was ideal, the crowd immense, but well handled; the game an exceptionally good one, no disputed decisions and no one seriously injured, A. & M. and the Carolinians happy that they were victorious, and V. P. I. and the Virginians happy that they were not beaten worse than they were by such a team as they had to go up against.

STORY OF THE GAME.

V. P. I. was first on the field, followed closely by A. & M. Judging from the cheering, A. & M. had the greatest number of supporters. V. P. I. kicked to A. & M., the ball going over the goal line, and was brought out to the 25-yard line. Hartsell circled right end for 2 yards, Robertson lost 2 and Cool presented 50 yards to Legge, who carried it back 5 yards. He was again given the ball, but lost as much as he had gained. Hughes made 3 yards, and Hodgson punted. Cool made 5 yards, followed by a first down by Von Eberstein through center. Robertson made 5 yards around right end, followed by another first down with 3 yards to spare by Cool. Stafford next made — yards; Von Eberstein 3, and another 4 yards for a first down. Cool made 7 through the line, and 3 more for a first down. Robertson made 9 around left end, and Stafford completed the necessary 10 with some to spare. Von Eberstein made 3; Stafford thrown for a loss. A. & M. now had 15 yards to make and only one down to make it in. A double pass was made from Cool to Stafford to Robertson. Robertson fumbled, but recovered it and crossed the goal line. Bray failed to kick goal. V. P. I. again kicked to A. & M., Hurtt returning the ball 7 yards. Cool made 5 around right end. Robertson made 15 yards, then 10 more through tackle. Here A. & M. was penalized 5 yards, and Cool punted. Legge returned the ball 10 yards; Hodgson made 7 yards, and Legge

was thrown for a loss of the same amount. The quarter ended with the ball on the V. P. I. 26-yard line.

Second Quarter.—Hodgson punted and A. & M. fumbled. A. N. Hodgson recovered the punt. Hodgson made 10 yards, Legge lost 3. W. R. Legge received a forward pass and made 30 yards. The ball was now on A. & M.'s 12-yard line. W. R. Legge dropped back and kicked a field goal. Roberson kicked off to Hodgson, who returned it 15 yards; Hughes made 6, followed by Legge for 6. Legge failed to gain, also Hodgson, and Hodgson punted. Robertson returned it 10 yards. Stafford made a brilliant run around right end for 15 yards. A. & M. failed to gain, and Cool punted. V. P. I. failed to gain, and Hodgson punted, Stafford making a fair catch. Failing to gain, A. & M. punted, the ball going outside on A. & M.'s 35-yard line. Stafford fumbled on next play, and Pink for V. P. I. recovered the ball. The half ended with the ball in V. P. I.'s possession.

Third Quarter.—Hodgson kicked, and Von Eberstein returned it 10 yards. Robertson made 30 yards around right end, followed by 8 more through tackle; Von Eberstein made 15 and Stafford made 15 more. Stafford made an onside kick, and Bernier returned it 20 yards. Hughes lost 15. Nothing of importance was done in the remainder of the quarter, the ball being at the middle of the field when the quarter was up.

Fourth Quarter.—In the last quarter, V. P. I. made a desperate attempt to score. Two successful forward passes were made, which put the ball on A. & M.'s 30-yard line. The remainder of the quarter was spent in see-sawing up and down the field.

Lineup:

V. P. I.	Position	A. & M.
Hodgson, A. Hott	L. E.	Hartsell (captain)
Barrus	L. T.	Hurt
Pick	L. G.	Gattis
Gibbs	C.	Bray

Breckenbridge, Rogers . . .	R. G.	Floyd
Jones	R. T.	Glenn
Legge, W. R.	R. E.	Seifert, Sherman
Hughes	J. B.	Stafford
Derby, Harris	L. H. B.	Cool
Hodgson (captain)	T. B.	Von Eberstein
Legge, F. H., Bernier . .	R. H. B.	Robertson

Score—A. & M., 5; V. P. I., 3. Time of quarters, 15 minutes. Time of game, 1 hour, 30 minutes. Attendance, 8,500.



LOCALS

Get ready for stunt night.

Dr. F. I. Stevens has recently been to Minneapolis, where he attended the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He also attended the Botanical Society of America and the Phytothological Society and was elected president of the latter.

On December 9th the A. & M. College local unions gave a barbecue at the State Fair Grounds to all the farmers unions of Wake County. After the barbecue the Farmers Convention met in Pullen Hall.

Mr. John Iven, of the '09 class, was here on December 9th.

Quite a number of men have displayed enough intellect during this term to be excused from all examinations, and are now already enjoying the holidays.

Mr. L. F. Abernathy, of the '05 class and who was captain of the football team last year, visited the college with his bride last week.

Mr. J. G. Morrison, of the '06 class, was married last week to Miss Pearl Gardener, of Shelby, N. C. Miss Gardener is the sister of J. T. Gardener who graduated in the class of '08, and a niece of O. M. Gardener who graduated in the class of '03.

Dr. Hill delivered an address at Smithfield, Thursday, December 8th, to the Johnston County Fair Association.

Prof. J. S. Jeffries was a judge at the Asheville Poultry Exhibit from December 7th to 10th.

Professors Schank, Hudson and Williams were judges at the Interstate Corn Show held at Columbia last week. This show includes exhibits from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. It was only organized this year.

Mr. Franklin has resigned his position as stenographer for the State Agricultural Experiment Station to accept a position with the Seaboard Railway.

At the last meeting of the literary societies, speakers were elected for the Senior debate next spring. The Pullen Society will be represented by Messrs. F. T. Peden and J. H. Brown, with J. B. Bray as alternate. The Leazier Society will be represented by Messrs. George R. Ross and J. M. Beal, with H. R. Cates as alternate.

The following is a list of men who made a grade of 90 or over on ten subjects for November: H. L. Taylor.

Men who made a grade of 90 on nine subjects for the month of November: R. W. Graeber.

Men who made a grade of 90 or over on eight subjects for the month of November: A. W. Taylor.

Men who made a grade of 90 or over on seven subjects: J. M. Beal, H. B. Briggs, P. D. Davis, N. G. Fetzer, F. S. Hales, C. W. Lee, J. P. Quinerly, F. C. Smith.

Men who made a grade of 90 or over on six subjects: J. B. Coward, H. R. Cates, McN. DuBose, T. F. Gibson, T. S. Hans, T. R. Hart, S. K. Keller, J. E. McGee, F. T. Peden, W. D. Simpson, O. M. Smith, W. H. Sullivan, H. C. Wilson, O. Z. Wrenn.

Men who made a grade of 90 or over on five subjects: N. O. Alexander, L. A. Ammons, T. R. Baldwin, C. E. Bell, E. C. Blair, E. D. Bowditch, J. C. Brantley, J. H. Brown, W. B. Brown, J. B. Rees, F. B. Sherwood, S. Short, E. P. Spear, N. B. Stevens, M. F. Sugg, H. M. Cool, J. Deal, C. F. Gore, T. J. Hewitt, R. W. Higgins, J. G. Kellogg, J. D. Cooper, M. Liferock, W. B. Little, H. K. Nash, S. B. Wilkins.

Men who made a grade of 90 or over on four subjects: G. L. Arthur, C. R. Bailey, G. L. Bain, E. W. Breeze, R. C. Deal, G. L. Dellinger, J. B. Fearing, J. E. Ferebee, J. Fontaine, R. D. Goodman, W. H. Graham, R. M. Hardison, T. D. Harris, W. C. Hopkins, R. W. Howell, W. B. Hutchison, M. L. Liverman, H. M. Walton, J. B. Wettington, B. G. Wilson, C. D. McIver, T. K. Miar, W. H. Parker, J. T. Peden, J. S. Picket, B. M. Potter, M. R. Quinerly, C. L. Rhyme, L. N. Riggan, G. L. Roland, R. Sharpe, W. T. Shull, T. H. Stafford, R. E. Stevens, N. H. Street, C. M. Taylor, J. R. Townsend, T. S. Tucker, W. W. Williams.

The Y. M. C. A. Cabinet met December 4th, at the home of J. W. Bergthold, general secretary, and discussed various problems of the association's work.



COMICS

"Fresh" Crosland—"Major, is that a Raleigh 'stenographer' taking those pictures?"

"Moving" Vann—"What position does Coach Greene play on the football team?"

Prof. Riddick (on St. of mat.)—"Mr. Tucker, what would a pound of wrought iron weigh?"

"Tuck."—"Why, one pound, sir."

Prof.—"I certainly am glad to see that you know that much."

"Happy" Eason—"John, I want a collar that is half a size too small.

John Bray—"What for?"

"Happy"—"Because Peden told me to have my picture made in a close-fitting collar."

"Nick"—"Dr. A—— is a good doctor."

"Kid"—"Why, he's nothing but a one-horse doctor."

"Nick"—"I didn't know that he was a veterinary surgeon."

Perkins—"Prof. Norton, why did you mark me sufficient (deficient) on my last month's botany?"

Freshman Nichols wants to know how to clean the ashes out of his radiator.

Fellows, do you realize that the new cook is a long-looked-for treasure?

"*Si*" *Sigmon*—"Miss Huntington, has the mail gone to town yet?"

Postmistress—"Mr. Sigmon, I thought you had been here long enough to know the mail schedule. Now, why did you ask me that?"

"*Si*"—"Oh, I just love to hear your sweet voice."

Jim—"What is the future tense of 'to flirt'?"

Mac—"To divorce."

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That I made but 52,
For I'll never make a pass mark
Till English and math. skidoo.

"I fear you are forgetting me,"
She said in tones polite.
"Indeed I am for getting you;
That's why I'm here to-night."

Senior is a word of late,
Used by those who demonstrate.
Each and every line of verse,
Proposition and its converse;
Not to get it is a shame,
For you'll surely get your name
In a list with great big letters
When you contradict your betters.
Our banner shall be "Red and White";
We'll stand by it day and night.
Receive a highest seat in heaven.
So clear the track for 1911!

EXCHANGES

Just as environment effects the development of plant or animal life, so does the influence of the particular college, its faculty and curriculum, govern the sameness of the material in our college magazines. Especially is this true with the high schools and the preparatory colleges. For example, one magazine had, with few exceptions, stories based on the Civil War ideas; another contained stories of moral topics without the brighter side of life coming into them.

As our leading journals find it proper and beneficial to issue special numbers to refresh our minds at such times as Thanksgiving, we see no reason why our college publications should not present some very interesting issues at this time in the year.

The *Davidson College Magazine*, as heretofore, came to our desk at the proper time of arrival, full of good material, and not monotonous with sameness of subjects. It is quite proper that a sketch of Woodrow Wilson be given, as he is known with much interest throughout the college world and is at present illuminating the thoughts of many Americans. "Poo'ly Thank de Lord" is a good short poem of negro dialect, in a very natural manner. Of the doped man who murdered his wife in "The Brass Candlestick" there is a lack of plainness, and a number of questions are left to the reader with no threads by which to reason them out. "The Dire Tragedy of Modern College Life" is interesting and appropriate to the season, with much that is true to the present-day college life.

The *Georgetown College Journal* is extra good in many ways, but we see no reason why they should neglect to comment on other publications, and we hope they will establish an exchange department.

The Guilford Collegian contains many original thoughts in connection with their home, especially was this true with the October issue as well. "A Peculiar Experience" unnecessarily repeats that the woman spoke broken English. In this day of the ever-growing impulse that there should be but one church, we think the "Passing of Prejudice" would prove interesting. For historical value, the "Siege of Fort Macon" has its praise, and sketches of like nature are always appreciated. "The Store Scandal," in many ways true to life, does in some ways seem rather "tame" and child-like in plot.

The exchange editor of the *University of Virginia* is attempting to do his duty, and it is hoped that this will not only continue, but that it may open the eyes of other like departments to our duty. "The Desert Gift" is quite lengthy and is well developed with that characteristic of oddity. "The Tramp" is a number of good lines well versed.

In *The College Messenger* we find the department editors at work to make their parts of their "message" the best. "Reminiscences of the Confederacy," while consisting mainly of collected notes, is of interest for its bits of history. A good short love story is that of "A June Romance." No school should neglect its loyalty, and the article on "College Loyalty" should prove a stimulant to some plan by which this spirit will not be lost with the Methodist college.

The Radiant, coming as it does from a preparatory college, is especially good, but among the splendid stories of a serious nature, some mingling of the brighter side of life stories would not have taken from the value of the first.

The Wake Forest Student contains the first part of an article written by a foreign student who is now in school at Wake Forest. This will not only be of intellectual value, but of interest to the many college men who are studying "Korea and its Reconstruction," as it relates to the present missionary crises. *The Student* contains a number of good stories, but we would suggest that the characters be of more modern-day style.

The Messenger is a good magazine for any high school, but if we could get the preparatory students to deal with subjects of a more practical nature, it would be a great improvement.

The High School Monthly lacks practical material; however, "Feudalism" has its deserving merits.

The Journal should start its departments at the top of a page and not allow the magazine to appear jungled together.

The St. Mary's Muse carried out the idea of a Hallowe'en Number, but stories on Hallowe'en were missing. The Alumni Department is well edited and contains that peculiar to most college magazines—a "marriage department."

The Palmetto is well balanced in its material, and the department editors are with their job. "My Experience in the Twenty-first Century" is one of the most pleasing stories of a jocular vein that has come to our exchange desk. The writer "spread" her imagination, but at the same time joked the latest fads of inventions.

The Criterion is to be criticized for lack of stories based on more present-day interest, though some were good.

We hope to find a number of 'mags' decorated in the green leaves and red berries on our return after the holidays.

