

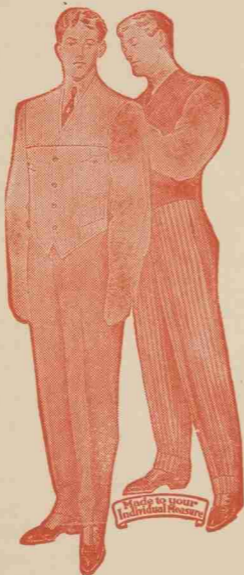
THE
RED
AND
WHITE

WEST RALEIGH, N. C., MARCH, 1913

Y.M.C.A. Number



We Make Clothes for Young Men



Eleven years' experience has taught us how to tailor that snap and ginger into a young man's suit that is always appreciated.

Our prices are fair, and we allow 10 per cent off to college men.

A visit to our shop will do us both good.

Murray Tailoring Co.

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105 Fayetteville Street
Across from Express Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.
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THE HISTORY OF THE

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THE RED AND WHITE

VOL. XIV. WEST RALEIGH, N. C., MARCH, 1913. No. 5

WAR A MENACE TO INDUSTRY.

“So long as harmony prevails among nations their commerce flourishes and develops normally from year to year; but upon the first rumors of war it begins to dwindle and to seek new channels where it will be least exposed to the many dangers of war.” That wise old Quaker, William Penn, has in a very concise way contrasted the effects of peace and war upon a country. He said:

“Peace excites industry, which brings wealth, as wealth again provides the means of charity and hospitality, not the lowest ornaments of a kingdom or commonwealth”; and of war he said; “War, like the frost of '83, seizes all these comforts at once, and stops the civil channel of society. The rich draw in their stock, the poor turn out soldiers, or thieves, or starve; no industry, no building, no manufacturing, little hospitality or charity, but what peace gave, war devours.”

These words, spoken in 1695, describe no less truly the disastrous effect of war to-day than at that time, and it is this effect of war upon industry which I would have you consider to-night.

Gladstone once said, “The ships that pass between one country and another are like the shuttle of the loom, weaving a web of concord among the nations.” Industry and commerce are to-day international. “Industrial depression, financial disturbance and popular distress in England or Germany or France, are sure to be reflected sooner or later in the United States, and *vice versa*.” Financial disturbance in London involves financial disturbance in New York. Famine in China or India while preying upon the population of those

countries alone, affects the entire world. The cries of the sufferers are heard around the globe, and ships are embarked laden with every possible means of relieving their suffering.

War paralyzes both manufacture and commerce in four distinct ways. The first of these is: by interfering with trade. During the Franco-German war all trade between those two nations was arrested, and that between them and other nations was much diminished or impeded. When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898 trade between this country and European ports was seriously interfered with. This brought about loss to many of the steamship companies, and also to many other lines of business. Many freight ships between our western ports and the east were stopped by the Russo-Japanese war. During our Civil War the cotton industries of England and France suffered heavily from the cutting off of the supply of cotton. Manufacturers of cotton mill machinery also suffered, many of them being forced to abandon their plants because new mills were being established or projected. The declaration of war between any of the great nations of the world is characterized by a period of feverish excitement. International exchange is stopped, prices advance and all the arts which flourish in times of peace are impeded in their progress.

The second way in which war paralyzes manufacture and commerce is by absorbing capital. For the support of armaments Europe has, for many years, spent about \$1,000,000,000 a year, and at the present time she is spending considerably more. In 1897, just before the Spanish-American war, our army department was costing us \$49,000,000 annually and our navy \$35,000,000; in 1906 the war department expenditures were \$94,000,000, and those of the navy department \$111,000,000, an increase of nearly two hundred per cent for the army and over three hundred per cent for the navy. According to Congressman Tawney, the United States spends sixty-seven and one-half per cent of national revenue (exclusive of postal receipts) for wars past and prospective.

It is estimated by best authorities that in a single century the nations of the world have paid in solid cash forty thousand millions of dollars for their quarreling and fighting. In the battle of the sea of Japan six great battleships were sunk in a single day, and in this way no less than \$40,000,000 was destroyed. Think, ladies and gentlemen, of what that \$40,000,000 could accomplish if spent in aiding suffering humanity. The cost of war is not, however, in solid cash alone, but upon the declaration of war all State, commercial and industrial securities depreciate, want of money is felt everywhere, the rate of discount is raised, and the credit not only of the State, but also of the individual, is impaired.

The amounts of capital involved in the support of armaments are so large that our minds fail to grasp the meaning of the figures, but the third way in which war affects industry can be and is realized by every true man and woman throughout the world. That is that war takes out of our land the choicest men. When a nation becomes involved in a long war she sends throughout her borders a call for men. This call reaches to the uttermost boundaries of her dominion. Mechanics must leave the factories, professional men must abandon their professions, farmers must leave their crops, doctors must cease practice at home, and all must go to the front to kill or to be killed. In our own country the burden of war rests most heavily upon the shoulders of manual toilers. In England the majority of the working class are engaged in factories. Upon declaration of war these are the men who must protect their nation. These men already worn out and ground with want, working every day to supply the needs of their families, must leave their work and enter a contest which they condemn. Conditions in France are probably more serious than in any of the other great nations. In times of peace there are in France two million persons who require either State or private aid. In times of war this number will of course increase. The increase of population in France is also slower than in any other of the principal nations of the

world, so that France, above all nations, must avoid loss of men by war. From these facts we can clearly see that by taking the choicest men war not only affects industry directly by taking the laborers, but also by leaving countless women and children without means of support.

The fourth way in which war paralyzes industry is by leaving at least one party to the war impoverished and more or less demoralized for at least one entire generation. I deem it unnecessary before this audience to recount the horrors of reconstruction days following our Civil War; how men who left their homes prosperous and beautiful, returned to find them in ruins. Money, credit, employment, in short, everything that had gone to make life worth living, swept away by the advancing armies. The dangers of such a reconstruction period are by far greater to-day than ever before. The very nightmare, if you please, of the man who works with his hands for himself and his family, is the fear of unemployment. When war ends there is always a period required for industry to adjust itself. This is especially true of the defeated country. Factories are closed for want of capital and demand for their products, and men returning from the armies are forced to go out in search of employment, and the struggle for work becomes very serious. In short, then, we may say that the cost of war does not cease when hostilities are ended, but its burdens continue indefinitely in pensions, in interest, in prostrate business and disordered finance, in the absence from productive occupations of the men who have been destroyed, and in the heavier military burdens imposed by the preparation for future hostilities.

Having seen the effect of war upon commerce and industry, let us look for a moment at the cause of war as related to industry. When we come to the final analysis of the problem we find that almost all of the wars of recent times have been industrial wars. "The Crimean war, the Italian war, the Hungarian war, the Danish war, the Austro-Prussian war, were all fought for territory—to settle boundaries. The

Franco-Prussian war, although it had not on its face this purpose, yet resulted in the ceding of a large territory by France to Germany." Coming down to to-day we find the cause of the Turko-Italian war to be the action of Italy in her determination to obtain control of Tripoli. This struggle between Turkey and Italy for control of Tripoli, along with other causes, brought on the war of the Balkan States. As William Jennings Bryan said before the Mohonk Conference in 1911, "When we get down to the bottom of war we find that back of war is usually the desire to get some material advantage."

Since then we see that by far the greater majority of wars of recent years have been waged for industrial purposes, and since we have seen that war paralyzes industry and commerce by interfering with trade by absorbing capital, by taking away from profitable employment the choicest men, and by leaving at least one party to the war impoverished and demoralized, "What can we as individuals do to settle peaceably the disputes which arise between nations, and to abolish forever any war and its horrors?" "When we look for an example of individual action, there was a man who illustrated better than any other man of his time the enormous influence for good of which one man of intelligence and means is capable when in simple loyalty to God and right, he consecrates himself and his fortunes to the service of his fellow-men." I speak of Albert K. Smiley. Some one has said of the Mohonk estate which was established by Mr. Smiley, that it "has been one of the greatest agencies in the nation in pushing forward the movement for the establishment of good-will and law in the place of brute force and war among the nations of the world." In the death of Mr. Smiley the cause of arbitration has suffered a great loss, but it is gratifying to know that he has provided for the continuance of the Mohonk conferences until the cause of peace shall finally triumph.

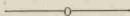
We cannot all do what Mr. Smiley did; but if each man will do his utmost the day of universal peace is not far distant. The goal is now within our reach. England and France

have been ready for some time. They are only waiting for the United States to take the forward step, when they will reach out and join hands with us and form a compact that will speedily establish "Peace on Earth."

"The star of peace climbs slowly to the crest;
The moon of madness wanes with passing years;
The lute of Hope, aquaver in the West,
Shall calm at length the nations' battle fears."

ED. L. CLOYD.

Oration delivered at the annual Intercollegiate Peace contest held in Raleigh Friday, February 28, 1913.



GREETINGS FROM OTHER COLLEGES OF THE
STATE AT THE DEDICATION OF THE
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.



WAKE FOREST.

To the Young Men's Christian Association of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from the Young Men's Christian Association of Wake Forest College I bring greetings. The Association rejoices with you on this notable day as you stand on the threshold of a new era in Association work in your college. And as this day marks the first stride in the many laps that are to be made over and up the road of the future age, I think it fitting to dedicate this building in the name of the Jesus man. He stood for the Mind, Spirit and Body. He is the man that makes the Young Men's Christian Association a mighty power in lifting up and saving thousands of young men in all parts of the world. The prayer of our Association is that every man, athlete or whatever he be and whatever his work and calling, may link himself to the Association—to Christ—and get in the game for

Christ. May this building be the means of making every man in this college to-day, and every man who is to enter it in the future, realize the Jesus man to be his truest and best Friend. Also make every man know that:

“Truth, mercy, knowledge, justice,
Are powers that ever stand;
They build their temples in the soul,
And work with God’s right hand.”

Again, may the spirit of brotherhood take full possession of the men of this college, and they with the men of this great movement, of which this building represents a part, join in the spirit of this poem, and all sing together:

“All space is holy; for all space
Is filled by Thee; but human thought
Burns clearer in some chosen place,
Where Thy own words of love are taught.

Here be they taught; and may we know
That faith Thy servants knew of old;
Which onward bears through weal and woe,
Till death the gates of heaven unfold.

Nor we alone; may those whose brow
Shows yet no trace of human cares
Hereafter stand where we do now,
And raise to Thee still holier prayers.

HENRY J. LANGSTON.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE Y. M. C. A.

Day Letter.

MR. J. W. BERGTHOLD,

A. & M. Y. M. C. A.,

West Raleigh, N. C.

Deeply regret I cannot attend dedication of your new building. On behalf of International staff, I extend hearty congratulations and assurance of our continued prayers and best wishes.

CHAS. D. HURREY,

*International Bible Study Secretary.**Prepaid.*

 TRINITY COLLEGE.

I deem it a peculiar pleasure to have the opportunity to bring greetings to you from the Y. M. C. A. at Trinity College. The Y. M. C. A. is the greatest fraternity in the world, and the real service that it is doing for humanity is incalculable. This splendid building, with its modern equipment, will doubtless give the Y. M. C. A. of this institution a stronger hold on the students and help to develop them, physically, mentally and spiritually. I wish to congratulate every man that has taken a part in the erection of this handsome Y. M. C. A. home.

Very sincerely,

E. L. SECREST,

President Y. M. C. A.

 DR. W. L. POTEAT.

MY DEAR MR. BERGTHOLD:—I suppose I have to thank you for the invitation to the formal opening of the Y. M. C. A. building of A. & M. College tomorrow. It would give

me genuine pleasure to participate in those interesting exercises. As I cannot do so in person, I beg to congratulate you and the college in this way upon so important an addition to its equipment.

Very truly yours,

WM. LOUIS POTEAT,
President Wake Forest College.

ELON COLLEGE.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-members of the Association:

It affords me very peculiar pleasure to appear before you on this memorable occasion as a representative of Elon College. I come this afternoon bearing fraternal greetings and best wishes from not only our local Y. M. C. A., but from the entire student body and faculty of my institution.

Personally, I am intensely interested in the Y. M. C. A. movement, since it is absolutely the only organization which seeks directly for the development of body, mind and spirit, and is thus doing more for the advancement of true manhood than any other organization in the universe.

Again, I congratulate you upon the rapid progress which the Association is making at this institution, and bid you God-speed in this great work.

I thank you.

A. L. HOOK.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

When the call for a new building for A. & M. was first sounded, our Association was glad to make a contribution. When the corner-stone of your building was laid, we were glad to have a representative at the celebration. Now, at this crowning moment of your success, we are only too glad to express again our kindest regards and best wishes.

It is a pleasure indeed to know that relations between A. & M. and the University are growing more friendly, and we assure you that we are not interested only on account of athletic rivalry, but we bear toward you real, sympathetic interest.

We rejoice with you in the success which has resulted from your spirit of energy. You have set an example which I hope will soon be followed by the University of North Carolina.

Yours sincerely,

DOUGLAS RIGHTS, *President.*



THE MEANING OF THE BUILDING.

ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

The aim of the Young Men's Christian Association of the A. & M. College in erecting this building was to make it a center of all college life. By the aid of the building, it is hoped that the Association will be able to bring the students in closer relationship to their religious life and at the same time offer an opportunity to the development of the mind and body, thus adhering to our motto of Spirit, Mind and Body.

The building gives the association a firm foundation to work from, and will naturally increase the efficiency of the association work, inasmuch as here the work will be undisturbed, while heretofore there were constant interruptions to the work, due to the state of unrest.

The building will fill the vacancy of the home life felt by all students, for in it a man can feel free to read, lounge or play games. There is a reading room, game room and library for rest and reading. In the basement there is a gymnasium, bowling allies, swimming pool and baths. There are offices for the college publications, the General Secretary and committee rooms for student meetings, a dining room for banquets, and two society halls for the literary societies of the college.

Again, this building will be of marked benefit to the college through its good influences on restraining evil and promoting all that is noble and highest in the life of a young man. Parents prefer to send their sons to a college having a reputation for its moral influences, rather than to one having a low standard of morality.

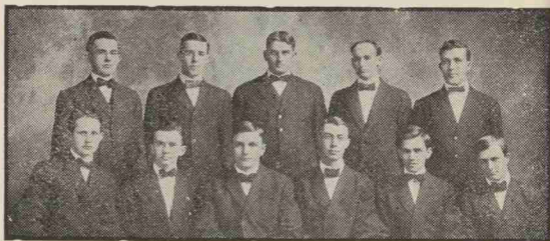
In general, then, the main object is to interest men in any phase of association work, and through this means bring them in touch with the religious working of the Association. This can be done much more effectively through the Association home than through any other way in college.

H. L. JOSLYN.

No man should be satisfied until he has done the best that he is capable of doing, and he must remember that it is vastly more important to himself that he sets and maintains a high standard in his work than it is for the teacher, or later his employer, to set it for him.—*McKibben*.

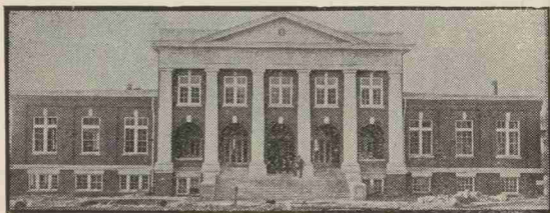
The least duty of every one is to make the world just a little better. This can't be done by merely approving and imitating what others have done. You will never do it looking backward. Ambition seeks new seas to sail.—*Kerr*.

Education should not be considered to be merely mental education. Moral development should be kept constantly in mind, and every teacher should not only endeavor to make himself a moral example, but, as far as consistent, to inculcate moral lessons.—*Swain*.



Y. M. C. A. CABINET, 1912-13.

Top row—left to right: T. R. Parrish, Corresponding Secretary; E. B. Nichols, Chairman Mission Study Committee; S. B. Sykes, Recording Secretary; G. L. Bain, Chairman Social Committee; L. A. Ammon, Chairman Membership Committee. Bottom row—left to right: J. B. Steele, Chairman Bible Study Committee; E. L. Cloyd, Vice-President; J. W. Bergthold, General Secretary; H. L. Joslyn, President; L. L. Dail, Chairman Religious Meetings Committee; R. L. Sloan, Treasurer.



OUR NEW HOME.

MOTION AND EMOTION.

ELBERT HUBBARD.

Man is a transformer of energy. This energy plays through him. In degree he can control it, manipulate it, use it, transmit it. And the secret of being a good transmitter is to allow motion to equal emotion.

To be healthy and sane and well and happy, you must work with your hands as well as your head. The cure for grief is motion. The recipe for strength is action. To have a body that is free from disease and toxins you must let motion equal emotion.

Love for love's sake creates a current so hot that it burns out the fuse. But love that finds form in music, sculpture, painting, poetry, and work is divine and beneficent beyond words. That is, love is an inward emotion, and if stifled, thwarted, and turned back upon itself, tends to gloom, melancholy, brooding, jealousy, rage, disease, death.

But love that is liberated in human effort attracts love; so a current is created and excess emotion is utilized for the good not only of the beloved, but of the race. Art is the utilization of love's exhaust.

The love that lasts is a trinity—I love you because you love the things that I love.

A lover out of a job is a good man for a girl to avoid.

Safety lies in service. All emotion that takes the form of ecstasy with no outlet in the way of work is dangerous. This way horror lies. Emotion without motion tends to madness and despair. Expression must equal impression. If you study you must also create, write, teach, give out. If great joy has come to you, pass it along, and thus do you double it. You are the steward of the gifts the gods have given you, and you answer for their use with your life. Do not obstruct the divine current. The college that imparts knowledge, but supplies no opportunity for work is faulty in the extreme.

A school that does not supply work as well as facts is false in theory and wrong in practice. Its pupils do not possess health, happiness, or power, except on a fluke.

Emotion balanced by motion eliminates dead tissue and preserves sanity. For lack of motion congestion flows. All sickness comes from a failure to make motion balance emotion. Impress and express; inhale and exhale; work and play; study and laugh; love and labor; exercise and rest. Study your own case and decide to get the most out of life. Sickness, unhappiness, ignorance, all tend to inefficiency. And inefficiency is a sin.

Realize that you are a divine transformer. Make motion equal emotion and you will eliminate fear, round out the century run, and be efficient to the last. And to live long and well is to accept life in every phase—even death itself—and find it good.

I fear that the student who thinks he is hard worked has much to learn about the methods of study.—*Harrington.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE Y. M.
C. A. BUILDING.

MAIN AND SECOND FLOORS.

1. Committees or other organizations wishing to use rooms for meetings, must make application to the officer in charge.
2. Any damage to the room or furniture, more than ordinary wear, will be charged to the person or organization occupying the room.
3. The Trustees of the Association or any of its authorized officers, shall have the privilege of entering any room at any time for inspection, repairs or other duties.
4. Reasonable quiet must be observed throughout the building, and especially on the main floor.
5. Profanity is absolutely forbidden.

6. The use of tobacco in any form is prohibited.
7. The telephone is for the use of all the students, but members shall be shown preference. The time of each call shall be limited to five minutes except by special permission of the officer in charge.
8. Signs and announcements must not be placed on the bulletin board or in and around the building except by consent of the officer in charge.
9. Hats must not be worn in the building. A hat rack is provided. Umbrellas must be left in the vestibule.
10. Association periodicals must not be mutilated or removed from the reading room.
11. Walls or woodwork must not be defaced or scarred by writing, driving tacks or nails, pasting pictures or notices, or in any other manner.
12. No meetings, except those under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, shall be held in the assembly room.
13. All men regularly occupying offices in the building shall become members of the Association upon entering.
14. Games of all kinds shall be prohibited while any religious meeting is in progress.
15. Passing through any part of the main floor of the building in anything but citizens' clothing or military uniform shall be forbidden.

RULES FOR MEMBERS.

1. The membership fee shall be two (\$2.00) dollars per annum for all students, as provided for in the constitution, and shall be payable in advance.
2. All members will be provided with membership cards which they shall be required to show when requested. Membership cards shall not be transferrable.
3. A deposit of twenty-five (25) cents will be required for a key to any room. This deposit will be refunded upon surrender of the key.

4. Occupants of rooms must not throw anything out of the windows. Refuse left in the room will be removed by the janitor.

5. All decorations and fixtures for rooms shall be passed upon by the Trustees of the Association or their authorized officer.

6. Persons not eligible to membership may be introduced to the privileges of membership for a period not exceeding one week each school term, provided, the officer in charge, upon application of a member in good standing, issues a signed introduction.

7. The member introducing a visitor shall be responsible for any damage or expense incurred by, and for the conduct of any such visitor.

8. All visitors shall be required to register at the office.

9. No member or visitor shall give money or any other gratuity of any employee of the Association.

10. Members or visitors shall not send employees on errands out of the building.

11. Only paid-up members shall be admitted to the privileges of any part of the basement floor.

12. Tickets for bowling are on sale at the office at five (5) cents each, or six for twenty-five (25) cents, each entitling the holder to one game.

13. Cash will be accepted only at the general offices.

14. Any person or organization violating these rules shall be debarred from the building.

15. These rules may be changed upon recommendation of the cabinet of the Association, by a majority vote of the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association at any meeting.

RULES FOR THE GYMNASIUM.

1. The gymnasium will be open during week days, during the hours and for the purposes as follows:

2 to 4 P. M. for exercises with machines, punching bag, etc., (no games.)

4 to 5:45 P. M. for games and classes.

6:30 to 8 P. M. for games and classes.

2. The regulation gymnasium uniform will consist of a sleeveless jersey, trunks or trousers, and rubber-soled shoes without heels.

3. All men taking exercise or playing in the gymnasium, including referees, umpires, or other officials, will be required to use the equivalent of the gymnasium uniform. Spectators without rubber shoes will be required to keep off the floor at all times.

4. Spitting on the floor, aside from being unsanitary, is injurious to the floor, and is therefore forbidden.

5. Any class or group of men wishing to use the floor in the afternoon, must make application at the office before twelve-thirty o'clock P. M. Any class or group wishing to use the floor at night, must make application at the office before five-thirty o'clock P. M. A schedule will then be prepared and published in the dining hall and on the Y. M. C. A. bulletin board, giving each group an equal amount of time.

6. Profanity is absolutely forbidden.

7. The general rules of the Y. M. C. A. posted in the lobby must be observed in the gymnasium.

ONLY PAID-UP MEMBERS OF THE Y. M. C. A. ARE ADMITTED TO THE GYMNASIUM.

Every time a student leads his instructor to believe he has mastered a point when he has not, he cheats himself not out of so much learning, but out of the ability to learn. He has handicapped himself permanently for the sake of an hour of ease, left himself nearer the position of the untaught laborer, and depreciated a little more on his chance for success.—*Harrington.*

AN APPRECIATION.

The opening reception of the Y. M. C. A. in its new building has elicited many favorable and even flattering remarks from our good friends, about its good planning and successful carrying out. For this we are endlessly indebted to the ladies of the faculty, including those of the Advisory Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and we wish herewith, at this late hour, to express to these ladies our sincerest thanks.

Foremost among the ladies who so enthusiastically took the work in hand was Mrs. W. C. Riddick, who, as chairman of the committee, was the moving power and the guiding hand in the whole affair. Mrs. Riddick is without an equal in generalizing an extensive and elaborate affair like this one. She was well supported in this work by Mrs. D. H. Hill, Mrs. W. A. Withers, Mrs. H. E. Satterfield, Mrs. Wm. Hande Brown, Mrs. Chas. B. Park, and Mrs. J. W. Berghold, to all of whom we wish to express our deepest appreciation. It would have been utterly impossible for the Association to have had the reception so well planned and made so pleasant in its carrying out in any other way, for not only did these ladies do the planning and managing, but they did the actual work of getting everything about the building in readiness.

We, the students of the college, thoroughly appreciate this interest and this service, and sincerely hope that the ladies will find it worth their while to do us the honor again.

FIVE YEARS HENCE.

The small gymnasium in the Y. M. C. A. Building has already done excellent service to the entire student body. The basket-ball team has undoubtedly been greatly helped. Witness the record of this year compared with last year. Every minute of the time when the gymnasium is open it is occupied

and the best part of it is the fact that the men who do not play on any of the teams are getting the good out of this work.

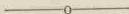
Two years ago there was a discussion about a frame building for basket-ball practice, but before that there had been almost no mention about a gymnasium. The Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium will be used only by men who are members of the Y. M. C. A., and will therefore be limited in its usefulness. What the college needs, and is sure to get within the next five years, is a large college gymnasium, one of ample size to accommodate as many as 100 to 150 men at one time—one full of modern equipment and with a physical director employed for the entire year. Then gymnasium work will be required in the curriculum just as mathematics now is, and it is just as important to the success of the engineer, the farmer, the chemist, or any other calling or profession as any of his studies. If the authorities do not realize it now, we sincerely hope that the little Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium will help to make it clear.

The main argument used against a gymnasium has been that the military drill gives sufficient exercise to all the men. Drill is good, but does not serve the same purpose that gymnasium work does. Our students come from the farm and go back to the farm. They need to keep their bodies in good physical trim during the interim here. Some go to the offices or mills or other professions, and these need the invigorating exercises more than the farmer, as there will be less opportunity for physical exercise. And no amount of physical training in after life will amount to the same good as a good sound constitution, made hardy by the training which a gymnasium class gives while a man is yet in the developing stage. Most of the men while here at the college are kept pretty well occupied over their books and in the laboratory, where little or no physical exertion is required.

All these men need vigorous, systematic exercise one hour each day to clear up their dulled minds, to be taught proper

breathing—in short to keep themselves fit under the strain of constant mental exertion.

When we get this college gymnasium before five more years roll by, we will have better football teams, better baseball teams, better basket-ball teams, better track teams, better literary societies, a better Y. M. C. A., less delinquency in class work, less failures in studies, less need for an enlarged hospital, less work to make up, less annoyance to the professors, less need of the registrar as a reprimanding agency. Without a doubt we will have a better college.



THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The average student's conception of the Y. M. C. A. seems to be that a few men, uninterested in other college activities, gather in the auditorium and hold a dry, religious meeting. This is a mistake. Although, of course, the Y. M. C. A. stands first and firmly for Christianity, yet it does not forget that we are human, and that the college boy is not a perfect layman. It believes, supports and encourages all college enterprises of worth, and tends to lighten the burdens of class work by strengthening the bonds of fellowship between us so as to more nearly form a harmonious body, instead of a group of selfish individuals.

On January 31, 1913, at seven-thirty o'clock p. m., the Y. M. C. A. held its annual reception in the new building. This was the first event of importance to occur in our new student home. On this night professor and scholar met on equal grounds and endeavored solely to entertain each other. To say that a delightful evening was spent is expressing it but weakly. Members of the faculty met us at every turn with a hearty handshake and pleasant word, while the soft strains of music, furnished by an orchestra, floated through the hall. Nor was the inner man forgotten, for in the north wing of the beautifully decorated reception hall, daintily

gowned members of the fair sex graciously served refreshments to all. The ladies, of course, were present, and made perfect the enjoyment of every fellow, whether he luckily found his or some one else's "Her." The true meaning of a good time was experienced, and every one left with the realization at last that the Y. M. C. A. stands for Spirit, Mind and Body.

On March 15, 1913, the Association intends to give a reception to all the members of the Bible classes in college. Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of the nearly three hundred students of the New and Old Testaments. This reception stands second in college events only to the great, general Y. M. C. A. reception. This is a pleasant means of terminating the studies of the Bible for the year, and every fellow is lucky indeed who is a member of one of the many classes, for Meredith and a number of other ladies will be there. We are truly going to make merry once more.

Some time during this month the Association will again give the annual "Stunt Night," which always affords so much fun and pleasure to students and faculty. The exact date for this will perhaps have been announced before this will be read.

Some of the plans for the near future, all of which are made possible only through the new building, include a banquet for the Y. M. C. A. Cabinet and the Advisory Committee, receptions for the students belonging to the various Sunday-schools of the city, and various "At Homes" by the Association and the faculty to members of the Association and to various natural groupings of students. As soon as the bowling alleys are installed arrangements will be made to have bowling parties.

The Y. M. C. A. Building makes it possible to offer social opportunities to all the men in college. The large lobby, the game and reading-rooms and in fact all the activities of the Association are places and occasions where all the men meet on exactly the same plane. There is no class distinction, there

are no social sets, there is nothing that is excluded from the most timid and most uncultured member. Each one has the same chance for social development, and especially does the Association try to provide these things for those who would otherwise be without them.

G. L. BAIN, *Chairman.*

BIBLE STUDY.

In reading history the thoughtful student cannot help seeing that the Bible has been one of the most potent factors in shaping our civilization. Our literature and art, and all other forms of development, are so far saturated with the spirit of its teaching that it would be hard to point out any part of our life and say, "This has not been touched." For this reason alone, if for no other, a knowledge of this Book is essential to an all-round development.

For several years many of the A. & M. students have realized this, and being unable to get the instruction through the curriculum, have organized volunteer study groups. These groups have been led by students, who in turn have been coached by some of the college professors. These study groups are free from dogmatism or denominational prejudice, but as the name indicates, they come together and engage in a wholesome discussion of the subject from the standpoint of a student and a layman. The number engaged in this work has increased each year, until this session we have more than one-third of all the students enrolled.

During this year the men have been divided into twenty-five groups, ranging from three to twenty each. Twelve of these classes have been studying *Men of the Old Testament*, ten of them the *Life and Works of Jesus*, and three the *Life of Paul*.

During former years the work has been seriously handicapped because of the lack of a suitable meeting place, being

compelled to meet in a dormitory where there was always danger of being interrupted. The work in the future will have a great advantage in this respect, since our new building furnishes a convenient meeting place for every one, and has assembly rooms enough for all the classes. With this great help we anticipate not only more men in the study next year, but more efficient work.

The Bible study this year has probably been the best the Y. M. C. A. has had, for which every one connected with it deserves credit. If there is any special credit due to the committee it is because they have pulled together.

D. E. ROBERTS,
L. JOHN,
JOHN B. STEELE, *Chairman.*

MISSION STUDY.

During the fall term the Mission Study Committee met and discussed the plans of study for the year. It was decided to offer the course "Servants of the King," by Robert E. Speer. A mission rally was held following which a canvass was made resulting in an enrollment of one hundred and eighteen men in the course. The entire enrollment was divided into twelve classes, all but one of which were led by students. Each class had its own secretary, met in one of the members' rooms and conducted its own study.

After some of the classes had almost finished the book and the new building had been opened up the committee decided to ask Dr. Thomas P. Harrison, Dean of the College, to lecture to the classes in combined session in the Y. M. C. A. assembly hall, giving a kind of general review of the course. These lecture classes have proven more popular than the study groups, as it has given much more enthusiasm to the entire enrollment, and Dr. Harrison has been able to give more interesting talks than would have been possible for any one of the students.

E. B. NICHOLS, *Chairman.*

Y. M. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.

The Membership Committee began work September 5, 1912, with Mr. C. G. Spencer as chairman. His faithful work, with the aid of others, put the enrollment above anything in the past. Due to his relations with athletics he had to give up the chairmanship about the middle of the year, and the present chairman was put in in time to make a canvass just after the holidays. With the advice and aid of the General Secretary, and eighteen other earnest workers, the enrollment has now reached four hundred and thirteen.

The large membership is not due so much to any unusual activities of the committee as to three other factors. The boys realized that if they did not give support to the work by becoming members that the fees would have to be raised to more than two dollars, where it now stands. With the new building and many new privileges, the students felt that they would get full value for their money; and the fact that we now have a home which is our own and can make our work more efficient, has caused an increased interest in the Y. M. C. A., as is shown in the reports of the other chairmen.

The following figures show concretely the growth in the last five years:

1909.....	103
1910.....	148
1911.....	193
1912.....	203
1913.....	413

Per cent of students of the college enrollment belonging to the Y. M. C. A. this year and last gives the following figures:

1912.....	36.3 per cent.
1913.....	62.5 per cent.

We believe that next year the membership ought to reach at least eighty per cent of the total enrollment of the college.

The committee will have a good foundation to start off with, and with the effort that will doubtless be put forward the records of this year will be too small to think of being real.

LEWIS A. AMMON, *Chairman.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

The Religious Meetings Committee feels itself under many obligations to the people of Raleigh, who have helped so materially in making the programs for the Y. M. C. A. meetings so complete and effective. In the Sunday afternoon meetings, which are held at 6.20, lectures on college problems by leading business and professional men of Raleigh, have proven interesting and helpful. Some of the subjects taken up this year are, "Proper use of time," by Mr. C. B. Keeble; "Moral courage," by Mr. A. A. Thompson; "Purpose in life," by Mr. N. B. Broughton; and numerous others. Music for these meetings is supplied by student quartets and friends from Raleigh.

The average attendance at these Sunday night meetings for the year has been 99 men, the total number of meetings 20, making a total attendance of 1,980 men.

The mid-week meetings, which are held each Wednesday night just after supper, are strictly student meetings, in which special interest has been given to the Book of Proverbs. Each student is supplied with a vest pocket edition of the Book of Proverbs, and each meeting has covered one chapter. The attendance for the year has been exceptionally good.

The average attendance at these meetings has been 55 men, total number of meetings 18, making a total attendance for the year 990 men.

L. L. DAIL, *Chairman.*

Y. M. C. A. FINANCES.

The budget outlined by the Association at the beginning of the year called for \$2,395.00 to be raised during the scholastic year for carrying on the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the college. This was, of course, entirely separate and independent from the fund subscribed for the erection of the new building.

The budget was to be raised from various sources, including membership dues, subscriptions from the faculty, alumni and other friends of the institution, and from various other sources. The principal work of the Finance Committee has been to collect the student membership fees, though some time has been devoted to the building fund in addition.

Since October, 1912, the committee has met once each month. For the convenience of non-paid up members, the committee has each month called on practically all of those whose dues remained unpaid to give them an opportunity to secure their membership cards. The Finance Committee is also indebted to the Membership Committee for valuable service rendered. Up to date there are two hundred and fifty-four students who have paid their fees entitling them to membership cards.

The Association is now free from debt, and if the remainder of the members who are enrolled in the Association may be counted on to pay their fees there is reasonable assurance of meeting all necessary expenses for the remainder of the year.

Ministering as it does to the entire student body, the Association has before it more work than can be accomplished by the cabinet with only one man to give his entire time to the work. It is certain, therefore, that an Associate Secretary will have to be employed next year. In order to make this possible it will be necessary to increase the budget by \$800 to \$1,000. We are securing practically all the money possible from all the sources except the student body. There is no

Association with as modern a building as ours which has a membership fee of less than \$5.00. We can do our work with less than that fee, provided as many as 90 per cent of the college enrollment become members. But in all events a raise in the fee is inevitable. The new administration when inaugurated, with the help of the old and the Advisory Committee, will work out a basis for the fees during this spring, and will be able to announce the result before June this year.

R. L. SLOAN, *Chairman.*

S. B. SYKES, *Senior Class.*

R. O. CALDWELL, *Junior Class.*

G. L. JEFFERS, *Soph. Class.*

F. S. KLUTZ,

C. J. PRUETT,

Freshmen Class.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.

The past year has been the most successful year of Association work in the history of our college Young Men's Christian Association, and I attribute this success to the efficiency of the cabinet in their work, both collectively and individually. There has been very little, if any friction, and every man has conscientiously done his share of the work. This administration was started one year ago this month. There were a few changes made in the cabinet, mainly the consolidation of the mid-week, music and religious meetings committees under one head, that of religious meetings. Then there was one addition made, that of the Publication Committee. This change was made in order to cut down the size of the cabinet and thus make it more efficient.

The cabinet and committees have worked on a well organized and systematic basis this year more than ever before. The cabinet has met regularly the first and third Sundays of each month to conduct business pertaining to the develop-

ment of the work. The committee chairmen have held a meeting of their committee at least once a month where possible, and in some cases twice a month.

We have had an average attendance at our weekly and Sunday meetings of 77 men. There is an enrollment of 212 men in Bible classes, and 119 men in mission study.

Extension work which was started this year has proven very successful; two men have gone regularly each Sunday to the Caraleigh Mills section to help in the Sunday-school there. While this is not very extensive, yet it is a good start, and I hope the following administration will continue this work on a much larger scale.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee reports that we are free from debt, and that the funds for our running expenses are remaining at par.

The report of the Membership Committee will show you that there is an increase of 62.2 per cent in membership of the entire student body over last year, an increase of 206 members. This more than doubles last year's record.

You may ask what this increase is due to. First it is due to the systematic work of the cabinet members and their committees; second, to the completion of our new building, which has made a home for us; and, third, to the efficiency and untiring work of our General Secretary, Mr. J. W. Bergthold.

The campaign for our new building was first started in 1907, and was practically completed in 1911 and 1912. It was the privilege of the present administration to see the building completed and to reap the results of the few faithful members through the valued assistance of the Advisory Committee and Mr. Bergthold, who worked with untiring determination toward this end. The way is now open for those who succeed us to enlarge on all phases of Association work, by using the feeling of brotherhood that arises among men who stand on mutual ground.

It is my supreme wish that this Association may be a blessing to all those who come in contact with it, and may its mem-

bers go out into the world as perfect specimens of young manhood, fitted to face the duties of life, ever living up to the ties of our Christian Association, which stands for the development of our spirit, mind and body, and may this brotherly feeling be extended to all humanity who have not been so blest.

H. L. JOSLYN.

NORTH CAROLINA STUDENT VOLUNTEER
UNION.

The annual conference of the North Carolina Student Volunteer Union was held at the State Normal College, Greensboro, N. C., February 21, 22, 23. Sixty delegates from the leading schools and colleges of the State were in attendance in addition to the students and citizens of Greensboro. Mr. Henry J. Langston, of Wake Forest, is President of the Union, and the following speakers were present:

Dr. R. W. Patton, of the Episcopal Mission Board.

Dr. E. H. Rawlings, of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Mr. C. G. Hounshell, of the Student Volunteer Movement.

Dr. E. C. Cronk, of Columbia, S. C.

Dr. R. T. Bryan, of China.

Mr. T. B. Padgett, of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Dr. Melton Clark, of Greensboro.

Mr. E. P. Hall, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Chapel Hill.

Miss Mary D. Powell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The various addresses and discussions throughout the three days teemed with earnestness and zeal for the cause of World-wide Missions. The world is no longer looking upon the work of missions as involving an unusual sacrifice, and upon the missionary as a martyr, but realizes that the other nations of the world are as much a part of God's great plan as our own country. Men and women are born into the *world*

and not simply into a State or nation. The doors of all the nations are now open to us, and the great question before us is whether we shall prove ourselves worthy of the opportunity.

Saturday afternoon of the conference was devoted to the business of the Union, at which the following officers were elected to serve the coming year:

- Henry J. Langston, of Wake Forest, President.
- Annie Scott, of State Normal, Vice-President.
- F. W. Price, of Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer.
- Eunice Benton, of Meredith, Assistant Secretary.

COWARD COURAGE.

"Steady, men," the captain repeated with monotonous yet reassuring calm, while his lieutenants imitated with varied success the coolness of their superior officer.

By looking across the fields adjacent to the wood which screened them, and up the slope of a range of hills, every man in the company would see a half masked, ant-like commotion, which represented the actions of the enemy they were soon to attack.

"Steady, men. We shall soon be at them," spoke the officers as a hail of bullets, in their screeching flight overhead, lopped off some branches, and dropped them, a grim bouquet at the feet of the soldiers.

As the captain glanced along the files of his command, he noticed with solicitude, tinged with the contempt of the unafraid for fear, the nervousness of many of the men, betrayed in restless moments, the useless re-examination of equipment, glances seeking assurance from the friendly countenances of cowards, the blanching of faces, and occasionally an uncontrollable trembling which became the subject of rude, though kindly jest. Suddenly his face clouded with anger, for he recognized in a plainly panic-stricken corporal his younger brother. His contempt for the other's weakness, and the fear

that the boy might disgrace the family name, easily dominated the little love he bore a nature widely differing from his own. But he refrained from any curt command of encouragement, for fear of attracting attention to what he felt was a disgrace to his blood.

An orderly dashing by on his horse shouted the order to advance. The officers drew their swords, and the company began to move rapidly forward, when they emerged, as a thin skirmish line, from the woods into the open at the base of the hill, the hurried movements of the enemy had given place to an ominous quiet, for all the life was hidden behind earthenworks that could not be distinguished from the hill summit. The skirmishers paused a moment, then began to move swiftly up the slope, the line bending and breaking where men fell behind their fleet comrades.

"Dress up, men! Dress up!"

The line straightened and pressed on.

An almost invisible cloud of grey white smoke fringed the summit of the hill, and a sharp cracking was borne to their ears. Here and there along the line a man stumbled, and, with a half ejaculated phrase or choking cry, fell, to double into a grotesque heap, or writhe in pain. A blast from the captain's whistle, repeated along the line, and the men flung themselves upon the ground, to find relief for their rage or fear in firing at the deadly hill crest.

"Lower, men, lower! You are shooting too high," cautioned the officers.

* * * * *

Slightly in the rear of the firing line, and crouched behind a hummock of earth, was the captain's younger brother. The deadly nausea of fear lent a sickly pallor to his face, his flesh was clammy with cold sweat, and his limbs trembled horribly, the stricken will incapable of controlling them. His rifle lay on the ground, useless, because he dare not raise his head above the shelter of the mound of earth to fire.

"Oh!" he cried to himself, "Why didn't I desert before we

came to this awful place? Don't let me get killed. I want to live in the warm sunshine. * * * Just as we began to climb the hill poor Billy Jameson was hot. Ugh! the bullet screeched. Then ended its death cry in a sudden thud, *and all the joyous life in him was gone.*" In vain he shut his eyes to the picture photographed by his memory.

Then his thoughts turned to the disgrace that would fall upon him should he fail in his part as a soldier. This fear, in part, blotted out the other, and when the bugles sounded the lilting "charge," when his comrades shouted their defiance, and the officers called out encouragement, he half arose and stretched his hand toward the rifle. At the same instant a bullet whined viciously past him, and he felt the wind of its flight as the breath of death upon his cheeks; his overstrained nerves snapped, and he sank powerless behind his shelter, sobbing impotently because he had lost the mastery of his body. In front he could hear the firing and cheering of his comrades as they rushed bravely toward the deadly summit. But the noise of the attack came to him only as a dim under-current to his shifting, agonizing thoughts. First he reflected upon the folly of his enlisting, when his nature revolted against the cruelty, injustice and needlessness of war, merely through a desire to stand well in the eyes of his parents and friends. Then he thought bitterly of how his brother had taken the first place, through a cold lack of fear, in the affections of a mother who mistook fearlessness for bravery.

* * * * *

"Aaah! water—aah! Won't some one shoot me," begged a wounded man, who had dragged himself within a few yards of where the corporal still crouched behind the mound. The blood-shot eyes of the stricken man turned piteously toward him, seeking to convey the message that the pain-twisted mouth could not now form into words. The captain's brother half started toward the suffering soldier, but sank back into his resting place as some bullets swept past.

"Aaah!—water—water, you—you—dirty—coward."

The corporal unfastened his canteen, taking care not to expose himself, then tossed it toward the other. It struck the ground, turned over once—twice, then came to rest just beyond the wounded man's grasp. He struggled to move his body, the sweat standing out upon his forehead, and his face twisting with pain; but he could not crawl the few inches that separated him from the water.

"Aaah! Come—for—God's sake—an'—bring—it—to—me or shoot—me—an'—"

the sentence remained unended, for a bullet struck him in the head, and the words were drowned in the gush of blood from his mouth. The corporal hid his face in his arms to shut out the hatred and contempt in the dying man's eyes.

* * * * *

How long he had lain behind his shelter the corporal could not tell. Suddenly his senses were aroused by the closer approach of the firing. His first impulse was to run. But before he could summon courage enough to rise to his feet, the remnant of his own company, retreating stubbornly, came into his line of vision. A private kneeled within a few feet of him to fire back toward the hill crest.

"Hello!" the private shouted, "You wounded, too?"

"Yes."

"Have some water?"

"No, I don't need it." As he spoke he glanced along the skirmish line and saw, with a start, that a lieutenant was directing the retreat.

"Where's the captain—my brother?"

"He was killed near the breastworks."

"Oh!" Then to himself: "She will die—are they bringing him back?"

"Lord, no. You can't stop for the dead, when to stop means death for you."

"But maybe he wasn't dead." Interest in the fate of his brother served to dispel a portion of his fear. Then suddenly he visualized the scorn or perhaps hatred their mother would

bear him for deserting her other son. Impulse usurped his will. He rose to his feet. Without his rifle and without heeding the cries of the men who saw him, he started at a stumbling, swaying run toward the breastworks.

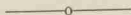
"I'll bring him back," he sobbed. "She won't call me a coward." He ducked involuntarily and bent far over as a bullet sang overhead. Fear quickened his pace. His terror was now too great for even muttered speech, but revealed itself in short, fierce gasps.

The men in the trenches did not pause in admiration of this superhuman courage, for they mistook him for one of the foremost of a new advance. The bullets were all about him now. Soon he bent over still further. He fell, a tiny blue hole in his forehead.

* * * * *

Behind the mound of earth the corporal had deserted on his mad errand lay the soldier that had unwittingly sent him upon it. As he fired deliberately at the summit he muttered to himself: "That fellow was a fool to die for a dead man. But, I guess, it took more sand than the captain's charge."

T. L. BAYNE, JR., 1914.



DANCING.

Question: Does it do any harm for a Sunday school teacher to dance or to look on while others dance? Can he or she be a successful teacher and do either? If not, why not?

Answer: In all the dancing mentioned in the Bible, and in much of the dancing in ancient times outside of Bible lands, men and women danced separately. If that were the rule to-day there would be no harm in a Sunday school teacher's dancing or watching others dance. And probably there would be very little interest in dancing. Even the old "square dances" where men and women danced together but never did more than touched hands, have gone out of fashion. The

only dances that survive to-day are dances in which men put their arms around women. This is the simple, unpleasant fact. The only dances which interest people, are dances which allow men and women to take attitudes toward one another which, but for the dance, would be regarded as the height of vulgarity and impropriety. Were it not for the fact that dancing of this sort has been allowed by custom, its introduction as a new thing would be impossible in reputable society.

There are four further simple statements which can be made about "round dances." First, they distinctly lower the character of conversation; they breed frivolousness. Secondly, they are wretchedly indiscriminate. How can a woman allow a man to behave toward her person in a dance in a way that she would not tolerate in any other place? And if a man is clean, how can he find pleasure in doing in a dance what he would scorn to do if he called upon his partner in her home? Thirdly, "round dances" do defile some minds. To denounce such minds does not justify such dances. And fourthly, in the eyes of heathen visitors they are unspeakably vulgar. Surely we ought to be slow to do that which marks us as indecent and vulgar in the eyes of well-bred or even ill-bred heathen.

But is it wrong to look on while others dance. No, not if we can do so without any interest in it, and without being ourselves injured by it, and without sanctioning it by our presence. If it is to be a dance and only a dance, probably we shall not care to go, and others will not much care to have us. But if we can do any good, or help any person, or wield any influence for Christ, it is not wrong to be in a reputable place where dancing is going on. Wherever we are sure Christ would go if He were here; we may go if our duty takes us there.

A man's question.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

THE PRICE HE PAID.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

I said I would have my fling,
And do what a young man may:
And I didn't believe a thing
That the parsons have to say.
I didn't believe in a God
That gives us blood like fire,
Then flings us into hell because
We answer the call of desire.

And I said: "Religion is rot,
And the laws of the world are nil;
For the bad man is he who is caught
And cannot foot his bill.
And there is no place called hell;
And heaven is only a truth,
When a man has his way with a maid,
In the fresh keen hour of youth.

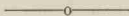
"And money can buy us grace,
If it rings on the plate of the church:
And money can neatly erase,
Each sign of a sinful smirch."
For I saw men everywhere,
Hotfooting the road of vice;
And women and preachers smiled on them
As long as they paid the price.

So I had by joy of life:
I went the pace of the town;
And then I took me a wife,
And started to settle down.
I had gold enough and to spare
For all of the simple joys
That belong with a house and a home
And a brood of girls and boys.

I married a girl with health
And virtue and spotless fame.
I gave in exchange my wealth
And a proud old family name.
And I gave her the love of a heart
Grown sated and sick of sin!
My deal with the devil was all cleaned up
And the last bill handed in.

She was going to bring me a child,
And when in labor she cried,
With love and fear I was wild—
But now I wish she had died.
For the son she bore me was blind
And crippled and weak and sore!
And his mother was left a wreck.
It was so she settled my score.

I said I must have my fling,
And they knew the path I would go;
Yet no one told me a thing
Of what I needed to know.
Folks talk too much of a soul
From heavenly joys debarred—
And not enough of the babes unborn,
By the sins of their fathers scarred.



AN EXPERIMENT.

The gymnasium classes which are held each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 5:45 P. M., are an experiment which we sincerely hope will prove successful. We have been fortunate in securing Mr. Harry Tucker as physical director for these days, as he has already shown that he is a man fully capable of doing this work.

All the members of the Y. M. C. A. are admitted to this class without extra charges, and the Association expects that the classes will induce enough extra men to join the Association to justify this outlay of money. If, however, at the end of the first month the increase in dues does not seem to justify the expense, the classes will of necessity have to be discontinued.

BLUE RIDGE ASSOCIATION.

The Blue Ridge Association is an association of the leaders of the college Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the Missionary Educational Movement, and the city Y. M. C. A. of the south. It opened for the first time last year, a new and magnificent home in the mountains of Western North Carolina where all the interested organizations hold their annual conferences, and for a period of five or six weeks holds the buildings open as a summer hotel.

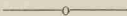
The conference in which we are most interested is that of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the colleges, and which has an attendance of about 400 men each year. These men come from all the leading colleges in the south and represent the best men from each institution. The date for this conference this summer is June 17 to 26.

A. & M. has for many years been represented at this conference, and the work of the Association would not have kept up as it has, had it not been for the training that a few men have gotten each year from this great gathering of college men. Aside from the Y. M. C. A. training, however, that the men get, there are many features that make the Blue Ridge Association a most attractive place to spend these ten days in June. This is the time when the Rhododendron and mountain laurel are in full bloom, the wild strawberries, goosberries, blackberries and huckleberries are just ripening, and the mountains are in their full glory. The grounds provide a number of excellent tennis courts, a basket ball court,

a baseball diamond, and the conference conducts a series of games in all these sports, to which all the delegates to the conference are eligible, and awards to the winner in each a pennant.

The conference is attended each year by men from states where the railroad fare alone amounts to as much as \$50 to \$75 dollars for the round trip. Of course in North Carolina, and especially in the western portion, the railroad fare is only a small item. Since these men from these far away states count it worth their time and money to come these distances it seems that we, who live within easy reach of the grounds, should have the largest representation of all the states.

The general secretary has in his possession a number of pictures of the buildings and grounds of the Blue Ridge Association which he will be glad to show to any one who is interested in them. He will also be pleased to give further information about the cost and other matters concerning the conference and the Blue Ridge grounds.



OUR CREED.

We believe that the supreme purpose of a man's college career is to make a *man* of him, and we believe that the state as a state, and the parents as patrons of the college, would find no objection if other means besides book education were used to accomplish this purpose, so long as they found that a young fellow entering our doors from the influences of a refined Christian home and spending his four years in college were turned loose from here a mature, educated, polished, Christian man, honest and true to the core.

We believe that a man must have knowledge of human nature, and knowledge of the practical application of book learning, and knowledge of the way to meet and converse with

folks higher up on the ladder of knowledge, in order to make a success in life.

We believe that a student while in college should know his place and keep it, while under the instruction of a professor in the class room. We believe that a student should show due respect to every professor or instructor, whether he has worked under him or not, while on the campus or in the city or wherever he may be.

We believe that every student can learn much from every professor in regular class work, but we believe that every professor has more to give to the student than he can give in the class room, and, incidentally, we believe that the student can give the professor an insight into his life and character which will help him to understand the student better and to suit his instruction better to this peculiar individual (for we believe that he is peculiar.)

We believe (without presuming upon our right to believe) that the students and faculty should have more occasion to meet unofficially, and we believe that no professor or instructor who is worthy of his position would lose his dignity by thus unofficially associating with the students.

We believe that most of the students at A. & M. College believe about the same thing that we do about these things.

It is hard to entertain any considerable group of students in any home. The Y. M. C. A., which is the students' home, is admirably suited to entertain large groups of students. The students would be glad to turn their home over once each week to one or two members of the faculty with their families, letting them be hosts to any group of students whom they would like to meet socially.

These faculty folks, having invited their guests, could come into the building one afternoon, arrange for their entertainment that night, using the bowling alleys, the gymnasium or any other part of the building, or all of it, and meet their friends that night. In case of unmarried instructors five or six, or as many as wished to do so, could go together and do

the same thing. The Y. M. C. A. would in any case be only too glad to clear away the debris, thus taking care of the most dreaded part of the entertainment.

We believe that the faculty have been waiting for some such thing as this which would enable them to have the students as their guests, and

We believe that the faculty will be very glad to do this very thing, now that it has been made possible to do it right, and with less trouble through the Y. M. C. A. building.

We believe, NO, We are Positive, that this condition of affairs will bring about the results so much desired which are outlined in the first part of our Creed.



THE RED AND WHITE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE LITERARY SOCIETIES
OF THE
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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.

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It is the aim of this magazine to represent as nearly as possible, every phase of our college life. Believing that our Youngs Men's Christian Association is doing more for the moral, physical and mental development of the students as a whole, than any other one organization in college, we think that it should be given a special consideration in our maga-

zine. We know no better way to show what the Association is doing than let it speak for itself through the magazine, so it is with particular pleasure that we turn this issue over to the officers of the Association, and in doing so we feel confident that our readers will be more than pleased with the change.

On another page of this magazine are published the rules and regulations which govern the Y. M. C. A. building, and which set forth in some measures the principles of the Young Men's Christian Association. We sincerely wish it were possible to conduct the work without making any kind of rules, but in any body of men as large as that at A. & M., there are unfortunately always a few men for whom rules are necessary.

We are very much gratified with the report of the membership committee which appears in this issue. It proves that the Association will be well supported. And why should it not be? It now serves in a real sense all the phases of volunteer student life. It offers in the social rooms and gymnasium the physical development; in the reading room and Bible and mission classes the mental development; in the religious and prayer meetings and study classes the spiritual development. Every man in college is interested in at least one of these developments, and many in all of them.



In the tile floor of the vestibule, and on every doorknob in the Y. M. C. A. building, there is an emblem like the illustration herewith. It is the International Association emblem. Many inquiries have been made as to what this emblem denotes. The circle signifies unity; the triangle the three-fold man—Spirit, Mind, and Body; the Bible open at John xvii : 21; Christ's prayer—"That they all may be one"; the Greek letters are the first two in the name of Christ in

Greek, an ancient and favorite monogram of the Church. This was adopted as the International emblem of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1895.

It is well known in this college and in this community that the Y. M. C. A. does not sanction dancing. For this there are many good reasons. The chief of these, which alone is enough to condemn it, is that many men are tempted to misuse the familiarity which dancing fosters.

The thing that is most disagreeable to any one in public service is a condition which compels one to reprimand other intelligent persons. But this seems to be necessary in any large assemblage.

During the opening reception of the Y. M. C. A., while a large crowd of people were enjoying themselves in the various well-lighted rooms on the main floor of the building, a few (say six or eight) of these people who are unable to enjoy themselves in a way that would be thought proper on an occasion like this, slunk down through the unlighted basement, which was not open to the public, into the gymnasium, and there indulged their warped fancies in a few of the latest twists and squirms of the vulgar public dance halls.

In writing this, we do not presume to set the standards for people not under our control, but only to make ourselves perfectly clear on this point, with the hope that when outsiders are the invited guests of the Association upon any occasion they will do the Association the courtesy which they would be expected to do any other host—that of acting by its standards while in the building.

We feel that the Freshmen cap episode was a step in the right direction. The spectacle of a sea of red caps on the morning following their arrival was a real pleasure to the Freshmen as well as to the other classes, for the caps are good and the Freshmen are pleased.

There is absolutely no disgrace connected with wearing ones own class cap; it is rather a distinction which other classes would do well to follow.

There is no class of men in any of the colleges of the United States that has bad standards as a class, and a man, no matter how unprincipled, will take pride in living up to the standards set by his class. The cap is the Freshman's pledge of loyalty to those class standards.

THE RED AND WHITE staff has generously turned over this issue of its magazine to the Young Men's Christian Association, and we fully appreciate this courtesy. It is a great help to us in bringing several important matters to the attention of the student body. We trust that these pages will hold the interest of the reader long enough to make him familiar with the work of the Association and to enlist his interest in it.

The Association is compelled each year to call upon the alumni of the college and also the parents of the men in college for financial support. In order that these, our friends, may be thoroughly interested in the work, a detailed explanation, such as this number of THE RED AND WHITE gives, is necessary. It is impossible to convey this information in a letter, and it is therefore hoped that many of the boys will send this number home after they get through reading it.

Y. M. C. A.

BY T. R. PARRISH.

Our new Young Men's Christian Association building was formally opened and dedicated on Friday, January 31st. This was an occasion of great importance in the life of our college and an event that will go down in the history of A. & M. It was said by some that it reflected more credit on A. & M. than anything that had ever taken place here. Everything was carried through without the slightest hitch.

The Association was fortunate in securing ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis to deliver the dedicatory address, which was considered to be one of the best that Governor Jarvis ever made, and will live forever in the minds of those who packed the seats and aisles of the new auditorium. Many of our friends from Raleigh and the Legislature, as well as representatives from our sister colleges throughout the State, were present at the dedication exercises.

The representatives from the colleges were A. L. Hook, Elon; W. W. Rankin, University; P. S. Kennette, Guilford; H. L. Langston, Wake Forest, and E. L. Secrest, Trinity. All of these men came with greetings, but on account of briefness of time only one was allowed to speak. Mr. W. W. Rankin, of the University, was selected to represent the other greeting bearers. Mr. Rankin said there may be differences in athletics, but we are all united in the good and common cause.

We are always grateful for the friendship of the Raleigh people, but never had we a greater manifestation of the good will as shown on the occasion of our dedication exercises. We were favored with music by a double trio, under the direction of Miss Helen Marie Day, of Meredith College. The piece, "There is a River," by Dudley Buck, was rendered, and was very pleasing to the audience. The singers were Misses Iva

Pearson, Lucile Anderson and Ellen Durham and Messrs. W. F. Betts and Charles W. Newcomb.

Mr. E. M. Hall, secretary of the Raleigh Y. M. C. A., brought greetings on behalf of the city of Raleigh.

In the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, the new building was a scene of a brilliant gathering. In spite of the rain, a large crowd was in attendance. The building was tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted, and on every hand were heard exclamations of admiration for the building and its splendid equipment. No pains were spared to make the reception a great occasion, and the time for going home came all too soon.

The guests were met at the door by Professor and Mrs. W. C. Riddick and Professor and Mrs. C. B. Park. They were then introduced by Col. Fred. A. Olds to the receiving line.

In the receiving line were Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Hill, Hon. and Mrs. Thomas J. Jarvis, Speaker and Mrs. George W. Connor, Bishop and Mrs. Cheshire, Professor and Mrs. W. A. Withers, Dr. and Mrs. J. Y. Joyner, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Crow, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Simms, John T. Pullen, Mrs. J. W. Harden, General and Mrs. Carl A. Woodruff, Professor and Mrs. William Hand Browne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bergthold, Mayor and Mrs. J. I. Johnson, J. N. Montgomery, of Nashville, Tenn., and Y. M. C. A. representatives from the University, Elon, Wake Forest, Trinity, Davidson and Guilford.

The punch bowls were presided over by Misses Pauline Hill and Jeanette Daniels, who were assisted by Misses Gladys and Mildred Yates, Frances Park, Elizabeth Hill, Lillian Riddick and Alice King. The color scheme in the room was red and green.

Ice cream was served in the banquet hall, where Professor and Mrs. H. E. Satterfield presided. Those who served were Misses Roberta Crews, Lillian Yates, Gladys Williams, Randolph Hill, Dorothy Park, Annie Riddick, Narcissa Riddick, Katherine Yarboro, Elizabeth Harden, Elizabeth Telfair,

Elizabeth Kilgore, Isabel Bowen and Mateline Hurley. The color scheme in this room was white and green.

During the evening music was furnished by Falte's orchestra, which was placed in the auditorium and the doors left open, so it could be heard all over the building.

H. L. Joslyn, president of the Y. M. C. A., made a short speech on the day the building was dedicated. The subject of this speech was "The Meaning of This Building." In this speech Mr. Joslyn pointed out that the building would be a great factor for good, since it would greatly increase the efficiency of the Y. M. C. A. work—would add greatly to the Association's opportunity and power of looking after the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the students. Yet we are not relying entirely upon the building to do the work for the Association. What would people think of a great trunk line railway that would persist in using the locomotives that were used fifty years ago? It is true that they might run small trains that would go to the same destination and with as little danger to the passengers as the road that used the more up-to-date equipment. No matter how skillful the train crew, they could not do very much without the modern cars and locomotives. When our Association was confined to one room we had a faithful band of workers. Though small in numbers, this faithful band was eagerly looking forward to the time when they could have a new building. But many of the boys would not take interest in it, as we had hardly anything, on the surface, that we could show; therefore many of them went down town, seeking for amusement and recreation. The purpose of this building is to supply recreation and amusement for the boys, and after we have gotten them in touch with the Christian work it is very much easier to interest them, and they can at the same time improve their minds and bodies in the reading rooms and gymnasium.

Although the building has been open only about a month,

the statements made by Mr. Joslyn are being proven. The new building is the center of all college activities; the boys are meeting there every day and being thrown with each other under Christian influence. It is surely better than the old state of affairs.

A physical-culture class, under the direction of Prof. Harry Tucker, has been started, and meets every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, so as not to interfere with military drill. This gymnasium class is doing a work that the athletic teams cannot do. The only requisite for joining the gymnasium class is to be a member of the Association, while on the 'varsity teams the number of men that can take part in the games are limited, and quite naturally those who have had previous training or who are better fitted physically are chosen on the 'varsity teams, leaving the mass of students without any athletic training at all. I venture to say that the results of the work in the gymnasium will in a few years make a great improvement in the teams representing our college in contests against other colleges, especially those of the track and basket-ball teams. Already the track squad and the basket-ball team have been working in the gymnasium when the weather does not permit getting outside. Even those who are not trying for a place on the 'varsity teams are getting the same benefit of the physical instruction.

Mr. John B. Steele, chairman of the Bible Study Committee, has adopted a new plan of carrying on the Bible study work. Each Sunday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock all of the Bible classes meet in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. for a few minutes before retiring to their respective rooms. Since it was not possible to have a room for each class, a number of the smaller classes have been combined, and the leaders take turn-about in leading the classes. This plan has been in effect for three Sundays, and is showing good results. The boys see what is being done, and the large number of men engaged in the work, and at each meeting additional boys have expressed their desire to join in the Bible study.

Sunday, February 23d, the study of the "Lives of the Men of the Old Testament" was completed. Mr. Steele and his committee think it best to have a speaker lecture on the remaining part of "Life of Christ" and "Life of Paul," and close the Bible study year for all the classes at the same time. So, with the lecture on March 9th, our Bible study work for the year will close. Then a class for the training of leaders for next year will begin and continue through the spring. We need a large number of men for the coming year, and hope, if any man is called on to join this trainers' class, he will not hold back because he is not able to lead the class. Fellows, this is a work that we cannot refuse to do, and we hope many of you will think the matter over and come to class and be prepared to lead a class.

A reception will be given in the Y. M. C. A. on March 15th to the men who have been engaged in the Bible study work during the past year. It was thought once that we would have a class go around to some member of the faculty's house, as we have done up to this year. But the Social Committee decided that the boys would enjoy it more if we had the girls from some of the schools out. As there is a possibility of there not being as many girls as boys at the reception, every boy who can do so is requested to bring a girl out to this reception.

EXCHANGES

E. J. JEFFRESS, *Editor.*

The Mercerian is without doubt one of the best college magazines we have had the pleasure of reading this year. It contains an abundance of short stories, which are very interesting. The editorials deserve special mention. In "London Coffee Houses" the author gives us a vivid picture of the Englishman's social life during the eighteenth century. One reading this article can fairly see the men gathered in these houses, discussing popular topics of the day. "Life's Little Ironies" has a splendid, well-developed plot. The sentences are very abrupt, but the abruptness portrays the characters. "The Face Among the Flowers" gives a true representation of a lamb among wolves, and how a man's thoughts, when he is sick and dissipation has a firm grip upon him, return to childhood and "Mother."

The Criterion is wealthy in material and its departments are well edited. "The Factory System and Its Effect Upon the Working Class" is a very one-sided, indefinite and elementary treatment of a very important subject. One would judge from the title that present-day conditions are going to be discussed, but the article gives only the horrible conditions in English factory life about the first of the nineteenth century. "The Wheel of Fate" is very interesting and well developed. It shows a great imagination and is beautifully worked out. The poem, "Inspection," gives a very humorous picture of Columbian life.

The Concept is gotten up in a tasteful style. The cover is very attractive. "Lycidas" and "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" are interesting articles and show a thorough study of Milton's life and works. "The Ship that Spoke in Passing" is characterized by its trueness to every-day life. "The Footsteps" has a splendid, well-developed plot.

The Pine and Thistle has the appearance and make-up which attracts ones eye at first glance. "Betty's Concert," "Love Begets Love" and "The Divine Spark" deserve special mention. The poem, "The Cause of the Reformation," is rather long for a college magazine, but contains some beautiful thoughts.

We acknowledge with pleasure the following exchanges: *The State Normal Magazine, The Davidson Magazine, The Lenoirian, The Southern Collegian, The Acorn, The Richmond Messenger, University of Virginia Magazine, Georgetown College Journal, The Guilford Collegian, The Student, The Palmetto* and *Isaqueema*.



ATHLETICS

T. R. HART, *Editor.*

BASKET-BALL.

Immediately after the return of the quint from an unsuccessful trip through Virginia, Captain Hargrove resigned and left college. Jeff Phillips, the oldest man on the team in point of service, was chosen as "Piggy's" successor. Hargrove had been coaching the quint, and his departure left them in a bad fix, until "Chuck" Sanborn, an instructor in the college, came to their rescue and volunteered his services as a freewill offering. Mr. Sanborn is an old New Hampshire player and understands the game thoroughly. Under his coaching the team developed wonderfully, and much of their success is due to "Chuck" Sanborn's earnest efforts.

The Farmer team was forced to go through the whole season handicapped. Other colleges begin practice in the fall, but on account of football the Farmers were not allowed to begin practice until the Christmas holidays were over. The failure of the athletic authorities to provide a coach at the beginning of the season proved another severe handicap. Basket-ball is a paying proposition at this college. In fact, enough money has been cleared this year to pay for the services of a good coach. By this no reflection is meant on Mr. Sanborn's coaching, as his work after taking charge of the team was entirely satisfactory.

In spite of these difficulties, the Farmers have had a successful season and hold the championship of the State Basketball League. They played seven games with North Carolina colleges and won four. Two of the three games lost were won by Trinity. Trinity is not a member of the State Association, so the only game that counts against our association

standing is the one we lost to Wake Forest. During the season we won games from Elon, Davidson, Wake Forest and Carolina.

TRACK.

Mr. L. C. Hand, manager of the track team, has announced his schedule for the following season, as follows:

March 24 (Easter Monday)—Wake Forest at Raleigh.

April 5—North Carolina at Raleigh.

April 12—Wake Forest at Wake Forest.

April 19—Guilford at Greensboro.

April 26—State Meet at Raleigh.

May 2 and 3—South Atlantic Meet at Baltimore, Md.

From the above schedule it will be noticed that the schedule this year is the most extensive one the college has ever had. They tell us that our material is promising and that we should have some interesting meets during the season.

BASEBALL.

BY MANAGER R. M. BAILEY.

For the past two weeks Coach Anderson has been looking over the candidates, and on February 22d he cut the squad down to twenty-eight men. Among these men there is some good material, and the prospects for a good team are very bright. Coach Anderson seems to be well pleased with the squad and anticipates no trouble in filling the vacant places on the team.

It is hard to tell what the outcome of the pitching staff will be. There are some good men trying for this position, and there is no reason why some of them should not develop into excellent pitchers. For this position, Jaynes, Foster and Lewis, of last year's squad, and Russell and Kincaid, new men, look good. Winston, Cole and Daily will take care of

the catching department. Terry and Champion are fighting it out for first base. Gill and Fain are giving Patton, of last year's team, a race for second base. For third base, Britton, who played for Oak Ridge last year, and Dockery, of last year's scrubs, are working hard. Dick Page, who played first base last year, seems to be the most likely candidate for short-stop, although Murray is trying for the position.

The outer gardens will be well cared for. Captain Farmer will hold down his old position in center field. Several good men are trying for the other positions. Correll, a Wake Forest man, will quite likely hold down left field. Trust, Hackney, Liverman, Edmondson and Albright are all good men and will make somebody work for the other position. Bass, Young, Smith, "Casey" Seifert and McDearman are good men, trying for various positions.

With this wealth of material, there is no reason why A. & M. should not be represented by a winning team this season. "Dutch" Seifert, an old A. & M. star, is assisting Coach Anderson, and with these two behind the team the Farmers should readily uphold their former reputation. Both of these men are experienced in college and professional ball, Dr. Anderson having played at Davidson College several years ago.

LOCALS

R. L. SLOAN, *Editor.*

At a meeting of the Athletic Association, March 8th, J. B. Reese was elected manager of the basket-ball team for next year. H. K. Witherspoon and D. T. Daily were elected assistant managers. Jeff Phillips was re-elected captain.

T. C. Pate was on the campus March 8th for a while.

A. L. Teachey stopped over on the hill for a short stay, after attending the inauguration in Washington.

The Bible classes held a reception in the Y. M. C. A. building Saturday night, March 15th.

John D. Cooper and L. M. Phelps were visitors March 1st.

"Windy" Williams, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., spent a day or two on the campus the first of the month.

Mr. Ross, a football man of the '04 Class, was a visitor February 6th. He recalled a collection which was taken up by the Y. M. C. A. in 1902 for the purpose of buying an organ. The contributions were about five cents each. He was impressed by the progress that has been made since that time.

George R. Ross, of Jackson Springs, who was president of the Y. M. C. A. during 1910-'11, was a visitor on the hill Sunday, February 9th. He made a short talk to the Bible classes assembled for the first time in the new building.

W. H. Graham, Jr., of the '12 Class, who has been in Atlanta, Georgia, with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company since last July, has recently been promoted to the position of district traffic chief at Macon, Ga. He has nine exchanges under his supervision. Mr. Graham was president of the Y. M. C. A. here during the year 1911-'12.

H. Roy Cates, '11, now in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture, was shaking hands with friends here on the 11th.

COMICS

W. C. HOPKINS, *Editor.*

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

They had just become engaged.

"What joy it will be," she exclaimed, "for me to share all your griefs and sorrows!"

"But, darling," he protested, "I have none."

"No," she answered, "but when we are married you will have."

"Muriel," said the old gentleman, sharply, "that young man you had in the parlor last night is dull of comprehension. All I had to do was to cough when the other chaps remained too late and they would take the hint and depart. Did this one say anything when I coughed last night?"

"Yes," replied the beautiful daughter, "he said the next time he called he was going to bring you some cough drops."

A volunteer Sunday-school teacher tells us a story about how he had a lot of trouble explaining the joys of the future life to his young charges. To a little girl he said:

"Don't you want to go to heaven?"

"Of course, I do," answered the child.

"But why do you want to go to heaven?"

"Well," she answered, "I got to go somewhere, haven't I?"

"What makes Willoughby look so woebegone? Disappointed in love?"

"Yes."

"Who got the girl?"

"He did."

Maud—Are you engaged to Jack for good?

Ethel—It looks that way. I don't think he will ever be in a position to marry me.

Charlie Hall says that if "Feet" Phillips' feet were cut off he would start ascending. (The upper part of "Feet" must be made of the same material as "Windy" Hart.)

"I notice that 'Fido' Smith now writes his name 'Smythe.'"

"Yes; he changed it so that he could boast that he had made a name for himself."

According to Louis Merritt, "Windy" Hart is going to be found dead in his room from asphyxiation if he doesn't stop using his vocal organs for his own personal benefit.

"You used to want to hold my hand before we were married," she complained.

"I'd like to now," said he, easily, "but it would keep you from your house work, my dear."

Village Grocer—What are you running for, sonny?

Boy—I'm trying to keep two fellers from fightin'.

Village Grocer—Who are the fellows?

Boy—Bill Perkins and me.

"Did you notice the woman who just passed?" inquired he.

"The one," responded she, "with the grey hat, the white feather, the red velvet roses, the mauve jacket, the black skirt, the mink furs and the lavender spats?"

"Yes."

"Not particularly."



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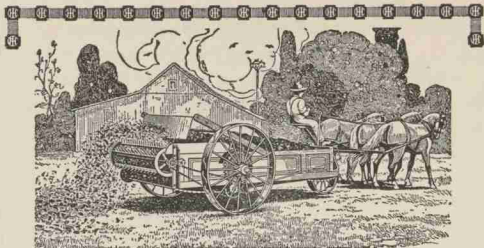
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Suppose each acre of farm land in the country were so tended that it produced an increase equal to that of this state. How much more money would you have with which to buy the luxuries of life that you earn and deserve? Your share in this prosperity depends entirely upon yourself. The first step for you to take is to fertilize your land properly with manure spread by an

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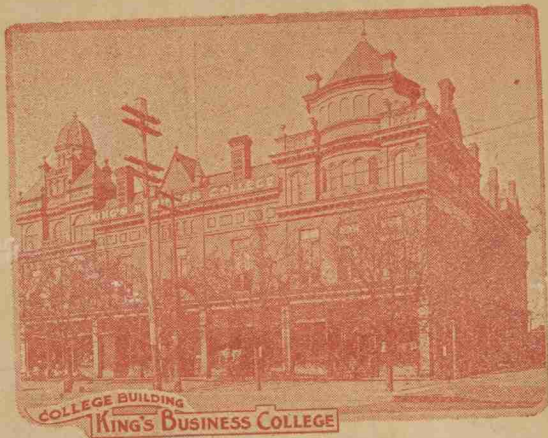
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