

The  
RED & WHITE



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FEBRUARY, 1914

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# BULL

Tycho Brahe said the sun moved because he saw it rise in the East and set in the West. When told the earth moved, and the sun was still, he said—"BULL." Columbus said the earth was round and it turned on its axis. The wise-acres of

Spain said—"BULL."

Bell and Vaile offered their telephone patents to the Western Union for a trifling sum. The W. U. couldn't understand their value and said "BULL."

Marconi with his wireless, and the Wright brothers with their airships had to go to France for recognition. When told the story of their achievements Americans said—"BULL."

"BULL," in the vernacular of the sceptic, means "I don't believe."

When we said we have this spring the most remarkable line of woolens ever offered in the world the sceptic said tie the "BULL" outside. But five hundred wiser ones who are willing to investigate before they decide, have said: "Lead the 'BULL' in, and let us look him over."

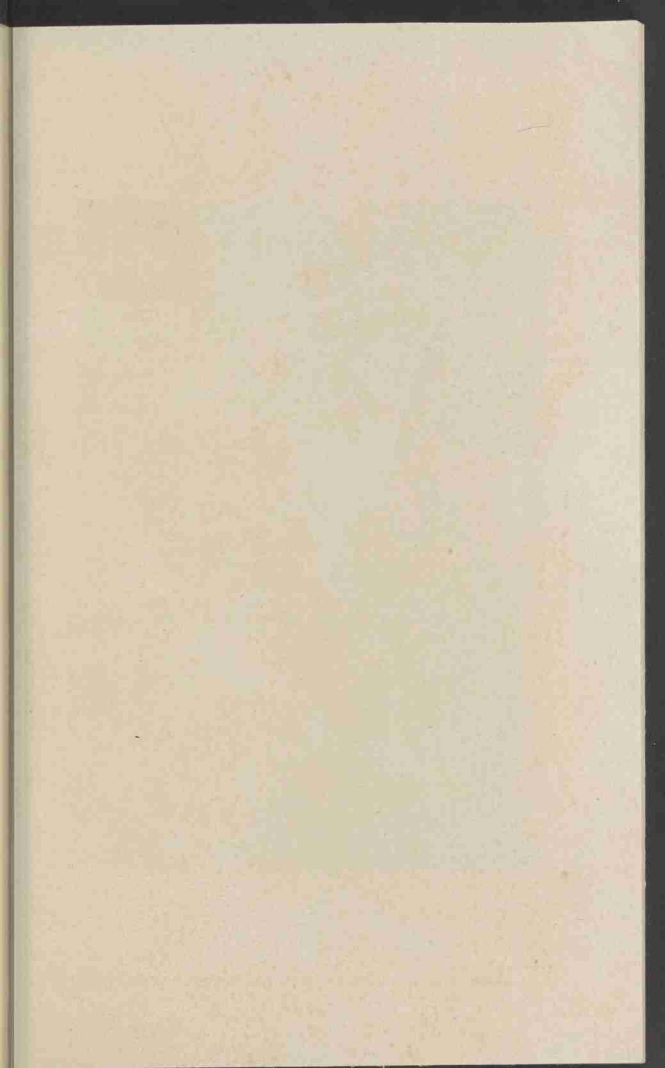
LOOK our woolens over before you buy; it will pay you.

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## Murray Tailoring Co.

"Quality Higher Than Price"

RALEIGH, N. C.

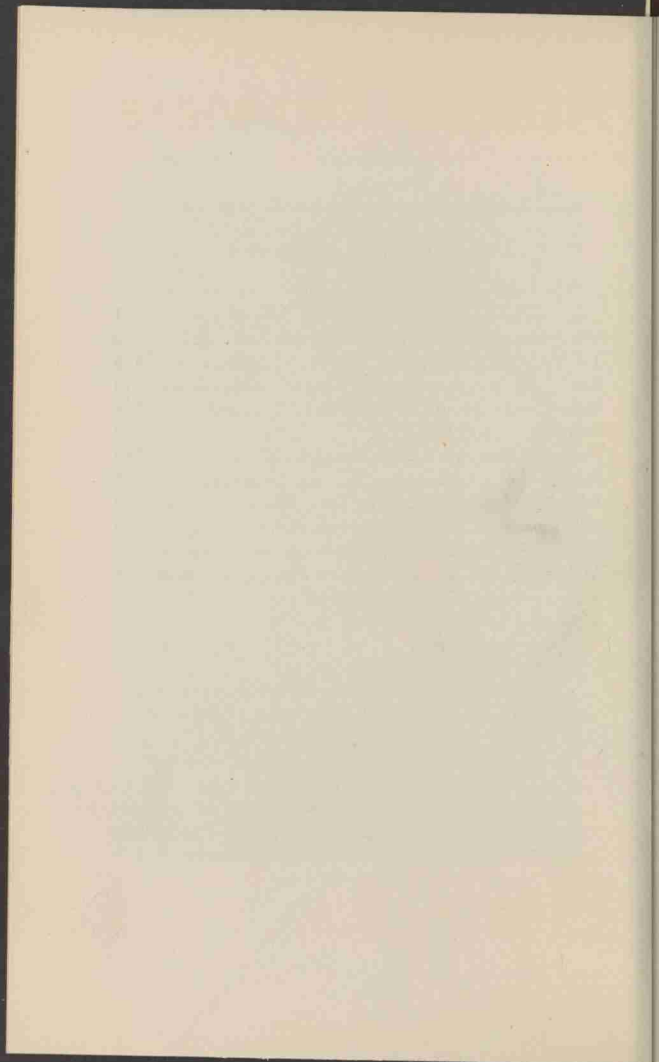




UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.

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# THE RED AND WHITE

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VOL. XV.    WEST RALEIGH, N. C., FEB., 1914.    No. 5.

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## THE PIECE OF FLINT.

The fish obstinately refused to bite. I had run the whole range of possibilities in baits, from the conventional angle worm through a variety of grasshoppers, even to a tempting cricket or two, but all my best-proved wiles were without avail. So in despair, I stuck my rod in the soft turf of a grassy bank, and sat down beside it, my back against the trunk of a shaggy birch.

My ill fortune was easily forgotten. It was a still, clear day in the late summer, a day which in the low country would have been oppressively hot. But here in the mountains the ideal degree of temperature was blended with the most perfect sunshine and the sweetest sounds and odors of the forest. The high mountains to my left, dark green with their covering of balsam, the blue sky overhead, and the little river babbling at my feet, all seemed to breathe an air of quiet forgetfulness. I felt myself slipping under the spell of Nature's harmony.

I was aroused from my reverie by the sensation of something hard and smooth beneath my hand. I picked the object up from the grass and examined it closely. It was a small piece of flint which I saw at once had been fashioned into the form of an arrowhead. I had seen many such relics before, but never one so striking in appearance. The very flint of which it was made seemed of a peculiar lustre, which added to the grace of its curves and the smoothness of its finish, seemed to make it distinct from all other specimens that I had ever seen. Surely this must have tipped the arrow of some great chieftain who had led his warriors through

these tangled forests and across the passes of these rugged mountains. The theme suggested was a fascinating one, and I dropped once more into reverie.

I was distrubed this time by the sound of a foot-fall at my side. I had heard no one approach. There had been no sound but the murmuring of the river, and the voices of the birds, till suddenly there came this quick, firm step on the bank beside me. Naturally startled, I looked up. I do not remember that I was particularly frightened by the sight that met my eyes. Deep surprise I felt, deep admiration, but so far as I remember, no serious alarm. Close beside me, his arm folded across his broad chest, his black eyes bent upon me in a stern gaze, stood a tall Indian. There was a wild majesty in the bronze figure; a stamp of perfect manhood set in the grace of every limb, the outline of every muscle; a suggestion of nobility in the lofty brow, which marked him as one superior of his race. He stood there all unarmed; a robe of bear-skin hung loosely from his shoulders; on his feet he wore a pair of leather moccasins, and several long eagle feathers adorned his head.

The Indian regarded me for some moments without a word; then he silently beckoned, and, impelled by some irresistible force, I rose and followed him. We left the little grassy bank where I had been reclining, and walked a distance of a few rods down the bank of the river. Then we came to a deep pool, where to my surprise, a birch canoe lay moored. Still motioning me to follow, my guide stepped into the canoe. I imitated him, and instantly we began to float away down the little river. He made no motion of propelling the boat; in fact, I saw no paddle. But, with a smooth and steady motion we shot away from the bank and on down the river at an ever increasing speed.

The mountains which had been the scene of my numerous tramps were soon completely lost to view, but others of equal grandeur rose on either hand. Now we shot through rocky



gorges, the sides of which seemed almost to meet above us, and where the rush and roar of the water made all other sounds inaudible. Now we floated upon more placid waters through valleys of cultivated fields. But, little by little, as we passed onward, the country became more level and open, while the stream constantly grew larger; till at last we floated upon the muddy waters of a great river.

On the farther side of this stream we left the magic canoe and stepped upon the land. Here two lithe Indian ponies awaited us, and, still impelled by the same mysterious force, I mounted the nearer one and followed my guide as he galloped away from the river. On and on I followed him. By the deepening blue of the sky and the increasing coolness of the air, I knew that we were constantly ascending, though everywhere lay the same great rolling plains. Now we galloped by a great circle of stones which had once pinned to the ground the skin walls of a tepee; now we passed the bleaching skeleton of a giant buffalo, a sad reminder of once countless herds; or perhaps another heap of bleaching bones gave rise to yet sadder thoughts, recalling a noble race of men who had once roamed these plains in happiness and freedom.

On we rushed among such scenes as these, till at last a bluish line of hills rose from the plain before us; rose higher and higher, till it towered above us, a rugged outline of mountains, adorned with pinnacle and dome and covered with a dark blanket of pine. We entered the mountains through a narrow defile, which led into their depths between steep walls of ever increasing height. At a slower pace we ascended along a little stream at the bottom of the gorge. Everything was wild and without sign of human habitation. The giant pines of the primeval forest swayed majestically in the breeze; the stream tinkled softly beside us; but no other sound was heard. Even our horses seemed to walk with muffled tread. Thus we reached a spot where the canon

walls came almost together, rising sheer up from the bed of the creek on either side. They towered far into the air like sentinels at the entrance to another land. Another land! The thought stirred me strangely. With a premonition of evil I shrank from entering the great white gate. My guide noticed my hesitation, and with one more of his stern glances dispelled all power of resistance from my mind. I followed him thru the narrow pass.

Another land? Rather another world, so great seemed the change. We had hardly cleared the entrance before there burst upon us a multitude of strange sights and sounds. Here the canon widened to form a valley, and here the wilderness was exchanged for a scene teeming with human life. As far as we could see in front of us stretched a city of tepees. The smoke of a thousand camp-fires ascended through the still air. The barking of dogs, the joyful shouts of children, and the songs of Indian women were blended in a peculiar, weird melody. Far away, beyond the city on every side, stretched broad hills of green, and from among their glades we could distinguish at times the wild cries of the hunters.

I was utterly amazed. My first impulse was to flee back through the pass, but my fright was soon mastered by my curiosity. My companion led me straight up a kind of a street in the middle of the settlement. As we passed, the populace flocked out to see us; stalwart braves, slovenly women, and quiet, black-haired children, all came crowding behind us. As I gazed upon the staring faces, I was struck with the aspect of content that rested upon all. Everywhere I read a spirit of complete satisfaction, a freedom from all cares, all fear of famine or war. Never among any people have I seen an expression of such deep content.

We passed on for some distance upon the main street, then turned abruptly to the left, and approached the side of the valley. Finally we stopped at a point where the steep

hill-side was broken by a smooth hollow, which was so shaped as to have the appearance of a great natural amphitheater. In its center, in full view from all sides, was a large stone, and upon this, when I had dismounted, I was allowed to seat myself. Then I noticed that the whole population of the settlement had followed us and were filling the the natural seats upon every side. Wondering what event of such great interest was to take place here, I turned to question my guide, who sat beside me. But before I could speak, he arose, motioning me to do the same. Then, in a loud and ringing voice, which all might hear, he addressed me.

"You stand," said he, "before this high tribunal to answer for the conduct of your race. Hear, then, the charges. The land where now you dwell was once inhabited by another race of men. They were a simple, happy people, dwelling in an industrious content. The sun smiled upon their sowings and their harvests were plenteous. Their hunting was blessed, for they killed only when there was need, and not for the joy of taking defenseless life. They lived in peace with one another, or if a just war arose they fought fairly with well-matched weapons. Such was the life of the Indians.

"Then the white man came. We welcomed him as a friendly visitor. In full trust we gave him an opportunity of gaining a foot-hold upon our land. How did he repay us? He turned upon us in hatred. With his powder and cannon he overpowered us. In an unfair struggle he wrested from us our homes and turned us out to wander and find shelter where we might. Do you call this justice? Is this an honorable role for the most enlightened nation of the earth? The charges lie before you. Speak."

I bowed my head in sorrow and shame, for I had nothing to say.

My accuser spoke again:

"Ah," said he, "you have nothing to answer? Then hear the sentence. You have heard, no doubt, of the happy hunting grounds. It is there that the Indian receives retribution for the wrongs he has suffered in his former life. Know, then, that in that blessed region you now stand. Know, further, that the game which the brave here follow with bow and spear is the souls of those who have wronged him upon earth. Ask not how it is that one like you must atone for the evil deeds of his ancestors; it is the ruling of an inscrutable fate. Nerve yourself to bear your punishment; it will be long continued, though not eternal. Until your usurping race shall have perished from their ill-gotten land, so long must you roam these forests, a constant prey to countless hunters. You shall feel the prick of the spear and the sting of the arrow; they will only wound, they will not kill. With an ever-growing torture you shall satisfy the vengeance of a revengeful race."

He ceased. Terror palsied my heart. A numb stupor overcame my body. I raised my hands to make one hopeless appeal to mercy. As I did so I was conscious that something fell from my hand to the ground. Before I could speak, the chieftain at my side stooped. I saw him pick up the fallen object and examine it closely, while a growing expression of wonder and awe overspread his features. Then he turned and held it toward me. It was the flint arrow-head. He pointed to a rude figure upon one side of it, something I had not noticed before.

"That," said he, "is the emblem of the Great Chief. Whoever possesses an implement so marked possesses immunity from all punishment at our hands. Go; you are free."

Slowly the great amphitheater, with the waving pines above, the myriad stolid faces, the not unkind countenance of my guide, faded from my sight. I felt myself slipping

into a state of unconsciousness. When I awoke, the sun was just sinking behind the rugged balsam-covered mountains. A few scattering clouds, precursors of a coming thunder-storm, were richly lighted up by its departing rays. I rose to go to my tent, but before going, I stooped to pick up the arrow-head which still lay beside me on the grass. On one of the flat sides I could trace in indistinct outlines a rude representation of the Calumet, the Indian Pipe of Peace. Thoughtfully examining the relic, I strolled away up the little river.



## THE PYRE.

Friend when my soul hath quit this narrow clay,  
And hath stepped forth into the still embrace  
Of the awful Mystery, pray compass not  
My poor remains about with stifling walls  
Of watery clay, where they may reek and rot.  
But, rather, bear them in triumphant march,  
'Mid wreathes of odorous flowers, to the woods  
Where the air pulses with the song of birds,  
And all is green and pleasant. For I'd have  
Thee build a pyre majestic for my corse  
And I would have thee scatter over me  
Showers of fresh wood flowers, and I'd have  
Thee kindle quickening fires under me,  
To bathe my mortal parts in their clean flame.

WILLIAM MULLER BAYNE.

## BEAUTY.

(In the light of some reading notes)

T. L. BAYNE, JR., '14.

When we attempt to analyze Beauty we realize that we are trying to gain an understanding of a sensation. The most searching inquiry into its nature will yield us only the knowledge that "Beauty is pleasure, and is regarded as the quality of a thing." That it is a pleasurable feeling which certain objects or groups of objects cause within us, but which we regard as existing within or associated with the things we call beautiful—in fewer words, it is an effect associated, and sometimes confused, with the cause. Something of the nature of this sensation is clearly and simply expressed in the words of F. A. Waugh: "All impressions of the world without are experienced in the body in the form of nerve or muscle tensions. Now, when the various tensions, pulling in all directions, balance one another, there is produced a state of nervous and muscular equilibrium or rest. And it is precisely this state of equilibrium in a highly excited muscular and nervous system that gives the organic effect of beauty." Following this same line of thought another writer says: "the highest beauty arises from harmony in effects."

Nature, the mother of us all, is, by right, the richest treasury of beauty. "Our knowledge of space and number and all the most elementary ideas Psychology has ever named, are suggested, illustrated, and demonstrated to us by what we see in the external world out-of-doors." This being true, it is only natural that we should obtain our elementary ideas of beauty from the same source, and go to it for our more advanced ideals and their embodiment in a sunset, a bird lighted on its flight by the magic glow, a flower borrowing wondrous new tints from the vanishing sun, or in all of these.

Not only is nature the great primal source of beautiful objects, but she is also the inspiration of man and his model in the bringing into being of any artistic creation. Ruskin says: "All most lovely forms and thoughts are directly taken from natural objects." The dome has its counterpart in the vault of heaven, the pillar is imitative of the trunk of the tree, and the pointed arch of the Gothic window finds a model in the pointed ends of some leaves. But we must keep in mind that man can secure beauty in his work only when he models it after the forms commonly observed in nature. G. L. Raymond, with this thought in mind, writes: "A man's mind is a part of nature; and when working naturally he works as nature does. If he wishes to produce effects of beauty \* \* \* \* he can do this only by so combining elements that he finds separated in nature as to fulfill the principles in accordance with which they are also combined in natural products when beautiful.

For the reason that beauty is a sensation and because the intensity of the joy which the feeling may cause within is, is dependent upon our sensitiveness to such impressions; to have more beauty come into our lives we have merely to widen and perfect the channels through which the beautiful objects send their appeal to us. To accomplish that purpose we have only to train and exercise our good taste, which will grow broader and finer. G. L. Raymond expresses this thought in these words: "The relation of taste to the aesthetic nature seems to be precisely that of conscience to the moral nature. Enlighten a man's soul, and his conscience will prompt him to better actions; increase his wisdom, and his judgment will give better decisions. According to the same analogy, cultivate his aesthetic nature, i. e., improve the accuracy of his ear and eye, his knowledge of the different appearances of life, and modes of each life, and his taste will be cultivated and improved."

## WHAT OF THE CAMPUS?

Men of A. & M., what kind of a Campus do you want? Is it a matter of indifference to you as to whether your educational foster mother, your Alma Mater, be clothed in rags or fine linen? Shall she wear the best dress to be had, or shall she be allowed to remain in seeming poverty? This is a question for you to answer. She is your Alma Mater, and it is for you to say what shall be done about the matter. Whether you realize it or not, yours is a great part in any work of improvement which may be done.

Many things need attention, not only those which come from without, but also those from within. Charity begins at home, and so does reformation. It is not enough to grade, plow, harrow and sow the various parts of the grounds, nor to plant, cultivate, and train the numerous plants planted therein. Continual care must be taken of them. There is a general regard for those things already done, and for others yet to be accomplished, which should find expression in the behaviour of each and every one toward that which makes up the adornment of the Campus. Such matters as making unnecessary paths across grass plots, throwing rubbish over the lawns, burning off the grass, driving wagons and automobiles over various parts of the Campus other than the roadways upon which they belong, cutting trees, and breaking branches and flowers off of the trees and shrubs, all go to the destruction of what has been done, and holds out anything but a cheerful prospect for the future to those who plan to do more. The lawn is beautiful for its smoothness and perfection; the plant for its natural beauty of size, shape and color; the flower for its form, color, and perfume. All like them, and this being so, should any one be so selfish as to take them for his own use, solely? Is it not better to leave them for all to enjoy, and the visiting public to admire?



These matters are largely in your hands. Not because they are all done by you, for they are not, but because each and every one of you bears such a relation to this foster mother of yours that you ought to be glad to do all in your power to see that you do not do anything that will prevent her from wearing the dress which she ought to wear, and that others do not affront her by trespass. If you have no strong affection for her now, you will have later in life, and it will be no small source of pride to you to think of the part which you played in her adornment.

What kind of a Campus do you want? It is for you to say, not by word of mouth, but by deed. Think it over, and then pull together.



## GREAT HEAD WORK.

Threading his way through the traffic, there appeared a man. When I say a man, I mean a veritable hulk of a man; yet a man who, though fully six feet five inches tall, would, on account of his well proportioned build, appear at a distance as a man of ordinary size.

I watched him escape an oncoming trolley with agility and ease. In fact, his graceful movements struck me as being peculiar in a man so unusually large. I turned, realizing that I was staring, and looked into a shop window.

Inside there appeared to be a rummage sale going on. Many industrious women were selling second-hand goods. I looked around just in time to see about two hundred and 50 pounds of walking cane, clothing, and beaver hat, plus the body of the stranger, go sprawling through the air into the doorway of the rummage shop.

I could hardly believe my senses. Was this the dignified stranger whom I had noticed across the street? I ran, together with several women, toward the fallen, silent man. Was he not pitiful to look upon, so strong a man in so helpless a condition!

Someone dashed water in his face, and one sympathetic lady took his massive, limp head into her lap and cooled his brow with water. At length, with a sigh, he came to, and, as soon as he was able, was helped to his feet. Then his watch, which had been picked up from the gutter, his cane, which had been found just within the doorway, and his hat, which, after a search had been brought from around the corner, were returned to him.

The big fellow expressed his gratitude and excused himself from the crowd. I followed and opened a conversation with him.

As I was expressing my sympathy over the accident and his injuries, he broke in;

"You need not worry, I am not badly hurt. The fact is when I found myself lying on the pavement, I realized what a ridiculous figure I would cut if I scrambled up; so I just stayed quiet."

A great light dawned upon me.

J. B. FARMER, JR., '17.



## FARMERS' CLUBS, THEIR ORGANIZATION AND WORK.

Farmers have the same need as those in other lines of business to come together and discuss objects of common interests. In this way the professional and trade organizations keep abreast with all the latest discoveries and improvements in their respective activities. In some of the localities of this State there are farmers' organizations which are dying out or not progressing, for lack of a definite plan of work. The usefulness of a farmers' organization can be greatly increased by the adoption of a program of work for the year. In other places where the farmers are not organized advancement can be made by starting a farmers' club. All farmers have an interest in improving their methods of production and marketing. If the farmer is to be able to compete with the city business man he will have to be equally alert in making use of every means for increasing the efficiency of his business.

### HOW TO START A CLUB.

In order that a club may begin to do business at once it would be well for those who have any interest in any particular subject of agriculture to arrange for meeting on the subject. If not more than a dozen will agree to come to the first meeting that will be quite enough to start with. Too many at the beginning might make free discussion of neighborhood needs impossible. After the first embarrassment of open discussion in meeting is worn off the members might gather the names of other who might be interested and invite them to join the club.

The country school house may be secured for a meeting place. In some cases the church may be utilized as a place of meeting. Many European clergymen have taken the leadership in organizing agricultural societies. The city churches

of the United States and the country churches of Europe have progressed further than the rural churches of America in getting hold of the present economic and social problems of the people. The city church has frequently been a center for solving municipal problems. The European clergy have especially led in spreading the organization of credit societies. But our farmers have no time to wait for any one. They can be their own leaders.

The one most interested in a subject should be selected to read a paper and to take charge of the discussion. Then announcement may be made of the time and place of meeting and of the subject for discussion. If possible, two months should be allowed before each meeting for securing bulletins and circulars for the use of the leader of the discussion and of the members.

#### WHERE TO OBTAIN MATERIAL FOR DISCUSSION.

The leader of the discussion should be responsible for seeing that each person who is to attend a meeting has one or more circulars or bulletins on the subject to be discussed. He may either send letters to the departments of the government from which the bulletins are to be obtained, enclosing the names and addresses of the members of the club, or he may give the addresses of the agencies which publish the bulletins to the members and let each one send for his own bulletin. Generally United States bulletins and circulars may be obtained for the asking. Wherever any trouble is experienced a congressman may be requested to have them sent to the club members. A letter addressed to any of the State institutions mentioned in this circular will secure copies of their publication free of cost. Wherever available magazine articles, farm journals and books may be found of service. Every Farmers' Club should own a library, even if a small one, for the use of its members. A club may well take one or more farm journals and magazines and purchase

a few recommended books each year. In case there are several good articles on the different phases of a subject, one article may be given to each of a group of three or four members and another to three or four others. One of the best members in each group should be picked out to talk on the phase of the subject treated in his bulletin. In this way the success of the meeting will depend upon all doing something before coming together. If some cannot take the responsibility of leading in the discussion they may be requested to come prepared to ask questions.

Either the leader of the discussion may act as chairman or some one else may be asked to act in that capacity. In order that the meeting may be as informal as possible each leader of the discussion might act successively as chairman.

After each meeting the bulletins and other material should be filed away according to the classification of topics in this circular. Other headings may be selected than those mentioned below, under which bulletins on the subjects may be filed. If the interest of the district school teacher or principal may be enlisted he or she may prove to be the best one to send for bulletins, etc., and to act as librarian and to look after material obtained.

In case there is already an efficient organization of farmers in a community, like the Farmers' Union, Farmers' Alliance, or similar associations, we would suggest that the program should be adopted for the year or for several months in advance by such an organization. The subjects for discussion may be divided into main heads, say twelve. Some one may be selected to take charge of each of the principal subjects. In this way each leader of a main topic heading may have several months to secure his material in order to prepare himself and to get others to read and prepare themselves along the same lines. The subjects of the program suggested in this circular have been arranged in an order appropriate to the seasons of the year. A farmer's club may

not care to use more than a portion of this program. One subject may be found enough for an evening. One meeting for discussion each month may be all that the average club may well provide for. Other meetings may be held for social and business purposes.

References have been given for each topic of the program in so far as possible. Through a discussion of them farmers should be able to profit by the experience of successful farmers and to obtain a knowledge of the farm practice, which is being recommended by different experiment stations in the United States.

#### IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION.

Through associating in a club the young men as well as older members of a community may more easily bring within their reach some of the results of the work which is being carried on in their behalf by the Federal and State departments of agriculture, and by the agricultural colleges. There is a stimulus for improvement through associated activity which the individual working by himself cannot obtain. The agricultural experiment stations are ready to help the farmers to adopt improved methods of production and of marketing. Through united effort on the part of the farmers they may hope to avail themselves of this help. We must remember that there is much that may be gained from the experience of our neighbors, and very likely we may give them something of value out of our observations and experiences. Agriculture is becoming a progressive science. Each year many new and helpful methods are obtainable. If a farmers' club is organized in every community it may become a clearing house for all of this new information.

Every farmer living in North Carolina would be helped by being a member of a farmers' club or some organization whose purpose it is to aid in building up a better rural life. Especially is this true of those farmers who own or rent

small farms. The farmers' wives and grown-up children could most profitably join these clubs and take part in the discussions and social activities. If this were done, a genuine community spirit would be built up and new life and interest in the rural home and a better agriculture would result. With a farmers' club organized, outside speakers may be more easily obtained to give addresses on different subjects.

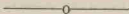
One of the chief objections to rural life is its isolation. This would be removed to a great extent by a club's activities and many of the undeveloped advantages of the country would be appreciated and enjoyed. A spirit of co-operation would be developed which would lead to better farm practice, such as co-operative methods of buying selling, harvesting, threshing, filling silos and husking and shredding the corn crop, co-operative use of machinery, telephone companies, rural libraries, and at the same time the club would become a center of social life.

The members of boys' corn and poultry clubs and of the girls' canning clubs should also become members of the farmers club. The youth of these clubs may in some cases become leaders in discussions of subjects which are of special interest to them in their work.

Naturally young people crave companionship. They are entitled to it. If the farmers' club does not provide good, wholesome amusement and comradeship they will go elsewhere for it, and oftentimes where it is not of the best kind. For lack of sufficient social life, boys and girls of the country often find the city or town more attractive. A club room will afford an opportunity for the women and children to get together and spend a pleasant afternoon during the warmer months, or an evening in the fall and winter. If in every farming neighborhood in North Carolina there were social centers the boys and girls would grow up with greater fondness for farm life, remain in the country and when their



parents become too old to look after the farm, take over its management and in most cases make their home on the old farm.



### SUSPENSE.

It was 10:30 on a cold, cheerless night, as I hurried along the deserted street. This particular street was very dark and absolutely silent save for my resounding steps. Soon, however, I came to an abrupt halt, for, as I turned the corner, there, about the spot toward which I hurried, was collected a restless crowd. My arrival created but little notice. At once I knew that all were there for but one purpose, for all possessed the same anxious look and paced back and forth with the same restless step. The minutes dragged slowly by and yet another silent figure or two joined the shivering mob. Soon sighs and muttered oaths began to break the painful silence. The suspense was more than some could stand and with grim determination they slunk away in a northerly direction. A rumbling noise drew our attention, but the object of our desire did not appear. In the distance a powerful whistle was heard, at the sound of which some faces turned white and some were heard to murmur "too late." But soon a cry arose, "It is coming," and the car with the red light slowly approached.

J. G. BOOKER, '17.

West Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 27, 1914.

The A. & M. College is preparing to celebrate on the first three days of October, the 25th anniversary of the first opening of the College. A tentative program was adopted today at a meeting which was held in the office of Governor Locke Craig, who is ex-officio chairman of the A. & M. College Board of Trustees and at the head of the advisory committee which is co-operating with the committee of arrangements.

In order to make the quarter-centennial celebration a complete success, efforts will be made to have in connection with it, reunions of the twenty-two classes which have so far been graduated. There will also be social meetings, addresses by some of the distinguished men who took part in the founding of the college, and other interesting features. The celebration proper will take place on the morning of October 3rd, with the principal addresses, but the other meetings will not be at all lacking in interest. Guests who will be held in special honor throughout the celebration will be those who took part in the movement which resulted in the founding of the college.

Arrangements for the anniversary celebration have been undertaken by three committees. The committee of arrangements includes Prof. W. A. Withers, chairman; Profs. W. H. Browne, H. E. Satterfield, and M. E. Sherwin, and Director C. B. Williams of the North Carolina Experiment Station. The members of the advisory committee are: Gov. Locke Craig, chairman; Dr. J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Maj. W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture; Mayor J. I. Johnson, of Raleigh; and Mr. J. C. Drewry, President of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce. The alumni committee, which will seek to make the alumni reunions a success, includes Mr. J. A. Park, publisher of the Raleigh Daily Times, chairman; and Messrs. R.

H. Merritt, Walter Clark, Jr., E. E. Culbreth, and A. T. Bowler, all of Raleigh.

The committees have mapped out the following program:

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1ST.

Smoker in the Dining Hall.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2ND.

9:00 A. M.—Class meeting for each of the 22 classes.

10:30 A. M.—Technical and Literary Society meetings.

12:00 M.—Alumni Association meeting.

1:30 P. M.—Alumni dinner.

4:00 P. M.—Military drill by A. & M. College battalion.

5:00 P. M.—Tea by the ladies of the Faculty, complimentary to the visiting ladies.

8:00 P. M.—Faculty reunion and addresses by members of former faculties.

9:30 P. M.—Faculty reception.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.

10:30 A. M.—Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, presided over by Governor Craig. Speakers to be announced later. Greetings from various colleges and universities. Concluding address by President Hill.

3:00 P. M.—Reunion of the monogram athletes.

4:00 P. M.—Football game.

GEO. SUMMEY, JR.

# THE RED AND WHITE

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE STUDENTS  
OF THE  
NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

[Edited by the Pullen Literary Society (P. L. S.) and the Leazar  
Literary Society (L. L. S.).]

## SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

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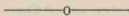
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## THE CAMPUS.

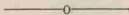
If we had the noble trees, the beautiful shrubbery and smooth green lawns of which men of other colleges are so proud; we would guard them from our own careless trespass and from the thoughtless acts of strangers. A. and M. *has* a beautiful campus, though it is young, more or less formless in its youth, and is pictured in its full beauty only in the far-seeing minds of its designers. That this campus may grow into that full and mature beauty which we desire, it is only necessary that we preserve it now from injury at our own hands or at the hands of others.



## SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is customary for newspaper writers to demonstrate the obviousness of each season. When the days grow balmy, and the earth puts on a new green mantle, when the "early bird" goes into the garden to eat a long breakfast, and when the porch swings creak with the weight of two, the journalist announces with great glee that "Spring is here."

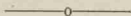
The Red and White is a conservative paper, and makes no such rash announcements for the vicinity of Raleigh. It merely states that this editorial was written under pleasant weather conditions, and hopes that it may appear under similarly delightful circumstances. The editors do not wish to say above a stage whisper that "Spring is here."



## KINSHIP.

"When one stands at a favorable view-point, and looks out over a far-reaching landscape \* \* \* \* he feels within himself also the tension of reaching forward."—F. A. Waugh.

Is this not because we are of the same elements and products of the same Will as the landscape. And because of this, when the landscape reaches toward the horizon it excites within our imaginations a like desire to project ourselves into the boundless distance?



#### INTELLIGENCE.

G. L. Raymond divides human intelligence into three parts: Understanding, which expresses itself in Science, originates in observation and ends in knowledge; Will, which is shown in Religion, has its beginning in conscience and leads to conduct; and, Emotions, which are embodied in Art, are born in the imagination and mature in sentiment. Of their inter-relation he writes: "If neglecting knowledge, toward which science tends, religion lacks intelligence and art observation. If caring nothing for conduct, at which religion aims, science lacks practicability, and art inspiration. If destitute of imagination and sentiment, which art cultivates, science becomes divorced from philosophy, and religion from refinement."



## SCIENCE

A. J. DOOLITTLE, EDITOR.

### THE DIESEL ENGINE.

(Recast of an article in the *World's Work*.)

T. L. BAYNE, JR., '14.

Practical engineers have ceased scoffing at the theorists, when the ideas they proffer are based upon the sound reasoning of mathematics. A theorist who has lately scored an unusual triumph is Rudolph Diesel, a graduate in the late '70's of the Munich Technical School of Germany. Deisel's victory for theoretical engineering design lay in his invention of the Diesel engine.

While the young German was a student his mind was often upon the problem of the inefficiency of the steam engines; the best of which could transform into power only 13% of the energy released by the combustion of the coal in the furnace.

Diesel realized that the gas engines presented one solution of the problem, with their high efficiency, but they were limited in power and their fuel was costly. He did not forget the problem of his school days after he was graduated from Munich, but made it a subject of study in his leisure hours.

Thirteen years after he had left his school, he conceived the idea of compressing air so tightly in a cylinder, that when a jet of oil was injected it would ignite, and produce an enormous expansive effect. This idea was the germ of his invention, and from it was to develop a marvelous engine.

Deisel made no models with which to test his ideas, and with which to work; that he might modify the various details until the perfect machine was evolved; he planned the engine entirely upon paper; worked out the details of construction by engineering rules. By 1893 the fruit of his labor was given to the world in a printed volume entitled: "Theory and Construction of a Rational Heat Motor."

With some difficulty, Diesel obtained from a large manufacturing concern the funds necessary to build one of his engines. This first concrete model of his invention exploded; nearly killing the inventor. Diesel's belief in his idea did not die, and his enthusiasm secured for him additional financial aid which enabled him to build a perfect model of the Diesel engine. Within a short time the engines were being manufactured in sizes ranging from 5 to 1200 H. P., several transatlantic vessels of small size boasted them, and the submarines of nearly all navies had them in their engine rooms. It is highly probable that this new engine will in time replace the more cumbersome and inefficient steam engines.

At first glance, it might seem that the working principle of the Diesel engine is practically that of the common gasoline engine, but this is not the case, and the best manner in which to show the difference is to outline in brief the working of each. In the common gasoline engine the first stroke of the piston sucks into the cylinder the explosive mixture of air and gasoline; the second stroke compresses the mixture in the cylinder, an electric spark igniting and exploding the compressed mixture as the piston nears the end of the stroke; the third stroke comes when the piston is driven outward by the explosion of the mixture, and supplies the power from the engine; and the fourth stroke is merely a return of the piston into the cylinder to drive out the burnt gases, and constitutes the exhaust. In the Diesel engine the first stroke of the piston is outward, and draws in *pure air* to fill the cylinder; the second stroke compresses the air in the cylinder to a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch, causing the temperature of this air to rise to 1,000 degrees, and igniting and exploding a jet of crude oil which is injected at this point; the third is the power stroke obtained by the explosion of the oil in the compressed air; and, the fourth stroke is merely the return of the piston to force out the burnt oil, and constitutes the exhaust.



It can be readily seen that the chief differences between the common gasoline engine and the Diesel engine are: In the former the explosive mixture is ignited by an electric spark, and gasoline forms the fuel, while in the latter the power is derived from an explosion of a little crude oil ignited by the high temperature of the compressed air and that the fuel is crude oil.

The chief value of the Diesel engine lies in its efficiency, which is 55 per cent, in its economic use of crude oil as a fuel, in the simple and economical storage and handling of this fuel; in the compact size of the engine, and in its simplicity. To give us some idea of the relative efficiency of the Diesel engine and the best steam engine, it has been carefully estimated that a Diesel engine can give *three to four times as much power* as the less efficient machine from the *tar alone* of the coal necessary to run a steam engine.



## COMICS

T. W. PORTER, *Editor.*

### WEATHERWISE.

1917.—“I can’t understand what made the weather turn so cold all at once.”

1916.—“Bonehead. Why, it was the sudden change in temperature.”

---

### ANATOMY.

“Baldy” Caldwell (coming into his room, rubbing his stomach)—“Old lady, my heart’s been hurting me all day.”

---

### FROM LIPPINCOTT’S MAGAZINE.

“Have you really found that absence makes the heart grow fonder?”

“Indeed I have! Since Charley went away I’ve learned to love Jack ever so much more.”

---

“This picture was taken with my two French poodles. Can you recognize me?”

“Yes, I think so. You are the one with the hat on, aren’t you?”

---

“Beg pardon, sir,” said the steward, “but may I bring you some dinner?”

“Oh, I guess so,” replied the passenger wanly, as he gazed out across the bounding deep; “I guess you can bring me one on approval.”

"Beg pardon, sir," repeated the steward, "did you say on approval, sir."

"Yes," groaned the passenger, weakly, "you see, I may not want to keep it."

---

## CONCORD.

Why should the A. and M. cadets trouble themselves with thoughts of war, when Wilmington street leads to "Peace?"



## ATHLETICS

B. O. AUSTIN, *Editor.*

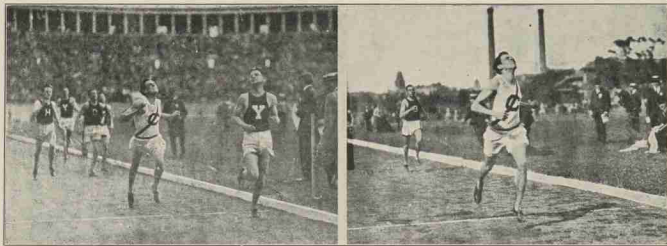
### CLASS BASKETBALL.

By defeating the Juniors in two games of basketball, the Sophomores won the right to play the Freshman Class team for the class basketball championship. The Sophs had no trouble putting it over the Juniors in two consecutive games, although the second contest was much closer than the first.

The first game resulted in a score of 31 to 10. The Sophs showed better team work than the Juniors, which caused them to walk away with the game. The Juniors drew first blood when "Burhead" Smith threw a foul goal, but the Sophs then got to work and gained a lead which they kept throughout the game. Morrison of the Sophs, was a star of the game, throwing seven field goals; Rogers also playing a good game at center, throwing five goals.

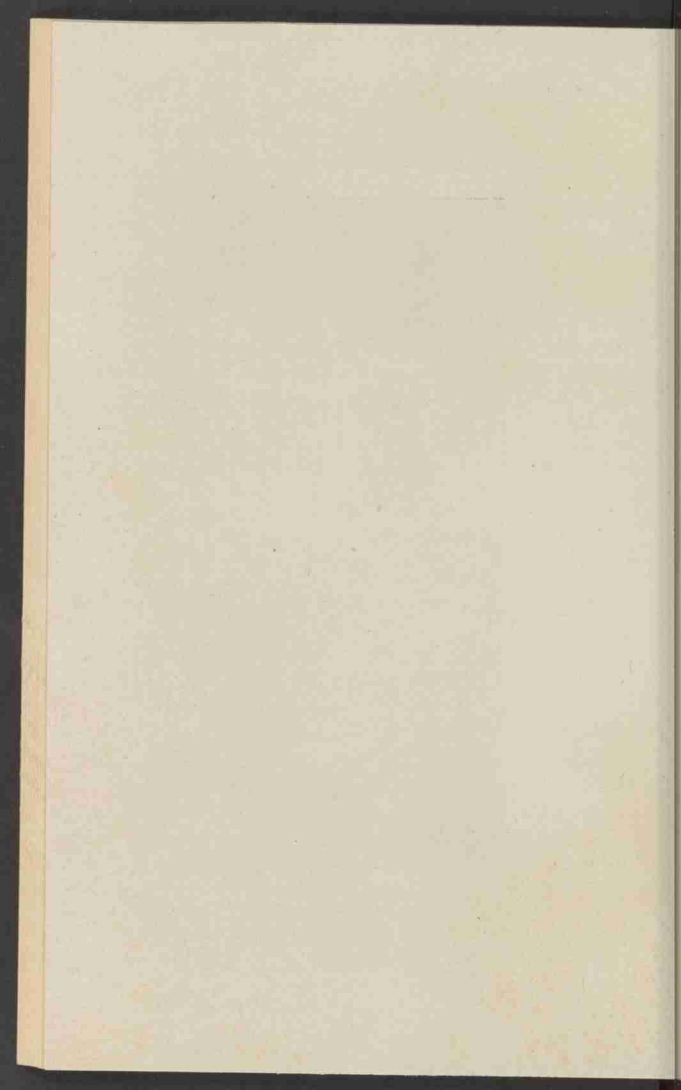
Sophomores.	Position	Juniors.
Ritchie -----	Right Forward.	Pinner
Morrison -----	Left Forward.	Smith
Rogers -----	Center.	Proffit, C. C.
Bonner -----	Right Guard.	Denmark
Russo -----	Left Guard.	Jones

Substitutions: Wilson for Bonner; Alexander for Pinner; Herman for Denmark; Mallett for Jones; Donaldson for Proffit; Jeffers for Donaldson. Summary: Field goals: Ritchie, 1; Morrison, 7; Rogers, 5; Russo, 1; Pinner, 1; Emith, 1. Goals from fouls: Russo, 3; Smith, 5; Pinner, 1. Time of halves, 15 minutes each. Referee, Ferderber.



JOHN PAUL JONES, of Cornell

These are two snap-shots of the greatest college middle-distance runner that has, perhaps, ever lived. In the inter-collegiate meet a year or so ago, he broke the world's record for the half-mile run, in one afternoon.



The second contest was closer, resulting in a score of 18 to 8. During the larger part of the first half the score stood 2 to 1 in the Sophs' favor, all three points being made on fouls, but during the last few minutes of play in the first half the Sophs threw one more foul and a field goal, making the score for the first half, 5 to 1.

During the second half the Sophs made 13 points, while the Juniors played a much harder game than the previous contests, but were generally on the defensive, but by putting up a hard fight kept the score down to a large extent. Ritchie of the Sophs put up the best game, while the playing of Morrison was also good.

Sophomores.	Position	Juniors.
Ritchie -----	Right Forward.	Smith
Morrison -----	Left Forward.	Constable
Rogers -----	Center.	Proffitt, C. L.
Russo -----	Right Guard.	Jones
Jeannette -----	Left Guard.	Herman

Substitutions: Bonner for Jeannette; Denmark for Jones; Pinner for Constable; Alexander for Smith; Jeffers for Herman. Summary: Field goals, Ritchie, 3; Morrison, 2; Rogers,, 1; Smith, 1; Proffitt, 1; Alexander, 1. Goals from fouls, Russo, 6; Constable, 1; Pinner, 1. Time of halves, 15 minutes each. Referee, Ferderber.

## BASEBALL.

A. and M., 20; Trinity Park, 0.

On March 16th A. and M. defeated Trinity Park school by the overwhelming score of 20 to 0. The game was slow and uninteresting.

The features of the game were the batting and fielding of Patten, who made four hits out of six times at the bat, and made a pretty one-hand catch of a long drive to right, the pitching of Jaynes, who fanned all nine men who faced him in his three innings, and the fielding of McGinn for Trinity Park. The whole A. & M. team played well, fielding an errorless game.

A. & M.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Farmer, 1b-----	6	2	2	3	0	0
Coleman, lf-----	4	3	0	0	0	0
Correll, cf-----	4	3	2	0	0	0
Winston, c-----	5	2	2	17	1	0
Patton, rf-----	6	3	4	2	0	0
Wheeler, ss-----	6	2	1	1	1	0
Gill, 2b-----	3	2	1	0	0	0
Hodgin, 2b-----	2	0	0	1	1	0
Gammon, 3b-----	6	2	1	1	0	0
Jaynes, p-----	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wooster, p-----	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kincaid, p-----	1	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney*-----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals-----	40	20	13	27	3	0
Trinity Park.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bost, lf-----	4	0	0	2	0	0
McGinn, cf-----	4	0	1	4	0	0
McCormick, c-----	3	0	0	8	0	1
Sapp, 3b-----	2	0	0	2	2	1
Shell, 1b-----	4	0	0	4	0	1



Petty, 2b -----	3	0	0	0	3	2
Hardin, rf -----	2	0	0	1	0	0
West, ss -----	3	0	0	2	0	2
Minschew, p -----	1	0	0	1	1	0
Strowd, p -----	0	0	0	0	0	1
Caviniss, p -----	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals -----	28	0	1	24	6	8

\*Batted for Wooster in the sixth.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trinity Park -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. & M. -----	4	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	x
	R. H. E.								
	0 1 8								
	20 13 0								

Summary—Batteries: For A. & M., Jaynes, Wooster, Kincaid and Winston; Trinity Park, Minschew, Strowd and Caviniss. Struck Out: By Jaynes 9; Wooster, 4; Kincaid, 4, in three innings each; by Minschew, 1 in two innings; by Caviniss, 6 in five innings. Hit by pitched ball, Correll, Tenney and Hardin. Wild pitch: Strowd. Stolen bases: Patten, 4; Correll, Gill, Wheeler, Gamon, m 2; Tenney, Sapp and McCormick. Left on bases: A. & M., 10; Trinity Park, 5. Bases on balls: Off Wooster, 1; Kincaid, 2; Minschew, 1; Strowd, 3; Caviniss, 2. Umpire, Kauffman. Time of game, two hours. Attendance, 850.

---

W. Va. Wesleyan, 4; A. and M., 3.

In a hotly fought game A. and M. was defeated March 26th, by West Virginia Wesleyan.

A. & M. lost 4 to 3, but at that they put up a fight that made their supporters proud of them. And that famous ninth inning rally—it was there, and it almost turned the

defeat into a victory. With the score standing four to one against them the Tech boys leaned up against them the horsehide, and before the crowd hardly realized it two more runs had crossed the plate and a man was on first. Two were down and Jaynes came to the bat. He rapped the sphere and it aviated far into the right field, but Peery got under it and broke up the game.

A. & M.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Farmer, 1b -----	4	1	1	9	0	0
Coleman, lf -----	3	0	0	2	0	0
Correll, cf -----	4	0	0	0	1	1
Winston, c -----	4	1	2	11	0	0
Patton, rf -----	4	1	1	2	0	0
Wheeler, ss -----	3	0	0	1	1	1
Gill, 2b -----	3	0	0	2	3	0
Gammon, 3b -----	3	0	1	0	1	0
Jaynes, p -----	4	0	0	0	4	0
Kincaid* -----	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hodgin** -----	1	0	1	0	0	0
Livermon*** -----	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals -----	34	3	6	27	10	2
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Wesleyan	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ollom, 3b -----	4	2	1	1	1	1
E. Smith, rf -----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peery, rf -----	3	0	2	3	0	0
Lambert, 1b -----	4	0	2	7	0	0
Neale, cf -----	3	0	0	2	0	0
Curtiss, ss -----	5	0	1	0	3	1
A. Smith, 2b -----	4	0	0	4	1	1
Daniel, lf -----	4	0	1	4	0	0
Singleton, c -----	4	0	1	6	1	0

Cornwell, p -----	2	0	0	0	1	0
Morrissee, p -----	2	2	2	0	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total-----	35	4	10	27	8	3

\*Batted for Wheeler in ninth.

\*\*Batted for Gill in ninth.

\*\*\*Batted for Gammon in ninth.

Score by innings:

A. & M. -----	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wesleyan -----	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Summary: Two-base hits: Winston, Patton. Three-base hits: Lambert, Daniel. Stolen bases: Winston. Sacrifice hits: Coleman, Peery, Lambert. Struck out: By Jayne, 10; Cornwell, 4. Base on balls: Off Jaynes, 3. Hit by pitcher: E. Smith. Left on bases: A. & M., 6; Wesleyan, 9. Hits apportioned: Off Cornwell, 4 in 6 innings; Morrissee, 3 in 3 innings. Time, 1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire, Kaufman. Attendance, 700.

---

Amherst, 4; A. and M., 2.

On March 28th the Farmers were defeated by Amherst College, the score being 4 to 2.

Russell allowed six hits, one being for an extra bag. At the bat he was decidedly the star of the game, getting three pretty bingles out of four trips to the plate. For the first five innings he didn't allow the visitors a hit.

The visiting team fielded air tight, with the exception of De Castro, who made two errors at third, one of which counted in the run getting. Swasey at center, made a beautiful running catch of Russell's long drive, and again starred when he went nearly to the fence after Correlle's long fly. Seamans allowed only three hits in the six innings he pitched.

Robinson, who succeeded him, got in trouble in the ninth on account of walking Hodgin and hitting Gammon. Russell secured a bingle and Hodgin scored. It looked like that ninth inning rally was going to change the tide of battle, but Farmer drove a long one to left and Kimbrell ended the suspense by taking it in.

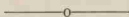
Amherst	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kimball, lf -----	3	1	1	3	0	0
De Castro, 3b -----	4	0	0	0	4	2
Balmos, rf -----	4	2	1	3	2	0
Goodridge, 1b -----	4	0	1	12	0	0
Straham, c -----	4	0	1	3	0	0
Swacey, cf -----	3	0	0	3	0	0
Washburn, 2b -----	3	0	1	2	3	0
Sicard, ss -----	4	0	0	1	2	0
Seamans, p -----	2	1	1	0	4	0
Robinson, p -----	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals -----	33	4	6	27	15	2

A. & M.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Farmer, 1b -----	5	0	0	8	0	1
Livermon, cf -----	4	0	1	2	1	0
Correll, lf -----	4	0	0	0	0	0
Winston, c -----	3	0	0	9	2	0
Patton, rf -----	4	0	0	5	0	1
Hodgin, 2b -----	3	1	1	2	2	1
Wheeler, ss -----	4	1	1	1	2	1
Gammon, 3b -----	3	0	0	0	1	0
Russell, p -----	4	0	3	0	0	0
Totals -----	34	2	6	27	6	3

Score by innings:

Amherst -----	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
A. and M. -----	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Summary: Two-base hit: Balmos. Stolen bases: Liverman, Correlle. Double plays: Balmos to Nashburn. Struck-out: By Russell, 6; by Seamans, 1; by Robinson, 2. Base on balls: By Russell, 3; by Robinson, 3. Hit by pitcher: Gammon (by Robinson). Left on bases: Amherst, 4; A. & M., 9. Hits apportioned: Off Seamans, 3 in 6 innings; off Robinson, 2 in 3 innings. Time, 1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire, Mr. Kauffman. Attendance, 900.



### TRACK MEET.

In the track meet held March 28th at Wake Forest, the Farmers out-classed the Baptists.

A. and M. 72½ points to the Baptists 44 1-5. The local aggregation was very weak in all of the races, A. and M. winning first and second places in all of these. Potter, Hurtt and McDougal were the stars for A. and M., while Tyner by far did the best work for the Baptists.

The detail result is as follows:

100 Yard Dash—First place, Potter, A. & M.; second place, Tyner, Wake Forest; third place, Harris, Wake Forest. 10 sec.

200 Yard Dash—First place, Tyner, Wake Forest; second place, Potter, A. & M.; third place, Langston, Wake Forest. 24 2-5 sec.

High Hurdles—First place, Tyner, Wake Forest; second place, Horn, Wake Forest; third place, to A. & M. 17 4-5 sec.

Low hurdles—First place, Potter, A. & M.; second place, Powell, Wake Forest; third place, Langston, Wake Forest. 28 3-5 sec.

Half Mile Race—First place, Geanette, A. & M.; second place, Abernethy, A. & M.; third place, Ray, A. & M.

Quarter Mile Race—First place, Nichols, A. & M.; second place, Potter, A. & M.; third place, Bird, Wake Forest. 54 sec.

One Mile Race—First place, Scott A. & M.; second place, McLendon, A. & M.; third place, Hart, Wake Forest. 4:47.

Two Mile Race—First place, Millwee, A. & M.; second place, Harriss, A. & M.; third place, Goodson, Wake Forest.

Shot-put—First place, McDougal, A. & M.; second place, Hurtt, A. & M.; third place, Horn Wake Forest. 11:08 4-5.

Pole Vault—First place, Tyner, Wake Forest; second place, Britton, Wake Forest; third place, Eldridge, A. & M. 9 ft., 11 in.

Hammer Throw—First place, Hurtt, A. & M.; second place, Powell, Wake Forest; third place, McDougal, A. & M. 120 ft.

High Jump—First place, Hurtt, A. & M.; second place, Langston, Wake Forest; third place, Harris, Wake Forest, and McDougal, A. & M., tied. 5 ft. 8 in.

A. and M., 7; Vermont, 7.

In a slow but exciting contest the baseball game between A. and M. and the University of Vermont Friday, March 27, resulted in a tie, the score being 7 to 7. The Techs should have won the game but for loose playing at critical times, coupled with Kincaid's wildness, allowing six bases on balls and one hit batsman. He kept his hits well scattered, none of Vermont's runs being earned. Lewis, one of last year's substitutes, was sent in the box for A. & M. in the seventh, and went the remaining three innings without allowing a hit, and striking out two men. Denning, for Vermont, was relieved in the box in the sixth by Malcomb, who is reputed as one of the best college pitchers in the North, but the Techs landed on his delivery in the last two frames for four hits, including a double by Correll, and three runs, tying the score.

The feature of the game was Correll's running catch of Mayforth's drive to left in the seventh, catching Fitzpatrick off second in a double play.

Score by innings:

R. H. E.

Vermont -----	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	—7	7	5
A. and M. -----	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—7	10	4

Summary: Batteries, A. & M., Kincaid, Lewis and Winston; Vermont, Denning, Malcomb and Mayforth. Struck out, by Denning 1, Malcomb 4, Kincaid 3, Lewis 2; bases on balls, off Denning 2, Kincaid 6, Lewis 1; hit by pitched ball, by Kincaid 1, Lewis 1; wild pitch, Malcomb; passed ball, Winston; two base hits, Kincaid, Correll, Linnehan; double plays, Vermont 1 (Fitzpatrick to Berry), A. & M. 2 (Correll to Hodgkin and Lewis to Farmer); hits, off Kincaid, 6 in 6 innings; Lewis, none in three innings, Denning, 6 in 5 innings, Malcomb, 4 in 4 innings; stolen bases, A. & M., 2 (Livermon and Patton), Vermont 4 (Mayforth, Galleger, Berry and Fitzpatrick); earned runs, A. & M., 2, Vermont, 0. Time of game, 2:25. Umpire, Kauffman. Attendance, 700.

A. and M. 6; Amherst 0.

In the fastest game of baseball of the season, A. and M. turned the tables on Amherst College Monday, March 30, defeating the Northerners by the score of 6 to 0. Jaynes was on the mound for the Techs and had the visitors at his mercy, allowing only three scattered hits and striking out seven men; only thirty batsmen facing him during the game. Amherst did not succeed in getting a man past second, and only one past first base.

The whole A. and M. team played a fast game, only one excusable error being made, this being in the ninth inning when Hodgkin missed a bad bound at second. Patton and Correll did some spectacular fielding in the outer gardens, making beautiful running catches of long drives.

A. and M. started the scoring in the first inning when Farmer, the first man up, led off with a two-bagger; Livermon was safe on third baseman's error, and both were sacrificed by Correll and scored on Winston's single. Patton was safe on error of third baseman, and he and Winston scored on Hodgins' single. The Techs added two more in the third. Correll singled. Winston flew to left field; Patton was safe on error of first baseman, and he and Correll scored on Wheeler's single.

After the third inning Brough pitched a good game for Amherst, allowing only one hit during the remaining five innings.

## Score by innings:

R. H. E.

Amherst -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	3
A and M. -----	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—6		6	1

Summary: Batteries, Brough and Strahon; Jaynes and Winston. Struck out, by Jaynes 7, Brough 2; bases on balls, off Jaynes 1, off Brough 2; hit batsman, by Brough 1; passed ball, Strahon; stolen bases, A. and M. 2; two-base hits, Strahon and Farmer; left on bases, Amherst 3, A. and M. 4. Time of game, 1:31. Umpire, Kauffman. Attendance, 700.





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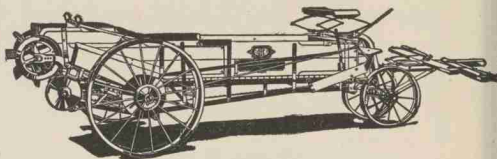
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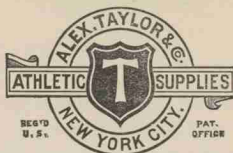
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