

THE RED AND WHITE

VOL. XVIII

JANUARY 20, 1917

No. 7

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THE RED AND WHITE

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STUDENTS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
ISSUED SEMIMONTHLY

Vol. XVIII

WEST RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 20, 1917

No. 7

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When you have read this publication, send it to some alumnus or friend whom you know to be interested in A. and M. He will appreciate the favor and you will aid THE RED AND WHITE. We wish to get in touch with as many alumni and friends of the Institution as possible.

EDITORIAL

In this the initial number of the New Year, the RED AND WHITE, extends hearty greetings to its readers. We trust that the year may be one in which the good overbalances the ill of life. Regrets are expressed for those who have failed to return with the opening of the new term. May this be a term of profit to every student!

The student body should have the same enthusiastic interest in every College activity as is shown in athletics. These things add much to the standing of our College. For the first time in the history of the College we engage in an intercollegiate debate with another North Carolina institution. Our team will meet Guilford in a forensic contest on February 17 in the auditorium of the State Normal College. It is hoped that every student who possibly can will attend this

debate and by their presence encourage our team on to victory. You can do no less to show your appreciation of the time and effort expended by the debaters.

We ask your continued coöperation in helping make the RED AND WHITE a magazine that will fitly represent the College. These columns are always open to contributors. Help yourself and your College by using them. There will be a cash prize given to the student who contributes the best essay to the RED AND WHITE during this term. Rules governing the contest will be published later.

A. and M., 35; Durham Y. M. C. A., 20. This is the story of the opening basket ball game, and it would seem to indicate that A. and M. will be heard from before the season comes to a close. Watch us!

REMINISCENCES OF SIGNAL CONSTRUCTION WORK

T. R. PARRISH, B.E. '13

It may be of interest to some of those who are looking forward to graduation and subsequent employment to learn something of the life of engineering graduates engaged in construction work.

The experiences of the writer, though in a special branch of engineering, are, perhaps, typical of those other apprentices engaged in various phases of engineering work.

My first position, which was secured through the kindness of Professor Browne, was with the General Railway Signal Company, of Rochester, N. Y. When I was ready to commence work, I corresponded with the resident engineer of the company in New York City. He directed me to report to his general foreman in Atlanta, Ga.

I reached Atlanta on August 1, 1914, and found the local headquarters, consisting of a small wooden "shack," serving as an office, and a portable sheet-iron warehouse, located in the outskirts of the city. The general foreman had his assistant foreman, clerk, and several subforemen, who came with him from a northern railway on which they had been installing automatic signals. A number of local white laborers were employed to help with the unloading of material.

When I reported for work I was directed to make arrangements for board and lodging and come prepared for work the following day. However, I had my overalls with me, and as it took only a short time to make the necessary arrangements for boarding, I started to work unloading signal poles the same day. I was informed that my rate of pay would be twenty-two and one-half cents per hour, and that the working day would be ten hours.

When the signal poles were placed on the ground, they were fitted with ladders and reloaded on cars. A few days later the services of a work-train were secured and the poles were distributed along the railway,

while at the same time the sand, stone, and cement for making the concrete foundations for the poles were unloaded. Next came the digging of the holes for the foundations; some of these holes were five or six feet in depth. While digging them it was often necessary to loosen large stones, cut buried cross-ties and lift them out. Crouched at the bottom of a six-foot hole, shut off from any breeze that might be stirring, while the August sun shines directly overhead is not, I must confess, a very delightful sensation. But I did not mind after a few days—I had become very familiar with shovels before I went to college. After we had dug a number of holes, some of us were started to mixing the concrete. This was even harder work than digging holes. When a person stands in a stooped position for several hours on a board on which the concrete is mixed, lifting the wet mixture with a short-handled shovel, his backbone feels as though it has several knots tied in it.

As the work progressed, additional men were employed, and other apprentices joined us. K. M. Fetzer, R. A. Gill, and "Zeb" Taylor of the A. and M. 1914 Class, a Boston Tech. man, a Colgate graduate, and a student from the University of Alabama arrived at different times. Seven apprentices were with our force at one time, and, as can be imagined, we found time for pleasure. Rainy days and evenings were not dull with so many congenial companions. I roomed with the boy from Boston Tech., and I think I enjoyed his New England accent as thoroughly as he did our Southern brogue. Seven or eight months later I met the Colgate graduate, who was then conducting an automobile business in Rochester, N. Y., and he informed me that he had more actual enjoyment while in signal work than at any other time he could remember, and that he did not mind the hard work, but thought only of the pleasant times he had with the boys.

Near the end of August, our clerk decided he would like to take part in the construction work and was transferred to the field force. I was selected to fill the vacancy

left by him in the office, and had bestowed upon me the clerk's official title of "the boss's paper weight."

When I was transferred to the office, I immediately felt the need of business training and a better working knowledge of English. The general foreman was out in the field supervising the construction work a large part of the time, and left much of the correspondence and many of the various reports to be handled by the clerk. I started a business course and devoted two evenings a week to it until I left Atlanta in January, 1915. The clerk, however, was not entirely confined to the office. I was allowed about half of the day for lifting transformers, "skinning" wire, greasing, repairing and shining the motor cars, or other light diversions. I suppose that I must have handled several carloads of transformers, switch-boxes, scrap-iron, lumber, etc., while on the Atlanta contract.

The life of the signalman is not devoid of thrills. One day I went out with the assistant general foreman to carry some tools and water to a force of men about thirty miles from the city. Our motor car was running along smoothly at a rate of about twenty miles per hour, when we both looked around at once and saw a fast passenger train about fifty yards behind us. The foreman threw on the brake, we scrambled off and dragged the car from the track (it was a rule of the Signal Company that if a motor car was struck by a train those in charge would be instantly discharged) as the engine rushed by us, all sparks, steam, and smoke. It looked as large as three ordinary locomotives to us, I guess. When we stopped to fan, think, and smooth our hair, which must have been standing on ends, we found that we had lifted from the track, a motor car weighing six hundred and fifty pounds, together with an additional load of a ten-gallon keg of water and about one hundred pounds of tools. It is needless to say that we could not get the car back on the track without removing all of the load and lifting one end at a time.

Another thrill, or I might say shock, of

my signaling days will never be forgotten. We were placing ground-rods around a new substation. These rods were about six feet in length and each had a wire, several feet of which was swinging loose, attached to its upper end. As I raised one of them above my head to jab the pointed end into the earth, the swinging wire flew up and came in contact with one of the conductors of the transmission line leading down into the substation. The power had previously been cut off, but I got the full benefit of the static charge.

I look back with much pleasure to the little I learned in regard to construction work and cost accounting, and to the friendships that were formed.

"Zeb" Taylor, poor fellow, contracted pneumonia shortly before Christmas Day, 1914, and died several days later; R. A. Gill went into telephone work; K. M. Fetzer being the only one of our Atlanta A. and M. party now with the General Railway Signal Company. His success has been rapid. He is in the company's Brooklyn, N. Y., office, and he is, so I was informed by one of his superior officers, proving to be one of the most capable men the company has ever had.

Signal work is hard and the pay is poor to start, as is the case with most other apprenticeship courses, but there are a large percentage of the railroads in the United States that have not as yet installed automatic signals, and there should be an increasing demand for signalmen and good opportunities for college men in this branch of engineering.

Recent Additions to Library

The College library has recently received: 10 volumes of *The Silliman Lectures*, presented by Yale University.

12 volumes of Records of the National Electric Light Association; New York, presented by the Association.

Ruth Sawyer's *Seven Miles to Arden*, presented by Mrs. George T. Winston, Asheville, N. C., wife of a former president of the college.

REPAIR OF THE FRACTURE OF BONES OF THE DOMESTIC FOWL*

By B. F. KAUFF

In charge Office and Laboratory of Poultry Investigations and Pathology, N. C. Experiment Station.

ABSTRACTED BY

J. E. IVEY

Assistant in Poultry Investigations N. C. Experiment Station.

This work is divided into three groups as follows: First, the structure and development of the bones of the domestic fowl; second, the kinds of fractures and the reparative processes; third, means of control of the bird and care of the fracture.

I. THE STRUCTURE OF BONE

In the gross study of bones we find that in the limbs as the legs and wings they form levers which have to sustain the weight of the body and confer the power of locomotion, either walking, running or flying. The femur, tibia and humerus are examples. The shaft of the long bone is narrowed and contracted which affords greater space for the bellies of the muscles. The extremities are generally somewhat expanded for greater convenience of motor connection, for the purpose of articulation and to afford a bony surface for muscular attachment. Some long bones are slightly curved, thus affording greater strength.

Where there is required great strength and at the same time motion it is divided into a number of small bones. As an example we have the patella of the knee and the two carpal bones of the birds wrist.

Where the principal requirement is that of extensive protection or the need of large bony surface for the attachment of muscles, we find osseous structures expanded into flat bony plates, as is the case of the skull and pelvis.

The respiratory apparatus of the domestic fowl consists of two lungs which occupy the upper thoracic region, pushing out between the ribs and is made up of a series of air

tubes and air sacs. Some of the bronchi or air tubules communicate with air sacs or bladder-like structures located at the anterior thoracic region, others at the diaphragmatic region. Many of the bones of the fowl, as the head, vertebra and humerus, contain air cavities, the air sacs sending extensions into these cavities.

The bone of fowls nearly always develops from a connective tissue foundation. The inorganic substance of the bone is compressed in or between the fibers of the connective tissue, while the cells of the latter are transformed into bone cells. Between fibers are calcified bone cells, each of which rests in a cavity of the matrix, called lacuna.

The bone cells have processes that anastomose with the processes of other cells. They lie in special canals known as canaliculi.

This article goes minutely into the histological structure of the bone of the domestic fowl, but as it is essentially the same, with the exceptions given above, as that of mammals the reader is referred to any histology.

II. REPARATIVE PROCESSES OF BONE

A fracture of bone may be defined as a sudden solution of continuity in a bone. The cause of fractures in a fowl are: First, injury or trauma. Receiving a blow as from a stick or stone or stepped upon by a large animal as a horse or cow or by gun shot wound. Second, muscular action. Bones are most resistant to traction, next to pressure and less resistant to flexion or bending and least of all to torsion. External violence may be direct or indirect. In fracture from direct violence the bone is broken at or near the spot where violence is applied. As a rule the soft structures surrounding the fracture are more or less injured and more serious results may follow than in fractures by indirect violence. In this kind of fracture the bone may be comminuted or fissured and perhaps driven into vital organs, as the liver or lungs, if the fracture be near these regions, or into the brain if in the cranial region.

External violence is the most common

*Presented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Poultry Investigators and Instructors, at Columbus, Ohio, August 12, 1916. To be presented to the Southeastern Veterinary Medical Association, Atlanta, Ga., December 27, 1916.

cause of fracture in the fowl. The most common bones that are fractured are those of the legs, and next those of the wings.

Fractures may be classified as follows: First, simple fractures are those breaks in the continuity of the bone where the skin is not broken. Second, compound, also called open or complicated fractures, are those where the break is accompanied by a break through the skin and soft parts extending to the seat of fracture.

The next topic this article takes up is the kinds of fractures, but as they are essentially similar to those of the human or mammal the reader is referred to either a human or veterinary surgery.

A series of studies was made in this laboratory of repaired fractures of fowls of long standing, after which a series was made of the nature and rapidity of repair of fractured bones of the domestic fowl. The birds were chloroformed and the bones, fractured and set while the bird was still under the anesthesia. The metatarsus and ulna were selected. The appliance that was used to hold the bones in place was cotton, one inch cloth bandage, wooden splints and glue. At the end of each experiment the bird was chloroformed and the bone removed. After a physical examination, the bone was sectioned longitudinally, photographed and the lesion of one-half cut out and placed in ten per cent hydrochloric acid solution for forty-eight hours for decalcification and then passed through three changes of absolute alcohol, then alcohol and ether equal parts, then imbedded in celloidin and sectioned. The sections were stained in hematoxylin and eosin and clarified in oil of cedar or beechwood creosote, and mounted in balsam for microscopic study.

In the study of a fracture of the metatarsus of a Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel of eight days standing the following picture presented itself. The gross specimen showed a mottled reddish-white zone in the region of the fracture, indicating that immediately following the fracture there was an extravasation of blood which had collected around and between the fragments and be-

tween the ends of the compact portion of the bone and had also invaded, to a certain extent, the marrow cavity. The fluid at this time did not give evidence of advanced organization and was rather jelly-like, allowing the fractured ends of the bone to fall apart by slight traction. There was present the initial hyperemia of repair. This hyperemia was most marked in the periosteum. Leucocytes had invaded this part, as shown by microscopic examination, whose function it is to digest and remove the detritus resulting from the injury. Proliferative changes had taken place in the connective tissue and in fact this was observed in cases of only forty-eight hours standing. The most active cellular multiplication was in connection with the fibrous structure of the periosteum. This forms the germinative or reparative tissue from which arises the osteoblasts. The nature of the new formed structure was that of connective tissue and is plainly shown in the photomicrographs in the original article. The first picture shows the commencement of this organization into trabecular-like arrangement forming the periosteal callus and the provisional plug. It can be seen that this has been formed and poured out from the periosteum. This field shows many fibroblasts and is packed with osteoblasts and osteoclasts and in still other fields of the trabeculae a homogeneous matrix with formative bone cells in their lacunae. The repair is apparently one of intramembranous bone formation with islands of new formed bone at the end of the fifth day.

In another study of a fractured metatarsus of thirteen days standing in a one year old Single Comb White Leghorn hen, who was of low vitality, the reparative processes were more tardy than in a section of a similar case in which the bird was in good state of health; after the metatarsus was removed it could with considerable force be made to spring which was not the case with the latter specimen. Both birds showed the reparative processes far enough advanced to have the appliance or cast removed with safety. From these two studies it is rather

indicative that repair in the bone of the domestic fowl is quite rapid and that two weeks is ample time to allow the bandage or cast to remain on. The illustrations both photographic and photomicrographic show the provisional, intermediary calluses and the provisional plug. In all there are 14 illustrations, six of which are Roentgenographs.

III. THE TREATMENT OF FRACTURES AND CARE OF THE BIRD

In simple or so called subcutaneous fracture of bones the fragments of the bone should be placed in perfect apposition. The normal shape of the bone should be restored so far as possible. The loose arrangement of the muscles in the fowls makes this an easy task.

The next step is to apply apparatus holding the parts firmly in place while the reparative processes are being accomplished. In applying the apparatus normal functions, as circulation and nerves, must be safeguarded. After the setting is complete the bird must be provided with clean coop and a grassy run where other birds will not interfere. Good food and water and an occasional examination to determine if all is well with the bone undergoing repair.

If the fracture is on a feathered part the feathers that are in the region to be manipulated should be removed. Next apply a thin layer of cotton, carefully holding the fractured parts in the proper position, then apply about three thin narrow splints of wood of proper length in such a manner as to not later chafe the leg and make a sore spot on the skin. Now apply a one inch cotton bandage at the same time saturating with glue. In a few hours the liquid glue will become hard and the parts then will be firmly held in position.

At the end of fourteen or fifteen days carefully remove the bandage. Confine the bird for a few days longer and then allow to run in its accustomed quarters.

As to feed, for the first two or three days after injury give easily digested food such as bread soaked in milk or wet mash. Later, some grain may be fed but only

two light feeds a day should be given while the bird is in confinement. Pure clean water should be kept before the bird at all times.

SUMMARY

A series of 21 cases of fractures were studied in the domestic fowl. It was found that at the end of the fifth day islands of bone tissue had begun to form.

The repair of fractures in the domestic fowl is intramembranous.

The periosteal, endosteal and intermediary calluses show bone formation in trabecular like arrangement.

By the end of the thirteenth day the major portion of the bone tissue had formed and was found complete by the twentieth day—a homogeneous matrix with typical bone cells in their lacunae.

The structure of compact bone in the domestic fowl is similar to that of mammalia.

The appliance used to hold the broken bones in apposition in the domestic fowl may be removed with safety by the end of the thirteenth day.

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1917

Team	Date	Day of Week	Place
Durham Y. M. C. A.	Jan. 13	Sat.....	Raleigh.
Eastern College.....	Jan. 26	Fri.....	Raleigh.
Guilford College.....	Jan. 27	Sat.....	Raleigh.
Stetson University.....	Jan. 29	Mon.....	Raleigh.
Davidson College.....	Feb. 2	Fri.....	Raleigh.
Trinity College.....	Feb. 3	Sat.....	Raleigh.
Va. Pol. Inst.....	Feb. 12	Mon.....	Raleigh.
Trinity College.....	Feb. 22	Thur.....	Raleigh.
Va. Military Inst.....	Feb. 24	Sat.....	Raleigh.
Elon College.....	Feb. 28	Wed.....	Raleigh.

AWAY FROM HOME

Elon College.....	Feb. 13	Tues....	Elon.
W. and L. Univ.....	Feb. 14	Wed.....	Lexington, Va.
Va. Military Inst.....	Feb. 15	Thur.....	Lexington, Va.
Catholic Univ.....	Feb. 16	Fri.....	Washington, D. C.
Pending.....	Feb. 17	Sat.....	
Trinity College.....	Feb. 27	Tues....	Durham.

Ira Thomas, the former star catcher on the old Philadelphia Athletics, has been chosen to coach the baseball team of Williams College for the season of 1917.

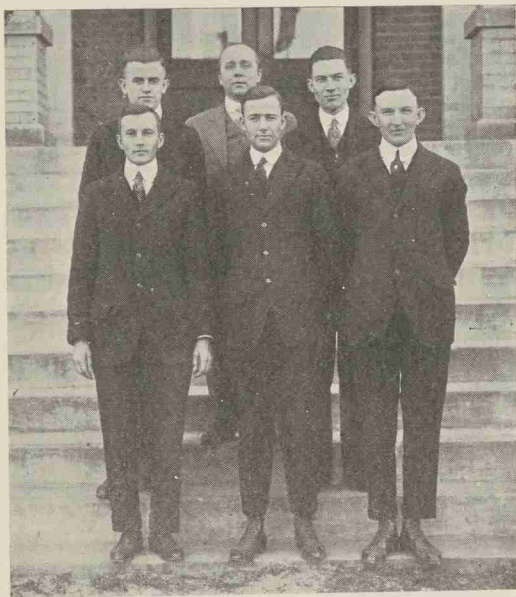
A. and M. Poultry Science Boys Win Over Cornell Boys in Poultry Judging Contest

Take Fourth Honors in Second Annual Madison Square Garden Event

Early in the fall the Poultry Science Division received an invitation to send a poultry judging team to Madison Square Garden, New York City, to enter a judging

fact that they are instructors in the Poultry Science Department.

The team composed of N. A. McEachern, A. E. Smith, and C. R. Leonard made a



contest with five other colleges, December 30, 1916.

The judging team, consisting of three men, were to be chosen from the class in poultry breeds by Dr. B. F. Kaupp, Professor of Poultry Science. The three men making the highest grades for the fall term were P. S. White, J. E. Ivey, and N. A. McEachern. White and Ivey were not permitted to enter the contest because of the

most creditable showing for the State and College winning over Cornell, taking fourth place in contest as a team and only losing third place to Maryland by the small margin of three-tenths of one per cent.

Not only did the team as a whole make a good showing, but the work of C. R. Leonard needs to be praised. Mr. Leonard won fourth individual honor.

Other State agricultural colleges com-

peting in the contest were Massachusetts, first place; New Jersey, second place; Maryland, third place; New York, fifth place; Connecticut, sixth. The North Carolina team lost its third place by the narrowest margin to Maryland, but beat Cornell out of fourth place by a wide margin.

The A. and M. team is the only Southern team that has ever been represented at the Madison Square Garden Contest, and it was said by several leading poultry men after the contest was over "The South has got the stuff after all."

LETTER FROM FORMER A. AND M. BOY WHO IS NOW IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

CAPIZ, P. I., November 16, 1916.

*Editor of the RED AND WHITE,
West Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Now maybe I should not be so formal, but I really do not know who is editor of the college magazine, and I have taken this opportunity to tell the Seventeens something of my whereabouts.

I left America from Vancouver, B. C., May 18, 1916, sailing on the Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of Asia*; after eleven days I reached Yokohama, Japan. I spent four days sight seeing in Japan and then sailed for Hong Kong, China, where I spent two days listening to the unknown tongues of the East after which I again took passage for Manila, P. I., where I thought I should rest for quite a while for I was really weary gazing at the queer strangers of the Orient. But I did not get to stay long in Manila, for after a week of listening to lectures and note-taking I learned that I was to again set sail for some island in a more remote part of the world. On July 16, 1916, I landed in a little town about six hundred miles south of Manila, which was to be my home for the following two years.

It would be quite hard for me to tell just how I felt when I first arrived in Capiz. Everybody was on the streets and the little native string band was playing

some tune I thought I had heard. But my surprise was intense when I started to leave the boat, for the band and throng of laughing boys and girls followed me. Two boys seized my suitcase and about ten seized my trunk, and were walking along in front of me. But I have since learned that the boys and men were anxious to earn a coin by being handy and that it is customary for the town band to welcome Americans to their town with their best music. Almost every week the little band comes and renders its best selections under your window. Home Sweet Home is a favorite serenade selection. I have heard them play Dixie Land. The natives learned these pieces from the American soldiers.

I am in the industrial school work here. The shops are very well equipped. The boys make baskets, rugs, hats, furniture, school desks, and many other useful and pretty things. I have taught them how to make chairs and chests.

The climate here is delightful, the average annual temperature is about 85 degrees. All tropical fruits grow wild. The farmers raise rice, cocoanuts, coffee, hemp and sugar. The children as a rule are eager to learn and are obedient. The feeling toward Americans is cordial. The Filipino people earnestly desire National independence. They think they are the best people in the Orient. They hate the Japanese. Most of the young people can speak English.

Very best wishes to you and all the Seventeens.

Cordially yours,
D. A. MONROE.

P. S.—I only get mail from U. S. once a month. You may be sure it is anxiously waited for. I have written a little poem which I am contributing to the RED AND WHITE, entitled:

A LETTER FROM HOME

It isn't all joy and play
In the land of the rising sun,
For the task to do next day
Is larger than the one just done.

But the pleasure in teaching the backward
 Or the joy of an evening's roam
 Is not so dear to a soul out here
 As the thoughts of a letter from home.

The Carabao lounges at wallow,
 The Zebu carries his load,
 The goo-goo swings his rice on his back
 And takes to the open road,
 The tide streams back to the ocean
 With burdens of rubbish and foam
 And from over the sea comes streaming to
 me
 The thoughts of a letter from home.

I delight in a stroll thru the jungle;
 I revel in moonlight at sea,
 But even the strums of the banjo
 Lose all their charms for me.
 Whenever the liner from Frisco
 Steams out past Corregidor's dome;
 I stand and wait at the seawall's gate,
 For I'm longing for a letter from home.

I'll leave my "chow" uneaten,
 I'll leave my book unread,
 I'll sleep no noonday "siesta"
 And rouse from the cot or bed;
 I'll gaze no more at the transient stars
 That gleam from Zenith's dome,
 I'll leave my boat on the river afloat
 If you'll bring me a letter from home.

D. A. MONROE.

THE CORN SHOW

The third Annual Corn Show will be held in the lobby of Patterson Hall, the seventeenth of January. Everyone interested in corn, should compete for the \$24 given in prizes. The men taking the winter course in Agriculture will be with us at the show. Let's show them we have a live club.

The Tri-State Athletic Conference representing eighteen colleges of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, have decided to allow Freshmen to represent them in all varsity sports.

GUILFORD AND A. AND M. DEBATE

On the evening of December 12, the preliminary debate was held to select the debaters to meet Guilford College. The following men were in the preliminary contest: Messrs. T. M. White, R. C. Whitley, A. S. Cline, J. B. Hunter, W. K. Scott, and D. S. Coltrane. After a very hot discussion the judges, Dr. Harrison, Dr. Summey and Prof. Hinkle, decided that D. S. Coltrane and W. K. Scott would represent the college, with A. S. Cline as alternate. Dr. Harrison in rendering the decision pronounced it by far the best preliminary debate held here. He also spoke of the wonderful progress made in debating in the past two years.

Guilford College selected their debaters before the holidays. Their representatives are Messrs. Newlin and Valentine, both of whom are members of the senior class. These men are considered as good debaters, Mr. Valentine being a graduate in law at Wake Forest, obtaining his license to practice in 1915. Mr. Newlin has been a member of his class debating team for four years.

The A. and M. men, however, are experienced debaters. Mr. Scott has been on the team for the past two years against Alabama and Georgia universities. He was given credit for winning the debate against Georgia last year. Mr. Coltrane was on the team against Alabama, helping win a unanimous decision. Both of these men have won their monograms in debate. Scott having won his letter two years ago, is now entitled to the A. M. C. and two stars. Coltrane having won his monogram last year, has a star coming to him this year as an intercollegiate debater.

From the experience of these four debaters we must conclude that when they meet in the Normal College auditorium at Greensboro February 17, there will be a lively discussion before the decision is rendered.

C. F. PHILLIPS.

The Student Council of William and Mary College has submitted a new constitution for the ratification of the entire student body.

SIDELIGHTS ON DR. C. ALPHONSO SMITH, AS SEEN BY JULIAN STREET

There is at the present time appearing in *Collier's Weekly* a thoroughly interesting series of travel impressions, dealing with the South, under the title of "American Adventures," by Mr. Julian Street. A recent issue tells of a visit to the University of Virginia, where it seems that one of the most interesting things found by the author was Dr. C. Alphonso Smith. Dr. Smith has been secured as one of the lecturers for the A. and M. Summer School, which will be inaugurated this year. Mr. Street's remarks concerning Dr. Smith are given here to show something of the class of men who are being secured to make up the first session of our Summer School:

"The Poe professor of English at the University is Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, and by a coincidence which is going to prove a happy one for those who love the stories of the late Sidney Porter (O. Henry), Dr. Smith grew up as a boy with Porter in Greensboro, N. C. Because of this, and also because of Dr. Smith's own gifts as a writer and an analyst, it is peculiarly fitting that he should have undertaken the work which has occupied him for several years past, the result of which will be given to us this month in the form 'The O. Henry Biography.'

"Dr. Smith was Roosevelt exchange professor at the University of Berlin in 1910-11, having the chair of American History and Institutions, and because he had met the Kaiser on more than one occasion, and also because he has such an affection and admiration for the German people, and knows them so well, I was anxious to talk with him about the Germans in the light of the war.

"Professor Smith's attitude regarding the war is, I take it, much like that of a man I know who is the son of German parents, and who, having been brought up in the United States, but in a German tradition, finds himself in a state of civil war within, owing to differences between his heart and his head.

"I asked Professor Smith if he were pro-German.

"'No,' he replied. 'I can't convince myself that Germany is right, or that she is going to win.' I felt that it hurt him to say that Germany was not right, that it hurt him to have to think so. And he added: 'But that does not affect my impressions of the Kaiser's personality. I talked with him twice while I was in Berlin, and upon the second occasion under very delightful circumstances, for I was invited to dinner at the palace at Potsdam, and was the only guest, the Kaiser, Kaiserin, and Princess Victoria Luise being present.

"'The Kaiser is, of course, a very magnetic man. His eyes are his most remarkable feature. They are very large, brilliant, and sparkling, and he rolls them in a manner most unusual. While he is always the king and the soldier, he has a genial and charming manner. One might expect a man in his position to be blasé, but that, most of all, is what he is not. He is like a boy in his vitality and vividness, and he has, in the best sense, a great and persistent intellectual curiosity. It is this, I think, which has so often caused him to be compared with Colonel Roosevelt. Both would like to know all things, and both have had, and have exercised, more perhaps than any other two living men, the power to bring to themselves the central figures in all manner of world events, and thus learn at first hand, from acknowledged authorities, about the things that interest them—which is to say, everything.

"'He frankly admires America. I don't mean that he said so for the sake of courtesy to me, but that he has—or did have then—an immense and rather romantic interest in this country. A great many Germans used to resent this trait in him. America holds in his mind the same romantic position that the idea of monarchy does in our minds. I mean that the average American goes for romance to stories of monarchy, but that the Kaiser, being used to the monarchical idea, finds his romance over here. (I am, of course, speaking of him as he was five or six years ago.) He wished to come to America, but will never be able to do so, since German law forbids it. And, perhaps because he

cannot come, America is the more a sort of dream to him.

"He asked me about some of the things in Berlin which I had noticed as being different from things at home, and when I mentioned the way that history was kept alive in the very streets of Berlin, his eyes danced, and he said that was one of the things he had tried to accomplish by the erection of the numerous monuments which have been placed in Berlin during his reign. He told me of other means by which history was kept alive in Germany: among them that every officer has to know in detail the history of his regiment, and that German regiments always celebrate the anniversaries of their great days.

"He speaks English without an accent, though he might say that he spoke it with an English accent. He told me that he had learned English before he learned German, and had also caused his children to learn it first. He reads Mark Twain, or had read him, and he enjoyed him, but he said that when he met Mark Twain it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could get him to talk at all. He subscribes, he told me, to *Harper's Magazine*, and he is in the habit of reading aloud to his family short stories in

English. He admires the American short story, and I remember that he declared: "The Americans know how to plunge into a short story. We Germans are too long-winded."

"When Professor Smith talks about the Kaiser you say to yourself: 'I know that it is growing late, but I cannot bear to leave until I have heard the rest of this'; when he drifts presently to O. Henry you say the same; and so it is always, no matter what his subject may be. At last, however, the grandfather's clock in the hall below his study sends up a stern message which is not to be mistaken, whereupon you arise reluctantly from your comfortable chair, spill the cigar ashes out of your lap onto the rug, dust off your clothing, and take your leave. Nor is your regret at departing lessened by the fact that you will not see the University, or Professor C. Alphonso Smith, or Mrs. Smith again, because you are leaving Charlottesville upon the morrow. So it must always be with the itinerant illustrator and writer. They are forever finding new and lovely scenes only to leave them; forever making new and charming friends only to part with them, faring forth again into the unknown."

ALUMNI

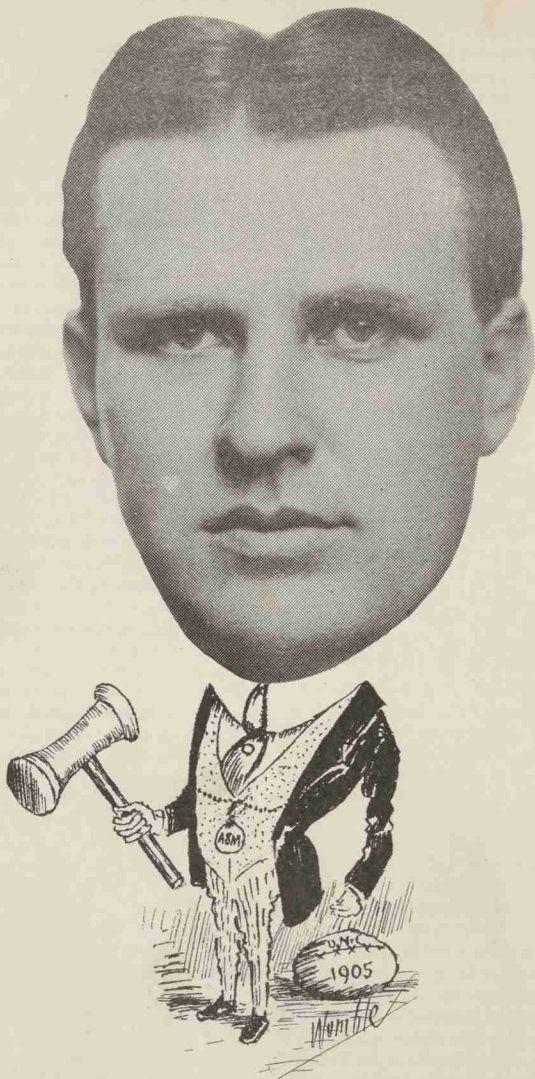
HON. O. MAX GARDNER

With the taking of the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina, Hon. O. Max Gardner, B. S. '03, holds the highest political distinction obtained by an A. and M. graduate. It has been repeatedly rumored that Mr. Gardner will be candidate for Governor in 1920, at which time he is expected to carry the name of A. and M. a step higher in the political world.

The following is a sketch of the life of this illustrious son, taken from the *News and Observer*.

Hon. O. Max Gardner, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Shelby, N. C., March 22nd, 1882, the youngest child of Dr. C. P. and

Margaret Gardner. He was educated in the public schools of Shelby and prepared for college in Louisville, Ky. In the Fall of 1899 he entered the A. and M. College of North Carolina, from which institution he graduated in 1903. While a student at the A. and M. College, Mr. Gardner was the recognized leader of every branch of college life and was generally conceded to be one of the most popular students who ever attended this institution. He made the football team in his first year in college, was twice elected captain of the team, and for four years was manager of the baseball team and first graduate manager of athletics. He won both the debaters' and orators' medals, was president of the Dramatic Club, presi-



HON. O. MAX GARDNER
A. and M., '03
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

dent of the German Club, president of the Lebig Chemical Society and president of the Senior class. After graduation, he was named by the Board of Directors a member of the college faculty and taught chemistry for two years. While teaching, he commenced the study of law under the late Mr. R. H. Battle, of Raleigh, and in the Fall of 1905 entered the University of North Carolina. He was a member of the University football team of 1905, which defeated Virginia 17 to 0, and at the end of the session was elected captain of the football team. At Chapel Hill he was a member of the Athletic Council and active in all phases of University life.

He obtained law license in 1906 and commenced the practice of law alone in Shelby, N. C. In 1907 he was named by Governor Glenn a member of the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College, where he has continuously served ever since. In the same year he was commissioned captain of the military company in Shelby, known as the Cleveland Guards, and was for seven years commanding officer of Company G, First North Carolina Infantry.

In the Fall of 1908 he was selected by the Hon. Josephus Daniels, the National Committeeman, State organizer of Democratic Clubs, under the direction of Hon. A. H. Eller, State Chairman of the Democratic party. In the campaign of 1908 he enlisted over one thousand college men in the Democratic clubs, and assisted Mr. Eller in the prosecution of the campaign. In 1910 he was selected county chairman of the Democratic party in Cleveland county. He resigned to accept the nomination for the State Senate. He was elected State Senator from the Thirty-Second Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Cleveland, Polk, Henderson and Rutherford, in 1910 by the largest Democratic majority ever given a Senatorial candidate in that District. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1915, and unanimously chosen president pro tem of the Senate. He announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, received the nomination without

opposition, and made a State-wide canvass for the Democratic ticket in the Fall of 1916.

In 1907 Mr. Gardner was married to Miss Fay Lamar Webb, daughter of Judge James L. Webb, of Shelby, N. C., and has a family of three children. He is a member of the Baptist Church, Odd Fellows, Junior Order and Sigma Nu College Fraternity.

Mr. Gardner owns over five hundred acres of valuable farm lands in Cleveland county and is deeply interested in agriculture.

A. AND M. MEN OF GASTON COUNTY HOLD SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET

The Gaston County A. and M. Alumni Association took advantage of the holidays to have the Gaston County Club of the College join them in their second annual meeting and banquet which took place on New Year's evening at the Armington Hotel, of Gastonia. The combination of these two A. and M. organizations proved very successful and enjoyable, since the men to whose diplomas ink has not yet been set tended to instill some of their "pep" and enthusiasm into the older heads, some of whom place nineteenth century numerals after their names. A. M. Dixon, president of the local association, acted as toastmaster and introduced the several speakers.

Short after-dinner talks were made by S. J. Kirby, C. D. Welch, J. M. Gray, J. P. Bivens, E. N. Pegram, Theo. Morris and others. Election of officers of the association for the ensuing year was next in order. All of the old officers were re-elected to succeed themselves, these being as follows: A. M. Dixon, president; S. J. Kirby, vice-president; and R. K. Babington, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting was then brought to a spirited close with all hands joining in a snappy Wau Gau Rac!

F. S. Hales, B. E. '13, having received his C. E. degree from Cornell last year, is draftsman in the Grade Crossing Elimination Department of the New York Central

and St. Louis Railroad and a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, Mr. Hales's address is 11605 Mayfield Road, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

W. T. Hurtt, B. E. '14, who has been power engineer for the Duquesne Light Company of Wilkesburg, Pa., for the last few years, is now with the Fort Pitt Steel Casting Company of McKeesport, Pa.

Dr. C. W. Hewlett, B. E. '06, formerly James Buchanan Johnston Scholar, Johns Hopkins University, is a member of the faculty of the State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.

C. A. Speas, B. E. '11, formerly with the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad at Laurel, Miss., has accepted a position with the Northern Central and St. Louis Railway, at Decherd, Tenn.

J. R. Mullen, B. S. '12, whose resignation from the chemistry department of the College took effect just before Christmas, is with the Utah Chemical Company of Salt Air, Utah.

H. V. Biberstein, B. E. '14, is now located in Charlotte, having resigned his position with the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad at Laurel, Miss.

G. R. Trotter, B. E. '12, has resigned his position as electrician for the DuPont Powder Company at City Point, Va., and is now located in Charlotte.

C. B. Holladay, B. E. '93, is European representative, with offices at 20 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., for E. I. Dupont, Nemours & Co.

L. M. Oden, B. Agr. '06, has been transferred from the Wilmington, Del., to the Petersburg, Va., office of the DuPont Powder Company.

T. K. Mial, B. E. '13, is industrial

engineer for the Duquesne Light Company and is located at 435 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. K. Witherspoon, B. E. '15, is following his engineering training with the Southern Power Company at Bridgewater, N. C.

J. J. Gantt, B. E. '10, masonry inspector for the Southern Railway, has been transferred from Concord, N. C., to Macon, Ga.

J. B. Rees, B. E. '14, who is with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, is located in Atlanta, Ga.

W. R. Patton, B. E. '14, who is with the Southern Railway, has been moved from Spartanburg to Jonesville, S. C.

Roy Bowditch, B. E. '10, is with the Merchants Heating and Lighting Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

J. O. Rankin, B. S. '13, is in the banking business at Gastonia.

A Frat Constitution

The fraternity "bug" has gone over into the grammar school. Here is the rough outline which was made by one of the Champaign grammar school boys for a fraternity constitution:

Colors.—Green and Yellow.

Dues.—Jitney.

Dues not paid 2 days after meeting find 1c per day.

Swearing in a kid's house—5c.

Yelling in a kid's house—1c.

Interrupting anybody talking—1c.

Laughing without cause—1c.

Shirking work—1c.

Initiation fee—10c

Anybody talking back to or hitting sergeant-at-arms—1c.

Meetings on Thursday.

—Siren.

The Athletic Association gained 264 new members on Tag Day.—*Winthrop (S. C.) Weekly News.*

**Those Girls**

When I write a long letter,
 She only sends a card;
 She ought to do better
 When I write a long letter,
 But she doesn't let it fret her
 And though I try so hard;
 When I write a long letter
 She only sends a card.—*Widow.*

Personal Magnetism

Feminist.—Just think, if the girls were taken away from this college, what would follow?

Chorus of Roughts.—We would.—*Chapparral.*

Punch Bowl

“What sort of a trust is the Standard Oil Co.?”

“An oiligarchy, sir.”—*Lampoon.*

Saint Peter.—Who are you?

Applicant.—Student at A. and M.

Saint Peter.—Did you pay your subscription to the RED AND WHITE?

Applicant.—No.

Saint Peter (pressing button).—Going down.

Nitts.—That guy would certainly make a good soldier.

Ignitts.—Howssat?

Nitts.—Oh, you can treat him, but he won't retreat.

Tennyson Had Nothing on Him

“They say Tennyson frequently worked a whole afternoon on a single line,” said the literary enthusiast.

That's nothing,” said the poor clod seated beside him, “I know a man who has been working the last eight years on a single sentence.”—*Squid.*

Underestimate

.She.—Did you see that girl with the purple veil and the striped stockings?

He.—O, did she have on a purple veil?
 —*Tiger.*

Awgwan

Senior.—Have you been through Calculus?

Fresh.—Yes, but it was dark and I didn't see much of the place.—*Orange Peel.*

Briggs.—I shocked a girl the other day.

Miggs.—How's that?

Briggs.—Looked at her face all the time she was passing.—*Orange Peel.*

“When was the loose leaf system first used?

“Eve used it to keep track of her party gowns.”—*Widow.*

Newish Wilson.—I have a stepmother.

Newish Lee.—Are you her child, then?
 —*Acorn.*

"He's played cards with the Crown Prince."

"That's nothing. I've played poker with four kings."—*Froth.*

"Were you copying his notes?"

"Oh, no sir! I was only looking to see if he had mine right."—*Lampoon.*

Dressing Salad

Adam—Say, Eve, was that my suit you threw in the salad?—*Widow.*

I called a man a jack-ass once,

I was an awful fool;

I should have known a man like that

Was not an ani-mul.

—*N. Yorker.*

Victim—What has happened? Where am I?

Doctor—You have been seriously injured in a trolley accident. But cheer up—you will recover.

Victim—How much?—*New York Times.*

Ed. (in auto).—This controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in case of an emergency.

Co-Ed.—I see; something like a kimona.
—*Orange Peel.*

Mrs. Siler (reading a letter).—Maude Powell will be here Monday, October the ninth; that is Tuesday isn't it girls —*College Message.*

Gillebean.—Sam why are you scratching your head?

Freeman.—Because I am the only one who knows when it itches.—*The Mercorian.*

E. Ball (quoting).—What is more gentle than the wind in summer?

M. Beasley (guessing).—A man's kiss?

—*Acorn.*

Howe.—Why is it they call all pretty girls angels?

Troo.—Because you never see 'em unless they are painted.—*Siren.*

"I'll tell you what, Marian has got something.

"So? Where does she hide it?—*Purple Cow.*

Pessimist.—I can't see spooning with a girl.

Optimist.—I never wanted to.—*Froth.*

Son.—Father is a vampire an animal?

Father.—No, my son, they are a kind of chicken associated with a lark.—*Froth.*

"They tell me Hilda is very touchy."

"About what?"

"About the lips."

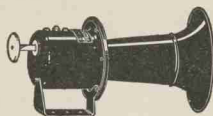
Williams College is the latest college to join the ranks of those institutions which have adopted boxing. They plan to hold a tournament in the month of March, and the students, desiring to take part, will enter the lightweight, middleweight or heavyweight class, depending upon their weight.

The Harvard University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa each year offers a shield to the preparatory school, whose members rank highest in the University's entrance examination. The Springfield, Mass., High School has won the shield for the last two consecutive years.

Dr. Helio Lobo, secretary to Dr. Wenceslan Braz, President of Brazil, has sailed from Rio De Janerio for Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Lobo is to deliver a series of lectures at Harvard University in connection with courses dealing with South American topics.

Dean Smalley of Syracuse University, who has been actively engaged with the University as a student or member of the faculty since its founding in 1870, celebrated his 70th birthday last Sunday.

The Interfraternity Conference at Syracuse University will hereafter levy a fine of \$50 upon, and give notorious publicity to, any Fraternity violating the Conference rules.



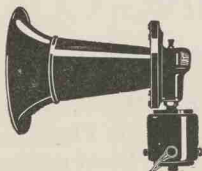
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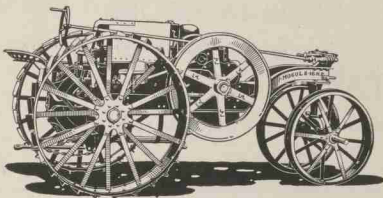
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