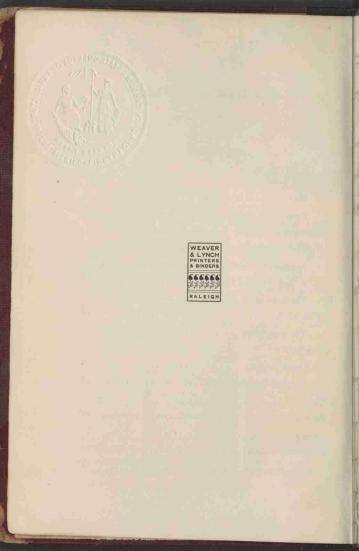
The Red and White

SEPTEMBER, 1906

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BACTERIA.

This is indeed a very broad and vital question, especially to the farmer. But I will endeavor to say something along this line that perhaps some of my readers may derive some benefit from. Very few people realize the importance of this great subject.

First, I will try and explain in a simple way the meaning of the word "bacteria." They are microscopical one-celled organisms, and without the aid of a very powerful microscope very little study can be made of them. It will seem absurd to a great many for me to say that millions of these organisms can be held in a single drop of water; nevertheless it is true.

There are two great divisions of bacteria—very beneficial, and injurious; the former ones causing the fermentation of wines, butter, milk decay, etc.; the latter, those causing diseases, such as lockjaw, typhoid fever, small-pox, diphtheria, and many others.

Let us look for a moment at the beneficial kind, and see the great mission they perform. Of course, there are certain germs causing certain changes, and those causing diphtheria can never cause small-pox. Let us take, for example, those causing the fermentation of butter, giving it the delicious flavor, for without the aid of bacteria this fermentation would be impossible.

The yeast plant is also a germ causing fermentation. Just think of the delicious yeast loaves the housewife makes! But without the aid of bacteria, causing the fermentation, we would not have them. There are a great many more beneficial bacteria, but for the lack of space I will not mention them.

Library N. C. State College North Edrolina State Hibrary There are a great many more bacteria just as useful as those above mentioned. In fact, all fermentation is caused by bacteria. How many of my readers have thought of the great mission of these minute organisms—how small, yet how necessary!

On the other hand, let us look for a moment at the injurious ones—those causing disease. They also have a mission to perform, but by some unknown law they are destined to cause sorrow and even death. Many of the bacterial diseases, when contracted, are almost sure to cause death, while others are not so fatal.

There is another class of bacteria that is not injurious, and, so far as we know, is not beneficial. We find a certain kind within the alimentary canal that serve for no purpose whatever, yet they are harmless. It may be they are necessary, but so far as is known they are not. There are many others of this class which cannot be called either injurious or beneficial.

A great many people think these minute organisms are animals, but they are not. They are the lowest form of plant life, being unicellular organisms.

It is very hard indeed to distinguish a plant from an animal whenever they are unicellular, but it has been proven beyond a doubt that bacteria are plants and not animals. There is one way in which you may always distinguish a plant from an animal in this low form, and that is, an animal does not form spores, and a plant does. Bacteria do form spores; therefore they cannot be animals. Many think anything that can move from one place to another must be an animal, but not so. In a general sense, it is true, but it will not hold true in all cases. There are a number of bacteria that have the power of motion, and some that cannot move. The ones that can move have a hair-like projection attached to the body, and by this they are able to move. It is owing to their size that they are carried from one location to another. There are many ways in which they are carried. Millions

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and millions fill the air, both injurious and beneficial, and are breathed into our lungs at every breath. They may also be carried from one place to another by dogs, birds, etc. For example, an animal might die in a pasture, and if the body was not destroyed it would be very easy for a bird to light upon it and fly to another field and get among the food of other animals and the germs be taken into the systems of these animals and cause disease. It is therefore very important to the farmers that they see that all animals that die from contagious diseases be destroyed, so the disease cannot be scattered in this way.

D. L. W., '07.

THE PROGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE.

When God created the world, He gave every animal an instinct, and man a mind. After man was driven from the "Garden of Eden," he had to labor for his existence. "Every fox had his hole and every bird his nest, but man had not whereon to lay his head."

Man, in order that he might have a shelter over his head, imitated the nests of birds and lairs of beasts; and constructed arbors with twigs of trees. To these arbors succeeded huts with walls composed of dried turf. From huts to houses the progress was gradual and slow.

Climate and surrounding circumstances affected not only the form of the primitive buildings, but also the materials employed. Thus, where there was a large amount of timber, stone was a material seldom used, as it entailed much more labor than timber. As stone would neither burn nor rot, it was preferred for all durable purposes. In such plains as those of Nineveh and Babylon artificial stone was made from lumps of dried clay. In vast sandy deserts, where there are neither trees nor stones, the skins of beasts, sewed together

and supported by sticks, formed the earliest shelter. This soon grew into the tent.

No traces remain of the steps by which the beautiful temples of Egypt were developed from their rude beginnings. The earliest known structures of this country belong to an age already considerably advanced in civilization and in the art of construction. The history of architecture, from its earliest specimens in Egypt, is not one continuous line of progress. It can be shown how from these early structures sprang the art of Greece, how that was modified by the Romans, and finally how the Gothic architecture arose. One style does not shade imperceptibly into another. Each country borrowed from the adjacent country; but, nevertheless, each country originated forms peculiar to itself. So definite are the characteristics of the styles of different nations that its age and architects can be determined by a piece of sculpture or carving from one of its buildings.

For the beginnings of the art, grand even in their infancy. we must turn to Egypt. It seems quite certain that Egyptian architecture is original. The structures of Egypt are the oldest specimens of architecture in the world. There are ample remains of Egyptian architecture in the shape of pyramids, temples, sculptures, and obelisks. The greatest of the architectural monuments of the country, the pyramids of Gizeh, date back as far as 2800 B. C. The Egyptian temples had walls of great thickness, and sloped on the outside, from bottom to top. The roofs were flat and were composed of blocks of stone reaching from one wall or column to another. The columns were numerous, close and stout, generally without bases. The designs of the capitals differed very much. The principle of the arch, though known, was not employed. Statues of enormous size, with hieroglyphics and sculptures on the walls in outline of deities and animals, are the decorative objects which belong to this style.

The architecture of Greece was entirely separate from that of Egypt both in architectural forms and construction. The

earliest architectural remains of Greece are of unknown antiquity and consist of massive walls, built of huge blocks of stone. In historic times the Greeks developed an architecture of simplicity and dignity. This style attained its greatest perfection in the "Age of Pericles." Greek buildings were abundantly adorned with sculptures and paintings. Lowness of roof, the absence of arches, and horizontality of line are the chief distinguishing features.

Among the Romans there was no such original development of architecture as among the Greeks. However, they early took the foremost place in the construction of such works as aqueducts and sewers. The arch was in early and extensive use among the people. As a fine art, however, Roman architecture had its origin in copies of the Greek models. The Romans became acquainted with the architecture of the Greeks soon after 200 B. C. Under Augustus Roman architecture gained its greatest perfection. After his time it gradually declined.

After the Roman architecture had been destroyed the Gothic style originated. The chief characteristics of this style are the predominance of the pointed arch and straight line, and the absence of the column. This style, beginning in continental Europe, spread rapidly to England, where it gained its greatest perfection.

The rise of the Renaissance style in Italy is the greatest event in the history of architecture, after the introduction of the Gothic style. The Renaissance is a revival of the classic style. The column is largely used, and the dome has also been introduced. St. Peters at Rome, and St. Pauls at London, are two fine examples of this style.

The architecture of to-day is no style in itself; it is a mixture of all the previous styles. Occasionally there is a revival of Grecian, Roman or Gothic architecture, which styles are employed according to taste and convenience. The large structures of modern architecture were at first built just for utility: now, however, utility and beauty are combined. Striking illustrations of strength and utility combined with beauty can be found in our own State.

May architecture continue to make progress not only in our own State, but all over the world, and may each and every edifice remain a monument to its architect.

H. W. K. '08.

VICTOR HUGO.

THERE has been so much written of Victor Hugo and his works that it seems superfluous to say anything more, but too much good cannot be said of him and what he has written. He was a poet, dramatist and novelist, his greatest work, however, being his voluminous "Les Miserables," the noblest work of fiction the world has known. In writing this he put his whole soul into the book—the book which has helped thousands to look on life as a higher existence and to do good for the sake of doing good.

His short preface is as follows:

"So long as there shall exist, by virtue of law and custom, a social damnation artificially creating hells in the midst of civilization, and complicating the destiny which is divine with a fatality which is human; so long as the three problems of the age—the degradation of man through poverty, the ruin of woman through hunger, the crippling of children through ignorance—are not solved; so long as in certain regions social asphixia is possible—in other words, and from a still wider point of view, so long as ignorance and wretchedness exist on the earth, books like this cannot be useless."

Nobly did he fulfill his mission. In all the realms of literature there is no grander or more pathetic figure than that of Jean Valjean, who through the worst buffets of the world yet remained a man, and as gentle as a child.

No subject is too small to claim his attention, and in the same volume he amuses, instructs, and informs the reader at the same time.

A man who has read "Les Miserables" feels that he has become acquainted with at least one great and noble man—Victor Hugo.

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A LIMERICK.

A lanky lad from Manteo,
To A. & M. College bound to go,
Was caught in a rain
Which watered his brain,
And to a wondrous size his head does grow.

A NEW ENGLAND DIARIST.

It is a matter of common experience that diaries generally go the way of Mark Twain's famous record which, starting with the daily record, "Got up, washed, went to bed," dwindled to a weekly record to the same effect, then to a fortnightly entry ditto, and later died a natural death. Firm of purpose is he that begins a diary and keeps it up.

For this reason, if for no other, Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of Massachusetts from 1718 to 1728, and maker of a diary which covered more than fifty years, would be worth a little of any man's time; but it is well to remember that he was a good deal more than the writer of a diary. Beginning as a minister, he went into public life, becoming by turns manager of the Colonial Printing Press, Assistant Governor, member of the Council, Judge of the Probate Court, and Chief Justice of the colony. To one who remembers the high position Sewall held in the colony, as interesting as Massachusetts was in the days of the theocracy, his unstudied, every-day notes have the value of historical documents.

Commonplace and gossipy as this diary certainly is, it is said to have done more than any other book toward acquainting people with the ways of the early New Englanders. It is of small interest to read how the Chief Justice lost a tooth, or tipped his lady-love's servants, or sang verses 12 to 16 of the Nineteenth Psalm to the tune "Low-Dutch." or how

his milch cow was injured and had to be killed; but many entries in the diary are valuable for the light they throw on history. We have, for example, accounts of discipline at Harvard; of religious matters in the colony; of the Boston town watch, which served as a sort of police; of the Boston militia, in which Sewall was a captain of artillery; of the witchcraft delusion, during which Sewall figured as a judge, conscientious but misguided, as he afterwards confessed with bitter regret. In fact, the diary goes into all sorts of matters of daily life, with a minuteness impossible to formal history, and a naturalness which resulted from his writing without any view to the effect of his words upon a possible circle of readers.

Not the least entertaining of Sewall's notes are those relating to three courtships which preceded his third marriage. The first of these ladies whom one after another he asked to help him forward and be helped forward on the journey to Canaan—such was the style of his proposal on one occasion was a certain Madam Winthrop. His addresses to her were conducted in a manner enthusiastic enough-considering that he was nearly seventy years old at the time-but rather strange to us people of modern days. There were presents, of course, including "a piece of Mr. Belcher's cake and gingerbread wrapped up in a clean sheet of paper," and about half a pound of sugar almonds—as he told Madam Winthrop in answer to her inquiry-cost three shillings a pound; but certain other presents were of a kind strange to love-making: a copy of "Mr. Home's Sermon," a sermon by Mayhew, an "Account of the state of the Indians on Martha's Vineyard," and "Mr. Willard's 'Fountain Opened,' with the little print and verses, saying I hoped if we did well read that book, we should meet together hereafter, if we did not now." Of course it is to be remembered that the wooer was an old man, and that the times were more severe than happily they are now.

One thing in this courtship which jars upon a modern reader, in the so-called commercial age, is the money side of this courtship. It appears that the Chief Justice might have won the hand of Madam Winthrop if she had not insisted on saving the money it would cost. As to other matters of business, we find entries like the following: "Spake of giving her a hundred pounds per annum if I died before her. Asked her what sum she would give me if she should die first. Said I would give her time to consider of it. She said she heard as if I had given all to my children by deeds of gift. I told her 'twas a mistake"

The good man's addresses to Madam Winthrop did not go very smoothly. Besides asking for a coach in the event that she married the judge, she insisted that he get a wig, and he insisted just as strongly on wearing the hair that Nature had given him. It must have been a matter of principle with him, for he had said, "God seems to have ordained our hair as a test to see whether we can bring our minds to be content to be at his finding." At any rate the judge never yielded, and would not assume a wig even for the sake of Madam Winthrop.

Notwithstanding the obstinacy he displayed in these matters, the Chief Justice was ardent almost to the point of being poetical. His diary betrays the interesting fact that he once proceeded to pull off Madam Winthrop's glove, saying, "'twas great odds between handling a dead goat (meaning a glove) and a living lady." He adds, "Got it off," from which we are probably to infer that the judge held the widow's hand. He told her the same evening, when the subject of Canary wine came up, that "her kisses were better to me than the best Canary."

Nevertheless, the widow seemed cold, and on November 7, 1720, some weeks after the beginning of the courtship, there is an entry which shows that the fire was out, in a double sense: "The fire was come to one short brand besides the block, which brand was set up on end; at last it fell to pieces, and no recruit was made: . . . I did not bid her draw off her glove as sometime (formerly) I had done. Her dress

was not so clean as sometime it had been. Jehovah jireh."
Another entry, dated November 9, completes the tale: "Dine at Bro. Stoddard's: (they) were so kind as to inquire if they should invite M'm Winthrop. I answered, No. . . ."

Eight months later we read of another attempt on Sewall's part to get a companion for the rest of his journey: "Saturday, July 15, 1721 Call and sit a while with Madam Ruggles . . . I showed my willingness to renew my old acquaintance (as a suitor). She expressed her inability to be serviceable. Gave me cider to drink. I came home Thursday, August 3; went in the coach and visited Mrs. Ruggles after lecture. She seems resolved not to move out of that house . . . till she be carried out . . ."

Madam Ruggles did not change her mind, but we are glad to learn that a letter in which Judge Sewall proposed marriage to "Mrs. Mary Gibbs, widow, at Newtown," January 12, 1721, was successful, and that she married the Chief Justice some two and a half months later. She survived him.

The quotations from the diary so far given show mainly the humorous side of Sewall's character, and we should be careful not to be misled into a false opinion of the diarist's character. It is to be remembered that Sewall held for ten years the most distinguished judicial position in Massachusetts, and that he was noted for his justice, for a humaneness in advance of his time, and for his heroic persistence in what he considered right.

The witchcraft trials occupy more than one entry in his diary. He tells, for example, how the preachers were in evidence at the trials; how "Mather said they (certain victims of the year 1692) all died by a righteous sentence"; how Giles Corey was "pressed to death for standing mute" when on trial; and how Dorcas Hoar confessed herself a witch—doubtless, as we see it, to save her life.

But the most important entry is the copy of the "Bill I put upon the Fast Day (in January, 1797) . . . standing up at the reading of it, and bowing when finished."

Fronth Gardina Scate Hibrary It is too long to repeat here; but the substance of it is a confession of his guilt in the witchcraft trials. Doubtless he had acted in good faith, in passing sentence for supposed witchcraft, but the conviction of his error made him feel as if he had been guilty of murder. He is said to have kept a regular fast day each year in memory of his fault. We should remember not his error, but the courage which made him, out of all the guilty judges, the only one who confessed his miserable error.

The Boston Weekly News letter for January 8, 1730 (the year of Sewall's death), has this to say of him: "He was universally and greatly reverenced, esteemed, and beloved amongst us for his eminent piety, learning, and wisdom, . . . his strict integrity and regard to justice; his extraordinarily tender and compassionate heart; . . and as the crown of all, his moderation, peaceableness, and humility." . . . To which high praise modern writers have generally said, Amen.

GEORGE SUMMEY, JR.

THE GAME IS ON.

Hark to the megaphone,

To the sound of victory;

For now the game is on.

Hurrah! for A. M. C.

Now get together, boys; Get right into the game, And every one endeavor For our College the honors claim.

R. J. G., '07.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

With thirty-five men to begin with, the Young Men's Christian Association is pressing forward. The committee for the transfer of baggage were successful. Profiting by the experience of last year, they collected in advance, so they were enabled to pay for the reception given to new students. As the result of a systematic canvass by the membership committee, one hundred and fifty members have been secured, and the committee plans to double this number during the year. With the work thoroughly organized, three hundred men will find work to do.

The Association has organized an orchestra, having secured the service of Mr. G. F. Bason, Jr., band instructor, as leader. Mr. L. F. Carleton, manager of the Glee Club, has consented to take charge of the vocal music. So music will be one of the leading features of our meetings.

The College Calendar for the year, 1907, will be issued by the Association. Heretofore the calendar has contained only six pages; this year it will contain twelve, many of the cuts being entirely new. The technique of the calendar will be improved in every way possible. We hope to make it a credit to the College, and a souvenir of which every student will be proud.

Let every one join in and help to make the Association what it should be in the College. It is not merely a prayer meeting, but is broad enough to touch every department in College. It stands for clean athletics, elevating society, hard work in the literary societies and class-rooms, and a pure life, making a great and noble character with all sides well developed. We must get together and go to work for a build-

ing. Other colleges have them, why not we? We are not behind in athletics or in college work, and why should we be behind in this respect?

THE GLEE CLUB.

As the Glee Club has never been written up in Red and White. I think it would be helpful to the Club to let the new men know of the club, its purpose and organization.

The present Club was founded in the fall of 1903 by the united efforts of several of the boys, and the able assistance of Profs. McClelland, Bragg, Summey and Roberts.

With Prof. McClelland as director, the boys, after several months of hard practice, gave their first entertainment in Olivia Raney Hall. It was with fear and trembling the Club made its first venture on the stage, for the future life and prosperity depended much on the success of the first concert. However, with a few blunders, the concert was a "howling success," and from that time the Glee Club was an established institution of the College.

In the fall of 1904, when the boys got back to school, the Club was soon recognized, and again, with Prof. McClelland directing, a much better concert was given in Raney Hall. This time being assisted by Mr. A. C. Jackson, who sang a delightful solo.

Last year was the most prosperous year of the Club.

They were specially fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Jackson to direct the Club, and a very successful concert was given in the Academy of Music. In this they were assisted by the College orchestra, which rendered several very fine pieces. Miss Yuita Cribbs, the beautiful and accomplished elocutionist of St. Mary's, also gave very valuable assistance.

A short time after this a delightful trip was taken to Greensboro by both the Glee Club and orchestra, and a concert given at the State Normal. After the concert the boys talked to the young ladies for about an hour, and then—soon back to Raleigh. A much larger trip is hoped for this year, and several concerts given.

There is much pleasure and profit to be gotten from the Glee Club and orchestra, and it is to be hoped that all of the new men, and old men too, that can sing, or think they can sing, will come out and try for the Club. A competent instructor will be secured, and much benefit can be secured from just trying, even if not so fortunate as to be selected a member of the Club.

L. F. C., '07.

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Athletics

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COACH HESTON,

OUR COACH, THE BEST FOOT-BALL PLAYER IN AMERICA.

RECORD OF MICHIGAN'S GREAT HALF-BACK, BY C. D. HARRIS, GRADUATE, MANAGER.

Compare A. & M. athletics of to-day with that of six years ago, and you have a bit of interesting history.

In 1900 this College could not raise money enough to secure a coach for any of its athletic teams.

The idea of getting a man from one of the largest Western universities to coach our foot-ball team, a National League man to coach base-ball, an assistant foot-ball coach to purchase supplies needed by these different teams, and further, to build an athletic park at a cost of five thousand dollars; had any one mentioned such a thing six years ago, he would have been immediately classed as a fit subject for our neighboring institution over on the hill.

But these very things have come to us, and to-day we can boast of having as coach for our foot-ball team the best football player ever turned out by an American institution.

We have a National League man to coach our base-ball team; we have an assistant coach in foot-ball and next spring will see us playing in an ideal, up-to-date athletic park. What more could be desired by an institution only fifteen years old? In that time we have accomplished more than some of our rivals have in a hundred years.

Better still, our different teams stand to-day with the leaders in Southern athletics, and the present prospects indicate that some of our successful rivals of the past will go down before the onslaughts of our foot-ball team this fall.

- We should be proud, for we have a right to be proud, but let our watch-word be, Onward! never satisfied with new victories, always looking for bigger and more powerful foes to conquer.

Heston, our coach is a jolly, good fellow, with a funny, firm smile. He comes to us with an athletic record unsurpassed in America:

That this institution is fortunate in getting him is conceded. Read of his triumphs on the gridiron, and if you are a lover of good sport, it will be a thrilling story. An alumnus of Michigan writes Walter Camp at the close of the 1904 season as follows:

"For the past eight years I have followed foot-ball at Michigan with a great deal of interest. During that time I have witnessed every game that Michigan has played. In these games, of course, I have seen many great foot-ball players, but I am firm in the conviction that Heston is easily the best of all.

"As an effective ground-gainer he is in a class by himself. In scarcely one of the forty games I have seen him play did his superiority in this respect fail to show itself and win recognition from supporters and opponents alike. To say that his work in advancing the ball has been wonderful is but to use a trite expression. For four years Heston has been the star ground-gainer for the Michigan team. In this time the Michigan teams gained more ground and scored more points than have the teams of any other school in a like period.

"Detailed statistics show that in each of the four foot-ball seasons Heston gained more ground than any other player. During that time he scored over eighty touchdowns for Michigan, an average of more than two a game. In the four years he has never been laid out.

"He weighs 180 pounds, and can do 100 yards in 10½ seconds, and 40 yards in record time. He is strong, a fast starter, quick to take openings, a good dodger, but always and

pre-eminently a fighter and ground-gainer. It is groundgaining that wins foot-ball games. Therefore, as the greatest ground-gainer in the history of the game, Heston, in my opinion ranks as the greatest player. In the opinion of Coach Yost, he ranks with the best as a defensive player. Of course, defenisve work is not expected to be so spectacular or capable of so close a measurement of its effectiveness as offensive work.

"When opportunities have been strongest, Heston's work has shown most brilliantly. It is probable that in the nine big games in the Michigan schedule of the last four years against Chicago, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, Heston has gained half of the ground in straight foot-ball, exclusive of kicks, returning kicks and penalties. This, I submit, is an unparalleled performance, especially when it is considered that Michigan won eight of these games, and tied the remaining one, scoring a total of 172 points to their opponents 24.

"Heston had played such remarkable foot-ball for four years that the public was led to expect almost impossible things of him in his last game against Chicago. A careful consideration of this game shows that Heston's work was nothing short of phenomenal, when compared with any other standard than that set by himself. Considering the fact that Heston played this game a marked man in every play, and that Chicago had been coached for days in a special defense intended solely to stop him, this game may be said, with justice, to have been on a par with any of his previous star per-Notwithstanding the special preparation of Chicago to stop the ground-gaining Heston, the detailed reports of the game show that Heston carried the ball for a total of 239 yards in straight foot-ball, as compared to 261 vards by all the rest of the Michigan team, and as compared with 119 yards by the entire Chicago team, Heston carried the ball for 38 consecutive gains."

I can add nothing to this letter, except to call the attention of our foot-ball squad to what an individual can accomplish

by pluck, determination, and constant practice.

Indeed Heston is a great man, and how pleasant to think we actually have such a man to coach our A. & M. foot-ball team.

With such a coach, how can we fail to put out a victorious team.

FOOT-BALL SCHEDULE AND PROSPECTS FOR A GOOD TEAM.

From the following schedule it will be seen that it is the largest yet undertaken by the College.

Another departure is a big Thanksgiving game. Heretofore, we have been winding up our foot-ball season with some small College in some small town.

This year we play the strongest team in the South in one of the largest best foot-ball cities in the South.

This game in Richmond Thanksgiving with V. P. I. will give the College prominence and a reputation it has not enjoyed in the past.

A special train from Raleigh to Richmond for this game has been provided, and permission has already been secured from the Faculty to allow all students who desire to go.

(Won't we have a great time?)

Our game with the University of Georgia is a new game, and as our last year's coach is training Georgia, it will make our joy complete to lick them good.

Guess our team composed of many of last year's players will take great delight in giving Whitney's squad a thorough drubbing.

The Clemson game is to be played in the State Fair grounds during the South Carolina State Fair.

This will be one of the largest games of the season from the number of spectators present, and no doubt our team will acquit itself with great credit.

Of course, we are all interested in the Carolina game, which, according to the present schedule, comes off in Chapel Hill, November 10th. A special train has already been arranged for this game, and every A. & M. student with any college spirit at all will attend this game.

A game of unusual interest is the one to be played in our new Athletic Park Thursday of Fair week.

This game is with William & Mary College, one of the strongest college teams in Virginia.

This will be one of the best exhibitions of foot-ball during the season. As it comes on the biggest day of the State Fair, a crowd that will tax the capacity of our grounds is expected to be present.

Let every student who is large enough and willing to help develop a good team, put on his foot-ball togs and practice like his life depends upon it, and with such spirit and determination as to dispel forever the idea that there exists no college spirit here.

It behooves those who can't play to go to the athletic field every afternoon, and by rooting, yelling, etc., show to the team that the student body is behind them. It is your team; make it the best in the South.

SCHEDULE.

October 1st-Randolph-Macon, Raleigh.

October 6th-University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

October 11th-Richmond College, Raleigh.

October 13th-V. M. I., Lexington, Va.

October 15th-Washington and Lee, Lexington, Va.

October 18th-William and Mary, Raleigh.

October 25th—Clemson (Columbia State Fair), S. C.

October 27th-University of Georgia, Athens.

November 10th—Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

November 17th—South Carolina Academy, Charleston. November 29th—Thanksgiving, V. P. I., Richmond. *****************

Locals

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The Civil Engineering Department has been divided and a chair of pure mathematics created, to which Prof. Yates, who for many years has been assistant professor, has been appointed.

Dr. C. M. Conner succeeds Dr. Burkett as professor of Agriculture.

Dr. Hoffman succeeds Dr. Walker as instructor in Chemistry.

Mr. Reimer has been made assistant professor in Horticulture.

Mr. C. P. Bonn succeeds Mr. R. F. Mason as instructor in English.

Mr. M. R. Richardson is instructor in Mathematic.

Dr. W. A. Syme is instructor in Chemistry.

Mr. L. L. Vaughn succeeds Mr. A. D. StAmant as instructor in Drawing.

Mr. M. Parker, '98, is assistant professor of Textile Industry.

Mr. C. W. Hewlett, '06, is instructor in Physics.

Miss Elsie Stockard succeeds Miss Sherman as Librarian.

Mr. Skinner is Superintendent of the farm.

Mr. J. O. Loftin succeeds Mr. Skinner as Stewart.

Mr. Sprague is unable to resume his duties with us on account of illness. He has the sympathy of the student body.

The Faculty and student body are to be congratulated on securing First Lieut. J. S. E. Young as Commandant. We trust that this will be the most prosperous year in the history of A. & M.

Mention Perkins and we all rejoice, for he is back to take a Post-course in Chemistry.

Mr. L. M. Oden, '06, was with us for the opening.

We are pleased to note that Mr. C. W. Hackett has returned to complete his course in Civil Engineering. He withdrew two years ago during his Junior year.

Mr. W. C. Etheridge is still near his Alma Mater. He has accepted a position as Statistician for the Experiment Station and North Carolina Soil Survey.

N. C. State College

Mr. Chas. Nivens, '06, made us a short visit a few days ago, while on his way to Cornell.

"College Night," the annual reception of the Young Men's Christian Association, was greatly enjoyed by a large number of the students, and their friends from the city, on the first Friday night after the opening of College. Interesting speeches were made, as follows: "How to Get the Most out of a College Course," Dr. G. T. Winston; "Military Tactics," Lieut. Young; "Athletics," Grad. Manager C. D. Harris; "Pullen Literary Society," T. F. Parker; "Leazar Literary Society," W. B. Truitt; "Tenerian Literary Society," J. P. Bivens; "Agromeck," R. H. Carter; "RED AND WHITE," N. H. Tate; "Publications and Societies of the Agricultural Department," L. F. Koonce; "The Glee Club," L. F. Carleton; "The Y. M. C. A.," E. R. Walton. A quartet from the Glee Club, composed of Messrs, Asbury, Carleton, Hewlett and Cowles, rendered excellent music during the evening, and we mention, incidentally, the serving of delightful refreshments.

Mr. Lacy Moore, of the class of '06, spent a short while with his friends here a few days ago. He is with the Southern Railway at Lynchburg, Va.

Messrs. D. S. Abernathy, '06, and W. F. Brock, '06, recently spent a few days with friends at the College.

Mr. N. H. Tate, of the Senior Class, and Editor-in-Chief of the Red and White staff, has withdrawn from College, to accept a position at Norlina, N. C. Mr. O. F. McNairy has been elected Mr. Tate's successor as Editor-in-Chief of the Red and White.

The Red and White

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

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Students, Professors, Alumni, and friends of the College are invited to contribute literary articles, personals, and items of interest. Contributions should be signed by the writer's name and sent to the Editor-in-Chief; and all subscriptions to the Business Manager.

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THE degree of interest taken by the student body in their College magazine is usually a true index of their College spirit and loyalty. A college journal that has not the hearty support of the students is sure to be dull and uninteresting.

In this the eighth year of RED AND WHITE we hope to see every student a subscriber, and every one who is able, a contributor to its columns. Those who write for the magazine derive a twofold benefit, for those who engage in this work are necessarily spurred by all the pride and ambition within them to do their best, and in so doing they must inevitably be benefited by a quickened imagination, an increase in originality, a broader and more polished vocabulary, and the greater ease of expression which comes from practice and honest effort.

In addition to this, the college which puts out a good magazine is held in greater esteem and stands higher in the eyes of the world, and since the glory and reputation of a college is shared by every man she sends forth, let us all strive to so do our duty here that the College may be proud of us, and we may be proud of our College.

Why are you at College?

Is is merely that you wish to know more? That desire is laudable, but it should cover a broad field and not be limited solely to the acquirement of that knowledge which the College authorities require in order that you may graduate. If you endeavor to cover that ground and no more you get very little indeed from your College life. Don't spend all of your time and energies striving to attain high marks or to become a human encyclopedia. Take an active part in all class and society work, and make use of every opportunity for forming the close and lasting friendships which will be a source of unending benefit and pleasure to you for the remainder of your days.

Many of the boys of A. & M. are destined to become, in the not far distant future, leaders in many of life's activities. As such they must be able to think rapidly and to form quick and accurate opinions of men, as to their probable intentions and capabilities, and meet without hesitation any conditions or emergencies that may arise. Unless they can do these things, they are lacking in the essentials of leadership and cannot hope to get good and efficient work from those under their direction, or to attain the confidence of their superiors.

Nowhere is there a better opportunity to gain an accurate knowledge of men than is afforded by the four years' close

and intimate acquaintance of College life. Here we find men of all temperaments and dispositions, and a careful observation of their conduct under the duties and trials of College life should give us an insight into the reading of character that will aid us greatly in future years in judging the worth and abilities of men.

The work of the societies, especially that of the literary societies, is of untold value in enabling a man to think rapidly and express his thoughts coherently, forcefully. Nothing is more remarkable than the contrast between the shy, awkward and hesitating speech and manner of the freshman in his first attempts in the literary societies, and the easy, confident bearing and eloquent language of the same man after four years' society experience. His class work is responsible for some of this great improvement, but the confident manner and easy flow of language can only come from constant practice and active participation in the work of the societies. No man can afford to go through College without engaging in their work, and every student should join one of our literary societies.

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Comics

Governor Lylery (squad moving in double time)—"Quick time; stop there—march."

Prof. Thomas X. (on steam boilers)—Mr. Jones, why is the circulating pipe put outside the brickwork of the boiler? "Billy"—W-w-why, so it c-c-can't eat faster.

Senior (to Fresh)—"Did they get you last night?" Fresh—"Yep—get you?"

Who was it, when his partner, at a dance, asked that he use his handkerchief, blew his nose?

Messenger Boy (to Prof. Parks)—"Know any feller round here named Allbright?"

Prof. Parks (after scratching his head some moments)—
"Don't know any all-brights, but plenty of half-brights,"

The Red and White wishes to express its deepest regrets that Mr. Carter so far forgot himself as to endeavor to register our new Math. professor as a Freshman.

Professor Posey Hewlett, on being asked by a Doc. if the Sophs. had disturbed his peaceful repose, replied, "Young man, I have been here four years."

Doc .- "Well, you look like a freshman."

Comic Editor—"How did you like that joke I told you?"

Afflicted Listener—"First rate, first rate! I always did
like that joke."

The following conversation between two Jews occurred as they went in bathing:

Levy-"My goodness, Ikey, how dirty you are."

They—"Yes, Levy, I know; but you must remember I am five years older than you."

—Ex.

"Say, Casey, it's a har-rd wurrker ye are. How many hods av mortar hev ye carried up that ladder to-day?"

Casey—"Hush, man. I'm fooling the boss. I've carried the same hod up and down all day, and he thinks I'm wurrkin'."

Mr. Battie is shaving again. His mustache was so becoming too.

It was the first night Pat and Mike spent in America. They had no screens on the windows. Being afraid of robbers, Pat and Mike decided to let the light burn all night. Soon the mosquitoes became intolerable.

"Let's turn out the light, so they can't find us," said Pat.

In a short time some fire-flies flitting about the room attracted their attention.

Never having seen any before, Mike exclaimed: "Hully Gee! Pat, they're comin" after us with their lanterns!"—Ex.

VIM.

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful,

Or hide your face from the light of day With a craven soul and fearful?

Oh! a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce, Or a trouble's what you make it,

And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts, But only—how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? well, well, what's that? Come up with a smiling face.

It's nothing against you to fall down flat, But to lie there—that's disgrace.

The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce; Be proud of your blackened eye!

It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts; But how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?

If you battled the best you could,

If you played your part in the world of men Why, the critic will call it good;

Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce, And whether he's slow or spry.

It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts, But only—how did you die?

-Edmund Vance Cook.

The world reserves its big prizes for one thing. That is initiative. Initiative is doing the right thing without being told. Next to doing the right thing without being told is to do it when you are told once.

AN EPITAPH.

Here, free from surgeons, rests the form Of Ebenezer Moses Bendix. He's gone to the eternal realms To join his vermiform appendix.

VALUE OF TRIFLES.

Little drops of water
Make the mighty sea;
Little scraps of flannel
Bathing-suits will be.

WORDS FROM THE DICTIONARY.

A clever writer has written a dictionary of his own. A few of his definitions of words follow:

 $Appendicitis {\longrightarrow} \Lambda$ modern pain, costing about \$200 more than the old-fashioned stomach-ache.

Athlete—A dignified bunch of muscles, unable to split the wood or sift the ashes.

Alcohol—A liquid, good for preserving almost everything except secrets.

Biliousness—A liver complaint often mistaken for piety.

The discipline of failure is our best tutor on the highway of success.

It is better to hope with some uncertainty than to live solely within the circle of dispair.

Patience is not paralysis.

Before you start a quarrel to-day, remember that you may need friendship to-morrow.

COLLEGE BULLETIN

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