

Textile Department THE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Technician

N. C. State College of Agriculture and Engineering

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RAPID DEVELOPMENT TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN SOUTH NECESSITATES MORE TRAINED MEN

Owing to the abundant water supply and available raw material, together with her delightful climate and agricultural possibilities, manufacturers everywhere have focused their eyes upon the South as being the logical place for textile manufacturing. Consequently, rapid development is going on, and with it comes the call for more trained men. Crowded conditions in the North have made it almost impossible for her mills to expand in their present location, and many of them are moving South or erecting new mills here. In a land where all of the operatives are natives, it is necessary to have as leaders trained men who are themselves natives, and acquainted with the habits, modes, and customs of the help. The greatest inducement that the South could offer to northern manufacturers is sufficient help to operate her mills, together with trained men to lead them. There are many young men working in mills throughout the South today, who, if

(Continued on page 6.)

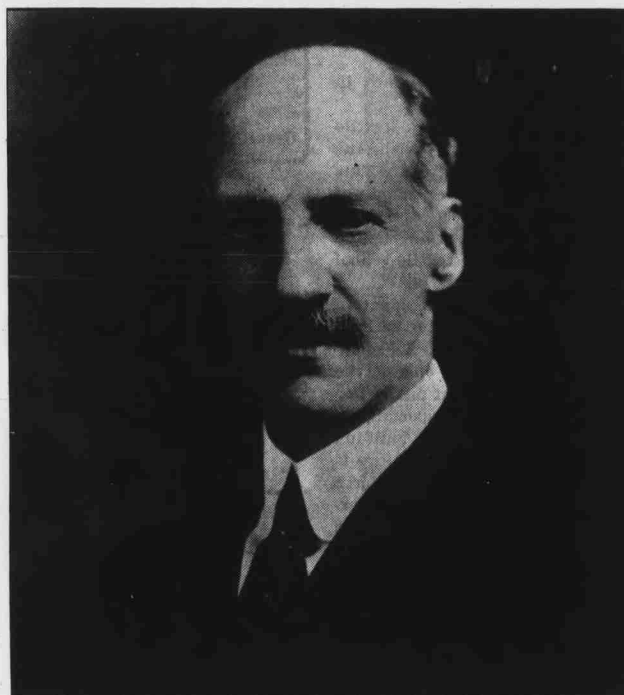
RARE OPPORTUNITIES ARE NOW AFFORDED YOUNG MEN IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Never before in the history of our country has a better opening been offered to young men of the South than is available today for any who desire to enter the Textile Industry.

It has been stated by an authority that the South contains a greater combination of natural resources and advantages than any other equal area on the face of the earth. Seemingly, arousing from a slumber and coming into a knowledge of her greatness, she is girding her loins about her and rising forth in her might to prove to America and to the world that this Southland is a place of progressiveness and power as well as a region of beauty.

The South, ever known to be the home of that independent and liberty loving people—the true American—is today in the midst of a period of great industrial and commercial development, a development that is al-

(Continued on page 6.)



PROFESSOR THOMAS NELSON

Director of Textile Department, N. C. State College; Author "Weaving, Plain and Fancy," and "Practical Loom Fixing"

Professor Thomas Nelson was born April 24, 1872, at Preston, Lancashire, England. He was educated in the public schools at Preston, in the Harris Institute Textile School, at the same place, and as a private pupil in weaving and designing under Mr. John Fish, Manager of Queen's Mill, Preston. Mr. Nelson has a diploma in cotton manufacturing from Harris Institute, and a certificate in weaving and designing from the City and Guilds of London Institute. In addition to his training in England, Professor Nelson took a special course in designing and cloth analysis at Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass. He has been a thorough student all his life, and today he is an authority in his line.

Professor Nelson has had years of practical experience in plain and fancy mills, both in England and America. He spent a year as Instructor of Warp Preparation and Power Loom Weaving at Lowell Textile School and resigned that position in 1901, to become Instructor of Weaving and Designing at North Carolina State College. Since 1906 he has been Director of the Textile Department. Mr. Nelson has been very successful with his work here. By perseverance and untiring effort he has built up the Department until it is now the largest textile school in the South, and probably the largest cotton manufacturing school in America. Today the school has an international reputation, as the following foreign countries are represented by students: Hawaii, China, India and Japan.

Professor Nelson has spent several summers in the service of the United States Government as Commercial Agent for the Department of Commerce,

(Continued on page 6.)

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT TO ENLARGE BUILDING AND INSTALL SOME NEEDED EQUIPMENT

The General Assembly of 1923 was very liberal to N. C. State College and the Textile Department comes in for its share of the appropriation, which goes to show the solons appreciated the value and work of this important course here. This is only a beginning, however, for the cotton mill industry is growing day by day in this State, and the taxable value of these textile plants will soon warrant an additional appropriation for equipment and maintenance. To be exact, the Textile Department is to receive \$75,000 for an addition to the present building, and \$36,000 with which to buy new equipment and machinery.

Of course, no architect's plans have been made as yet, but the present idea is to build an annex of 50 feet onto the west end of the present building. Naturally, this addition will have two stories and a basement just as the older part.

The first floor of the addition is to be used as lecture rooms for classes

(Continued on page 6.)

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING GO HAND - IN - HAND IN OLD NORTH STATE

(By Dr. C. C. Taylor.)

New agricultural products are consumed in the form in which they are produced. Curing, processing, packaging, and refining of raw materials are necessary to convert them into usable form. Of no farm product is this more true than of cotton. Raw cotton is practically a useless product. Cotton fabrics constitute the most universal and useful fabrics of the world.

Refining and distributing of the world's goods are year by year taking a larger proportion of the world's productive energy. In 1800 only one out of every twenty persons in the American population was living in cities. In 1920 slightly more than one out of every two was living in cities. The modern city is dominantly industrial. Industry is chiefly manufacturing. We are rapidly becoming a manufacturing nation.

We are not diminishing our impor-

(Continued on page 6.)

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

The development of cotton manufacturing in North Carolina has been very rapid during the past twenty-five years, and today it has more cotton mills than any other State in America, and is second only to Massachusetts in the number of spindles. The early history of cotton mills in North Carolina is very interesting. In 1813 the first cotton mill was built by Michael Schenck and his brother-in-law, Absalom Warlick, on a creek which is now called Mill Branch, about one and one-half miles east of Lincolnton. Some of the machinery was bought in Providence, R. L., and shipped to Charleston, S. C., then hauled from there to Lincolnton. The other machinery used was built on the premises, the original contract for building this machinery amounted to \$1,300. This contract is still in existence. The mill was small, having only 72 spindles, and after running it successfully for four years two other partners were taken into the concern. The plant was then enlarged to 3,000 spindles, and was located on a larger stream south of Lincolnton. Here it stood until it was burned during the war in 1863.

Other small mills which were erected in the early stages of the industry are as follows: In 1817, by Joel Battle and Henry A. Donaldson, at the falls of Tar River (now Rocky Mount); 1830, by Henry Humphries, at Greensboro; in 1832, by Edwin M. Holt, on Alamance Creek, in Alamance County; in 1833, by John W. Leak, at Great Falls; in 1836, by Francis Fries and Dr. Shuman, at Salem; in 1838, by John M. Morehead, at Leaksville.

The development was slow, and in 1860 there were only about 42,000 spindles and 760 looms in the State. The number of spindles had increased to about 90,000 in 1880, and in 1900 a

total of 1,134,000 had been reached. From this time on the growth was rapid, there being over 3,000,000 spindles in operation in 1910, and in 1920 over 5,000,000. In January, 1922, there were over 5,000,000 spindles and about 76,000 looms. The increase in spindles since 1912 has been greater than in any other State, and establishes the claim that North Carolina has risen to a position of great importance in the cotton manufacturing industry.

The outstanding features in regard to the textile industry in North Carolina are as follows:

The largest towel manufacturing company in the world;

The largest denim mills in America;

The largest damask mill in America;

The largest hosiery mill in America;

One of the largest underwear mills in America;

North Carolina embraces more mills that dye and finish their own product than any other Southern state;

North Carolina leads the South in the knitting industry;

North Carolina also has a textile department in connection with the North Carolina State College. This department is the textile school of North Carolina, and there are more students registered in this textile school than in any other textile school in the South.

No history of textile development in North Carolina is complete without reference to the late Mr. D. A. Tompkins. Mr. Tompkins was one of the pioneers in the development of the textile industry in the South, especially in North Carolina. The textile building at the North Carolina State College is the only textile establishment in North Carolina that bears his name. The Textile Society at this College, which is composed of students taking the textile course, is also named in his honor.

THE TEACHER-TRAINING COURSE

Realizing the need of teachers in industry, and especially in the textile manufacturing field, the Textile Department has seen fit to inaugurate what is termed the Teachers' Training Course. This course is given to all students in the Textile Department during the spring term of their Senior year. The idea is that young men who go out from the Textile Department should have a clear conception of the principles of teaching, for at some time, sooner or later, they may be called upon to organize and teach classes in their own field of industry. Text-books are used just as in other classes. Class discussions are held under one of the members of the Faculty in the Department. In these discussions the preparation, the presentation, and the application of the lessons are taken up so that the student gets a good idea as to the way it should be done in practice. A graduate, should he be called on to organize classes, will be better fitted for the work because of his having taken this teacher-training course.

Life's Tragic Moments

When proudly wearing that new hat, and have one of your friends yell: "Where'd you get that funny looking lid?"—Ex.

CLOTH ANALYSIS

As in designing, students begin analyzing cloth in their Sophomore year. Beginning with plain cloth, they learn to analyze all constructions of cloth, including the most difficult lenos and jacquards. They are required not only to pick out the design, drawing-in draft, chain, and reed plan, but to give complete information regarding its construction. Note-books containing a sample and particulars of each piece of cloth analyzed are kept for future

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reference, and should be a source of valuable information. The work is carefully checked in every detail, and the student is assured that when corrected it is dependable.

Pests We Have Met

The fellow who tells you how bright he is in all his classes.

The chap who insists on telling you some jokes so old that the por things are almost helpless.

Those inconsiderate fellows who block a doorway. The narrower the passageway the more completely they block it.—Ex.

Cotton enters into the manufacture of more articles of commerce today than any other commodity except steel.

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Sock

We were out on a date the other night and asked the girl whether she believed in mental telepathy, whereupon she said "yes," and came over and slapped my face.—Ex.

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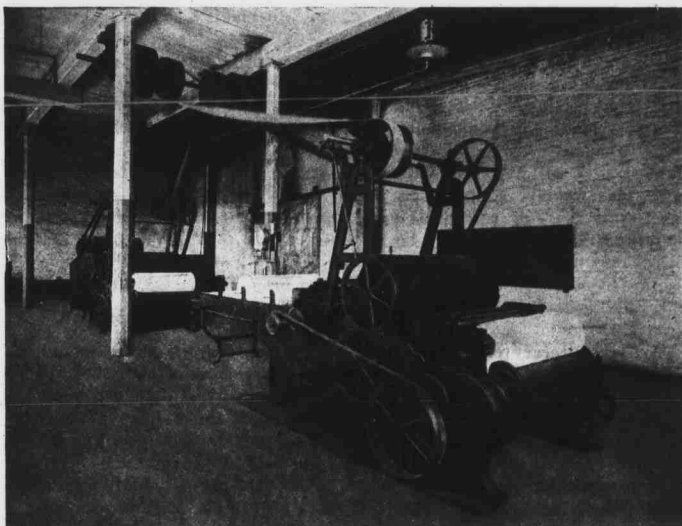
10%—Discount to All College Boys—10%

Carding and Spinning

The Carding and Spinning Department is Under the Direct Supervision of Assistant Professor P. W. Price, Who is Assisted by Mr. L. C. Lane.

Every detail in the manufacture and manipulation of cotton into yarns and fabrics is carefully analyzed and explained. Organization sheets and machinery equipment for different sizes of mills making different products form part of the work, also calculations for changes of gear, speeds, productions, etc.

Notes and lectures are given on all the subjects taught, and these form valuable data for future reference.

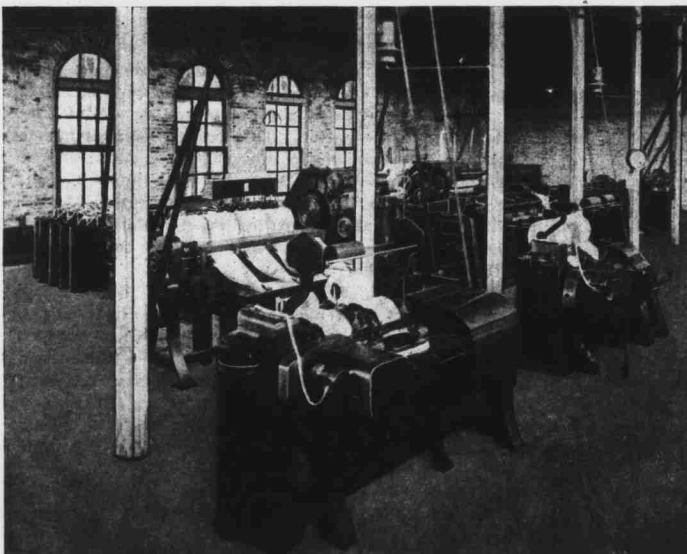


PICKER ROOM, SHOWING PICKERS

EQUIPMENT

OPENING ROOM.—One cotton gin. One Kitson combination opener with breaker lapper. One single beater Kitson finisher lapper

CARDING ROOM.—One Whitin Card. One Saco-Lowell Card. One Potter & Johnson Card. One Whitin railway head. One Whitin drawing frame, with metallic rolls. Two Woonsocket drawing frames, with leather rolls. One Whitin combing outfit. One Nasmith comber. One Woonsocket slubber. One Woonsocket intermediate. One Woonsocket fine frame. One Woonsocket jack frame.

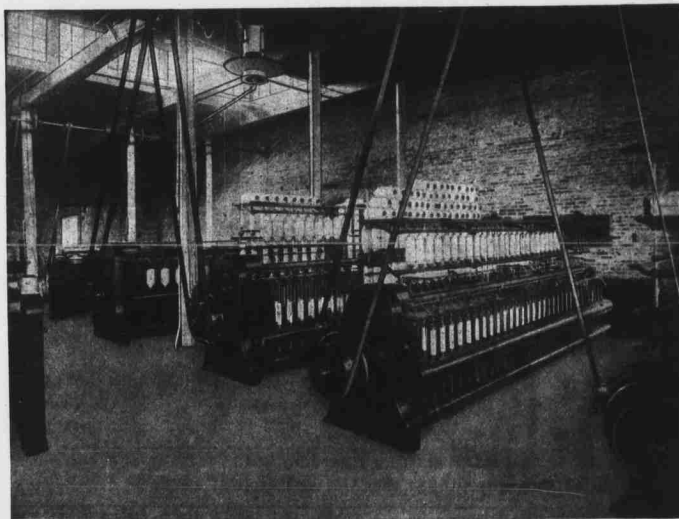


CARD ROOM, SHOWING COMBERS FOR FINE YARNS

Mr. Maurice Hendrick, who has recently been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, is a graduate of the Textile Department. He was the first student in

the Department to be awarded the students' medal by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The medal awarded by this Association is only awarded when the

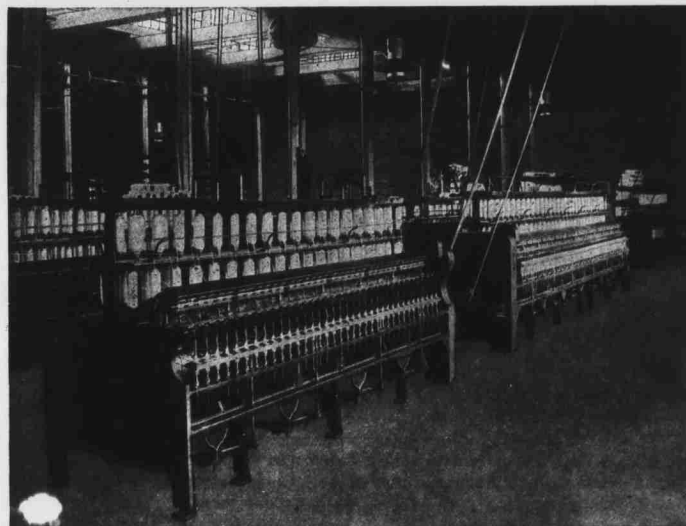


CARD ROOM, SHOWING FLY FRAMES

HUMIDIFIER SYSTEM

The entire plant is equipped with the latest types of humidifiers. In the Carding and Spinning Department the Parks-Cramer system is used. Turfo Humidifiers are installed in the Picker Room, while in the Weaving Department the Bahnsen system is in use.

All systems are of the very latest type, being installed in January, 1923.



SPINNING ROOM, SHOWING PART OF SPINNING FRAMES

EQUIPMENT

SPINNING DEPARTMENT.—Two Whitin spinning frames, tape drive, one for warp, one for filling. Two Fales & Jenks tape drive spinning frames, with combination build.

SPOOLING, TWISTING, AND WINDING.—One Whitin spooler. One Whitin twister. One Carpenter reel. One Oswald lever skein winder. One Universal winding machine. One Foster cone and tube winder. One Foster doubling machine. One Universal section warper. Two Barber-Colman knotters.

school fills certain conditions, among them being the following:

1. The instruction must be of recognized standard.
2. There must be a suitable equipment for instruction in cotton manufacturing, including designing.

3. There must be at least 50 students taking the full course.

4. There must be at least four competitors for the medal.

He who builds a factory builds a temple; and he who works there worships there.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.....TWO DOLLARS PER COLLEGE YEAR

Our advertisers were solicited with the purpose of putting before you dependable shopping points. Remember this, and feel perfectly safe in guiding your shopping by The Technician.

EDITORIAL

A man we were talking to the other day was evidently a Textile graduate. He said that he threaded his way through the crowd.

We are continually hearing about the high cost of living, but we are getting entirely too modern here for those little things. Courses are now being given in Dyeing.

Some time ago we saw a dog who had evidently been through the mill. His physique was sadly warped, and his voice was only able to say "Woof! woof!"

So many men from foreign lands are here in the Textile Department, that we are able to have our own League of Nations.

Some of us are getting so thin, first thing we know, we will be referred to by the fellows as roving frames.

Rumor has it that Professor Hart is contemplating the invention of a new hot-air engine. Developments will be announced later.

It is said that fewer Textile men get divorces than those of any other profession. That is probably because they have learned to rig up the harness.

Ever hear the story about the boll weevil? No? Well, that's all right. It was only a cotton yarn, anyway.

A big husky guy over at the Caraleigh Mills last week started a rough house, and proceeded to knock everyone cold within his reach. That might be called the layout of the plant.

With such leaders as Shorty Cornwell and Shorty Barnhardt, it would appear that the Textile Society was rather short on presidential timber.

AN APPRECIATION

The members of the faculty of any college go far toward making that college what it is. They are the leaders who instill into their students the thoughts and ideals that they will hold throughout life. State College has scores of these men who thus give State College men a real insight into life and its manifold purposes and opportunities. Prominent among the names of these men has for several years been that of Professor Thomas Nelson, head of the Textile Department, a man who has at all times had the best interests of the college at heart, a man who, as chairman of the Faculty Athletic Committee has ever striven for the highest type of sportsmanship and fair play, a man of the highest personality, character, and ability.

TEXTILES OUTSTANDING IN COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

It has long been noticed here that a great many of the men taking a prominent part in the general activities of student life are from the Textile Department. The true worth of any man to the college community is not measured by his scholastic attainments, or by his prominence in and about town in a social way, but is indicated much more surely by the manner in which he connects himself with the various college activities, and really tries to make himself a part of the giant organization of students that goes so far toward the upbuilding of his college. The high type of men who usually register themselves in the Textile Course is, perhaps, responsible for the great interest they take in the general college activities.

For those who have never taken the time to think of the marvelous work the Textile men are doing, we are going to look briefly into some of their records, and in that way get a glimpse of the real inside story of these men. The particular kind of activity doesn't matter, for we find them everywhere, and in all the departments and organizations. In the Military Department we find them occupying high places. First, we find the Cadet Lieutenant-Colonel, which officer occupies the highest rank held by a student in our regiment. In addition to the highest officer, we find that there are under his command from the Textile Department three Captains, four First Lieutenants, and four Second Lieutenants. These men have gone far toward making the State College regiment the weidly military unit that it is.

In the athletic world, the Textile men are easily the most prominent of those of any group on the campus. We can look back over the days of Dick Gurley, George Murray, and "Long Distance Blakeney," and wonder just how we could have ever made any great strides in athletics without them and the great influence they exerted on the morale of their teammates. The order has not changed. We will find the Textile men pushing athletics to the front here. From their folds we find both of our 'Varsity baseball pitchers, from whom State supporters expect so much this year. From their folds also comes our husky red-topped basketball guard, who has been chosen to lead our court delegation next year. In addition to these men of high athletic places there are many more who go to make up the teams which have been making so much history for State College. Besides the Textiles furnish both the Track and Baseball managers.

From the literary standpoint, the Textile men scarcely leave room for the other fellows at all. We find them occupying the places of both the Editor and Business Manager of the college annual, and also many of its subordinate offices. The Associate Editor, and the Military Editor of the College newspaper are Textile men, and we find also among them our Senior Class Prophet and Testator. They furnished one of our Literary Society Presidents this year, and in this connection, it would be only justice to say that the best individual speakers in the Senior debate for the past two years have been Textile men.

From the standpoint of scholarship, the Textile men admit of no superior. We find three of them members of State's honorary organization, the Pine Burr Society, and among these we find the secretary, and also the Junior who last year so widely smashed all previous scholastic records by making grades of above ninety per cent on at least a dozen different subjects for one month. He still holds the record, and may rest assured that it will remain his years and years to come.

In the dining hall we find from the Textile Department both the Dining Hall Manager, and his Assistant.

Viewed in this manner from every angle of our college experience, we find Textile men on every hand, pulling themselves up to the places of greatest service to their fellowmen and to themselves. Their records are open challenges to the men of the other departments, to align themselves more with those things which go to make up our college community.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST INDUSTRY

The growth of the Textile industry in the South during the past few years has been nothing less than phenomenal, and in this rapid development North Carolina has occupied foremost place, being now the largest cotton mill State in the South, and second largest in the nation. This growth requires men of the highest ability and training, who will aid in this movement of the industry to the South, where raw material, power, and labor have no limits, but may be had at one place, thus doing away with the costs of transportation to and from the mills. It is for this purpose that the Textile Departments of the technical colleges throughout the South are stretching themselves out to the last notch in the instruction of the youth of their states.

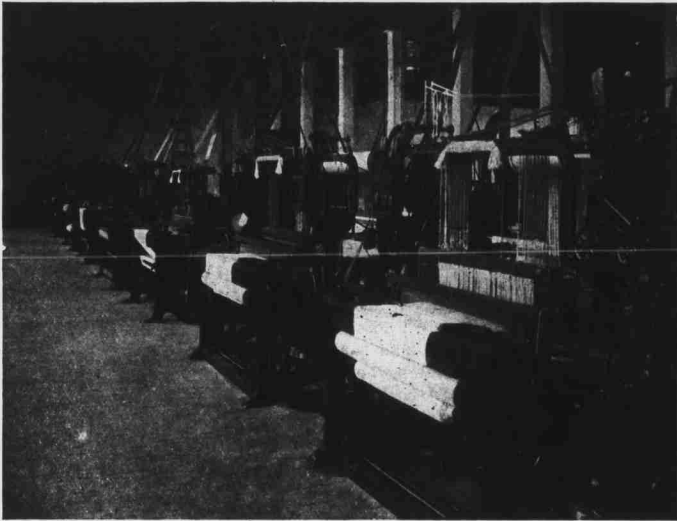
A prominent banking institution of New York has referred to North Carolina in its advertisements as the "great weaver of the South," and gives some figures on the value of the State's industry that are simply astounding. North Carolina is just beginning to grow in this industry, but even within these few years has grown from the farming community of small financial means to a region of whirling mills and clattering shuttles, where money and employment are everywhere obtainable, where the best of climates, the best of schools, the best of roads, the best of the spirit of hospitality reign supreme. A land of vast natural resources, and consequently of untold opportunity, is waking up. The possibilities that the future holds are beyond our fondest fancies, and therefore we will not attempt to predict any of the great forward steps that will come within the next few years. Whatever progress, financial, scientific, or industrial, that comes to the South, however, we feel sure will be in a large measure influenced by our own Textile Department here at State College, which has already done so much for the upbuilding of our Southland.

Why do they call those things bobbins? They don't move up and down.

The athletes say that bleachers are things we sit on while watching them lick someone else, while the Textile men say that they make cloth white. Now which are they, chairs, or washerwomen?

Weaving Department

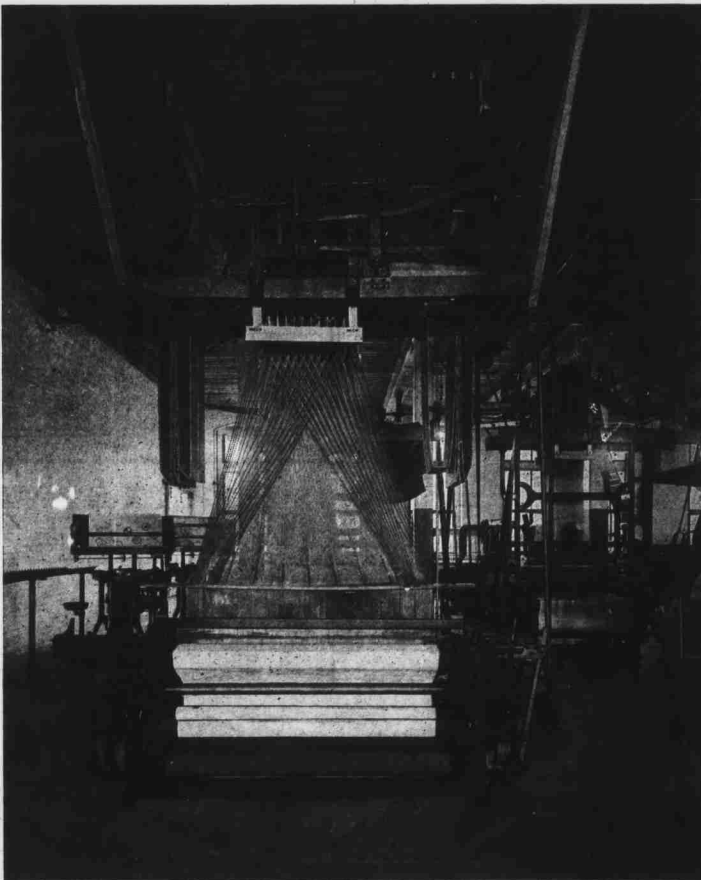
The Weaving Department is Under the Supervision of Professor Thomas Nelson, Assisted by Messrs. F. A. Prentiss and T. R. Hart.



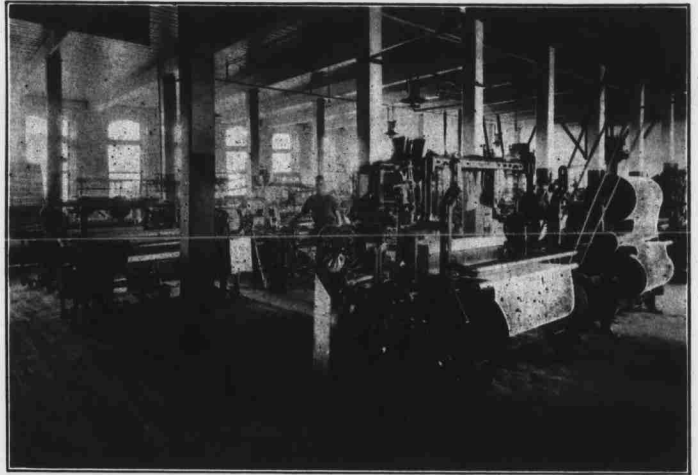
WEAVE ROOM, SHOWING FANCY LOOMS

In their Sophomore and Junior years students weave on gingham and dobby looms. Checks, plaids, shirtwaisting, and shirt goods are produced. The students work in pairs, going through the entire operations necessary to produce good cloth.

Jacquard weaving is taught during the Senior year. Students design, cut cards, and operate the looms, producing the most complicated patterns.



WEAVE ROOM, SHOWING JACQUARDS AND CARD-CUTTING MACHINES



WEAVE ROOM, SHOWING DRAPER LOOMS

During their Freshman year students weave on plain and automatic looms, making sheetings, print cloth, pajama checks, drills, etc. Hand looms are also available.



DRAWING-IN FRAMES

Each student beams his own warps, after which they take the beams to the drawing-in frames and draw them in. From here they are taken to the loom.

Questions on English

1. Name in the order of their importance the principal parts of speech. Where do you rank "thrilling," "gimme," "shoot"?

2. What is wrong with the sentence: "The Prohibition Amendment has been successfully enforced throughout the United States?"

3. Tell in your own words the story of one of the following: "Over the Hill," "A Sailor-Made Man," "The Loves of Pharaoh."

4. Identify the following subtitles as (a) Cut back, (b) Soft focus, (c) Fade out:

"I never had a chance, lady. When I was a kid . . ."

"In those lonely hours . . ."

"When spring came to the Cumberland . . ."

5. Translate six headlines from current newspapers.

6. Punctuate the following: "A stout man comes into the court and takes off his hat and pants."

7. Is an announcer at a broadcasting station an example of the active voice?

8. When is "biz'nez" a "preposition"?

—C. K. V. R., The Sun Dial.

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LA VEGA — HAV-A-TAMPA

PROFESSOR THOMAS NELSON

(Continued from page 1.)

Agent for the Tariff Board, and Special Expert for the Tariff Commission. This special service covered a study and investigation of baling, shipping and handling cotton both for domestic use and export. He also made a special study of the yarns and fabrics imported into this country.

Mr. Nelson's books "Weaving—Plain and Fancy," and "Practical Loom Fixing," are listed in the Textile American's catalogue of Best Textile Books. He has written many articles on weaving, designing, and cloth analysis for the leading textile papers of America.

Professor Nelson takes an active interest in all college activities. For several years he has been Chairman of the Faculty Athletic Committee, and has taken a prominent part in the councils of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference and of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Recently the writer heard a successful cotton mill superintendent express his opinion of Mr. Nelson as follows: "He is the best weaver and designer I have ever seen, and one of the best friends I ever had. In fact, he is an authority on textile subjects—an artist in his line." That man spoke the sentiment of the Textile Alumni of State College, for he is one teacher who never forgets his students. No matter where they go, they know that he is their friend and always willing to do everything in his power for their advancement.

Textile Department to Enlarge Building and Install Some Needed Equipment

(Continued from page 1.)

in weaving, designing, and cloth analysis. There will also be a room on this floor solely for the testing of yarn and cloth. The second floor will probably provide space for the new knitting mill equipment, which is to be bought immediately, and additional carding and spinning recitation rooms. The addition to the basement will be used as another laboratory for the Dyeing Department.

An educational institution, such as State College, in buying machinery, generally secures a 50 per cent discount through the generosity of the manufacturers. This means that the actual value of the new equipment to be added will amount to approximately \$72,000.

The first and most important new equipment that will be purchased and installed is some knitting mill equipment to start up a course in knitting. A competent instructor is then to be secured for this work.

The knitting industry of the Old North State is assuming an important place in the textile world, keeping pace with yarn and cloth manufacture.

For the weave room, part of this money is to be spent in the purchase of twelve new looms, and for repairs on the looms already installed. As soon as the new annex is finished, complete and up-to-date apparatus will be purchased for a testing room to test cotton, yarn, and cloth in every way known.

The Carding and Spinning Department will probably get a new card, and three or four new fly frames, and spinning frames. The Dyeing Department is to have a mercerizing machine, in order that we may do our own mercerizing of yarns for weaving right in the building. New balances, vats, and other dyeing laboratory equipment is to be provided also.

The North Carolina State College Textile Department is already the best equipped textile school in the South, and with this new machinery and equipment it will certainly top the list by a wide margin.

There are in the South 16,514,918 spindles, 355,714 looms, and 43,090 knitting machines.

Agriculture and Manufacturing Go Hand-in-Hand in Old North State

(Continued from page 1.)

tance in agriculture because of our growing importance in manufacturing. What we are doing is to refine our own goods and distribute them in the world's markets rather than allowing other nations to perform these functions. Our industries, particularly our manufacturing of textiles, depend upon agriculture. This is but another way of saying that they transform or translate farm products into salable goods. The two, manufacturing and agriculture, are partners.

There are nations, like England and Japan, that have built up their national prosperity by refining, distributing and financing of goods. There are sections of the United States that are built almost wholly upon manufacturing enterprises. The dominant causes for the concentration of manufacturing processes in these areas are, access to foreign shipping facilities, nearness to raw materials, and potential power. As new types of power are developed and new facilities for shipping are provided centers of manufacturing spread and shift.

North Carolina is not inaptly located in reference to foreign shipping. She is in the cotton belt. She is second only to New York State east of the Rocky Mountains in her capacity to develop hydro-electric power. Because of these facts the textile industry is coming into North Carolina. Its coming will be an added stimulus to hydro-electric development. Its coming will ultimately build North Carolina harbors, and its coming will ultimately develop in North Carolina millions of dollars worth of wealth which have previously been developed in New England and foreign countries. The textile industry is one of North Carolina's great potentialities. It is second only to farming in the future prosperity and progress of the State. There is no industry for which we should more systematically plan by training men to guide its development and direct its progress.

The Wrong Road

Rowing Coach: You want to come out for the crew? Huh. Ever rowed before?

Candidate: Only a horse, sir.

—Punch Bowl.

Rare Opportunities Are Now Afforded Young Men in the Textile Industry

(Continued from page 1.)

most without parallel in the world's history.

With wonderful resources, scarcely yet touched; with an unlimited supply of the highest type of workers, untainted by the foreign element; in the midst of the cotton belt, eliminating the enormous cost of transportation; and with an inexhaustible food supply to sustain its workers, a man of vision is not required to predict that within the next few decades the Southern states will stand forth as the greatest industrial area on earth. The young men of today are the ones who will be leaders in this coming development.

From the ranks of the rising generation must come the future Presidents, superintendents, and other officials of the many textile plants which are springing up as if by magic. Those great leaders, D. A. Tompkins, James W. Cannon, E. M. Holt, and others who were pioneers in the industrial development of the South, have passed to the Great Beyond. They played their part well, and to us have flung the torch just as it is bursting forth into a radiant flame. It is the young men of today who must carry on the great work.

There is indeed a rare opportunity—a bright future—offered to young men who wish to enter the Textile Industry.

Rapid Development Textile Industry in South Necessitates More Trained Men

(Continued from page 1.)

opportunity was given them to attend college, would make excellent mill men. Manufacturers should recognize this and be willing to help them in any course, for by so doing they would not only help the individual, but the whole South.

At present there are only three colleges in the South that teach textile manufacturing. These are the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.; Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., and Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga. It is safe to say that these colleges do not send out more than seventy-five graduates each year, and this is far too few to supply the needs. As the development of the industry continues the demand will become greater and greater. Unlimited opportunities await the trained man.

How About This?

During the recent vacation I saw this sign in a restaurant at Richmond, Va. It read:

"Don't kick about our coffee—you may be old and weak yourself some day."—Ex.

Perils of the Social Life

Customer: Seems to me that razor is rather dull.

Barber: Mought be, sah. It was to a pahty las' night, sah.

—Cornell Widow.

You're Right

It's a dumb-waiter who thinks that French dressing ought to be used in a high-brow cabaret.—Ex.

J. M. NEWSOM
Headquarters for State College Boys
Fruits, Candies, Cakes
Bottled Drinks
Notions, Gents' Furnishings

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Sheriff Turnage, Room 102-1911

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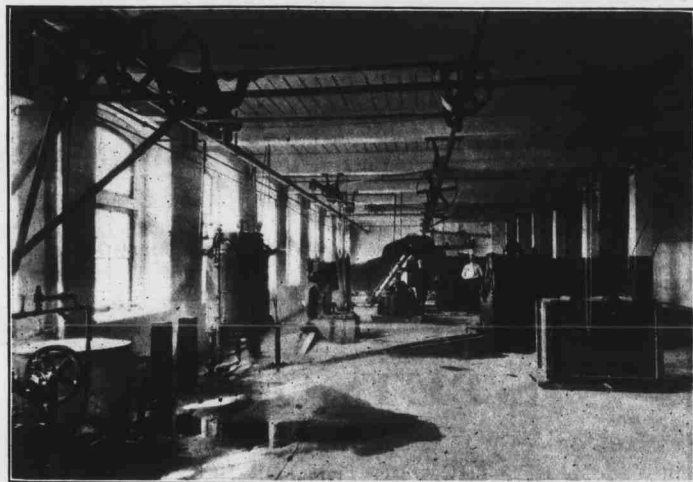
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College Agents:
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Dyeing Department

This Department is Under the Direct Supervision of Mr. K. McKenzie, of Taunton, Massachusetts.



DYE-HOUSE FOR PRACTICAL WORK

DYES AND DYEING

The student learns the principles and procedures upon which the arts of bleaching and dyeing are based by the action of acids, alkalies, oxidizing, and reducing agents on the fibres. A careful study is made of special applications of principles, and the precautions which must be taken. Laboratory work supplements the lectures. The student mounts samples for comparison of results.

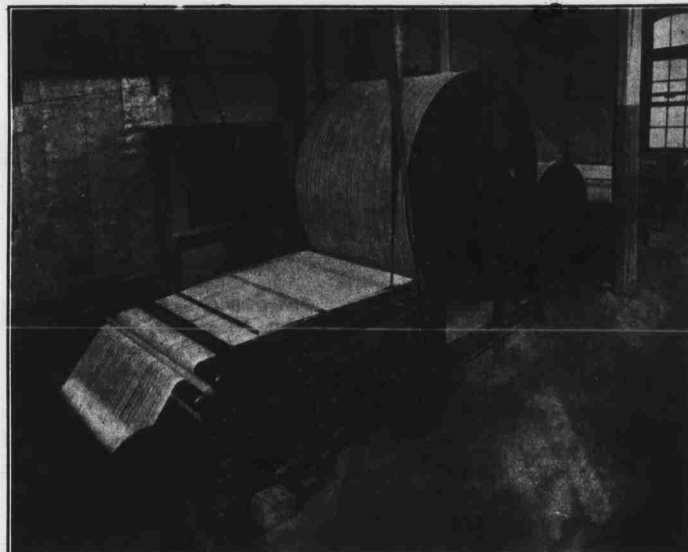
The Junior year is devoted exclusively to dyes and dyeing. The student studies the correct methods, and precautions to be taken, used in applying direct, basic, sulphur, indigo, and the vat colors, acid, alkali blues, chrome, mordant, sizes, finishes, etc., dye-testing, color-mixing, color-matching, and a general review.

The second term is devoted to the study of special processes and printing. Aniline black is applied by the single-bath method, by the "aged" or copper black method, and by the steam or prussiate method. The application of paranitraniline red to cotton yarn is next taken up, followed by a thorough study of dyeing with indigo, employing the copperas, zinc-lime, and hydro-sulphite vats. Mixed goods are dyed uniform, or different colors, by the single bath, double bath, and several bath methods. The art of printing, including the preparation of the cloth, mixing the colors, choice of thickeners, mordants, assistants, etc., and the various styles of printing are taken up. The lectures are supplemented by laboratory work.

In the Senior year analyses of textile fabrics, including "sizing," oil and grease, mineral oil, rosin, "condition," ash, mordants, etc., are carried out, followed by analyses of dyestuffs to determine their classification, testing of dyes for tinctorial power and money value, and determinations of suitability, mixtures, etc. Color mixing and shade matching are very carefully carried out.



DYEING LABORATORY



SLASHER SIZING MACHINE

EQUIPMENT

DYE-HOUSE.—One Delahunty revolving raw stock bleaching and dyeing machine. One vacuum raw stock bleaching and dyeing machine. Two Hussong bleaching and dyeing machines. One Tolhurst hydro extractor. One Schaum & Uhlinger hydro extractor. One Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company raw stock drying machine. One Textile Finishing Company boiling-out kler, and one five-can dryer. One Luther yarn printing machine. One Frankling dyeing machine. One Mather & Platt cloth printing machine. One five-gallon and one ten-gallon steam-jacketed copper kettle.

A full equipment of analytical balances and other necessary apparatus for experimental work is provided. The dyeing laboratory is well fitted up with work tables and the necessary apparatus for experimental dyeing, dye testing, color matching, and the testing of dye samples by light, acids, alkalies, etc., as well as for carrying out the various chemical operations necessary in dyeing. The various dyestuff dealers and manufacturers regularly supply the Department with all new dyestuffs and color cards as soon as they are put on the market, thus affording the students ample opportunity to become familiar with the latest methods and products for commercial work.

Value of Education

Here are the figures, taken from Government statistics; the man with college training has 817 times more chances for success than the man with no schooling, 215 times more chances than the common school graduate, 9½ times more chances than the high school graduate. These figures apply to every field of endeavor.—Ex.

Overwhelming Evidence

Of the notable people whose names are given in "Who's Who in America," 7,700 of the 10,000 listed have had college training. Of the men who have been elected to the House of Representatives, only one out of every 352 has NOT had college training; and in the Senate only one out of every 530 has NOT had college training.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is the largest association of its kind in the world, has for thirteen years awarded the students medal to the Textile Department. The following is a list of men who have been awarded the medal: Hendrick, M., 1908; Simpson, G. G.,

1909; Summerlin, T. B., 1910; Hinkle, D. R., 1911; McGee, J. E., 1912; Smith, W. I., 1915; Mason, J. M., 1916; Stough, M. A., 1917; Glenn, B. D., 1918; Bush, G. E., 1919; Baker, B. C., 1920; Hinkle, R. C., 1921; Pickens, W. I., 1922. The medal was awarded to two brothers, D. R. Hinkle in 1911, and R. C. Hinkle in 1921. This is the first time the medal has ever been awarded to brothers.

The first Southern cotton mill began operation in August, 1815, and contained only 72 spindles.

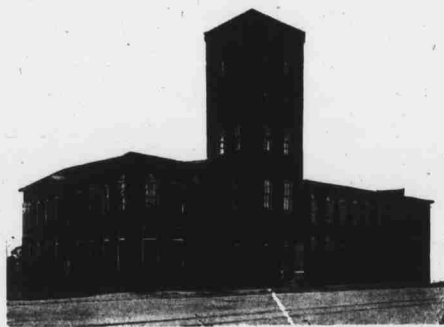
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TEXTILE BUILDING

TEXTILE COURSES

The Textile Department, which is the Textile School of North Carolina, contains all the necessary machinery for instruction in manufacturing cotton yarns and fabrics from the bale to the finished product.

Four-Year Course in Textile Manufacturing

This course offers complete facilities for full instruction in all branches of cotton manufacturing, including textile chemistry, bleaching, and dyeing. Practical training in textile work begins in the Freshman year and forms a part of the work in each of the following years. The theoretical work is directly related to the practical work going on, and this combination offers the best means of studying cotton manufacturing in all its operations. The actual hours devoted to textile work are increased each year during the four years so that in the Senior year the student devotes most of his time to textile work. Each student produces for himself cotton yarns of different numbers, dyes and bleaches cotton, yarn and cloth, and makes shirt waistings, dress goods, and other fabrics from his own designs and colorings.

Four-Year Course in Textile Engineering

This course offers a complete training for young men who desire to take up the profession of textile engineering. The course differs from textile manufacturing in that more engineering subjects are offered with correspondingly fewer textile subjects. A certain amount of textile work is given so as to make the course thoroughly practical.

There is a large demand for young

men who desire to take up this profession.

Four-Year Course in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing

This course is especially for those who wish to engage in any branch of textile chemistry, dyeing, bleaching, finishing, or the manufacture or sale of dyestuffs and chemicals used in the textile industry, and is designed to give technical education to those who desire to take up these branches of industrial technology.

Dyeing as an art has long been practiced, but with the introduction of scientific methods it has rapidly developed and has assumed a position in the front rank of applied sciences.

As the textile industries of the State increase, the need of young men who have been trained in the principles as well as the practice of the different factory operations, becomes apparent. In the course in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing the student is taught the different practical methods of the dye-house; the chemistry of dyestuffs, some of each class of which he actually makes; the chemical changes brought about by mordants, assistants, etc. He also learns color matching, dye-testing, and the methods for the analysis of the different chemicals used in the dye-house.

Two-Year Course in Textile Manufacturing

This course is intended for young men who desire to learn some of the fundamental principles of textile manufacturing, and other subjects which will be of value to those who follow this work. The various textile subjects are taught by lecture and practical work on carding, spinning, and weaving machinery.

There's Lots in a Name

The other evening the girl was draped artistically on the piano stool when we arrived, so after a while we said, "Can you play Dumbell?"

And now we can't convince her that it's really the name of a song, so we're looking for a new Wednesday evening parking place.—Ex.

They were all alone in the moonlight.

"Dearest," she murmured tremblingly, "now that we are married, I—I have a secret to tell you—"

"What is it, sweetheart?" he asked. "Can you forgive me for deceiving you?" she sobbed. "My left eye is made of glass."

"Never mind, love bird," he whispered gently, "so are the diamonds in your engagement ring."

—The R. M. A. Sabre.

Bystander (to textile and agricultural student): Ha! There goes a "lint-dodger" and a hayseed farmer.

Ag. Man: Yes, and we feed and clothe the world."

William C. Dodson, Class of 1917, has recently published a book entitled, "Remedies for Dye-house Troubles."

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—We are equipped for all high-class laundry work. Cleaning and pressing made more efficient by use of our latest model American Double Vacuum Pressing machine.

Four Tickets for \$1

College Laundry
J. B. Cullins, Prop.

Mr. Dodson was, for several years, connected with the Atlantic Dyestuff Co. as salesman. He is now sales engineer with H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.

Guest (at country club): Where is that chicken I ordered an hour ago?

Waitress: It'll be here soon, sir. The cook hasn't killed it yet, but she has got in a couple of nasty blows.

—Yale Record.

"Hello, Bill! What's the idea of a raincoat and galoshes on a bright, sunny day like this?"

"Well, you see, I get the weather re-

ports by radio every night, and last night it prophesied rain for today."

"That's funny. Maybe you didn't have the thing tuned right."—New York Sun.

Sign: Refined Dancing every night except Sunday.

Gate: Oh, John, let's wait till Sunday.—Ex.

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Cigars, Cigarettes
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MAKES THEM BETTER FOR LESS MONEY

\$23.50 All Wool, Made to Your Measure **\$23.50**

NO FIT—NO PAY—STETSON WAY

Hold that order :: New't will be back this Spring

GILMER'S
FROM MILLS DIRECT TO YOU

The Newest in
Men's Hats

For Spring Wear

\$3.50

The man who is discriminating in his tastes will appreciate the showing of Gilmer Hats for Spring. Light colors will predominate this Spring. And here in the large Gilmer stock you will find every kind of hat that a man could demand.



TOMPKINS TEXTILE SOCIETY

When we began to consider the various sources from which students of the Textile Department are benefited we are reminded of the Tompkins Textile Society and the fact it should be mentioned.

This Society is named in honor of Mr. D. A. Tompkins, who for many years was a leader in the textile industry in the South, and who did much in helping to organize the Textile School at North Carolina State College. The Society was organized about 1904. The membership consists of students in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes of the Textile Department. Its influence has been far reaching.

The purpose of the Society is for its members to discuss and work out, individually or collectively, some of the problems of the textile trade. The subjects are worked up by the different members and then brought before the Society in the form of a paper or an address. Sometimes an open discussion follows. In this way the members are brought face to face with many problems, and often with their solutions, in the course of a year. Since the meetings are held fortnightly each member is given sufficient time to prepare the subject assigned him by the committee. Often a member of

the faculty of this Department speaks before the Society. Frequently graduates who have been out of college a few years are invited to come before the Society to speak. These addresses, as well as those of the faculty, prove very instructive, since the speakers have had experience, and are able to give to the students something of real value along this line.

During the past fall the Society had a very successful term under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Cornwell. During his administration there were several good programs rendered, and two or three "feeds" were enjoyed. During

this semester we have Mr. W. H. Barnhardt at the head. It is largely through his initiative and efforts that this Textile issue of The Technician is being put out. Mr. Barnhardt is one of the leading men of his class, and is a splendid fellow to have as president of the Society.

As the Textile Department is enlarged, and as the number of students taking the textile course grows from year to year, there is no reason why the value of the Textile Society to its members cannot grow in a corresponding way, and in this manner keep pace with the awakening of the textile industry in the South.

NORTH CAROLINA The Greatest State in Dixie

Consumes more cotton than any other state in the Union.

Has more cotton mills than any other state.

Pays 29 million dollars more income tax to the Federal Government than all the other South Atlantic States combined.

The Textile Industry is the largest industry in this State.

Has a greater combination of natural advantages than any other equal area on earth.

North Carolina is in the midst of a period of great industrial and commercial expansion.

Her fine yarns and the product of her hosiery and weave mills are sought after in all quarters of the world.

North Carolina installed more spindles in 1922 than all the other Southern states combined.

RECENT DONATIONS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Complete humidifying equipment for weave room. Donated by Bahnon Company, Winston-Salem, N. C. Value approximately \$2,000.

Complete humidifying equipment for carding and spinning room. Donated by Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, N. C. Value approximately \$2,000.

One air compressor pump for humidifying system. Donated by Ingersoll-Rand Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

One water pump for humidifying

system. Donated by Goulds Manufacturing Company, Seneca, N. Y.

One eight-head Whitin comber. Donated by Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Value, \$3,000.

Pretty Tough

Cannibal Woman: Have you seen anything of my husband?

Cannibal Chief: Not since dinner. —Juggler.

There are people who make no mistakes because they never do anything worth doing.

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HARGETT AND WILMINGTON
STREETS

What is considered to be the largest denim mills in the world is located at Greensboro, North Carolina. The purchasing agent of these and other mills is a graduate of the Textile Department.

Hydraulics

"A friend of mine fell asleep in the bath-tub with the water running."

"Did the tub overflow?"

"Nope, luckily he sleeps with his mouth open."—Ex.

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OUR FOREIGN LEGION OF TEXTILE STUDENTS

From the Far Corners of the World
the Influence of State College
Brings Those Who Aspire

From that mysterious land of Kipling's "Gunga Din," from that beautiful Niponese land of cherry blossoms, from that ancient land of rice fields, called China, and that fair Pacific Island of ukuleles and hulas, the Textile School of North Carolina draws its quota of students.

The latest addition to our foreign textile colony is Mr. Katsuda, from Nagoya, Japan. Mr. Katsuda spent one term in the study of knitting at the Lowell (Mass.) Textile School. He then decided to round out his textile education by taking a full year in cotton manufacturing at State. Mr. Katsuda is a graduate of the Textile Department of the Nagoya Technical College of his own native city in Japan. So we are not surprised at his selection of our Textile Department to learn something more about pure cotton manufacturing in order to better equip himself for his life work in the domain of the Mikado.

For two years now we have had with us two Hindoos, Mr. Lexman V. Gogate, of Indore, and Mr. Shanker K. Marathe, of Poona City, India. Both are graduates of government high schools in India. Mr. Gogate also took some college work in his native land, and at the University of California in America.

Mr. Gogate said they received from the United States Commissioner of Education a list of colleges having textile schools, and after a careful investigation of all these colleges, he and Mr. Marathe selected the North Carolina State College Textile Department as being the best, most up-to-date, and most suited to their purpose in acquiring a knowledge of western methods and machinery. So they journeyed from California to Raleigh and registered here.

Both gentlemen expect to graduate here and then get some first-hand practical mill experience either in the cotton mills of this or an adjoining state. They are then planning to go back to enter the textile business in India or Japan. Mr. Gogate says that a great deal of the cotton raised in India is shipped to Japan, and there manufactured into the finished cloth. It is then, doubtless, resold to India at a handsome profit.

Mr. Chang A. Young and Mr. Yan C. Ching both hail from the island of Hawaii, the city of Honolulu, to be exact, although they are of Chinese descent. They both consider North Carolina State the best of its kind, especially in regard to textiles. Mr. Ching is a graduate of Punahou Academy, and Mr. Young a graduate of the Ionian School in Honolulu. Mr. Young was a student at the Georgia School of Technology for one year before entering State College.

These two gentlemen are working for an engineering degree here. Upon the completion of their textile course they expect to go to China to help build up the cotton mill industry there. China, just as India, exports a great deal of cotton, in fact most of it, to Japan, for manufacture into the finished product, for which they then are compelled to pay a good price. It is naturally the ambition of all Chinese to keep this cotton mill indus-

try at home, and thus add to the general prosperity and growth of the new Chinese Republic.

Mr. Y. W. Thom represents China as a student in our Textile Department. His home is in Canton, China, but he has lived in New York for sometime. He attended a private school there, at the same time engaging in business for himself very successfully. He is paying his own expenses here, which is all the more to his credit. He expects to stay with us two years, and then return home to engage in some branch of the textile business in Canton.

These are not the first foreign students at this College by any means. It was only last commencement that Mr. Pow K. Chu, Shanghai, China; Tao Shen Foo, Leeling Hunan, China, and Mr. Shang W. Jen, Hunan, China, received their degrees for work in the Textile Department. Neither is the Textile Course the only drawing card we have for foreign students. There are always three or four taking work in the Agricultural Department, and in other courses here at State.

We have found all these young men pleasant, likable, and gentlemanly in every respect. We are glad to have them among us. They have formed a Cosmopolitan Club, and we learn from them a great deal about conditions in their native lands, and much interesting information about their religion, history, and customs. They have acquired American habits, adapted themselves to American conditions, and most of them use excellent English. Some of them are out for athletics, and their work there shows that they can do anything that they set themselves to do.

When these men return to their native country, with their training, where advanced western methods of pure cotton manufacture are being introduced, they will certainly be leaders among their people in the application of the knowledge gleaned at N. C. State and other textile schools in America. Thus it is that the Textile School of North Carolina sends out graduates to all parts of the world to perpetuate the glory of the good Old North State.

The latest book which has aroused much interest among critics is entitled "Life in Reno; or How I Became My Own Grandfather."—Ex.

PUBLIC SALES

We have purchased 122,000 pair of U. S. Army Munson last shoes, sizes 5½ to 12, which was the entire surplus stock of one of the largest U. S. Government shoe contractors.

This shoe is guaranteed one hundred per cent solid leather, color dark tan, bellows tongue, dirt and waterproof. The actual value of this shoe is \$6.00. Owing to this tremendous buy, we can offer same to the public at **\$2.95**

Send correct size. Pay postman on delivery or send money order. If shoes are not as represented, we will cheerfully refund your money promptly upon request.

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SHOE COMPANY**
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Up-to-date in every respect

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Connett Hats.....\$3.95 and \$4.95
Lion Brand Collars.....18c each—2 for 35c—3 for 50c
Silk Sox.....35c—3 for \$1.00

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

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TEXTILE SENIORS—CLASS OF 1923

Front Row left to right)—C. B. Williams, R. H. Broome, Mr. F. A. Prentis, Assistant Professor P. W. Price, Professor Thomas Nelson, Mr. K. Mackenzie, Mr. T. R. Hart, Mr. L. E. Lane, J. W. Johnson, W. W. Rankin, W. M. Bethune, J. B. Cornwell, J. S. Skeen.

Second Row—C. W. Gunter, W. G. Ware, M. P. Thomas, I. L. Langley, H. E.

Rea, R. F. Baynes, H. B. Dixon, L. S. Crisp, S. D. Dysart, J. R. King, T. W. Sutfenfeld, C. S. Leigh.

Back Row—T. T. Lucas, S. G. Newlin, Jr., H. B. Curtis, A. J. Corpening, H. H. Tate, W. D. Stockton, T. E. Wray, G. T. Bostic, W. H. Barnhardt, W. T. Burgin, W. F. Shipman.

WOODIE EUBANKS

As we were about to go to press there came to us the sad news of the death of Woodie Eubanks, Wednesday morning, at Rex Hospital. Eubanks, a native of Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina, was a member of the Junior Class, who, despite the handicaps due to his army service, had made great progress in his studies, and was preparing to graduate next year. Through his genial disposition he had won a host of friends here, who are deeply touched by his untimely death. At his going the College loses one of its finest students, and his comrades lose a true and faithful friend.

Some Facts Concerning State College

1,205 students last session. (This does not include 1,007 short course and summer school students.)

A faculty of 102 members.

167 Textile students.

The Textile Department is the second largest department in the college.

5 Foreign countries represented.

15 States represented.

96 North Carolina counties represented.

An experimental and extension department.

Value of college plant \$2,000,000.

A Reserve Officers Training Corps, whereby graduates are commissioned as officers in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

A Rehabilitation Department for training disabled ex-service men.

34 buildings.

485 acres of land.

The last session of the Legislature gave State College an appropriation of \$1,350,000 for permanent improve-

ments, and \$745,000 for maintenance, covering a period of two years.

Quite Arid

Meenister: I hear they've gone dry in the village where your brother lives.

Sandy: Dry! Man, they've gone parched. I've just had a letter from Tom, and the postage stamp was stuck on wif a pin.—Reflecto.

Dr. Allen, of the State Board of Health, was holding a clinic at Scipio, examining children of school age. One youngster, age six, was under weight. The doctor began to make inquiries as to his diet, and the following dialogue took place:

"You don't drink milk?"

"Nope; we ain't got hardly enough milk for the hogs."—Indianapolis News.

Willie: I looked through the key-hole last night when May's fellow was calling on her.

Father: And what did you find out?

Willie: The electric lamp.—Ex.

All these students that save for a rainy day had better start saving for a rainy night when they have to hire a taxi.—Ex.

A little mouse ran on the stage,
To see what he could see,
And then he scurried right away,
Embarrassed as could be.

—Florida Alligator.

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Ice Cream Candies Fruits Tobaccos

Special Fancy Candies for GIFTS

111 Fayetteville Street

THIS STATE IS NOW A TEXTILE LEADER

And the South is Recognized by New
England Men as Logical Cotton
Manufacturing Center

By HUNTER MARSHALL, JR.
Secretary-Treasurer Cotton Manufac-
turers' Association of North
Carolina

The textile industry has advanced more rapidly in North Carolina during the past several years than in any other state. It passed South Carolina in the number of spindles last year, being second only to Massachusetts in the number of spindles. In the number of mills it even exceeds Massachusetts, being the first State in the Union in respect to the number of mills. Of a total of 402,604 spindles called for by mills under construction in the South early this year North Carolina lays claim to 351,376, or 87½ per cent.

In the light of North Carolina's position in the industry, and especially in its progress during the past few years, and its leadership at present, the following statement recently printed by so conservative and well recognized a trade paper as The Daily News Record of New York, is strikingly significant, giving as it does the attitude and estimate of well informed New England manufacturers of the South as the logical center of cotton manufacturing in America:

"You have seen the last new cotton mill built in New England," an important factor in the cotton goods market said recently. The labor situation, as demonstrated in the current strike, has

made it apparent that there is now but one center for mill construction—and that is the South. As we know, the South has been moving ahead with new mills—two spindles for every one in New England—but from now on, the ratio will favor the South even more.

"It is a matter of fact that there are instances today where consideration is being given, more or less seriously, to taking machinery from certain New England mills, and moving it to some structure in the South, leaving the eastern buildings to stand. This, of course, is to get away from the New England labor handicap. The story that New England mill help is more efficient than the South is a myth. In the South there is American labor—speaking, reading, and writing English. Compare this with the state of affairs in New England, where the greatest part of the mill help is foreign.

"In well managed Southern mills, it is nothing unusual to have a weaver handle 22 automatic Draper looms. In New England it is a difficult proposition to get a weaver to watch 16 automatic Drapers, even though they be driven by individual motors, and require little attention. The South is in the saddle when it comes to low manufacturing cost today, and New England mills have got to meet this competition or give up.

"Present indications are that the New England cotton mill industry will slowly move South. The only thing that is holding a number of mill men in the East today is the fact that there is centered the most important finishing plants of the country. There is a great advantage in being close to the finishing mills. However, once the

finishers start to move South, and that is not entirely unlikely, based on the labor proposition, then there is nothing to keep many of the mill men in the East.

"Southern mills, generally, are better equipped than eastern plants. Fully 90 per cent of the print cloths made in the South are made on modern automatic looms. It is generally known that but a limited part of the eastern print cloth product is made on anything but the old style plain looms.

"With regard to the present New England strike, the attitude of the mills, compared with the disorderly spirit of the workers, marks a great contrast—and yet important newspapers state that the action of the mills has made them unpopular. There is but one thing in the minds of the mill men—and that is to meet the Southern competition. If the mill men had announced a cut of 40 per cent and submitted it to arbitration, the workers would have been glad to take a wage reduction of 20 per cent.

"The statements of Samuel Gompers, when he spoke to the strikers, were interesting, chiefly for inaccuracy. Those who believe that Northern interests control the mill industry of the South are very much mistaken. It is doubtful if over 10 per cent of the mill interests of the South are controlled north of the Mason and Dixon line. On the other hand, it is a fact

that southerners have been broadening out and, in several instances, have interests in eastern mills."

Freeville Follies

Chaperon (to couple sitting out a dance in a dark corner at a barn dance): Here, what are you young people doing?

Voices in unison: We're a-doin' what we set out to do.—Cornell Widow.

Said a bald-headed man to a waitress bold:

"See here, young woman, my cocoa's cold."

She scornfully answered: "I can't help that;

If the blamed thing's chilly, put on your hat."—Lehigh Burr.

Teacher in Geography: And now, Elmer, how many poles are there?

Elmer: They is seventeen lives next door to us.—Nebraska Awgwan.

George: I've got a bad head this morning.

Mrs. George: I'm sorry, dear. I do hope you'll be able to shake it off before dinner.—Dennison Flamingo.

Sing a song of street cars,
Seats all lined with chaps:
Four and twenty ladies
Hanging from the straps.

—Cornell Widow.

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WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

TEXTILE ALUMNI

The following list of names will give some idea as to the positions being filled by alumni of the Textile Department:

Alexander, S. C., Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Chester, Pa.

Alexander, T. W., Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis, N. C.

Allen, G. G., Asst. Supt. Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Atkinson, L. C., Salesman, H. F. Livermore Co., Boston, Mass.

Bailes, C. E., Assistant Purchasing Agent, Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis, N. C.

Baker, B. C., Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

Barber, Z. B., Sec'y-Treas. Renfro Hosiery Mills Co., Mount Airy, N. C.

Black, C. M., Supt. Borden Manufacturing Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

Bowers, C. W., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

Bradford, Z. B., Overseer Carding, Cannon Manufacturing Co., Concord, N. C.

Burfoot, Noah, Supt. Pasquotank Hosiery Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Bush, G. E., Barnes-Bush Company, Commission House, Akron, Ohio.

Cantrell, W. W., Asst. Supt. P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Hanes, N. C.

Carpenter, J. S. P., Treas. Mauney-Steel Yarn Agency, Philadelphia, Pa.

Childs, F. S., Supt. Excel Manufacturing Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

Clark, J. W., Supt. Erwin Finishing and Bleaching Plant, W. Durham, N. C.

Cooper, J. W., Asst. Supt. Harriet Cotton Mills, Nos. 2 and 3, Henderson, N. C.

Cooper, J. D., Supt. Harriet Cotton Mills, Nos. 2 and 3, Henderson, N. C.

Chu, P. K., China.

Crosby, J. C., Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Dalton, R. I., Southern Agent Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.

Daniel, F. B., Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Dawson, C. C., Superintendent Mays Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

Dean, W. S., Cotton Buyer, Roanoke Mills, and Rosemary Manufacturing Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Dixon, Arthur M., President Dixon Mills, Gaston, N. C.

Dodson, W. C., Sales Engineer, H. G. Mayer, Textile Machinery, Charlotte, N. C.

Drake, J. S., President Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.

Escott, A. E., Southern Representative Wool and Cotton Reporter, Charlotte, N. C.

Farrell, R. P., Williamson, Inman & Stribbling, Cotton Brokers, Memphis, Tenn.

Foo, T. S., China.

Fuller, E. W., Troy Knitting Mills Co., Troy, N. C.

Gilbert, L. R., Supt. Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Geitner, J. G. H., A. A. Shufford Cotton Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Glenn, B. D., Erwin Yarn Agency, Philadelphia, Pa.

Haddock, J. H., Asst. Efficiency Engineer Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.

Hall, C. G., General Supt., Taunton Manufacturing Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

Harris, C. R., Lancaster Cotton Mills, No. 3, Lancaster, S. C.

Harris, J. C., Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C.

Hart, T. R., Instructor in Weaving,



GOLD MEDAL, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

For an excellent display of yarns and fabrics, the Textile Department was awarded a gold medal and certificate at the above exposition.

Textile Department, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Hendrick, M., Superintendent, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.

Hinkle, D. R., Supt. Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Hinkle, R. C., Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.

Hoggard, E. S., Charlotte Bagging Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Horn, Carl, Secretary Elmore Company, Spindale, N. C.

Holt, W. N., President Holt Oil Company, Smithfield, N. C.

Howard, J. M., Technical Demonstrator, Dyestuffs Sales Dept., E. I. Du Pont Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Holshouser, R. A., Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Hood, H. E., National Aniline and Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Hunter, H., General Purchasing Agent White Oak Mills, Proximity Mills, Cliffside Mills, and others, Greensboro, N. C.

Hunter, J. D., Southern Representative Metz Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Jen, S. W., China.

Johnston, G. S., Shuford Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Kendrick, R. G., Riverside and Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

Kennedy, W. A., Southern Representative Elector Bleaching Gas. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Kennette, H. O., Night Supt. Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville, N. C.

Leddy, A. J., Supt. Dyeing and Finishing, United Hosiery Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

LeGrand, E. C., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Lindsay, David, Fielddale Mills, Fielddale, Va.

Long, F. B., Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C.

McCracken, E. R., Cotton Classer, Arista Cotton Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

McCormick, A. B., Riverside and Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

McGee, J. W., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.

McGinn, H. G., O Henry Mattress Co., Greensboro, N. C.

McIver, C. D., Cotton Buyer, Greensboro, N. C.

McLoughlin, J. B., Spindale, N. C.

McNeely, J. E., Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Mason, J. H., Glenn Commission Co., Cotton Yarns, Richmond, Va.

Misenheimer, T. B., Manager Charlotte Office Sandoz Chemical Works, Charlotte, N. C.

Manning, E. B., Rosemary Mills, Rosemary, N. C.

Mitchell, B. F., Overseer Spinning, Adrain Plant, American Yarn Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.

Pegram, T. C., Supt. Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C.

Pell, J. D., Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis, N. C.

Pharr, W. N., Night Supt. Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Pickens, W. I., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

Potter, Z. V., Asst. Manager Nantucket and Lilly Mills, Spray, N. C.

Ragan, D. C., Salesman National Aniline and Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Rhodes, M. L., Asst. State Supervisor Vocational Education, Raleigh, N. C.

Ripple, J. H., Fielddale Mills, Fielddale, Va.

Robertson, H. B., Asst. Cost Accountant Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Royster, H. R., Supt. Belmont Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Shields, W. D., Overseer Bleaching

and Finishing, Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C.

Shuford, J. H., Sales Manager Greensboro Territory, National Aniline and Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Smith, S. H., Southern Representative, Steel Heddle Co., Greenville, S. C.

Stroud, J. S., Asst. Manager and Supt. Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Coolee, N. C.

Stough, M. A., Salesman, E. I. du Pont Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Summerell, J. N., Mays Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

Swink, L. J., Stirling Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.

Taylor, W. C., President Taylor Knitting Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Tolar, J. W., Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

Watt, W. W., Engineer and Salesman Fred H. White Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Watson, R. P., Night Supt. Rowan Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

Wilson, R. H., Asst. Designer Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis, N. C.

Zachary, O. A., Erwin Cotton Mills, Duke, N. C.

It was a few hours after his operation for appendicitis in the Naval Hospital at Charleston, S. C.

The nurse was sitting by his bed and the doctor had come by to see how he was getting along. Some of the yard force were burning trash in the yard just beyond his window, and the fire was very bright. He showed no signs of waking up.

The doctor said to the nurse: "Miss Mary, will you please lower the shade? The patient is waking."

"But, doctor," said the nurse, "the sunshine will do him good."

"I know that, but if he wakes up and sees that fire out there he will think the operation was not successful!"—Petrel.

Mary had a little lamb,

It followed her to school;

She went to take a final and

She flunked it like a fool.

So Mary changed her plan a bit,

And took a bull next day,

And when she got her paper back,

She pulled a nice big "A."—Ex.

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A CHALLENGE TO TEXTILE MEN

Future Standards in the Industry
Must be Determined by Edu-
cated Men

In the days when our pioneer mothers sat for hours at the spinning wheel, spinning the yarns from which she wove the clothing for the entire family, little did she realize the tremendous strides the infant industry was to make in such a short period of time. Nor did she realize that the development of the textile industry (the very work which her fingers were busied about), was to cause so great a change in society. Nevertheless with the change from the domestic program to the modern program of efficient textile plants in tremendous numbers operating all over the country, we find that a surprising change has taken place in society. This change is far more noticeable in some localities than others.

You hear some one say, "Those are common mill people." "Common?" What is the significance of this word? Are they not brother and sister Americans? Are they not born of the same parentage as you and I? But you say they are different from us. In what ways? You say in customs, habits, speech, etc. I hold your argument as true, but why are they different in these respects? Now we have come to the important part of the issue. These people are human beings just like the rest of us. Had they been subjected to the environment, wielding such an important influence, as you and I, without a doubt many of them would have been our superiors.

I have found it true that a character of nervousness and dissatisfaction is often prevalent in the average mill sect. There must be a reason for this trait of character. It is very simple. To solve this problem we have only to look for the thing which dominates the major portion of their time. We immediately say it is the machine of which they are the constant operatives from day in to day out. I dare say that anyone placed at a machine, with its jerk and vibrative effect for years, would develop a nervous disposition. Machinery is cold and constant in its operation to the one who is compelled to stay right at it from day to day and not even understand its simplest operations. This nature is just as surely developed in the individual as the habits of eating, drinking, and sleeping. It is a part of nature's process that human organisms shall respond to these stimuli. But after all is this thing to be ridiculed?

The Constitution of the United States holds that all men are born free and equal, but the sorrowful part of it is that they don't remain that way. We say it is environment that effects this change. Then the thing to do is to better the conditions underlying these environmental effects.

Technical education is making a wonderful contribution to this cause in many localities. Night schools are being established in the cotton mill communities. The Smith-Hughes Act provides that the government will assume one-half of the expenses of these night schools, and in this way cooperate with the different industrial concerns in their programs of industrial education. This program seems to be the only logical solution of the problem which confronts us. Some may

The biggest thing in industry is not machinery or material or markets—but Men. The biggest thing in men is not body or mind—but Spirit. Wages, hours and conditions must be adjusted. Attitudes, motives and relationships must be converted. Human wisdom may be equal to adjusting wages, hours and conditions—things material. But Superhuman Power alone can convert attitudes, motives and relationships—things spiritual.

—Chas. R. Towson.

disagree with me as to the percentage of efficiency of employees after having received a technical course as provided by the community night school and similar courses of instruction. For years the brains of the country have been utilized in increasing the efficiency of mill machinery, and now the question arises, "Are we placing 100 per cent efficient machinery in the hands of operatives who are only about 30 per cent efficient?"

It is not a difficult thing to convince the mill owner that an employee who understands his machine and who has developed his mentality so that he can reason, is more competent and valuable to the mill than an employee who only knows how to operate his machine. But the thing which seems to glare into his face to the absolute exclusion of all other reason is that after an employee has been trained at the expense of the mill he will leave to accept more money with some other mill. But right here, I am sure that we will all agree after due consideration that this is a bad policy. It is just exactly like the old argument concerning the education of the negro, which is that after he is educated he will become a menace to the white people. Of course such "tommy rot" as this has no foundation. Suppose a mill, through a night school, trains a man to be a better, more efficient employee, and this employee is offered a higher salary by some other mill; the mill loses a good man, it is true, but his education only cost them a few dollars, and they will gain by it in the long run. This man's success will set a precedent that a number of other employees will attempt to follow. In this way, sooner or later, the efficiency of the entire organization will be raised.

This long needed educational program can be promoted and made a success in cotton mill society only by the combined efforts of the intellectual group of mill men. It is not, however, my purpose to convey the idea that practically all the laborers in the mill are ignorant. This is by no means true. We will be able to find many belonging to this class who will be wonderful instruments in the propagation of this program. But the success of it depends largely upon the men who are to be the future overseers, superintendents, and owners. Graduates of textile schools are, without a doubt, destined to become the bulk of this group. They will not only know how to accomplish results in their work according to the best technical methods of today, but they will be able to impart to the less intellectual operatives that knowledge which will enable them to become a stronger link in the chain of industry. It is through the establishment of schools

of technical education in the communities that this may be accomplished. It remains as a challenge to textile students, who will make or break the standards of that society of which we are so much concerned, and upon whom depends the future of the textile industry of the years to come.

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT PREPARES YOUNG MEN FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE

Graduates Occupy Responsible Positions in Many Branches of the Industry

Textile graduates of State College are today filling important positions, such as cotton mill owners, superintendents, assistant superintendents, managers, overseers of carding, spinning, weaving and finishing, dyers, designers, salesmen, machinery draftsmen, efficiency engineers, etc. The subjects offered in the Textile courses fit men for all available opportunities in the textile industry.

That there are great possibilities in this line of work, and that State College gives splendid preparation, can best be illustrated by citing a few representative cases of Textile graduates.

First. A young man on graduating a few years ago started work in the spinning room, fitting up machinery, and then worked in this room as did the other help. By his ability and industry he was soon promoted, after-

wards working as overseer in another mill. He is now superintendent of one of the largest cotton mills in the South.

Second. Another young graduate started work in the mill immediately on graduation, where he worked for some time in various capacities. Having had this experience, together with his mechanical drawing, textile instruction, etc., he had received when in college, he started work in the office of a mill engineer, tracing mill layouts, etc. He is now Southern Agent of one of the large cotton machinery firms.

Third. A young man who graduated from the Dyeing Course went to work in the dye-house of a mill, and was soon promoted to the position of overseer of the whole dyeing plant of the mill. He is now Technical Representative and Salesman in the South for one of the largest dye-stuff firms in America.

Fourth. Another graduate started work in the mill as an operative, and worked in various departments of the mill. He was then placed in charge of a room and was advanced until now he is General Superintendent of a million dollar plant.

Fifth. Starting work in the picker room and working through the different rooms in the mill, also grading and classing cotton for the mill, this graduate was engaged as cotton classer and cotton technologist for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. He is now cotton buyer for several large mills in North Carolina.

DESIGNING

Beginning in their Sophomore year, students are first taught how to make a plain weave. Later they learn to design twills, sateens, poplins, and other weaves which require more than two harness shafts. In these weaves they are required to make drawing—in drafts, chain plans, and reed plans. Many of these designs are used by the students when preparing warps, and in this way they learn to draw-in warps by the Drawing-In Draft.

In their Senior year, students are given a thorough course in designing piques, lenos, and jacquard work. They are required to design and weave a cut of each.

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We Guarantee Our Work Halfsole, \$1.25; Heels, 50c

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All Kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos and
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HOT WEINERS A SPECIALTY

227 South Wilmington Street

Raleigh, N. C.

Poems of Industry

The songs of poets blend with the happy sound of industry, honoring those who toil for all mankind.

THE TAPESTRY WEAVERS

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—
No lesson can nobler be—
From the ways of the tapestry
weavers,
On the other side of the sea.
Above their heads their pattern hangs;
They study it with care,
And while their fingers deftly work,
Their eyes are fastened there.
They tell this curious thing, beside,
Of the patient, plodding weaver,
He works on the wrong side ever-
more,
But he works for the right side ever.

It is only when the weaving stops,
And the web is loosed and turned,
That he sees the real handiwork,
That his marvelous skill has learned.
Oh, the sight of its delicate beauty,
How it pays him for all it cost!
No rarer, daintier work than his
Was ever done by the frost.
Then his master bringeth him golden
hire
And giveth him praise as well,
And how happy the heart of the
weaver is,
No tongue but his own can tell.

The years of man are looms of God,
Let down from the place of the sun,
Whereon we are weaving always,
Till the appointed task is done.
Weaving blindly, but weaving surely,
Each man for himself his fate,
We may not see how the right side
looks,
We can only weave and wait.
But looking above for the pattern,
No weaver need have fear,
Only let him look clear into heaven—
The perfect pattern is there.

If he keeps the face of the Master
Forever and always in sight,
His weaving is sure to be perfect,
His work is sure to be right.
And at last, when the task is ended,
And the web is turned and shown,
He shall hear the voice of his Master,
It shall say unto him, "Well done."
And the white-winged angels of heaven
To bear him thence shall come down,
And God for his wage shall give him,
Not coin, but a golden crown.
—Exchange.

THE MUSIC OF LABOR

The banging of the hammer,
The whirring of the plane,
The crashing of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clatter of the turning lathe,
The whirring of the mill,
The buzzing of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
The fan's continual boom,
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The driving of the awl—
These sounds of happy industry
I love—I love them all.
—Exchange.

WEAVING

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready
heart,
And hands that are swift and
willing,
Than to snap the delicate silver thread
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then heaven blame for the tangled
ends
And sit and grieve and wonder.
—Exchange.

The heights by great men reached
and kept
Were not attained by sudden
flight,
But they, while their companions
slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

The only North Carolina "Ace" in
the World War is a graduate of the
Textile Department of the State Col-
lege.

THE WORKER

Here's to the man who will not quit,
The fellow with nerve, sinew and grit;
Who, when a tough job he starts to do,
Will never stop until it is through.

There are those who jeer him and
mock as he tries
To overcome obstacles that failure
believes.
By their scorning undaunted he strug-
gles right on,
With pride not faunted and actions
that don't fawn.
Past each in their turn he pushes on
by,
Only wishing to earn that for which
the brave die.

At last to the end of the task he has
come,
With a heart full of pride for the work
he has done.
No greater pay for toil could be his
For he has won out, and passed Life's
Quiz.

Sidney Pureblood.

THE THINKER

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor
The seeker may find the Thought.
The Thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel.

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust.
But back of them stands the Schemer,
The Thinker, who drives things
through;
Back of the job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come
true.

—Berton Braley.

North Carolina has ever been known
to be a leader.—Gen. Tyson.

North Carolina has more cotton
mills than any other state in America.

SUCCESS.

He has achieved success who has lived well,
laughed often, and loved much; who has gained
the respect of intelligent men and the love of
little children; who has filled his niche and ac-
complished his task; who has left the world
better than he found it, whether by an im-
proved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued
soul; who has never lacked appreciation of
earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has
always looked for the best in others and given
the best he had; whole life was an inspiration;
whose memory is a benediction.

—Mrs. A. J. Stanley.

BARNYARD PHILOSOPHY

By
Sidney Pureblood

If we make a failure of a piece of
cloth we can take more materials and
weave another piece; but if we make
a failure of life we cannot live it over
again.

Whether you will be a success in
life depends upon how much you love
your work.

They win, and they alone, who have
striven.

There is but one way to do a thing—
that is the CORRECT way.

We must plan, but don't forget—
it's action that counts.

Whatever you do, let it be done
sensibly and systematically.

Some people like to sit and think—
others like to sit.

Ideas and theories are wonderful
only when they are practical.

It is a lot easier to use your head
than your hands.

Acquitted

She: What is this dark hair doing
on your coat?

He: That is the suit I wore last
year. I expect the hair has been on
it ever since you were a brunette,
dearest.—Ex.

Cotton is the most useful plant
grown. From it are obtained 148 dif-
ferent products.

The Aftermath

"When I looked out of the window,
Johnny, I was glad to see you playing
marbles with Billy Simpkins."

"We wuzzn't playin marbles, ma.
We just had a fight and I was helping
him pick up his teeth.—Ex.


Why is a man like a tack? Because
he can go only so far as his head will
let him.

North Carolina has ever been known
to be a leader.—Gen. Tyson.

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust.
But back of them stands the Schemer,
The Thinker, who drives things
through;
Back of the job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come
true.

—Berton Braley.

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TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

A History of Its Expansion Which Shows Continuous and Continuing Growth

The first textile building was erected in 1901. Previous to this textile instruction was given in various rooms in the College, with very little equipment and with only one instructor. For two years a small room was used under Holladay Hall, but the machinery was not run.

The first instructor in textile work was employed in 1897, and taught for two years without any machinery, so that the textile instruction was of very little value. Then a few machines were obtained and placed in a room in Holladay Hall, but were used only for reference purposes, and were not operated. In 1901 the present building was erected and equipped with machinery. In 1902 the first class graduated in textiles. The number of students each year taking the Textile Course is given below:

1901-1902	47
1902-1903	44
1903-1904	43
1904-1905	25
1905-1906	37
1906-1907	35
1907-1908	49
1908-1909	41
1909-1910	46
1910-1911	40
1911-1912	26
1912-1913	31
1913-1914	42
1914-1915	56
1915-1916	77
1916-1917	101
1917-1918	72
1918-1919	113
1919-1920	169
1920-1921	154
1921-1922	176
1922-1923	167

There has been a steady increase in the number of students until at the present time there are more students taking the Textile Course than in any other school in the South. In the years 1908 to 1911, inclusive, a night school was operated. The number of students given above does not include night students. In 1921-22 and 1922-23 there were also twelve rehabilitation students each year, taking the textile work, in addition to the regular students shown in the table above.

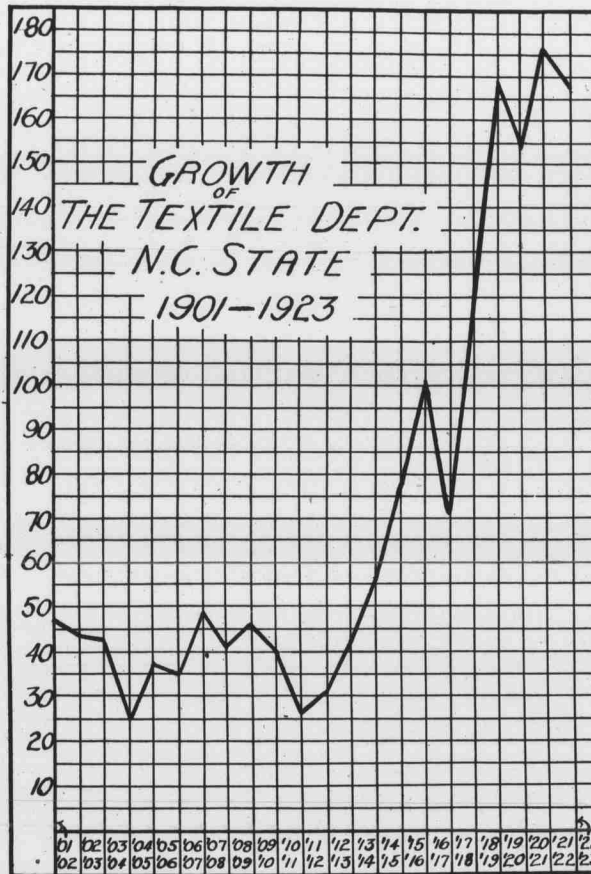
In March, 1914, the textile building and equipment were destroyed by fire. The building was rebuilt and new equipment obtained. This equipment has been added to from time to time until at the present time the school is considered to be one of the best equipped textile schools in the South.

The equipment, however, is not sufficient for the large increase in the number of students, and this has been recognized by the board of trustees and the State Legislature during the past year, for there has been appropriated \$75,000 for an addition to the textile building and \$36,000 for additional equipment.

In this new equipment knitting machinery will be added, so that the course in textiles will embrace all the subjects taught under the head of cotton manufacturing.

There is no such thing as a lazy man, it is only lack of interest.

Bone: Will that watch tell time?
Head: No, you have to look at it.
—Mass. Aggie Lord Jeff.



CHART, SHOWING GROWTH OF TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

EYES OF THE NATION WATCHING PROGRESS OF NORTH CAROLINA

(News and Observer.)

"North Carolina is attracting more attention throughout the nation than any other southern state," according to S. H. Hobbs, Jr., of the editorial board of the University of North Carolina News Letter.

On the Pullman cars, in hotels, at big conventions, in fact almost everywhere, the Old North State is being discussed, according to the educator, who recently completed a three-thousand-mile trip.

"Twenty years ago a Tar Heel away from home kept the State of his nativity a secret," he writes.

"Today, he is proud of his homeland, and people who meet him are anxious to hear about the marvelous achievements of the Southern giant that has awakened to his vast powers, has taken of himself, and has decided to develop to full maturity his wonderful possibilities."

And, why is the North Carolinian so proud of his State?

Mr. Hobbs gives the following as specific reasons:

"North Carolina is a great agricultural State. She is not the agricultural State she should be, not the State she will be within a decade or two. But even today she is the Empire state of the South in agriculture. Texas produces larger crop totals, but Texas is an empire in size, not a State. Only four states have more farms than North Carolina. Only four states have a larger farm population ratio. Only four states produce greater annual crop wealth totals.

"We rank first in the nation in the value of tobacco produced annually. We rank first in cotton production

per acre and high in the total value of the cotton crop.

"We lead the nation in soybean production, and are among the leaders in sweet potatoes and peanuts.

"The farmers of this State have an investment in land, buildings, implements, and livestock of one and a quarter billion dollars. This is an enormous amount of wealth, taken totally, but on a per farm basis we do not rank so well.

"We are the undisputed leader in the South in the field of manufacture. And our position is growing stronger.

"Our 450,000 farm workers produce around \$410,000,000 worth of farm wealth. Not all this is new wealth. For instance, we spend \$50,000,000 for fertilizer alone. Our 157,700 factory workers turn out a total produce, valued at nearly one billion dollars. Nearly a half billion dollars is the value added by manufacturers, a far larger amount than the grand total of all farm products, crops, and livestock.

"Eighty thousand cotton-mill operatives turn out \$318,000,000 of output. Of this total, \$132,000,000 is created in the processes of manufacture.

"We have eighteen tobacco factories, capitalized at about \$130,000,000. These

concerns employ about 14,000 workers, and the yearly output is valued at about \$426,000,000.

"Our 124 furniture factories are capitalized at about \$16,000,000. They employ more than 15,500 workers, and the value of the yearly output is about \$35,000,000. This is factory value, not the prices the consumers pay.

Manufacturing Growth

"Our rise to the fifteenth manufacturing State of the Union has taken place almost entirely during the last twenty years. During this brief period the capital employed in manufacture has risen from \$85,000,000 to \$669,000,000. The value of the yearly output has risen from \$85,000,000 to \$944,000,000, while the value added by manufacture has risen from \$40,000,000 to \$417,000,000.

"North Carolina leads the South in the number of factory establishments.

"She leads the South in the number of wage-earners.

"She leads the South in the capita' employed. Texas, her nearest competitor, is \$1,000,000,000 behind.

"She leads the South in the value added in the process of manufacture.

"She leads the world in tobacco manufacture, as well as in tobacco crop value."

Mr. Hobbs gives other reasons, and concludes with:

"Wealth and willingness are making North Carolina the Empire state of the South."

HOW IT WAS DONE

(His Version)

I had not the least intention
To do the thing I mention.
I had shaken hands and started for
the door,
But our glances seemed to mingle,
And I felt my pulses tingle
With a bliss ecstatic which I never
felt before,
And she surely did not chide me;
As she stood quite close beside me:
And if she whispered "No"
'Twas very low.
So, as we stood so nearly,
It was just a trifle, merely,
To bend and kiss her while the
lights were dim and low.

(Her Version)

I knew, of course, I shouldn't,
But then, you see, I couldn't
Resist him when he put it to me so,
I know he really shouldn't,
But then, you see, I couldn't
Turn from him with a stern, "Sir,
you must go!"
And so, although I shouldn't,
Just because he really wouldn't
Desist when first I said to him,
"No!"
Why, so all in a minute,
There wasn't much sin in it,
He—well, he kissed me while the
lights were dim and low.—Ex.

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