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Clemson University

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Preliminary Contest Calhoun Society

Last Friday night was set aside for the preliminary contest, to decide who should represent the society as declaimers in the annual celebration. The contestants were Messrs. J. B. Douthit, A. M. Trotter, N. K. Rowell, J. R. Crawford, and E. P. Josey. Every one had a good declamation, and showed that he had put a great deal of work on his speech. The men chosen to represent the society were E. P. Josey, whose subject was "The Stricken South"; and J. B. Douthit, whose subject was "The Convict's Soliloquy." The judges were Professors Keitt, Martin and Henry.

(Continued on Page 6)

Are Our College Honors Properly Divided?

When looking through the individual records of the Seniors as they appear in our annuals, we notice how many honors have been conferred on some men and how few honors have fallen to others, we can but feel that these records are not, as they should be, a measure of the individual's ability or a reward for unselfish service. Then, in studying the manner in which these so-called honors, but really opportunities for service, are developed, we see that these supposedly more brilliant men have been too much overloaded to develop each opportunity in such a way as to give the best service.

A college course, being the beginning of life's education,
should teach, not only the principles of the various sciences, but a knowledge of human nature and develop in the student a sympathy for the pleasures and pains of his fellows. Indeed, this is the chief justification of the large amount of time and money expended by students in their sports, entertainments, and the college publications. These expenditures of time and money being thus justified, the work of conducting these various activities should be so apportioned as to secure the most efficient services. This brings us to ask, How can the most efficient services be secured, and honors be so divided as to reward justly and put a premium on merit?

We must concede, in the beginning, that it is hard to formulate a rule for securing the most efficient services; because we can not, before a trial, determine the ability of an individual correctly. We spend our first two years in college getting slightly acquainted with each other. During these two years, some men become prominent in various ways, as, for example, by their athletic or class records, and are the best known men at the beginning of their Junior year, when they begin to take a real part in the carrying on of the activities of the corps. Now, men have to be chosen for the various offices, and they must of necessity come from those who are best known by their merit or their show of merit.

We shall suppose that for the places of responsibility first to be filled, men of real merit are chosen. They handle the work entrusted to them with real ability, and thus they become even better known. Then, when other positions of trust are to be filled, these men, because they stand out, are selected; and so they are called upon to fill more positions of honor. While these men have the ability to do things, they have not the faculty of measuring properly their capacity, and so, presently, find themselves under too great a strain. But they have accepted these positions of trust, and so feel honor bound to carry through the work which they have undertaken. As a result, they neglect their class work, and even then, can not do justice to all the positions they hold.

But it is frequently not the men of real, but of apparent, ability who secure the coveted places. All of us have known of men who have laid as careful plans and used as shrewd methods as any politicians, in order to secure some election. We have seen this spirit in class and society elections, and we have felt the resulting bad feeling it wrought. We have seen classes and societies as hostilely divided as any political parties, and we have seen this feeling aggravated by scheming politicians in the college, for purely selfish ends. Sometimes these men have ability, and, as often, they have not. In either case, they are likely to secure more offices than they can fill to the best interests of the corps.

But what has become of the other men of ability who have not been brought out? Why, they are looking on, unfortunately too modest to push themselves forward. Would it not be better to seek these men out and give them some work to do, than to allow able men to undertake too much, and yet another to force himself into positions which he can fill only unworthily?

It is true that in fearing that we may overload a man, we may not get the efficient services he might give; but it is also true that for this other work, we may find another, who, feeling that it is his only opportunity to shine, will, by a greater effort, surpass what his more able fellow student might have done. And should both men have equal ability, the division would enable each to do better work. Again, the second man may prove even superior to him who was first choice. This is the surest way of building up those activities of the corps, whose undertakings add so much to the pleasure and profit of a college course.

But these activities of the corps are not carried on for the
sake of the success that may be achieved by their promoters, nor for the degree of excellence to which they may be raised, but as a means of the greatest development mentally, morally and physically for the greatest number. Since this is true, it is clear that steps should be taken to regulate the position of honor (opportunities for service) to bring about the greatest development for the greatest number. The only way we see of doing this is to limit the number of positions which one man may hold. Yet, it is imperative that this limitation does not hamper these admirable features of college life, or so limit a man’s sphere as to keep him from showing his ability. Have we made the need clear? Surely every man in the corps feels the need. Would a scheme like this meet it?

Divide the work of the college into four classes, as follows:

Class A.—Officers of the college publications, and participants in society celebrations.

Class B.—President Literary Society, etc.

Class C.—Places on the athletic teams.

Class D.—Committee men of any organization.

Now make a scale of values for each position in each class, and fix a limit to the number of points a man may hold in each class, and in the aggregate. We can best make this clear by an example. However, it must be borne in mind that we do not mean to say that the values we assign in this example are just, for such values would have to be fixed after a careful study, and changed as experience demanded.

Let us suppose the following positions to have the values given.

Class A.—Editor-in-chief of Annual...10 points
Literary Chief of Annual......5 points
Asst. Literary Editor of Annual...2 points
Editor-in-chief of The Chronicle...8 points
Literary Editor of The Chronicle...8 points
Orator, Debater, Declaimer in Society Celebration...3 points
Editor-in-chief of The Tiger...8 points

Class B.—President Literary Society...5 points
Vice-President Literary Society...2 points
Literary Critic Literary Society...1 point
President Dancing Club...5 points
Vice-President Dancing Club...2 points

Class C.—Places rated according to importance...3-5 points

Class D.—Chairman...2 points
Committeeman...1 point

Now, if a man secured all the places allowed in each class, he would have 33 points; but the aggregate should be limited to 25 points. In this way, a man might hold as many places as is consistent with good work, and, at the same time, allow his talent to show itself in any one class. This would encourage a man to develop and seek prominence in the varied lines, rather than grab all the positions of one kind, and so narrow the sphere of development of both himself and others.

Let us see how this scheme would effect an individual. A man might be editor-in-chief of the Annual and either a literary editor of “The Chronicle” or a participant in a society celebration. This would be as much as most men should undertake, and, should the man in question possess very unusual ability, it would (Continued on Page 7)

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OFFICES AND WORKS — — CHARLESTON, S. C.

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(State Agricultural and Mechanical College.)

Telegram and Mail Address: Clemson College, South Carolina.

**COURSES OF STUDY.**


The above are four year courses. In addition, short courses are given in Agriculture and Textile Industry. (For details, see College Catalogue.) Second term begins Jan. 3rd, 1912.

**EXPENSES.**

The regular fees for the session, not including tuition, are as follows:—

Incidental fee...........$5.00
Medical fee..............5.00
Uniforms..............29.13 Sept. 13, 1911.......$61.26
Breakage fee...........3.00 Nov. 15, 1911.........19.13
Board, washing, heat, light, etc.......76.52 March 21, 1912.........19.13
Total..................$118.65 Total................$118.65

Tuition students pay $10.00 per quarter additional. Free tuition is allowed only to South Carolina students. Books and other necessary articles will be furnished by the College at an approximate cost of $20. Each student must provide himself with four sheets, two blankets, one comforter, six towels, two pillow cases, one pillow and two single mattress covers. For catalogue and other information, address

W. M. RIGGS, President
used elsewhere to secure a more equal distribution of our college honors, and which has been framed by Workman so as to meet conditions here. The plan seems to be a good one. It seems as if it is sound theoretically, and appears to be one which would work out well in practice. Anyway, it will be a help to all the men in the class when some plan of this kind is adopted, and this one seems as if it would meet the need. It is printed for you to read and to think over. Read it carefully, think it over, talk about it, and give your opinion of the plan to Workman, the originator of it. If you see where the plan could be improved in any way, tell him about it. Don't read this and forget about it, but let's take some step about it which will cause our college honors to be more evenly divided. More men in college have ability than get to show it; so let's get a plan which will give every man a better chance.

A thing that we have recently noted with interest is the progressiveness of the high schools of the upper part of the State, especially in the counties of Oconee and Pickens. These schools are building themselves up, establishing features that stand for progressiveness, and are doing things that will give the students the greater interest in their work. They have literary societies, they have an annual oratorical contest in which each of the several schools is represented, they have athletic meets, and some of them recently have founded school publications. In fact, these schools are doing the things which tend to develop a strong school spirit, and which will make the young people in these schools take up their work with enthusiasm. School life in such schools is no longer a drudge to the children who attend, but it is a pleasure to them. They are at work, not only doing the highest type of class work, but they are also learning to run and jump, to speak and to write. These schools are developing athletes, orators and journalists.

We Clemson men, especially, should feel an interest in the work of these schools, for it is from them that Clemson draws some of her best men; men who have been doing a type of college work in the high school, and who have developed an enthusiasm for this work. Some of these schools have already sent good men here to college. They are still growing; so that now we expect them to send to Clemson more good men.

We feel that the men at the head of these schools, who have developed such a progressive spirit in them, cannot fail to appreciate the fact that we have here the best college in the State and in the South, and that having the interests of their students at heart, they will try to send them to Clemson. The type of college men we want are those who have already developed an interest in work; and who, when they come to college, will retain this interest. These high schools have developed this interest; and, when we get them here in college, it is up to us to keep it up.

So, we wish to congratulate these schools for the high standard of work which they are doing, and especially on their most recent step toward progressiveness, the establishment of the school publication. We have received copies of the Seneca school paper, and were pleasantly surprised to know that a high school could put out a publication of such high class. The Easley schools have also started such a publication. To the other schools, let us say that the school paper will help to develop a stronger school spirit and a greater enthusiasm for the work among the pupils. We hope that some day we may draw, from these publications, editors for The Tiger; who, with such high school training and with a few years of college training, will make The Tiger one of the best college publications in the whole country. These schools and school publications have our best wishes.

FOUR THE TIGER
Founded by the Class of '07.
Published weekly by the students of Clemson College.

EDITORS
T. R. REID, ............ Editor-in-Chief
J. N. STRIBLING, ........ Associate Editor
T. C. REDFERN, ........ Local Editor
G. J. HEARSEY ........ Athletic Editor
D. T. HARDIN .......... " "
MISS SARAH FURMAN .......... Social Editor

REPORTERS
J. T. LAZAR .......... Senior Class
R. W. FANT .......... Junior Class
F. H. MCDONALD........ Sophomore Class
J. K. WITHERSPOON........ Freshman Class
O. F. McCRARY.......... Columbian Society
E. P. JOSEY .......... Calhoun Society
T. C. HADDON .......... Palmetto Society
D. L. CANNON .......... " "

MANAGERS
J. F. EZELL .......... Business
O. B. BRODIE.......... Assistant
F. L. ROSS .......... Advertising

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RATE: ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

EDITORIAL.

— It is much better to be congratulated for our good conduct and gentlemanly behavior, than it is to be censured for our misconduct or ungentlemanly acts. The members of the Fellows Singers congratulated the corps on their good behavior, and they had a right to. Who could have asked for an audience that behaved more gentlemanly and that showed a greater appreciation for the things which go to make up gentlemanly conduct? The conduct of the corps at these entertainments has improved, and all are to be congratulated on the improvement. All have at last seemed to realize that to be a gentleman their conduct must be gentlemanly. If we shall always remember to act as we have at last learned to act, never again shall we have to be censured so severely for our rudeness.

Are our college honors properly divided? No doubt you have many times thought that they were not. Some men in college have been given more honors than they deserve; others, who have as much ability, have only a few honors. This we all know; yet we do not, often take time to think over the question to see why it is and try to form some plan which would so change it as to give each man the chances necessary to prove his worth. But we go on and help to heap work upon those who already have more than they can do, and these men accept, because they feel that it is their duty to try to do what the others give them to do.

At another place in this issue, we print a plan which has been used elsewhere to secure a more equal distribution of our college honors, and which has been framed by Workman so as to meet conditions here. The plan seems to be a good one. It seems as if it is sound theoretically, and appears to be one which would work out well in practice. Anyway, it will be a help to all the men in the class when some plan of this kind is adopted, and this one seems as if it would meet the need. It is printed for you to read and to think over. Read it carefully, think it over, talk about it, and give your opinion of the plan to Workman, the originator of it. If you see where the plan could be improved in any way, tell him about it. Don't read this and forget about it, but let's take some step about it which will cause our college honors to be more evenly divided. More men in college have ability than get to show it; so let's get a plan which will give every man a better chance.

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THE TEST.

In marketing the orange crop of Florida, the fruit is first passed over a great sieve with meshes of different size arranged in order—the smallest first. Through the smaller meshes go the little oranges, the worm-eaten, the "windfalls." Only fruit above a certain size roll out at the further end.

And so in college the little fellows, and those lacking in ability, perseverance, ambition, earnestness, sacrifice and faith, drop out in the early stages, and graduation day finds barely a third of the Freshman class left upon which the college can stamp its image and superscription, and thereby say to all men, "This is a Clemson graduate." The world does not recognize a young man as an engineer, or a chemist, or an agriculturist merely because he has successfully passed a test, and has in him the qualities that make for success in his chosen calling. For success has its foundation, not so much in mere technical knowledge, as in character and disposition and talent and earnestness and perseverance and ambition, and that faith by which to "see visions and dream dreams." These are the qualities the world is waiting for, and the world has learned by experience that a college education properly administered is a test upon it which can depend to select from out the many the few who have requisite qualities of leadership.

College education has not scored a failure when a boy drops out of college—but the boy has. It is but the working of an inexorable and self-enforcing law—the same law that accurately determines the specific gravity of every man and fixes his level, regardless of the medium in which he is immersed.

It is the business of the college to provide the sieve whose meshes are of such size as to let through the lazy and the vicious, and those lacking in ambition and earnestness of purpose—it must be honest in the conduct of this business if its diploma is to be respected. Also the gauge of the meshes must not be too small.

You will hear some say that a college graduate knows little. Let us grant the truth of the indictment. But it is made by those who mistake the shadow for the substance, and who fail to appreciate that the function of the college is to test as well as to train—to discover to the State and to themselves those who by virtue of successful completion of the test, are marked men.

The college can offer its training to every boy who enters, but it cannot hold him true to duty, and to high resolve! It cannot make him do the right and manly thing, or make him obedient, industrious and loyal. It can only test him along these lines by surrounding him with conditions that make it impossible that he should graduate without a reasonable observance of them. Falling in this, the tests for mere mental ability are of little value.

Two-thirds of the boys who enter college are lacking in some requisite that means success, and their names are not called on the Commencement Day of judgment. It is a pity that it should be so, but such is the automatic working of a process that cannot be halted or turned aside, except at a sacrifice of ideals that would constitute a breach of faith.

W. M. RIGGS,
President.

Clemson College, S. C, Feb. 28, 1912.

Perpetual motion's here,
Yes! it's come.
Just watch a dainty little dear
Chewing gum.

THE TIGER

BEEF FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The beef feeding experiments which have been conducted by the animal hussanary department since last November have been concluded. Since November, this department has had sixty steers of beef breeds at the beef barn feeding them as an experiment, and also to make as much profit from them as possible. Most of the steers were grade short horn, which Prof. A. Smith purchased in North Carolina last fall. The steers were shipped to the college and the experiments then started.

For the purpose of convenience in feeding, weighing, and keeping records of the work done, the cattle were put into the barn and divided into lots of five. Then four of these lots, or twenty head, were fed the same ration and records made of the costs, gains, and general condition of the cattle. These rations were used in the experiment. Twenty of the steers were fed on a ration in which corn silage was used to a great extent, another twenty were fed with corn stover as the only roughage, and the other twenty were fed on cotton seed hulls as roughage. The object of the experiment was to see the value of these different feeds as used for the production of beef. Prof. Smith says that from the conclusions which he has reached from the experiments that he hopes to be able to show the farmers of the State that corn stover, a thing which every farmer has, is better for the production of beef than is cotton seed hulls, and that corn silage is the best of the three. The results of these experiments and the conclusions which have been reached from them will be published in bulletin form and sent out to the farmers of the State who are interested in the raising of beef cattle.

The steers from each of the three rations were put in good form and finished up well. These sixty steers were weighed here at the college and sold on these weights at 5 1-2 cents per pound, and then they were shipped to Baltimore. According to Prof. Smith, these experiments have not only helped to determine some facts that will be profitable to beef producers, but they have also yielded some profit.

DR. H. L. RUSSELL COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER.

President Riggs has announced that Dr. H. L. Russell, dean and director of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual commencement address in June. Dr. Russell is a scientist of note, and Clemson is indeed fortunate in being able to secure him for this occasion.

Some stories are good,
Some stories are fair,
But the most that we hear
Are only "hot air."

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said,
"If I couldn't beat this story I've read,
I'd go to the pump and soak my head!"

Remember that one hundred per cent bluff will not carry you very far.

He started out to paint the town
A brilliant crimson hue;
But strange to say, to him next day
The same old town looked blue.
After the contest a business meeting was held to elect the marshals and the invitation committee. The marshals are as follows: Chief, J. R. Crawford; T. E. Bell, N. K. Rowell, G. W. Byars and R. W. Pant. Messrs. D. B. Hill, J. N. Ancrum, and G. J. Hearsey were elected as invitation committee. The contest will be held the first Friday night in April.

LITERARY :: SOCIETIES

COLUMBIAN.

The regular meeting of the society was postponed from Friday night to Saturday night on account of the senior economics examination Saturday morning.

One of the first features of the meeting was the installation of officers for the fourth quarter. Mr. T. R. Reid, the new president, made a good inaugural address to the society. The regular exercises were then taken up. Mr. C. P. Youmans gave a very instructive reading. Mr. W. D. Ezell, as declaimer, and Mr. R. M. Jeter, as orator, did very creditable work. The following subject was next debated: Query: Resolved, That All Immigration Into the United States Should be Abolished. This query was ably discussed by the following: Affirmative, H. L. Dozier, J. F. Ezell; negative, E. T. Prevost, R. F. Jenkins. Both the house and judges decided in favor of the negative.

Mr. J. N. Stribling, a visitor from the Palmetto society, made some timely remarks to the society.

THE GOODFELLOWS SINGERS.

The sixth number of the lyceum course, an entertainment by the Goodfellows Singers, was presented in the chapel on Tuesday evening. Though it was on a study night, a large crowd of cadets and members of the faculty were present to enjoy the well rendered program. The company was composed of three ladies and two men. The entertainment consisted of solos, quartettes and duets, some of which were grand opera selections. Many of the popular songs were rendered. The selections were listened to in an appreciative way by the whole audience, and some of them were repeatedly encored. The entertainment as a whole was excellent, and everyone present seemed to enjoy it.

Remember that your subscription to The Tiger is now past due, and that you should pay up as soon as possible. Don’t neglect it any longer, but pay your subscription to the business manager in Room 271 and get a receipt for it.

Ulmer (in Library): “Say, these monthly magazines come once a month, don’t they?”

The old bachelor misses making a hit with the misses and therefore has no Mrs.

If you know but little about a subject, keep silent; some people may give you credit for knowing a great deal about it.

Gates (in Glee Club): Tommy, you have a most heavenly voice.

McMillan: How is that?

Gates: Well, it is most unearthly, therefore it must be heavenly.—Ex.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—One piece of pie at Sunday dinner. Any information as to its whereabouts will be appreciated by H. W. Anderson.

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show itself in the high standard to which he would raise these publications. But this man could also be president and other officer of a society or club without much expenditure of time, and thus his merit as a leader would be stamped by an additional 7 points. Now he has 5 points more which may be filled from Classes C or D, depending on his talent.

At first, though, it will seem that this representative man is limited to very few honors compared with what some of our men hold; but, on second thought, it will be seen that he has been given the highest honors, and honors which stamp his worth unmistakably. A man of this type will not care for petty offices—and if he does, his selfishness should not be encouraged. An examination of the table will show that a man who wishes to secure popular favor and an appearance of importance may have a long list of minor positions.

By a scheme like this one man could not monopolize all the places of a certain class; and so, if he possessed genius, he would show it by more able and diversified work, which would be worth more to him and to others. We need a scheme for more equal and just division of honors, and more efficient service: one that will put these places less at the command of schemers and insure their being a reward of merit. Similar schemes have been successful elsewhere; why not here?

The next question is, how can such a plan be devised, perfected, and enforced? It can not be done by the corps as a whole, for reason too obvious to mention; and it should not be forced on the student body. Perhaps it could be devised by a council of students holding these positions, and members of the faculty, perfected in the light of experience, and enforced by the president of the college.

J. M. WORKMAN.

SHORT STORIES.

The following short story from the pen of our worthy and honored classmate, Larry C. Gilstrap, has come to The Tiger for publication. It is given a place in these columns partly because we realize its literary merit, and partly because we believe the writer will sometime become a short story writer of note, and then The Tiger may lay claim to the printing of his first efforts.—Editor.

THE THREE SHOTS.

Bang! Bang! Bang!

Three shots rang out on the still evening air. Some tragedy no doubt was being enacted. I rushed at furious speed down the hall to find that the noise was caused by a rat practicing at Dumpy Hayden's shooting gallery.

Said a she to a he with a pout,

"Three's too many by one, without doubt!"

As the lamp was the third,

They hoped that it heard,

And it did, for it straightway went out.

They say, "Love makes the world go 'round,"

And may it never cease.

Quite true, but please remember

Money is the axle grease.

"Edgar's way up in the world, ain't he?"

"Oh, yes."

"What's his daddy doin'?"

"Keeping Edgar up."—Ex.
WHEN YOU THINK

OF THE BEST CLOTHING, THE BEST HATS
AND THE BEST OF EVERYTHING IN MEN'S
WEAR, YOU NATURALLY THINK OF . . .

SMITH & BRISTOW

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PEN POINTERS

The Wirt is the oldest Fountain Pen manufactured in the world.
The Wirt offer the fullest possible line or variety of kinds and styles—near one hundred varieties.
The gold pens are of the very best that can be made to suit any hand.
The cases or reservoir holders are of the purest and most highly finished hard rubber—strong and beautifully made.
The mountings, where used, are of the best, and in designs from the hands of the most skillful artists.
The pen is durable; it is practical. It will work one time as well as another and work always.
It is made in its entirety from the rough material to the finished article at the factory of Paul E. Wirt, at Bloomburg, Pa., the only establishment in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of fountain pens. It is our exclusive specialty.
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ONLY those who have used a good non-leaking fountain pen can appreciate its advantages. Each year has emphasized the necessity of a fountain pen that the businessman, ladies and the traveling public may carry in any position, in the hand bag and in the trunk. Made in two lengths, vest pocket, 3½-in., regular, 5½-in., and in four sizes, carrying No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 pens respectively. Our claims of superiority are simplicity, durability, no valves, no springs and no soft rubber. Every part is as indestructible as the hard rubber. We have combined with safety and convenience a fountain pen by which the individuality of hand writing is maintained. Simply place the cap over the gold pen end, screw properly to place and you have sealed the ink in the barrel UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED. This means your money back when not satisfied.

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