Thesis Subjects of the Seniors

Below are printed the thesis subjects which were worked by the members of the senior class. In all of the thesis work here, the seniors are required to do some practical work and investigation, and then to record and summarize this work in the best form.

The subjects worked are as follows:

Agriculture
R. D. Caldwell:—Peach Growing in South Carolina.
Bates and Reid:—Determination of the availability of organic nitrogen by the alkaline permanganate method.

(Continued on page 10)

To the Graduating Class

When our distinguished commencement visitors have finished their addresses, you will likely have neither the time nor patience left to listen to another from the College President—even had he the gifts necessary to grace so important an occasion.

I shall therefore take this method of speaking to those who are soon to wear the highest honors the College can bestow, and soon to assume the responsibility of being the final product representatives of an institution to which South Carolina gives much, and expects much in return.

What I shall have to say is out of an experience of fifteen years as a teacher, during which time I have assisted over 300 young men to start life in their professional lives. Their careers
I have followed with unceasing and sympathetic interest, and in almost every case, with that pride which a teacher feels in a successful pupil.

As President, I have missed much that I valued as a teacher, but most of all, the opportunity to help in a personal way the boys who used to meet daily in my class room, and whose friendship I esteemed as my greatest compensation.

But the securing of a position is only the first step—it is but an opportunity to succeed. Success, like health, seems the natural right of some, and as unattainable as the fabled fountain of eternal youth to others. What is one man's meat is another's poison, yet some few things are meat to all, and many are poison to all. It is not my purpose to try to give you a formula for success, because personality, character and opportunity are too intricately combined to permit of more than a very general qualitative expression. However, there are a few known factors in the formula, and it is with these that I shall concern myself in the short space which "The Tiger" gives me.

Of course no enduring success can be built upon anything less than a good character. That a young man must be temperate, moral and truthful, goes without saying. If he drinks, gambles, lies, or dissipates, he is too heavily handicapped in the race to be seriously considered. I will not dwell upon these obvious qualifications, but to some others necessary in addition, seek to direct your attention.

An important element of success is accuracy in speech and action. While to be inaccurate is not necessarily to be untruthful, since truth is based on motive, yet in the world of science and of business, inaccuracy, while not as fatal to the individual, is as fatal to the success of an enterprise as is untruthfulness. The engineer may not for mercenary reasons reduce the members of a bridge to the danger point. It may come from a mistake in his figures. The men may be honest, but the bridge is a failure. There are far more inaccurate men than there are liars, and the man whose accuracy is as trusted as his character, is indeed a scarce and valuable asset to any company.

Be conservative in speech. Think first what are the facts, not what you must say to help an enterprise in which you are interested. Do not say, in order to induce your directors to allow you to substitute turbines for your old reciprocating engines, that you will save 20% on your coal bill if you have reason to think that perhaps you may not save more than 15%. Do not promise 15% dividends in order to float the stock of an enterprise which you conservatively estimate will earn 8%. It pays to be accurate as well as truthful. If you are inclined to exaggerate, to color your statements to suit your cause, guard against this tendency. In the end, it will cause you to be distrusted and cross questioned as if you were on the witness stand and your employer the prosecuting attorney, seeking to test the truth of your every statement, or to catch you in a lie. If he cannot have sufficient confidence in you to take your unsupported statement, believing that it is based on knowledge, conservatism and truth, you had better seek another employer under whom you can hope to make a new beginning.

You will make many mistakes when you start out, and will be called to account for them. Are you going to give some specious, patched-up reason which is not the real one, or will you welcome the opportunity to say with straightforward frankness, "I forgot it," "I don't know how to do it?" Learn early, boys, that the easiest way to get out of trouble is to tell the whole truth. Take as much blame on yourselves as you honestly can, and the other
side will begin to make excuses for you. That is human nature. The first time you are caught in a fault, try the experiment. Be brave. Do not say to yourself, "What is the best thing to say," but "What are the facts." Everybody makes mistakes—lots of them—and the man who does not know and take that into account, or fail to recognize the fine and courageous quality in a young man which leads him to come up and shoulder the blame when he deserves it, is not worth working for. He is in a position of authority by some sort of accident, which time will speedily rectify.

A good disposition is as essential to success as is a good character, because a man must go forward upon the good opinion of his last employer. A man may tell the truth and be in every way the soul of honor, but if he antagonizes people with whom he is associated, his progress will be in the face of an opposition as powerful as it is human. It pays to cultivate the quality of getting along with people, and this in turn means an understanding of men, a knowing of what one must sacrifice, and a willingness to make the sacrifice. It is no less a business than a necessity to understand and get along with people. The great places in the world are filled by men who can manage other men. The men who can manage only things and work only by rules, are the little fellows who obey but cannot lead. But control of men does not come without effort and study. Eternal vigilance is the cost of influence. As Dr. Knapp wisely said, "To succeed you must out-think and out-work the other fellow." You must see further into him than he can see into you, be able to lead where you cannot drive, persuade when you cannot convince. In short, you must learn to be tactful, and this does not mean the sacrifice of principle or of sincerity, for the highest tact—and the only honest tact—has its origin in an understanding of men, in a warm heart interested in the work, hopes and purposes of others.

Be cautious in speech. Silence is often golden—always so when the alternative is to speak ill of some one.

"If you are tempted to reveal
A tale some one to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold.

"Three narrow gates—first, 'Is it true?'
Then, 'Is it needful?' In your mind
Give truthful answer, and the next,
Is last and narrowest, 'Is it kind?'

You will seldom be sorry for what you do not say or do not write, but how often, until you learn by experience, the utter futility of controversy, will you regret the angry retort, or the letter, which, had it lain upon your desk until the next day, would have remained unsent.

Do not talk about yourself. If you have worth, others will discover it. If it cannot be perceived, they will not take your word for it.

Be big and generous in dealing with the men who in time will work under your directions. Be fair to them and remember that each, however lowly, has a right to that joy in his work which comes from considerate treatment and expressed appreciation of work well done. Do not call for a sacrifice you are not willing yourself to make. Even if you are unable to make it, you must be willing.

(Continued on page 5)
Another year has passed. The time has come for farewells, for the summer vacation, for picnics, and for the summer girls. We are too happy in the anticipations of what we are to do in the next few months to become reminiscent and try to recall what we have done in the past nine months. It is hard to realize that the time that some of us are to spend here is about up. It is hard for some of us to realize that our days as students at Clemson are about up, that our days of barracks life are about over.

It is hard for others to realize that their "rat" days are over; that, when they next enter these halls, it will be in an entirely different role and without the fears of the timid freshman. But the 4th of June will bring these changes. The dignified seniors will be fresh college graduates, inexperienced in the hard walks of life; the timid, backward freshmen will be commanding sophomores, feeling the little wisdom with which they are blessed.

And, on the 4th of June, another session of Clemson history will be passed, a session of which she can be proud. It is a session in which she has graduated the largest class of men since she was founded; it is a session in which she has seen success in many of the phases of her work. Clemson College is stronger because of this session; the many young men from different parts of our state are wiser and greater because they have been at Clemson this session. It has been a good year, and it has now passed. Farewell now, old Clemson; but next September your halls will again ring with the merry laughter of many noble young men of South Carolina who have once been with you and are back again, and many who will then be starting a college career with you, and these we shall be glad to trust to your keeping; for we know that you will train them for a noble citizenship.

This is the last. With this issue, our work as editors of The Tiger is done; and, when it next appears in September, it will be under the guidance of a new staff, who we believe are capable of making a great success of it. We have enjoyed the work of editing The Tiger, this year; it has been a real pleasure to us to do the work that the little paper has demanded of us. Some experiences which we have gotten from this work, and the broader insight which the work has given us into things of our daily college life, have more than paid us for the time that we have spent and for a few little discouragements that we have met in doing this work. It is not for us to say what The Tiger has meant to our student life this year. We leave that for you to do. Whether we have adapted The Tiger to its proper sphere and made it one of the beneficial factors in our college life, we shall also leave with you for your own opinion.

Any success that The Tiger may have made this year, is not due to the efforts of any one person. There are many who have
TO THE GRADUATING CLASS

(Continued from page 1)

Be energetic. One makes progress slowly by doing only that which he is paid to do. Keep on the lookout for something whose doing is not in your contract or on your pay check. It will be marked up in terms of that highest form of compensation—appreciation. Make yourself indispensable to the man you work for, but keep your eye on the work not on the reward, and promotion will light upon you when you least expect it.

No man ever progressed by setting his eye on some high and distant position and reaching out for it. If he reaches the goal, it will be only because he loses sight of it in doing well to-day the work his hand finds to do. The quality of present work is the only safe gauge of progress for the future, and success over the little difficulties of the present prepares for the supreme test which high position will put upon you. "Count naught as trifles, moments make the year, and trifles life." Do not despise the day of small things. Sometimes men reach high positions by the route of pull rather than by the road of work, but such men are filled by the position—they do not fill it. The world has places for every man who can earn what he demands. Why should the world, which demands high power units, refuse to accept the 1000 horse power men and take instead 100 ten horse power men, or 1000 one horse power men to do the same work?

Lastly, and embracing all that has been said, we need to have in addition to energy, intelligence and sagacity, that beautiful quality of consecration, which Henry Van Dyke so accurately describes in the following lines:

Let me do my work from day to day
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vaunt'ant wishes beckon me astray,
This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in my own way;
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerfully greet the laboring hours
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest.
Because I know for me my work is best."
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds’ worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that’s in it,
And—which is more—you’ll be a man, my son!"

To every member of the graduating class of 1912, I extend
my best wishes for a future
tilled
with health, congenial and un-
ending work, and that happiness which comes only from a clean
brave life and a clear conscience. I commend to you as a suitable
guide in your quest for the “durable satisfactions of life,” the fol-
lowing verse by Howard Arnold Walker clipped some years ago
from a daily newspaper:
“I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.
I would be friend to all—the foe—the friendless,
I would be giving, and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift.”

Clemson College, S. C, June 3, 1912.

W. M. RIGGS, President

SENIOR CLASS

Agriculture
Spencer Morgan Connor, Mars LeRoy Cooper, Thomas Smith
Evans, John Furman Ezell, Arlington Pope Fanz, Claude Banks
Faris, Christian Sojourner Folk, Richard Wells Galphin, Wil-
liam Roy Gray, Evey Eugene Hall, Harlock Walter Harvey, Will-
bur Haile Hayes, Henry Caldwell Jennings, Otis Frederick Mc-
Crary, Jamie Tarlton Lazar, Eugene Douglass Mays, Hubert
Timothy Prosser, Francis Washington Risher, Napoleon Keever
Rowell, Ansel Gilchrist Small.

Agriculture and Animal Industry
Thomas Ernest Bell, George Walker Byars, Henry Stewart
Covington, Larry Cowan Gilstrap, DeWitt Talmage Hardin,
John Gray Harris, Jacob Herbert Hayden, Carl Martin Hall, Wil-
liam Arthur Houck, Edgar Patterson Josey, Barney Foreman
Owens, Wallace Henry Privette, Thomas Craig Redfern, Floyd
Lynn Ross, John Hoy Seay Wessinger.

Agriculture and Chemistry
James Norwood Ancrum, Joel Ashford Bates, Robert Deaver
Caldwell, Wallace Dean Ezell, Henry Alonzo Freeman, Claude
Jacques Hayden, George James Heasey, Harold Maine Hutson,
Robert McKay Jeter, John Garnett Lawton, Benjamin Franklin
Pennell, Tandy Roy Reid, Thomas Raynor Risher, Jr., Charles
Harmon Stanton, Rush Free Ulmer, George Henry Zerbst.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
James Wiley Blackwell, Jr., Andrew Joseph Brown, Howard
Symmes Davis, John Rossiter Fizer, John Harold Gage, Robert
Ruffner Hall, John Edward Hartley, Monie Sanders Haynesworth,
David B. Hill, William Reed LaMotte, Elmer Goudelock Little-
john, Redmond Joseph MacIntosh, John Elias Moore Mitchell,
Wilford Carl Petrie, Edwin Augustus Sompayrac, Edgar Wart-
man Tison, Burwell Jefferson Truesdale.

Civil Engineering
Barnwell Rhett Bacot, John Calhoun Caldwell, James Roy
Crawford, Louis St. John David, Eugene Earle Hamlin, Harry
Orchard Kaitler, John Richard Wiley Lindler, William Gregory

Perry, Frederick Edward Schröder, Joseph Norton Stribling.

Textile Engineering
Henry Abram Adams, Jr., Thomas Crawford Adams, Harry
Walker Anderson, Arthur Kelly Goldfinch, George Long Hardy,
Dan Lamont Latimer, Samuel Albert Miller, Jr., Douglas Tomp-
kins, John Buchanan Wakefield, James Minor Workman, Leon
France Yates.

Chemistry and Geology
John Miller Dreher.

Civil Engineering and Chemistry and Geology
Allen Stanley Bedell, Paul Lee Bissell.

Where We Come From
A list showing the number of students from the various coun-
ties in South Carolina:

Abbeville ........................................... 28
Aiken .................................................. 9
Anderson ............................................. 62
Bamberg ............................................. 10
Beaufort ............................................. 16
Berkeley ............................................. 3
Calhoun .............................................. 8
Charleston .......................................... 14
Chester .............................................. 49
Chesterfield ....................................... 19
Clarendon .......................................... 19
Colleton ............................................ 10
Darlington ......................................... 10
Dillon ............................................... 31
Dorchester ......................................... 5
Edgefield .......................................... 17
Fairfield ........................................... 14
Florence ........................................... 15
Georgetown ........................................ 10
Greenville ......................................... 41
Greenwood .......................................... 23
Hampton ............................................. 16
Horry ............................................... 18
Kershaw ............................................ 21
Lancaster .......................................... 9
Lenoir ............................................... 7
Laurens ............................................. 27
Lee .................................................. 14
Lexington .......................................... 12
Marion .............................................. 18
Marlboro ............................................ 34
Newberry ........................................... 36
Oconee .............................................. 26
Orangeburg ........................................ 24
Pickens ............................................. 19
Richland ............................................ 13
Saluda ............................................... 44
Spartanburg ....................................... 44
Sumter .............................................. 21
Union ............................................... 20
Williamsburg ...................................... 7
York .................................................. 27

Total from South Carolina .......................... 798
From other states ................................... 13

Total .................................................. 811
THE CLEMSON COLLEGE GLEE CLUB

The first Glee Club was organized in the fall of 1896. The idea originated with Mr. B. R. Tillman, Jr., then a student in college. He enlisted the assistance of the President; at that time an instructor in Electrical Engineering and lately from Auburn where he had organized and conducted the Glee Club of that institution with much success. Prof. Riggs was elected director and held that position for over ten years, resigning it when press of other duties made such action necessary.

In the early years the Glee Club entertainments were the principal source of revenue for the Football Association. It may be interesting to note that Mr. Reed Miller, now a Methodist Minister of Otrson is about $50 to $800.

The first concert of the Glee Club was given at the first commencement on December 19, 1896 in the Chapel. At that time vacation was in the winter instead of the summer. The first program ever sung by a Clemson Glee Club is given below. The first number will be sung this commencement:

PROGRAM FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT

The Clemson College Glee Club
December 19, 1896

1. "CAPT. KARL'S MARCH" ................. Kline
   Glee Club
2. "GOOD NIGHT SWEET DREAMS" .......... Bischoff
   Mr. Riggs
   Glee Club
3. "SONG OF BROWN OCTOBER ALE" "Robin Hood" ..... "Glee Club
4. "LITTLE JACK HORNER" .................. Ashford
   Messrs. Riggs, Goff, Tillman, Teaton
5. "NEWS BOY'S CHORUS" .................. 1492
5. "HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT" ............... Dungan
   Male Quartette
   (10 Minutes Intermission)
7. Stump Speech—"A TRUTHFUL DISCOURSE"
   Mr. Turnipseed
9. One Act Play—"No Pay, No Cure"
   One Act Play—"Bogus Talking Machine"
10. "Still, Still with Thee" ................... Gerrish
   Glee Club
11. "Old Virginia Reel" ...................... Glee Club

It may be interesting to note that Mr. B. R. Turnipseed is now a Methodist Minister of State-wide reputation.

At the conclusion of the concert a beautifully inlaid mandolin was presented to Prof. Riggs as a token of appreciation of his work in organizing and training the club.

Until the last two years the club, while always organized from the student body, and managed by a student, was directed by some member of the faculty. For the last two years, however, the club has been organized, managed, and directed by students. Valuable assistance has been rendered by several members of the faculty in the way of suggestions; and we are glad of this opportunity to thank them for their aid.

The club this year is composed of the following members:

1st Tenors
Hill D. B.
Ellis, A.
Gilmore, E. R.
Chapman, R. C.

2nd Tenors
Bissell, L. F.
Bowers, W. E.
King, J. F.

1st Basses
Bissell, P. L.
Prosser, H. T.

2nd Basses

DOES A COLLEGE EDUCATION PAY?

Looking at it solely as an investment, does a college education pay? Some self-made men along with a few others who have made nothing, still insist as they have always done, that a college education is a hindrance to a man in the realities of every day life.

Dartmouth College, in an endeavor to ascertain whether or not a college education pays, made a canvas of its class of 1900. These men had been out of school for ten years and the results obtained should be a fair test. The college received reports from 76 out of the 100 men in the class. Their earnings ranged from $708 to $11,200 a year. Eight were working for $1,200; five for $1,500; nine for $1,800; six for $2,000; two for $2,400; four for $2,500; six for $3,000; two for $3,500; and twelve are earning between $4,000 and $7,500. The average for the 76 was $2,620.

Taking it for granted that a number of the men did not respond to the request for information on account of the low wages they were receiving, the average should not fall below $2,000. This amount of $2,000 represents the interest on $25,000 at eight per cent. There are very few parents in our State that are able to give their child twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars; upon which to start life, but nearly all of them are able to give each child a technical education. The cost of such an education at Clemson is about $700 to $800.

Solely as a business investment, a college education cannot be excelled, for no other business is known to produce an income of $1,500 to $2,000 yearly for an investment of seven or eight hundred dollars.

College education is no longer a luxury, but a necessity and an investment which every boy should make.

(L. '98)
YOUR TEXT-BOOKS

A student's text-books are an invaluable possession which cannot be replaced, and for which no other books can be considered a substitute. When a boy leaves a technical college, his capital is usually limited to his brains and his books. If he is an agricultural student, he will need his Entomology and his Botany to identify some plant or insect. If he is a Civil Engineer he will need often to consult his Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus in order to locate some railroad curve or calculate the strength of some bridge member. If he is an Electrical Engineer, he will often need his electrical and mechanical text books to give him some formula he has forgotten. And all, regardless of course, will need at times to hark back to the homely grammar or dictionary to guide them in the use of the written and spoken word.

Your old text-books, thumbed and abused perhaps, but familiar to you, are process possessions. They will prove your best friends in many a future emergency. You cannot afford to sell them.

It is all very well for College girls to sell their Algebras and Trigonometries, and perhaps all of their books except such as pertain to the care and making of a home, but a young man who expects to be a Scientist or an Engineer makes a grave mistake if he sells any of his text-books.

I give you this advice, not as a member of that nondescript presidential profession which must know a little of everything, and be an expert in nothing—but as a teacher of fifteen years' experience, who can see your future needs and difficulties better than you can see them now.

Clemson College, S. C.
May 30, 1912

W. M. RIGGS, President

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1913

October 5th—Riverside on campus.
October 12th—Howard at Birmingham.
October 19th—Auburn at Auburn.
October 26th—Citadel on campus.
October 31st—Carolina at Columbia.
November 7th—Georgia at Augusta.
November 16th—Mercer at Macon.
November 28th—Tech at Atlanta.

The presidential campaign is somewhat like baseball. Taft will play “shortstop” after the first “inning.” Teddy is fanning the air with his “big stick.” Clark, showing signs of a “base” runner, is backed by the capitalists. But, after all, Woodrow Wilson will steal home.

How many minutes are there before we leave for home? Ask any of the “rats” if you wish to know.

“Every one is doing it now!” Join the throng and “boost” for Clemson.

The senior wishes he was a “rat” again; but not half so much as the “rat” wishes he were a senior.

He met the girl on the bridge.
And kissed her on the spot.
The brook murmured down below;
The girl, she murmured not.—Red Hen.

PALMETTO

The regular exercises of the Palmetto were suspended in order to elect officers for the first quarter of 1912-1913. The following were elected:

President, A. C. Turbeville; Vice President, J. W. Perrin; Secretary, A. H. Ward; Literary Critic, J. K. Boggs; Treasurer, W. D. Banks; Reporting Critics, H. H. Dukes, J. J. Murry, M. A. Smith, F. S. Johnson; Censor, W. E. Bowers; Prosecuting Critic, A. J. Evans; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. E. Turbeville.

F. H. McDonald was elected as an exchange editor on The Chronicle staff.

CALHOUN

On the evening of May 24th the Calhoun Literary Society elected its officers for the first quarter of the session of 1912-13. The officers that were elected are: W. W. Herbert, as President; Dunlap, C. K., as Vice President; J. C. Banksdale, as Recording Secretary; J. B. Douthit, as Corresponding Secretary; C. S. Patrick as Treasurer; and F. H. Latrop as Critic. The society could not have picked out better men to fill these offices, they are all hard working society men. With these men at the head of our society for next year, we all feel sure that the society will be a great success.

After the election of officers, the society was turned over to them. The regular exercises were not carried on as usual, but each senior was asked to give a short talk on his experience since entering Clemson. These talks were very interesting and were enjoyed immensely by every one present.

COLUMBIAN

The last meeting of the Columbian Society was held on Saturday night. At this meeting, an election was held for officers for the first quarter of next session, with the following results:

President, D. L. Cannon; Vice President, H. A. Hagood; Literary Critic, C. P. Youmans; Prosecuting Critic, G. H. Pearl; Treasurer, J. F. Pearson; Chaplain, G. H. Pearl; Recording Secretary, H. L. Parker; Corresponding Secretary, J. N. McBride; Reporting Critics, L. R. Tarrant and C. F. West; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Livingston; Tiger Reporter for 1912-13, R. F. Jenkins.

After the election, each senior in the society made a short farewell address. Messrs. Frick, Weeks, Pennell, Edmunds, Garden, and Clark were initiated as members of the society. These men joined now so as to be ready to start at the beginning of next year. With the active men that are now in the society, doing hard work, the year of 1912-13 will be a successful one.

Plant patience in the garden of thy soul!
The roots are bitter, but the fruits are sweet;
And when, at last, it stands a tree complete.
Beneath its tender shade the burning heat
And burden of the day shall lose control—
Plant patience in the garden of thy soul!

—Henry Austin in Harper's Weekly.

'Tis proper to kiss 'neath the mistletoe,
As history shows;
But where is the miss
Who'd rather be kissed
Right under the nose?—Judge.


Summer vacation will begin after Commencement Exercises on Tuesday, June 11th. For three months college work will be suspended, and in its place will come the joys of the holidays and a renewal of those intimate family relations, severed in many cases for the first time when you left home last September to begin College life.

As surely as the tree is judged by its fruits, is the College judged by its students. Trustees may erect imposing buildings, and equip them with costly apparatus. Capable teachers may fill the positions on the faculty, but the citizenship of South Carolina will disregard these quantities to them largely unknown, and will look only at the students and note their talk and conduct, and upon this evidence base their judgment of the College. They will not question you on algebra or inquire into your knowledge of chemistry. They will forget that your manners were learned at home rather than at the College, and that your character is chiefly the outcome of a mother's work and a father's example. For the public mind deals only in rough hewn facts and is little concerned with the "buts" and "ifs" which usually preface excuses and explanations.

Kindliness and courtesy, consideration for the rights and comforts of others, a smiling countenance, are the visible evidences of a good heart, and by these rather than your technical proficiency, will you be judged.

Every train is filled with involuntary idlers who silently note your conduct and inwardly praise or condemn the college whose representative you are. Boisterous or unseemly conduct which annoys others can have but the effect of subjecting the College to unjust condemnation.

When you get back home, do not neglect to drop in and speak to old people who have known you from a boy and who feel an interest in you. Do not forget to give some time to your father and mother who have no doubt missed you and longed for you during the nine months of separation, and often needed your help.

Talk freely of the College,—tell the accurate truth about it. Your family and friends and the people of the State have a right to know the truth, and a sure foundation for an institution can be built on nothing less. But avoid exaggeration—do not seem to make heroes of yourselves by exaggerating every little inconvenience and annoyance, some of which are inseparable from barracks and military life.

Be loyal to the College. Tell of its advantages as you see them. Look on the bright side of things. Do not gloom and criticise. Wear your uniform often and be proud of it. If you are ashamed of it, you do not deserve the benefits which the State bestows upon you here.

Come back on time after the vacation, ready to continue your education. Do not grow discouraged and fall out. Education is no longer a luxury of the rich, but rather a necessity for the poor boy. In earning capacity, a technical education is equal to an estate of at least $20,000. How many of you have parents who can give you that amount of capital on which to start life?

If your work for your first session has been good, be happy over it. If you have behaved yourself and done your best, but have not been successful, come back with the determination to make good the record. If you have been lazy, trifling and indifferent and are permitted to return, come back with the determination to turn over a new leaf and redeem your reputation. Otherwise do not return, for there is no longer a place at Clemson College for the boy who will not try—there are too many others knocking for admission and asking for a trial.

To every undergraduate student of Clemson I extend my best wishes for a happy vacation and a safe return and to every graduate good bye, and that good luck which will surely come to the man who is worthy and who works.

W. M. RIGGS, President.

ITEMS

Mr. W. R. Connelly of the class '11 has recently been appointed factory inspector for South Carolina. While in college, Connelly took the Textile course, and this along with his practical experience in mill work will ably fit him for the position. Commissioner Watson, who appointed him to the position, says that he now has four Clemson men in his department, and that by their successful work they are all reflecting credit on their Alma Mater.

Mr. S. M. Connor of the present senior class has been given a fellowship in the University of Idaho, and will go there to further pursue his work in horticulture.

Mr. J. F. Ezell has recently accepted a position teaching agriculture in Brownsville, Tenn.

Messrs. R. D. Caldwell and C. J. Hayden have been given the two fellowships in horticulture, one with the experiment station and the other with the college. These two men will thus be here at college next year.

Mr. W. N. Henderson of the class '11 was on the campus a few days ago. Mr. Henderson has been teaching in the Woman's College of Alabama this year.

Mr. O. F. McCrary has accepted a position teaching agriculture in Cyrene Institute at Cyrene, Ga.

Mr. T. R. Reid has accepted a position as teacher of Science in Clinton College, Clinton, Ky.

Prep. Stultz:—"Say, Joye, didn't your people cry for joy when you left home?"

Joye Howe:—"Yes, but they cried for Joye."

Some are born great, some achieve greatness, while others just naturally grate upon us.—Ex.

The Constant Girl

Chapter 1

"And will you love me always?" she murmured, with her head on his manly and throbbing bosom.

"Always," he responded, kissing her roseleaf lips.

Chapter 2

"And will you love me always?" she murmured, with her head on his manly and throbbing bosom.

"Always," he responded, kissing her roseleaf lips.

Chapter 3

"And will you love me always?" she murmured, with her head on his manly and throbbing bosom.

"Always," he responded, kissing her roseleaf lips.

A monotonous sameness may seem to pervade the chapters of this novel, but we hasten to assure the reader that it is of thrilling interest in view of the fact that while the young woman remains the same there is a different young man in each chapter.

Now soon the lovely summer maid Will once again be seen, As she sits in the rural shade And romps upon the green.
TErIs suPER'Bar OF THE SEHIIORS
(continued from page 1)
Anercm and Hersey—Effect of breeding and selection on
the oil content of cotton seed.
Huston and Zerbst—Effects of cyanamide on the availability
of phosphoric acid in A. P.
Jeter and Lawton—The determination of the best method of
determining nitrogen in cyanamides.
Risher and Ezell—Determination of the availability of or-
ganic nitrogen by the neutral permanganate method.
Stanton and Pennell—Determination of the best solvent for
basic slag.
Freeman—Transformation of phosphoric acid in oats.
C. J. Haylen—Grape growing in South Carolina.
Unger—The insect pests and fungus diseases of the peach
with methods of control.
E. E. Hall—Effects of fertilizers upon cotton shedding.
C. B. Faris—Effects of temperature and moisture on insect
transformation.
Hayes and Small—Propagation of greenhouse plants.
Prosser and Jennings—Pecan culture in S. C.
Connor and Funk—Popworking of old trees and changing of
varieties.
Cooper and Rowell—Feeding experiments with beef cattle.
Fant and Galphin—Natural reproduction of forests in South
Carolina.
Lazar and Mays—A study of commercial seeds offered for
sale in South Carolina.
F. W. Risher and Harvey—Seed purity and germination.
J. F. Ezell and McCravy—The ideal vegetable garden.
T. S. Evans—Factors that influence the length, strength, and
quality of cotton fibers.
Gray and Hardin—Results of experiments on the feeding of
beef cattle.
Houck—The by-product, ammonium sulphate.
Redfern and Privette—Testing of cements under different
conditions and different proportions.
Ross and Josey—Grain feeding experiments with hogs.
Bell and Hayden, J. H.—Effect of feeding cotton seed meal
to swine.
Wessinger and Hall—Determination of most economical way
for the purchase of milk at the Clemson dairy.
Gilstrap—A study of farm butter.
Byars, Owens—A comparison of the common dairy tests for
moisture in butter with the grametric.
Harris, Covington—Pig feeding experiments.

CIVILS
Caldwell, Hamlin, Stribling—Plans for water power de-
velopment near Walhalla.
Crawford, David, Kaigler, Lindler—Plans for railroad from
Clemson power station to Calhoun, S. C.
Bacot—Investigations of highway bridge truss.
Perry—Plans for water power development near Walhalla.

TEXTILES
Miller—A system of reports for mill organization.
Adams, T., Tompkins—Management of card room.
Anderson—Cotton grading.
Adams, H., Yates—Design and manufacture of madras on
20-harness dobies.
Goldfinch, Hardy—Design of damask on 624-hook jacquard.
Workman—Improvements in picker room machinery.
Latimer, Wakefield—Chemistry and application of the vat
colors.

ELECTRICALS
Davis, Gage, Hall—Design of 6 pole, 50-H. P., 650 R. P. M.,

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TURBEVILLE ELECTED CAPTAIN OF TRACK TEAM

Mr. A. C. Turbeville has been elected captain of the track team for 1913. Turbeville will be a member of the senior class next year, and he is among the strongest track men that we have, being one of the weight men. Turbeville has been a member of the track team for three years, and his record is a good one, he having won first place in the shot put, and third place in both the hammer throw and the discus in the S. I. A. A. meet at New Orleans this year. Besides doing track work, he has done much in other college activities; and, from his efficiency and interest in the college work and the work of the track team, we would predict a most successful year for the 1913 track team under his captaincy.

THE NEW COMMANDANT

Lieutenant Joseph M. Cummings of the Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army, recently appointed Commandant and Professor of Military Science here at Clemson has lately arrived here. He comes here now in order to familiarize himself with the work that is to be done, so that he may be better able to take it up when Captain M. B. Stokes leaves at the end of the present session. Lieutenant Cummings is a native of Missouri, and a graduate of the St. Louis University. He is 31 years old. His wife is the daughter of Col. T. F. Davis of the Eighteenth Infantry.

We welcome him as our commandant to be.

COMMENCEMENT VISITORS

As in the years before, barracks number 3 will be open this year for visitors. All cadets in these barracks will be required to move out into some room in the other two barracks, so that every room may be had for visitors. The cadets will move out of these barracks by noon on Friday, June 7th; Friday afternoon the janitors will clean up the barracks, and then open them for visitors by Saturday noon.

The lower hall, "the Bowery," will probably be open to the alumni, while the other three halls will be thrown open to all visitors. This barracks is nicely situated, and the rooms in it are nice, making a very good lodging place indeed for our guests. Arrangements will be made for meals to be served from the college mess hall. Miss Nellie Porcher will take charge of the barracks and see to the comfort of the visitors.

An important question and one that will be often repeated within the next few days is: "Are you ready for examinations?" After this we will hear on all sides, "Did you 'shoot' him?"
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AND THE BEST OF EVERYTHING IN MEN'S
WEAR, YOU NATURALLY THINK OF...

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