

The SCHOLASTIC

Magazine for high school students



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HELEN WILLS
The WONDER GIRL

*Published Bi-weekly
during the
School Year*



The Scholastic—A Magazine for High School Students Who Know the Joy of Being Well-Informed

IN THE NEXT ISSUE—

- THE POETRY CORNER,
By Orton Lowg, will make its first appearance.
- "POP" WARNER
World-famous football coach gives timely advice to high school players
- GIRLS IN NEWSPAPER WORK
A Vocational Article on a Fascinating Subject
- THE JAPANESE CATASTROPHE
Featured by articles on Japanese literature, art, history, and life.
- THE NEWS CALDRON—ILLUSTRATED
The Japanese Earthquake; The Immigrant Rush to America; Parties, Platforms, and Candidates: Italy, Greece and the League of Nations; the Meat of All the News.
- SHORT STORY — CLUBS — CARTOONS — HUMOR

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THE SCHOLASTIC

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When the Old Century Was New

A Love Story of a Hundred Years Ago. By Theodore Dreiser

WHEN William Walton, of Colonial prestige, left his father's house, St. George's Square, New York, in the spring of 1801, it was to spend a day of social activity, which, in the light of his ordinary commercial duties, might be termed idleness. There were, among other things, a luncheon at the Livingstone Kortright's, a stroll with one Mlle. Cruger to the Lisenard Meadows, and a visit in the evening to the only recently inaugurated Apollo Theater, where were organized the first permanent company of players ever transported to America. Under the circumstances, he had no time for counting-house duties, and had accordingly decided to make a day of it, putting the whole matter of commerce over until such time as he could labor uninterrupted, which was tomorrow.

As he came out of the door over which was a diamond-pane lunette for a transom, he was a striking example of the new order of things which had come with the Declaration of Independence and the victory of the colonies over the British. Long trousers of light twilled cloth encased his legs, and were fastened under his shoes by straps. A flower-ornamented pink waistcoat and light blue dress coat of broadcloth, shared with brass buttons, yellow gloves, and an exceedingly narrow-brimmed silk hat, in giving his appearance that touch of completeness which the fashion of the day demanded. In the face of those of the older order, who still maintained the custom of wearing knee breeches and solemn, black waistcoats, he was a little apt to appear the exaggerated dandy; but, nevertheless, it was good form. My Madame Kortright would expect it at any luncheon of hers, and the common people knew it to be the all-desirable whenever wealth permitted.

In lower Pearl Street, below Wall, which direction he took to reach the Bowling Green and the waterfront, he encountered a number of the fashionable, so far as the commercial world was concerned, who were any-

thing but idle like himself.

"Why, Master Walton, are you neglecting business so early in the morning?" inquired Robert Goelet, whose iron-mongering business was then the most important in the city.

"For this day only," returned Walton, smiling agreeably at the thought of a pleasant day to come. "Several engagements make it unavoidable."

"You are going to the Collect, then, possibly?" returned Goelet, looking in the direction of the old water reservoir, where all of the city's drinking supply was stored.

"No," said the other, "I had not thought of it. What is there?"

"Someone, I understand, who has a boat he wishes to try. It is said to go without sail. I should think one with as many ships upon the water as you have would have heard of any such invention as that."

"Ah, yes," answered young Walton, "I have heard of men who are going to sail in the air, also. I will believe that a vessel can go without sail when I see it."

"Well," said the other, "I do not know. These inventors are strange adventurers, at best, but there might be no harm in looking at it. I think I shall go myself later."

"Oh, I should also like to see it," said the other, "providing I have time. When is it to sail, do you know?"

"About eleven," answered Goelet. "The *Post* tells of it."

"Many thanks for the information," returned the other, and, with a few commonplaces as to ships expected and the news from France, they betook their separate ways.

In one of the many fine yards which spread before the old mansions below Wall Street, he beheld John Adams, the newly-elected President of the States, busy among his flowers. The elder statesman bowed gravely to the younger gentlemen and

(Please turn to page 27)

The Author

Life moves serenely in "Little Old New York." Theodore Dreiser would rather see a fire than watch the newly invented steamboat. Theodore Dreiser has been the storm center of American literary criticisms. He is regarded as a radical, but he has contributed to magazines of the conservative type including Harper's and the Century. He has also added to the Butterick publications. Theodore Dreiser is a sturdy figure in American literature, typifying the American ideal of independent thought and expression.

Read this love story of a hundred years ago. You'll like it!



lion rugit, le loup siffle, la grenouille jacasse, le hibou

P
J
-uvent
non s'ont bien son
C
s C
III
er
Elle s'est surpassée

vais éprouver ton
œil me peut voir ;
ort bien lorsque tu
chaos trouves-tu

Tandres

assait pour s'être
ausait un jour avec
quelques autres
Comme il affectait
avons perdu nos
pris notre fortune.
Créqui, impatienté.
: Nous! . . . nous!
ien? s'écria Rivarol,
donc d'extraordi-
:-C'est se pluriel
ulier," répondit M.
—David Alperin.

Club

ting the "auspices"
en to insure a suc-
og or a pigeon may
air and the priest
y with incense will
questions. "Sunt
pro Societate
dog moves toward
are favorable and
"Auspicia secunda
g moves in some
the auspicia non
he proceedings are
favorable answer
has been obtained
ies, "Creabuntur

consules hodie?" If this is sanctioned the election is carried out. Instead of consuls a president and vice-president, secretary and treasurer may be elected.

The meeting might be opened and closed with a song:—here are two suggestions:
Tune: Merrily We Roll Along. etc.

Iterum in ludo sunt
In ludo sunt
In ludo sunt
Iterum in ludo sunt
Laeti discipuli.

Tune: Yankee Doodle.
Cum libris laeti venimus
Et labor est praec nobis.
Periculum non timemus.
Sit tanta facultas vobis.

Caesare duce proclia
Fortiter pugnabimus.
Ciceronem consulem
Magnopere laudabimus.

Vergilius clarus scriptor
Nos captivos habet.
Magister quoque omnes invernes
Ut laborent admonet.

—June Eddingfield.

Science Club

Make Your Own Ink: Here's How

Writing ink is an indispensable substance we use in our daily routine. There are various grades and varieties sold. The kind generally used is the "iron tannate" or more commonly known as the "blue-black" ink. Writing with this type is blue when applied and changes to black when exposed. There are many formulas given for its preparation. A high grade of writing ink must have good color, permanence on paper, good keeping quality and non-corrosiveness on the pen. The Government has established a standard. The following formula gives its composition:

Tannic acid	2.34 grams
Gallic acid77 grams
Ferrous sulphate (pure)	3.00 grams
Dilute hydrochloric acid— 10% or (1 to 4 of water)	2.50 cu. centimeters
Phenol10 grams
Suitable blue dye22 grams or more until the desired temporary color is secured.
Water	100.00 cu. centimeters

Use the following method for the preparation of the above:

Dissolve the tannic and gallic acids in about 40 cu. centimeters of hot water. Cool to room temperature. Dissolve the ferrous sulphate in about 50 cu. centimeters of water. Add the hydrochloric acid to the tannic and gallic acid solution, and to this add the prepared ferrous sulphate solution. Add water sufficient to bring to a total volume of 100 cu. centimeters and then color the ink by adding the suitable blue dye. Shake.

The tunic and gallic acids used are obtained from nut-galls, which are morbid growths on twigs and barks of trees.

The blue dye in the ink is used as a temporary color and is added so that the writing may be visible when the ink is first applied to the paper. Phenol is added to prevent mold growth in the ink. The purpose of the tannic acid, gallic acid and ferrous sulphate is to produce the black color after the writing has been exposed to the air. The hydrochloric acid is added to prevent the formation of a black colored residue in the inkwell.

Colored inks are generally prepared by dissolving natural or artificial dyes in water.

—Professor Alexander Silverman.
—Dr. Alexander Lowry.

In the next issue:

Removing Ink Stains and Making Ink Eradicators.

If you are unable to obtain the materials enumerated in the above formula in your own school laboratory or at your local drug store, they may be obtained already weighed, measured, and carefully packed at cost by writing the Service Department, Scholastic Publishing Company, Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and enclosing sixty cents in money order or stamps.

Fundamental Faults

(Continued from page 23)

who, in a spirit of bravado, deliberately break the training rules. They feel that they are good enough to make the team whether they train or not. However, even if they may be able to make their high school team, if they do not train faithfully, they are not giving their team their best. Besides, their playing in high school should be a preparation for their playing in college. Many good players never make their college Freshman team, much less the Varsity team. For this reason the player

should use every means at his command to prepare him for his college team. Training is an important means to this end. At a great many schools a sentiment has been built up among the student body that will not permit a member of its Varsity team to break training. In some schools such an athlete would be taken to task by his fellow students. Such a school spirit will help to foster the right attitude toward training.

The last thing I shall mention in this article is the mental attitude of the football player. He must have the will to win, and it is made up of backbone and not wishbone! The football player must have absolute confidence in his leaders, his captain, his coach, his signal giver, his plays, and the system of football being taught. He must feel that any play the quarterback calls is the best play in the world for that particular instance, and then jump in to do his part in it with all his power. The loyal player must feel that what his coach tells him to do is just the right thing to do, and he must do it cheerfully and with great spirit. Make up your mind you are going to win your games, talk victory with the players, develop the victory spirit in the squad, and you will find that you will win games played against teams in your own class. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, back in 1905 when football was under much unfavorable discussion because of some fatal accidents to college players, had a lot to do with saving the great American game and has given us some splendid advice as to how to play this great game. His words are: "Don't flinch; don't foul. But hit the line hard." If you play the game in this spirit you will win a lot of games, and get from this splendid game the benefits you are expected to derive.

Lodger—Oh, Mrs. Grabb, you've made a mistake in my washing this week. You've kept my shirt and sent me half a dozen very old handkerchiefs instead.

Mrs. Grabb—Lor' bless yer, sir, them ain't handkerchiefs; that is yer shirt!
—London Mail.

Little Jacky—Look, mother! That bulldog looks like Aunt Emily.

Mother—Hush, child. Don't say such things.

Little Jacky—Well, mamma, the dog can't hear it.—Boston Globe.

Lawyer—Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?

Client—Y-c-s.
Lawyer—Very well: William, just add \$10 to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice.
—Boston Traveller.