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

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By Orton Lowe, will make its first appearance

POPULAR WRITING
World-famous football coach gives timely advice to high school players

GEMS IN NEWSPAPER WORK
A Vocational Article on a Fascinating Subject

THE JAPANESE CATASTROPHE
Featured by articles on Japanese literature, art, history, and life.

THE NAME CALEDON — ILLUSTRATED
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When the Old Century Was New
A Love Story of a Hundred Years Ago. By Theodore Dreiser

HEN 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 Mile. Cruger
to the Lispenard 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 ac-
cordingly decided to make a day of it, putting the whole
matter of commerce over until such time as he could
labour uninterrupted, which was tomorrow.

As he came out of the door over which was a
diamond-pane lunette for a transit, 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 waist-
coat and light blue dress coat of broadcloth, smarted with
brass buttons, yellow gloves, and an exceedingly narrow-
rimmed 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
breches 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?" re-
turned 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 so 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 be
lieve that a vessel can go without sail when I see it."

"Well," said the other, "I do not know. These in-
vengers 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?"


"Many thanks for the in-
formation," returned the other,
and, with a few commonplace as
is 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,
bustying among his flowers. The
erly statesman bowed gravely
to the younger gentleman and

(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 criticism. He is regarded
as a radical, but he has contributed to mag-
azines of the conservative type including
Harper's and the Century. He has also add-
ed to the Butteride publications. Theodore
Dreiser is a sturdy figure in American litera-
ture, typifying the American ideal of independ-
ence thought and expression.

Read this love story of a hundred years ago.
You'll like it!
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 ....... 2.54 grams
Gallic acid ....... 77 grams
Ferrous sulphate (pure) ....... 300 grams
Dilute hydro-chloric acid 10% (or 1 to 4 of water) ....... 250 cc. or centimeters
Phenol ....... 10 grams
Suitable blue dye ....... 42 grams or more until the desired temporary color is secured.
Water ....... 10,000 cc. or centimeters

Use the following method for the preparation of the above:

Dissolve the tannic and gallic acids in about 40 cc. centimeters of hot water. Cool to room temperature. Dissolve the ferrous sulphate in about 30 cc. 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 cc. centimeters and then color the ink by adding the suitable blue dye. Shake.

The tannic and gallic acids used are obtained from nut-galls, which are molded 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 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 Levy.

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 poached at cost by writing to the Service Department, Scholastic Publishing Company, Beacon Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, enclosing sixty cents in money order or stamps.

Fundamental Faults
(Continued from page 21)

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 settlement 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 attitude 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 wishfulness. The football player must have absolute confidence in his leaders, the captain, his coach, his signal giver, his players, and the system of football being taught. He must feel that any player that give the backfield calls is the best play in the world for that particular instance, and then jump into the play and get 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 1903 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 as some splendid advice as to how to play this great game. His words are: "Don’t flush; don’t foul. Just bit 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.

Legger—Oh, Mrs. Grabb, you've made a mistake in my washing this week. You've had my shirt and seen a dozen very old handkerchiefs instead.

Mrs. Grabb—Loy’s blass yer, sir, them ain’t handkerchiefs; that is yer shirt.

—London Mail.

Little Jacky—Look, mother! That bull-dog looks like Aunt Emily.

Mother—It’s blass, 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—Yes.

Lawyer—Very well; William, just add 50 to Mr. Smith’s bill for further advice.

—Boston Traveller.