



Supt. J. E. Gregg, of Marfa, ordering copies of the debate bulletin for his debate squad, takes occasion to say: "I appreciate very much the courtesy of the University in publishing the new debate bulletin, 'Government Ownership of Power and Light Utilities, and making the price so low to the public school children."

C. W. West, debate coach at Strawn, writes to inquire if we know of any practice debate tournaments. We know of none. Please advise Mr. West if you know of any in his general neighborhood, neighborhood in West Texas meaning anywhere within a hundred miles.

An item in the local press records that the Executive Committee of Smith County passed a resolution recently calling on the Secretary to notify all member-schools that the rules requiring entries to be filed with the directors of the various events will be strictly enforced.

League Cups in Fayette Co. Awarded to Winning Schools

PERFECT attendance and Interscholastic League cups were awarded to winning schools, the Interscholastic League was organized for the new school year, and a variety of other matters were under consideration at a county-wide meeting of teachers held in the district court room here recently.

The La Grange Chamber of Commerce cup for highest percentage of perfect attendance last year was awarded to Haw Creek. Forty-three and one-third per cent of the pupils enrolled had perfect attendance records.

Another Chamber of Commerce cup—that for highest average attendance—was given to Mecklenburg for the second year. The school's attendance was 98.1 per cent of perfect.

A cup donated by the Farmers Lumber Company was presented to the Oldenburg school as winner of the all-around county Interscholastic League championship. Another cup, the gift of the Temple Lumber Company, was awarded to Walhalla as the two-teacher school champion. Both were new cups, since Walhalla had taken the others for three years and thereby became permanent owner of them. —Fayette County Record.

Six-Teacher Schools Want To Compete as Single Unit

(By Principal J. M. Witcher, Ireland) I AM WRITING you at the request of the Principals of Coryell County. In executive session after the matter had been fully discussed the vote was unanimous, that we of schools with six teachers and below could do much more efficient work if we followed the age limit as given in the League Constitution but used the high school and grades as one unit:

1. The teaching force is not sufficient to divide and be efficient in training.
2. Many events, as volley ball, yard ball, and choral singing, can not be taken part in if the school must enter as two units.
3. There is no possible chance of winning in events when two or three teachers must take a thinned rank and compete with a school with ten to fifteen teachers.

We who have been zealously working at the league work for many years believe that we are compelled to work under a handicap that is detrimental to the best interest of the children if the schools above mentioned are divided into two divisions.

We have found the League officials very reasonable in all matters represented to them and are not dictatorial in our suggestions, but we regret deeply having to work under handicaps detrimental to rural children.

ABILENE TYPISTS AND SHORTHANDERS



Reading left to right: Merle Revell, Odell Oliver, Margaret Street, Doris Clonts, Nan Pearce.

These pupils are all honor students in the Abilene High School. Doris Clonts entered The University of Texas during the Summer Session of 1934. Their final scores at the last State meet follow:

1. Merle Revell (Shorthand) 386; 2. Odell Oliver (Typing) 148; 3. Margaret Street (Typing) 159.41; 4. Doris Clonts (Shorthand) 378.24; 5. Nan Pearce (Shorthand) 386.

Mary Burger who won the typing tournament (1934) and later won world's championship in novice class at the World's Fair was also a member of the Abilene High School typing team. Her picture and record appeared in the September issue of the *Leaguer*.

Principal Says Expense of Some Contests Prohibitive

(By A. D. Thompson, Principal Francitas School.)

I DO NOT know that I have any suggestions that would improve the League rules; but one or two suggestions occur to me.

Picture Memory: So many houses are named from which pictures may be obtained that it becomes confusing. Different schools get different sets and the result is that it causes discussions at a county meet. If just one house were mentioned, e.g., Perry Prints, Malden, Mass., and all pictures came from this firm, it would eliminate some confusion.

Some contests are expensive for some schools, e.g., picture memory and music memory, on account of expense of obtaining material from state office for practice. I know personally of some schools that have not entered choral singing on account of cost of records. They do not seem to get the idea that the piano can be used. Having to imitate the record interferes somewhat.

I have known of a school (rural) winning the county championship by the following means: pupils are entered in events, e.g., discuss, when the school does not even own a discuss and the pupil handles a discuss with about as much skill as a cat would play the piano. Nevertheless, the pupil would take first place in the rural group and by this means become best rural track team to get the 20 points toward the championship. I am not sure that it is best to let teams win by such means; but on the other hand it may be hard to remedy the matter.

I am not sure that the arithmetic contest is entirely fair. I know of rural schools that have had six in the seventh grade. This school had to enter a team of two against a team of two from a town school that had in the neighborhood of 90 pupils to choose from. Looks a little unfair, especially so in cases where there may be two teachers for the seventh grade in a city school, while the rural teacher has to handle from three to five grades.

Student Body Officers Will Organize on Statewide Basis

PLANS for a state organization of Student Body Officers are now definitely under way, according to the following letter from the Principal of the Port Arthur High School, T. R. Syrgley, to the Secretary of the Texas State Teachers Association:

"The Student Body Council of the Port Arthur High School, known as the Student Body Congress, has been, for two years, a member of the National organization of Student Body Officers. You recall that last spring I wrote Mr. Bedichek a letter suggesting that the Interscholastic League sponsor such an organization for our state. The September issue of the *INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER* carried a story on the advantages of

SHELBY CO. PLANS ATTRACTIVE MEET

Seven High Schools and Twenty Rural Schools Actively Participate

THE present year offers the schools of Shelby County the best opportunities that they have ever had for a well organized and well balanced program of extracurricular activities. Plans are being completed for the most extensive athletic and literary competition that has ever been offered to the rural and high schools in this county.

Rural Interest Strong
Thus far, the Interscholastic League activities have interested the greater number of schools in Shelby County during the history of the League. Besides the seven high schools in this county, over twenty rural schools are preparing to train their students for the county meets to be held this spring. Before the closing date for the payment of the League fees, it has been estimated that ten or fifteen other rural schools will become members of the League, bringing the total number of rural schools to approximately thirty-five.

Two Divisions
Unlike the past few years, there will be two separate county meets—one for high schools and one for only rural schools. In the past, the rural schools have felt as if they have been discriminated against, because they have been compelled to compete against the large high schools. With such conditions prevailing, the rural schools have failed to enthusiastically support the League's activities. With a degree of fair competition existing, the rural schools are eager to compete among themselves.

Another likeable feature in the new League plans is the management of (See — Shelby County — Page 4)

NOW LET US VISIT THE 'NYM' FAMILY

Syn, Homo, Hetero, and Two Cousins, Homophone and Homograph, at Home

THE following inquiry addressed to the Editor of the *LEAGUER* has set us browsing around in the dictionaries and consulting with such authorities as Professor L. W. Payne, Jr.:

"I am aware of the fact that you do not function as a bureau of general information, yet I shall be so bold as to make the following interrogation with the hope that you may know the answer. The members of my newly-organized spelling club are already familiar with synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms. I am at a loss, however, to give them the terms used in referring to words spelled alike but pronounced differently: tear (têr) and tear (târ). Neither am I able to tell them the term used in speaking of words spelled alike, pronounced alike, but different in meaning: for example, *cob*, referring to a corncob, a male swan, or a thick-set pony; and *smack*, which may mean either a sharp, quick blow or a loud, hearty kiss."

Synonyms
Fowler's *Modern English Usage* has this to say about the word "synonym": "Synonyms, in the narrowest sense, are separate words whose meaning, (See — Nym Family — Page 4)

Declamation Apparently Runs in the Hyde Family



Murrell and Lavon Hyde, of Gay Hill School

ABOVE is shown brother and sister, Murrell and Lavon Hyde, pupils of the Gay Hill School, near Rockdale in Milam County. The boy, Murrell, qualified in the county meet for district participation and won first place therein at the district meet held in Bryan. He next participated in the Regional Meet held at Huntsville, Sam Houston State Teachers, winning first place, and thereby qualifying for the State Meet. He was awarded second place at the State Meet in Austin May 4 last.

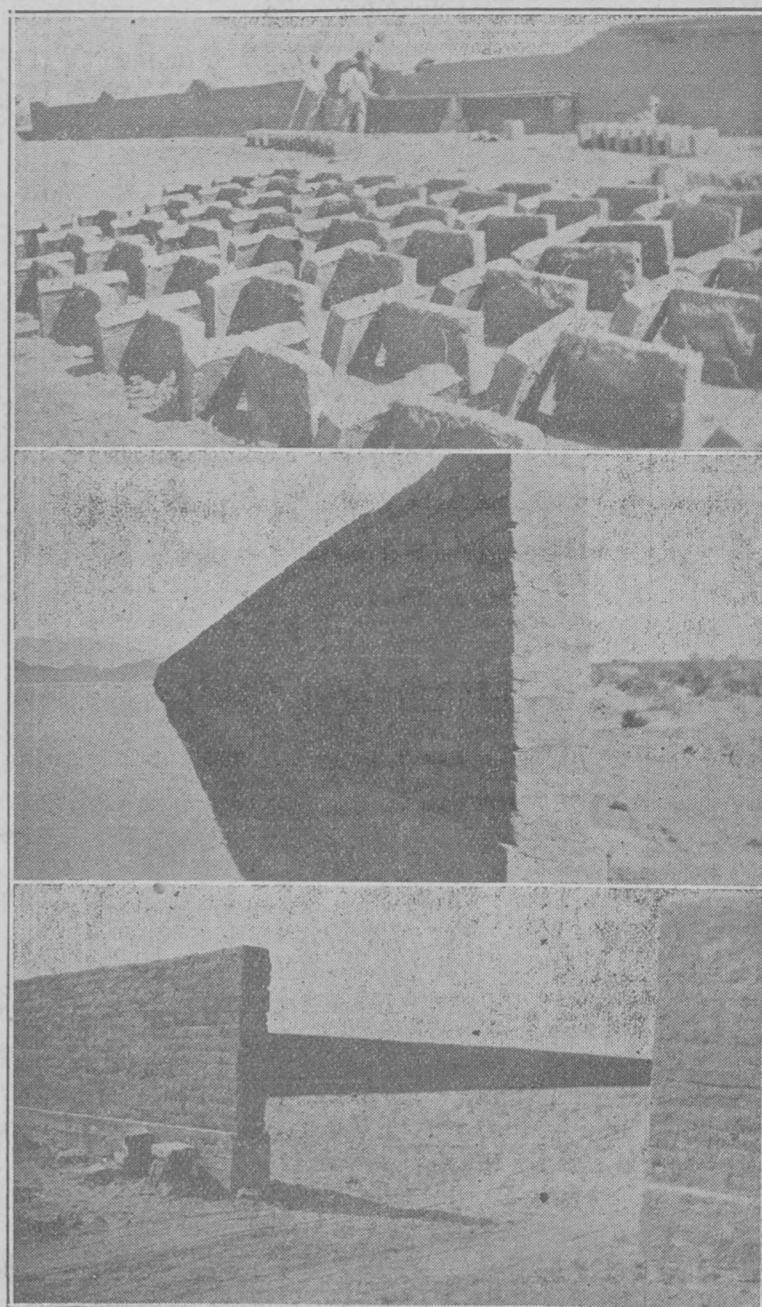
Murrell's sister, Lavon, won first place in the Milam county meet, first in the district meet, and second in the Regional Meet at Huntsville.

SELECTION OF DEBATE QUERY

(By Brooks Quimby)

WHAT shall we debate next year? There is fun and training in debating, but much more of both if we select a good topic. We want a topic which is important to audience and debater alike; that presents a clash of fundamental principles; that may lead to social reform; that does not require too elaborate a background of economics or government; that is sufficiently in the public mind to afford plenty of available material and audiences which are ready to listen; that has been debated enough to make certain a suitable proposition can be found, with two rather evenly balanced sides. (Editor's note.—Will somebody please suggest such a question.)

75,000 Adobe Bricks Enclose Van Horn's New Athletic Field



Above: Making wall of adobe bricks. Middle: Section of wall showing 14-inch concrete foundation. Below: Gateway (incomplete) to Athletic Field.

The new athletic field of the Van Horn High School is 510 feet by 330 feet and is enclosed by a 7½-foot adobe wall on a 14-inch concrete foundation. It required some 75,000 adobe bricks which were made and laid with CWA labor, without cost to the school. The school and citizens donated something like \$150 for foundation material. The field will have a football gridiron, a baseball diamond, and a 440-yard track.

The Van Horn school has also in process of construction a gymnasium with ample facilities to accommodate those physical activities of the high school which it is necessary to conduct indoors. The building is being constructed of native stone, quarried from the adjacent Davis Mountains; is 60 by 90 feet, and will contain two locker-rooms, each 30 by 12 feet, equipped with showers and lockers. The cost will be \$15,000. A third of this amount was a grant from the Public Works Administration and the remainder was in the form of a loan secured by a \$12,000 bond issue.

The production of pupils per acre is scanty, since the school district contains 1,500 square miles, while the scholastic enumeration is only 242. The school, however, serves a much wider territory. The nearest accredited school to Van Horn is 126 miles to the north, 65 miles to the west, 75

(See — Van Horn — Page 4)

PRINCIPAL HAS SAY ABOUT ELIGIBILITY

Argues for Use in Practice Games of Players of Doubtful Status

(By E. T. Geinheimer, Principal, Waco Senior High School)

FOR some time I have been thinking of writing to you concerning articles that have appeared in the *Leaguer* from time to time, written by a school man on the eligibility question. In the last *Leaguer* it was suggested that we were not playing the sportsmen by using ineligible men.

Doubtful Cases
It was understood when we were given permission to play these practice games, that we were to use eligible men so far as our knowledge of eligibility went at that time. We have lived up to this regulation about as religiously as we do when we are playing district games, with this exception. If we are in doubt of the eligibility of a player, we have been playing this person until all question of ineligibility was settled. For example, we had a player last year who came here from the plains. I believe he was eligible, but there was one question of attendance that we never could get sufficient information on. When we played practice games we played this boy in order to keep him in training and to get the experience so that he would be qualified to play a good game when all doubt was removed. We could not afford to play (See — Eligibility — Page 4)

Teacher Asks for Points in Wild Flower Contest

(By Inez Roberts, State Home, Corsicana.)

IS IT TRUE that no points are given for the winner in the Wild Flower Contest? It seems to me that of all the events, it is one of the most educational and one which will make a lasting impression on the child or children making the collection.

I have coached arithmetic, spelling, boys' playground ball, girls' playground ball, and volley ball, and also the Wild Flower contest; of all of these the last requires more work on the part of the pupil and teacher, more persistence, and a great deal more time.

The Wild Flower contest is a new idea and fits in with the modern trends in education, and yet points are awarded the school for every other event except this one. It is discouraging to a child to see all of the others receive points for their school when he has done his best and receives none. Why cannot something be done about this before the Interscholastic League contests begin this year?

Many Schools Favor a Junior Tennis Contest

THE suggestion of Clifton L. Cox, of Navasota, concerning divisions in junior tennis, published last year in the *LEAGUER*, met with an enthusiastic response.

Of course, there is nothing to prevent an optional contest in junior tennis this year, but no points can be counted towards all-round championship. It is believed that the rules next year may be made to include this contest, which many consider a very desirable activity for junior boys.

Among those who have written to the League office endorsing the suggestion of Mr. Cox are the following: J. W. Davis, Principal, Lometa High School, Lometa; Dan C. Heath, Bedias; R. C. Lee, Principal, Junior High School, Henderson; R. B. Lee, Brownwood; W. E. Lowry, Director General, District 18, Huntsville; Vincent W. Miller, Principal, Chas. Bender High School, Humble; Jeff E. Sanford, Center; W. M. Schmidt, Principal, Crockett Grammar School, Crockett; T. C. Williams, Cisco.

Wild Flower Contest Enlists Students' Interest in Nature

(By J. Quincy Galloway, Principal, Elwood School, Van Zandt County)

EXPERIENCE with the Wild Flower Contest teaches me that it is both educational and enjoyable, and well worth the efforts of any teacher. With nature's garden laid out so near us, I see no reason why more interest is not taken. I hope to see this phase of our Interscholastic League work take on new life and am not willing to see it dropped from the schedule of events.

In our school every pupil in a class of eleven began the collection of specimens in the very early spring when

flowers first appeared. Six pupils out of this number did some outstanding work in gathering the flowers and in caring for them. Not only did girls participate in the work, but boys as high as the ninth grade went out into the woods and fields to bring in the rarer, untamed varieties.

Those who took part in the work were not entirely unprepared for what they were doing. During the fall and winter months we studied such objects of nature as could be had at that season of the year. Insects, leaves, flower parts and habits were studied; soils examined and general climatic conditions discussed. Whenever it was possible the subject was correlated with other fields of study so that

(See — Wild Flowers — Page 4)



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ROY BEDICHEK

Editor

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WE WISH to reiterate the request previously made for articles describing the organization and conduct of extracurricular activities in Texas schools. We are especially anxious for articles dealing with these activities in small schools. Added interest will attach to those accounts which describe how the League contests are fitted into the extracurricular program.

LATE comers in the Extemporaneous Speech contests will be referred respectfully to the introductory paragraphs heading the rules for this contest on page 36 of the Constitution and Rules. It is practically impossible to make a "rush" preparation for this contest. There is too much reading to be done and there are too many facts to be assimilated. Moreover, later in the year some of the necessary material may not be available.

THE PROBLEM of how to insure larger participation among pupils in Interscholastic League contests is always interesting to the Leaguer. Some schools select their teams and individual contestants early in the year and concentrate teacher-time and attention upon these few. Other schools attempt to get large preliminary participation and defer selection of representatives of the school until a time shortly antecedent to the county meet. A discussion of the relative merits of these two plans is in order, and also a description of current practices in various individual schools.

THE PROPOSAL to establish an annual conference of officers of student self-government organizations has been made in the LEAGUER several times. So far, however, there has been no response to the suggestion worth mentioning. Only two schools in the State have indicated any interest. An effort will be made at the State Teachers Association meeting in Galveston to find out just how many schools are interested, and the proposed plan is given in another column of this issue. If you have a student self-government organization in your school, let the LEAGUER know about it; at the same time, let the LEAGUER know what you think of having an annual conference of student officers.

THE LEAGUER is publishing this year the names and addresses of county officers. The October issue published the names of those composing committees in some forty or fifty counties. This issue contains another set. If errors are noted in any of these names or addresses a notation of the same should be sent to the Leaguer. If you do not find the name of your own county in the list of counties previously published, or in the list published this month, please see to it that your county is reported. The principals of member-schools should clip or copy the names of the county officers in their respective counties, to preserve for future reference. This, of course, is not necessary if a permanent file of the Leaguer is kept in the school.

REQUESTS are often received at the State Office for dates and places of practice debate tournaments. Those who contemplate arranging such tournaments may get them announced in the Leaguer by furnishing information concerning the date, place, and other details. It is suggested that such tournaments should not attempt to accommodate too many teams. A long tournament is too much of a strain on the average high school boy or girl. If a large number enter, divide them into two tournaments, and, for the final, match the winners of the two preliminary tournaments. If only four teams are entered, it is well to schedule a double elimination tournament, or a round robin. A plan for a double elimination tournament may be obtained from the State Office.

WITH 133 schools already entered, and three months to go (the closing date for registration is Feb. 1), it looks as though this is going to be a big year for the One-Act Play Tournaments. Many directors who have not yet chosen a play are availing themselves of the drama

service instituted by the Bureau of Public School Interests in conjunction with the Extension Loan Library. This service is designed, not to furnish plays for actual use, but to assist the director in finding suitable material. Twenty-five hundred titles are available, including both one-act and full length plays. A copy of the 1935 list of eligible plays for contest use will be sent to anyone upon request. Directors are advised that plays not on this list may be used in the contest, but that copy should be submitted to the Bureau for judgment on eligibility.

DON'T forget to send in your reservation for the Interscholastic League Breakfast and Section meeting, program of which appears in the current *Texas Outlook* and in the October issue of the *Leaguer*. The meeting will be held in the East Terrace Dining Room of the Galvez Hotel, from the windows of which the waves of the Gulf may be seen rolling up to the sea-wall. The price is only fifty cents, and the hotel management promises a good meal. Dr. Henry Lee Ewbank, Professor of Speech in the University of Wisconsin, will be the principal speaker, and his subject is: "What's Right with Our Speech Contests." The present issue of the *Leaguer* contains an announcement from Nena Kate Ramsey, President of the Texas Speech Arts Association, to the effect that no meetings of this association will be held during the Galveston meeting of the T.S.T.A. She urges members of that association to attend the League Breakfast and hear Dr. Ewbank. A special invitation is extended to the members of the Speech Arts Association to attend the League function.

SAN PERLITA provides a regular training period in Interscholastic League activities for grades four to seven, inclusive. A description of the plan by the assistant superintendent is published in another column of this issue. Mr. Ayres asks other school executives to write the LEAGUER describing plans used in their respective schools, and the LEAGUER reiterates the request. Much good comes from exchanging experiences. One remark in Mr. Ayres' letter moves us to comment. It is this: "This grading serves as a motivation at the start, and once the pupil gets into the work, interest in the work serves as motivation." This is exactly the contention of A. Lawrence Lowell, formerly President of Harvard, concerning interest. Lowell's dictum is "interest comes from doing rather than doing from interest." If you can get a pupil to participate in something worthwhile, no matter what the original stimulation is, it often turns out that the very act of participation generates the interest to keep him going. A contest, a prize, a grade, indeed, a bribe of any kind may be used as a sort of self-starter, and once the machinery is engaged, it keeps going. This is a little pedagogical trick that every teacher should know.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN of this issue we reproduce pictures of the new adobe athletic field at Van Horn, Texas. We believe that this is the only adobe athletic field in the world; if not the only one, we believe it is the largest and the best adobe athletic field in the world. A description of this remarkable structure accompanies the pictures. It has also an historic interest. The struggle for cheap and effective fences is an interesting chapter in Texas history. If you don't believe it, read the long section on fences in Professor W. P. Webb's book, "The Great Plains." Before the invention of barbed wire, which we still think is an invention of the devil, people in timbered areas built rail fences, worm, stake-and-rider, and other forms—poetic creations, lovely to look upon, especially in their old age, grayed with lichens. In countries of rich soil, plentiful rainfall and expensive timber, we find hedges, a feature of English landscapes famous in song and story. On the Edwards Plateau in Texas and in other sections of this State which nature has left littered with boulders of more or less regular shapes, people built rock fences, and there should be a law forbidding the tearing down of any well-built rock fence. The poets of future ages should have something really picturesque left them to touch off their emotions when they grow reminiscent of the ancient grandeur of Texas. And there are the sturdy corals of the mountainous regions, built of pinyon or cedar, closely knit, fashioned to withstand the angry surge of frightened cattle or wild horses, creations of rugged, homely charm. And here in this Van Horn enterprise we have another fence which those of greatest discernment, namely, the poets, will accord a high place in the list. First, it serves the purpose: you can't see through it, and you can't climb over it without great inconvenience. It is built of native materials, simply dirt scratched up from the surface and bound with tough grass fibre. It therefore blends into the scenery harmoniously, an artistic effect entirely impossible with imported materials. It is cheap (considering the cost of other fencing material in that region); and it is permanent in that climate, since rain is its only enemy, and weather bureau records show there is little enough of that.

*Every school library should have this book.



IX. Italian Painting.

(By Miss Florence Lowe, Head Art Department Sam Houston State Teachers College)

ALTHOUGH appreciation of painting is not dependent upon knowledge of facts concerning historical background and development, the command of such information aids in securing a degree of understanding which greatly enhances the value of picture study. The organization of the new picture memory bulletin, *Fifty Fine Art Favorites*, suggests a convenient plan for discussing the outstanding characteristics of the art of each country represented. Italy, "The Mother Country of Painting," was largely responsible for the firm establishment of painting as an art; therefore Italy is the first country we shall consider.

The Gothic Background

In order to understand the significance of early Italian painting it is necessary to view quickly the development of the period whose beginning preceded the Italian Renaissance. This is known as the "Gothic" period. As first used the word "Gothic" expressed reproach for a type of architecture which ignored the principles set by Greece and Rome in the structure of buildings. Nevertheless, Gothic architecture became truly representative of an important period of art history.

Outstanding examples of Gothic architecture are found in France. Of these, Notre Dame Cathedral of Paris deserves special mention because of its place in our study this year. In Notre Dame, as in all Gothic cathedrals, sculpture and stained glass are the chief mediums of decoration, although the richness of polychrome and gilding is much in evidence. The elongated figures of the carving puzzle us until we realize that the sculptors were striving to use the human figure for the decoration of a column without weakening the structure of the column. The predominating perpendicular lines of draperies aid in this effect. The eye is carried upward as if calling the worshiper from worldly cares to consideration of the rarer atmosphere of the spirit. The subject matter for the sculpture includes characters of religious significance such as the Christ, the Virgin Mary, Moses, the prophets, disciples and other Bible personalities. There are also kings and queens, saints, animals, nature forms and even grotesque figures which represent demons. These latter, the sculptors have been careful to place always on the outside of the building.

Birth of Italian Painting

At the beginning of the Renaissance in Italy interest turned away from living as merely a preparation for future life and concerned itself more with affairs of immediate interest. This brought about an appreciation of nature and beautiful surroundings. The interest expressed itself in rich and carefully thought out decoration. The church, being the center of both religious and secular life, this new interest in beauty reached its highest expression in the cathedrals. The result was beautiful mosaics, elaborately illuminated manuscripts and a new type of expression in wall painting. The latter were usually done in fresco and in addition to their decorative purpose were planned to give information about the scriptures and to familiarize the people with facts concerning lives of the saints. Books were not available for the masses of the people but pictures served the purpose of imparting information.

Painting in Italy

Giotto's "Saint Francis Preaching to the Birds" is representative of the first Renaissance painting. In it we discover a certain human interest which is absent from the earlier work of Cimabue. Formal poses and arrangements are discarded in favor of an interest in nature's beauty. This plan is in harmony with the subject chosen by Giotto, in that Saint Francis had much to do with arousing in the people of his day an interest in the life about them. Saint Francis loved all life and a lifeless, formal treatment would not portray him accurately. That degree of dignity, which made pictures suitable for their religious purpose was still found in Giotto's work, but at that time the freedom of his expression must have seemed revolutionary.

Through the work of Giotto, Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Carpaccio, Da Vinci, Michaelangelo, Raphael and Correggio we can sense a gradual loosening of the bonds of the formal and an emergence into greater freedom of expression. Also we can in the works of the above mentioned art-

ists discern the differences characteristic of the three most outstanding schools of Italian painting—those of Florence, Siena, and Venice. Further study of these schools will reveal interesting variations in the art of painting which cannot be discussed here because of limited space.

Questions for Discussion

A technical discussion of Italian painting is, of course, out of the question with a group of fifth grade children, yet there are certain aspects of the work which will contribute materially to their enjoyment of this significant period in painting. The following questions to be discussed with the children are suggested in order to direct attention to important phases of study.

1. What is the chief difference between the arrangement of Giotto's "Saint Francis Preaching to the Birds" and Cimabue's "Madonna Enthroned"? (Cimabue's "Madonna Enthroned" was used in last year's picture memory contest.)
2. Which of the Italian pictures you are studying have formal arrangement? Which are informal?
3. In which pictures do the figures seem most like real people? What reasons could the artists have had for making their figures look unlike people?
4. What type of line predominates in "Madonna and Angels" by Fra Angelico? Why have the folds in the draperies been made so important?
5. Heavy lines suggest sturdiness, light lines suggest delicacy. Which kind do you think Botticelli liked best?
6. Which artists enjoyed painting figures in repose? Which ones liked to make their figures move?
7. Which pictures have circular plan of composition? Angular? Perpendicular and horizontal? A combination of all three?
8. Which Italian pictures have the brightest colors?
9. Which pictures have more dark tones than light ones? More light ones than dark?
10. Which Italian picture do you like best? Try to tell why you like it.



The "Official Notice" column of the *Leaguer* is considered sufficient notice to all members of the State Office if they wish to participate in the county games leading to the District, Regional, and State Tournaments. It is not necessary for a rural school to pay the special basket ball fee but it must have its name recorded in the State Office by December 15 and in any case not later than January 15. A rural school declaring its intention to participate in school basketball but which is not a rural school, and is required, therefore, to pay the \$1.00 extra fee for basket ball.

Article VIII, Sec. 14

On October 10, 1934, the State Executive Committee ruled that there is no violation of Article VIII, Sec. 14, unless the contestant has represented in football or basket ball a high school other than the one which he now seeks to represent.

Rural Schools in Basket Ball

See Rule 9, page 84, Constitution and Rules.

Rural schools are required this year to register in the State Office if they wish to participate in the county games leading to the District, Regional, and State Tournaments. It is not necessary for a rural school to pay the special basket ball fee but it must have its name recorded in the State Office by December 15 and in any case not later than January 15. A rural school declaring its intention to participate in school basketball but which is not a rural school, and is required, therefore, to pay the \$1.00 extra fee for basket ball.

Baseball

See Rule 2, page 89, Constitution and Rules.

The plan for organizing League baseball this year has been changed. All schools desiring to participate in this contest, which will cease with regional championships, are required to register (no extra fee) in the State Office by February 1. Following this date the State Office will appoint a temporary chairman for each district, whose duty it will be to call his schools together so that a permanent organization may be perfected. For further details see the regulations beginning on page 29 of the Constitution and Rules.

McConnell School Suspended

The McConnell School of Haskell County, is suspended in Basket Ball, 1935 season, by action of the State Executive Committee, March 14, 1934. In this connection, please note Article XIII, Section 3.

"IF AND WHEN"

ANY writer who uses the formula, "if and when," lays himself open to entirely reasonable suspicions on the part of his readers. There is the suspicion that he is a mere parrot, who cannot say part of what he has often heard without saying the rest also; there is the suspicion that he likes verbiage for its own sake; there is the suspicion that he is a timid swordsman who thinks he will be safer with a second sword in his left hand; there is the suspicion that he has merely been too lazy to make up his mind between if and when. Only when the reader is sure enough of his author to know that in his writing none of these probabilities can be true does he turn to the extreme improbability that here at last is a sentence in which if and when is really better than if or when by itself.

This absurdity is so common that it seems worth while to quote a num-

ber of examples, bracketing in each either "if and" or "and when," and asking whether the omission would in any way change the meaning or diminish the force of the sentence:

The Radicals do not know quite clearly what they will be at (if and) when the fight is renewed.

The Spectator's Great Threat—that (if and) when Unionists get back to power and find an Irish Parliament in Dublin they will refuse to go on providing money for pensions.

A clear warning to the electors that if they voted Liberal they could not afterwards complain (if and) when a Home Rule Bill was carried.

If (and when) we in this country depart from Free Trade India cannot fairly be deprived of the right of Protection.

For if (and when) Ulster fights Ulster will certainly be in rebellion.

He endeavors to prove that the Government "cannot be neutral" if (and when) a Woman Suffrage Referendum is proposed in the House of Commons.

But if (and when) the notices are tendered it will be so arranged that they all terminate on the same day.

We were under an honorable obligation to help France, if (and when) the time came for her to assert her claims.

He told the Ilford Farmers' Association last year that if (and when) members of Parliament were paid that Association would benefit.

In Morocco, what you profess to give us will only belong to us if (and when) we take it from the Moroccans.

They must, of course, be certain that they are getting what they are bargaining for, but (if and) when they have made sure of that, they would be wisely advised to pay the price.

It was admitted above that cases were conceivable in which the if and the when might be genuinely and separately significant. Such cases arise when one desires to say that the result will or does or did not only follow, but follow without delay; they are not in fact rare, and if a really good writer allows himself an if and when, one such must have presented itself; but in practice he hardly ever does it even then, because any strong emphasis on the absence of delay is much better given by other means, by the insertion of at once or some equivalent in the result clause. So true is this that, when the devotees of if and when have had the luck to strike a real opportunity for their favorite, they cannot refrain from inserting some adverb to do over again the work that was the only true function of their "and when"; in the quotations, these adverbs that make "and when" otiose are in italics:

The electors knew perfectly well that if and when the Parliament Bill was placed on the Statute-book it would immediately be used to pass Irish Home Rule.

If and when the Unionist Party win a General Election we are to have at once a general tariff on foreign manufactured goods.

It is true that if and when an amendment giving women the vote is carried this amendment is *thenceforward* to become part and parcel of the Bill.

"When or if" is not so purposeless as "if and when"; "or if" does serve to express that the writer, though he expects his condition to be realized, has his doubts:—An official pronouncement as to what particular items of Lloyd George legislation it is proposed to repeal, *when, or if*, the opportunity arrives.

"Unless and until" is open to the same objections as "if and when," but is much less common.—Fowler's *Modern English Usage*.



WE HAVE not been able to secure a complete list of awards made by Quill and Scroll, international honorary society for high school journalists; but from news stories we have observed in our I. L. P. C. papers it seems that Texas papers were well represented among the leading papers of the United States.

The Crane of Crane High School and the Austin High Maroon received the First Place Award. The Vocational News of El Paso received a Second Place Award, and The Quahaw Pow Wow received a Third Place Award. We congratulate these papers. Probably other Texas papers also placed in the contests; and if so, we would like to hear from their editors. High school journalists in Fort Worth have an all-city Press Club which gives the journalists of the various schools a chance to get together and profit by each other's experiences. Houston has had an all-city press club for some years. It was organized by Fred Birney,

journalism teacher in several of the Houston schools.

Sport News Better

Sport coverage in our I. L. P. C. papers is in general much better this year than in previous years. A big handicap every school paper faces in regard to sports news is the lack of timeliness on the part of stories about games that have already been played. This lack of timeliness may be offset in several ways. A number of papers have begun featuring the next game on the sports page rather than one which has been already played. The Waxa Beacon on October 5 ran the probable starting line-up of a coming game. It is a good news policy to print this line-up, and to include, too, the numbers of the players on both teams, and the names and numbers of the second string men who may be used as substitutes. Thus each of the paper's readers will be likely to take the paper to the game with him to check on the players. We suggest to sports editors that, if you have not already done so, you write to the coaches of all the teams against which your team plays and ask for a complete list of their players, their weights, and numbers.

What is the record of the opposing team? Who are its star players and what are their scoring records for the season? What was the result of last year's game? These questions should be answered in regard to the team which is next on your schedule. The Abilene Battery adds to the interest of its sports page by printing the conference standing of the teams.

Principal's Support

On the front page of an early issue this fall *The El Paso Tattler* carried the story of an interview with the principal in which he told his opinion of how the paper benefited the school. Such a story is much more effective than a number of editorials asking for student support of the paper.

The Biology Department of Forest Avenue High School, Dallas, is publishing a weekly paper entitled *The Torch Beaver*. Journalism classes in Woodrow Wilson High School, Dallas, receive copies of two local papers daily and read the main stories each day. One of the greatest aids to a journalism student is the habit of reading the daily newspaper.

Girl Editors Numerous

The Texas High School Press Association, a sister organization to our I. L. P. C., will hold its annual convention in Belton December 14 and 15. If your paper is not enrolled, we urge you to join that association, for we know that you will receive much benefit from it. One of the prizes usually offered each year by the T. H. S. P. A. goes to the best school paper edited by a girl. It looks as though there is going to be stiff competition for that prize. On our I. L. P. C. list, which is still incomplete, we have thirty-two papers which are edited by girls. The roll of girl editors, incomplete, is as follows:

Bloomburg Catspaw, Evelyn Hale; China High Chop Sticks, Margaret Rollins; Cooper Bulldog Barks, Minnie Crawford; North Dallas Compass, Minnie Rogers; Dallas Tech Talk, Hazel Porter; Forest Echo, Dallas, Evelyn Manford, and Betty Zilch, co-editors with a third editor, a boy; Woodrow Wilson News, Dallas, Dorothy Duncan; El Paso Vocational News, Louise Hearn; Parrakeet, Ft. Worth, Atha Tubbs; Jacket Journal, Ft. Worth, Clara Shelton, co-editor with a boy; Frankston Indian Chatter, Reba Jo Billingsley; Giddings Traveler, Mildred Fischer; Harold Buzzer, Mary Ruth Holt.

Austin Maroon, Mary Frances Keith; Abilene Battery, Florence Hughes; Belton Tiger, Lola Mae Sherrad; Bonham Bonni, Sarah Lipscomb; Eagle Pass Hi-Light, Sarah Elstner; Galena Park Hi-Life, Wanda Jakob; Reagan Statesman, Houston, Rosalie Maas; Lorena Leopard, Virginia Connolly; Krum Komrade, Mary Louise Cole; Marfa Shorthorn, Mary Jack King; McAllen Wheel, Dorothy Horn; Miranda Panther, Celeste Peck; Navasota La Salle, Mary Henry and Virginia Moore, co-editors; Odessa Odessan, Lorraine Fly; Peos Tumbleweed, Juanita O'Neal; Quahaw Pow Wow, Bobbie Mae Holt.

Sidney Lanier El Nopal, San Antonio, Mary Barragar; Bobcat, South San Antonio, Velma Sims; Seguin Cricket Chirps, Valerie Lambrecht.

We shall be in a chaos once more in high school athletics unless we can train our alumni and the public to get the educator's point of view. If we can do that we can go ahead and conduct our interscholastic games with sportsmanship and educational objectives with some hope of success. The possibilities of educational service under these conditions are unlimited and inspiring. On the other hand, if we cannot get these higher ideals uppermost, we shall enter into a period of decline. I am not wholly optimistic, but up to date I think we have not been sufficiently aware of the problem that faces us, and we have not sought means of solving this problem.—Dr. L. W. Smith.

TESTS AVAILABLE FOR BASKET BALL

Coaches Asked to Help Experiment for Measuring Ability of Players

(By D. K. Brace, Professor of Physical Education, The University of Texas)

CAN basket ball skills be measured? Is it possible to discover tests of achievement in basket ball which can be given to high school players and used by the coaches to help him pick the players for his team? In trying to answer these questions Mr. Frank Dominguez under the direction of the Physical Education Department of The University of Texas is carrying on a study aiming at the standardization of achievement tests in basket ball. The Brace Basket Ball Achievement tests are being used.

The plan calls for the cooperation of a number of high school basket ball coaches. Letters are being sent to a number of high school coaches asking them if they would like to cooperate in this study to the extent of giving these tests to their players and furnishing certain other information about the players.

This study was started last year and several schools sent in data, however, additional scores are needed to secure sufficient data. Coaches who used these tests last year may give the tests again this year if they wish.

Possibly other high school coaches may be interested in giving these tests to their boys. Any coach who wishes to aid in this study and to use these tests on his basket ball players is asked to drop a card to Mr. Frank Dominguez at 2201 Nueces Street, Austin, Texas. They will then be sent full description of the tests with instructions on giving and scoring them and on reporting the scores.

The tests which are being used include shooting baskets, dribbling and shooting, passing at a target, speed pass, jump and reach, and free throw shooting. In addition to giving these tests and reporting the scores, each coach will be asked to give some additional information as to his opinion of his players and as to their experience in playing. The player names need not be given.

These tests have been used with college students, both men and women, and have been shown to have a high degree of accuracy in measuring basket ball ability. Forming teams on the basis of the test scores has proved to be an accurate way of selecting the best basket ball players.

The tests can be given in one afternoon practice period. Anyone who is interested in giving these tests may secure a complete description of the tests along with sample score blanks by dropping a postal card to Mr. Dominguez at the above address.

Medical Writer Comments on Tobacco and Gastric Ulcer

DR. R. FRIEDRICH, in Archiv für klinische Chirurgie, Berlin, compares the effect of smoking with the effect of sham feeding; the resultant low gastric juice is harmful even to the healthy cells. Smoking on an empty stomach is therefore particularly damaging.

Of 153 men operated on for gastric ulcer, nearly 80 per cent were excessive smokers, averaging from 20 to 30 cigarettes a day.

In addition to the effect of the nicotine (or pyridine or carbon monoxide or whatever the poisonous factor in tobacco smoke may be) swallowed with the saliva and absorbed from the lining of the mouth and the lining of the respiratory passages, the reflex effect already mentioned must be taken into consideration.

Heartburn
Dr. Irving Gray of Brooklyn reported in an American medical journal several years ago the great frequency of smoking as a cause of heartburn and pylorospasm. Heartburn is not due to excessive acidity, but rather to the irritation of the sensitive lining of the esophagus by normally acid gastric juice regurgitated or backed up where gastric juice has no business to be. The tobacco hog isn't doing himself or (I regret to say) herself any good by taking alkalis to relieve heartburn or acidity. The alkali may give temporary ease to the distress by neutralizing the normal hydrochloric acid, but that does not promote digestion.

Tobacco Hog
Having called names, I had better explain what a tobacco hog is. In my opinion any one who smokes on an empty stomach, that is before a meal

or before the meal is finished, is a hog, and furthermore I regard as a wishy-washy character the individual who has to smoke while at work.

The pylorospasm produced by smoking is painful. It is commonly associated with eructations of gas and with hunger pain at night. In fact, the tobacco smoker's gastric or duodenal ulcer complex is difficult to distinguish from actual ulcer.

Rather characteristic is the complaint of the victim of this tobacco poisoning. Distress—food—comfort—pain again—food—relief.

One girl aged 21 who had smoked 15 cigarettes a day for two years had the pain—food—comfort—pain complex for seven months; another aged 23, who had smoked about the same amount, had the complex for a year.

Ulcer Symptoms
The amount of tobacco used bears no constant relation to the occurrence of heartburn or pain and the other symptoms of ulcer.

However, the symptoms are completely relieved within two or three days after the victim stops smoking.

Abject slaves of the habit who indulge in a smoke before breakfast may count confidently on shooting the stomach acidity and secretion of gastric juice up 10 per cent above normal.

Of 35 patients who suffered with this tobacco produced ulcer complex, only one was a pipe smoker. The rest preferred cigarettes. The pangs! I wonder how the pipe-smoking guy happened to get mixed up with such a bevy of sissies?—San Antonio Express. (Copyright John S. Dill Co., and reprinted by special permission of the author and copyright holder.)

High School Journalist Keeps It Up in College



LAST YEAR Kathryn Owens was president of the Interscholastic League Press Conference and was editor of The Austin High Maroon. After being graduated from Austin High in June, Miss Owens enrolled in The University of Texas summer school. Volunteering for work on The Summer Texan, the University paper, she proved herself such a good reporter and copyreader that at the end of the summer she was awarded one of the few gold medals presented to staff members by D. B. Hardeman, editor of The Summer Texan. This fall Miss Owens is continuing her work on The Daily Texan and is one of the most popular staff members.

League Debaters May Find A Little Meat in This Nut

A GREAT DEAL has been said, here and elsewhere, about what the electric power and distribution schemes of the Tennessee Valley Authority are going to do for the consumer. Less has been said about the effort on the private producers of electricity, and it is usually taken for granted that these people are tearing their beards and beating their breasts whenever they even think about it.

But there is an article in the current issue of the magazine "Public Utilities Fortnightly," which gives an interesting new slant on things. This magazine might be called the official mouthpiece of the power industry. The article in question was written by Leon H. Curtice, former chief statistician of the General Electric Company and secretary of the National Electric Manufacturers' committee.

Mr. Curtice bluntly suggests that the whole TVA project will eventually be a most excellent thing for the power industry and for the makers of electrical appliances.

He recites how the TVA began by forcing reductions on power companies, and how it followed that by "persuading" makers of electrical appliances—stoves, refrigerators, heaters, and the like—to lower prices on their products. Coming, as they did, at a time when the business of both parties was steadily dwindling, these steps looked like very hard line indeed. But Mr. Curtice looks at it differently. "To have the TVA—gov-

ernment organization—coöperate with power companies and the manufacturers to promote the sale of appliances is a distinct asset to the electrical manufacturing industry," he says. "To find rates so lowered that prospective customers are not frightened at the possible cost of cooking electrically, heating electrically, or refrigerating electrically, is an attractive prospect."

Now what, asks Mr. Curtice, will be the result of all this? Power companies will be bringing their rates down to a point where it will be absolutely necessary for them to get additional appliances on the line to justify the lowered rates. This will mean much new business for the manufacturer; that, in turn, will open a great new sales field to the power industry. In other words, this dreadful specter of the government in the power business is quite likely to bring a new prosperity to all branches of the electrical industry.—Austin American Statesman.

Outstanding Debate Work Forecast for Brownwood

PROSPECTS for outstanding debate work at Brownwood High School are good this year, according to J. Fred McGaughy, coach. A number of those who will be on the debate teams this year have had from one to four years experience. Mr. McGaughy, who is beginning his fifteenth year as debate coach for the school, believes the teams will make good records this year.

One team of boys composed of Hal Cherry and Elbert Smith Cone has had four years experience in debating and went to the district meet last year. This team also defeated teams from some of the largest high schools in the State in tournament debate.

A girls' team made up of Galena Mae Taylor and Charlie Mae Scott also is experienced in public speaking. Miss Taylor has had three years work in debate and Miss Scott was extemporaneous speaker for the school last year.

Harold Steel and Clarence Childress, another boys' team, have debated two years. Iris Scales, Betty Jo Sanderson, Laten Beavers, Bobby Wilkes and a large number of others, who will be in the debate squad this year, are experienced speakers, Mr. McGaughy points out.

For many years Brownwood teams have made good records in the speech contests of the Interscholastic League, having missed winning district honors only a few times and almost always going on to the State contests.—Brownwood Bulletin.

Eliot on Education

When 3,000 children from the public schools of Cleveland sing to an audience of 7,000 superintendents and teachers, and when two high school orchestras at the opposite ends of a hall—a full city block in length—play Bach in antiphonal sequence, these arts cannot be thought fads or frills. They belong to the fundamentals in public education. The exhibition would have mightily pleased that great prophet of democracy, Charles W. Eliot, the centennial of whose birth is being celebrated this year.

In what might be called his last educational will and testament he outlined a program of public education. The teachers in session at Cleveland could not do better than adopt it as a platform on which all can stand who look forward to education's more helpful part in a democracy. It is a counsel of perfection, but its words should be written in letters of light as defining the ideal to be made real as far as possible. As Barrie once said of "the equal chance" to be got through education for the children and youth of Scotland, the words "as far as possible" tarnish the splendid hope. He looked forward to the day when "we may be able to cast them out." It is to be hoped that we of America may

find it possible to approach more and more closely Dr. Eliot's ideal for all children.

In summary, his program was set forth as follows:

1. Enlist the interest of every pupil in every school in his daily tasks in order to get from him hard, persistent and enjoyed work.
2. Cultivate every hour in every child the power to see and describe accurately.
3. Make the training of the senses a prime object every day.
4. Teach every child to draw, model, sing, or play a musical instrument and read music.
5. Make every child active, not passive; alert, not dawdling; led or piloted, not driven, and always learning the value of coöperative discipline.
6. Teach groups of subjects together in their natural relations.
7. Put into all American schools universal physical training for both boys and girls from 6 to 18 years of age.
8. Make sure that every pupil has a fair chance to learn the elements of agriculture, dietetics, cooking and hygiene, every boy the elements of some manual trade and every girl the domestic arts. The instruction in hygiene should include the defenses of society against the diseases and degradations consequent upon ignorance, moral depravity, poverty and vice.
9. Make room for the new subjects and for increased instruction addressed to the individual pupil; reduce class work and the size of classes, lengthen the school day and shorten the summer vacation.
10. Keep the atmosphere of every school and family charged with the master sentiments of love, hope and duty. Keep out both fear and selfishness.

This is a large order, but it is one that democracy must undertake for its own sake. There could be no better celebration of the centenary of Charles W. Eliot, the great educational statesman, than the general adoption of this program as a code for the schools. The meeting of the National Education Association in July should devote at least one session to his memory and his testament of education.—New York Times.

TEXAS SPEECH ARTS ASSOCIATION

IN THE INTEREST of a larger attendance at the convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech, which is to be held in New Orleans, December 27, 28, and 29, the Executive Committee of the Texas Speech Arts Association has voted to call off the meeting in Galveston. The response for the Galveston meeting was so limited that there was no possibility of its realization.

There will be a luncheon and a business meeting of the Texas Speech Arts Association in New Orleans. Those who expect to attend the national meeting in New Orleans should notify Miss Nena Kate Ramsey, Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas.

As originally planned, Professor H. L. Ewbank, President of the National Association of Teachers of Speech, will address the Interscholastic League Breakfast in Galveston.

Valley View Arranges Out-of-hours Practice

The League work in the Valley View School is being pursued with unusual interest and vigor this year, according to Wallace Gregg, superintendent.

"A special period of 30 minutes has been added to our regular day and the literary events are studied under teacher direction at this time. Athletic practice is done at intermissions and after school. The choral singing contest is proving very popular with the grammar school students and the teachers in charge of it are enthusiastic over its possibilities. The school board is very generously providing necessary materials for conducting the various contests."

STATE WINNER

THE rural division, girl's division, was won in the 1934 State Meet by Miss Clara Bentz, Francitas School, Jackson County. The successive steps by which she captured the State cup, shown in the picture, are as follows: First place, District Meet at Victoria; First place, Regional Meet, College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville; and finally, first place at the State Meet, at the University, May 4, 1934.



Clara Bentz, of Francitas

PERIOD FOR LEAGUE WORK IS PROVIDED

San Perlita Proposes to Realize 100 per Cent on Inter-School Contests

(By L. R. Ayres, Assistant Superintendent, San Perlita, Texas)

IN LINE with the policy of the Leaguer perhaps you will be interested in our set-up in regard to the Junior Interscholastic League work. This may interest some of the readers and in turn encourage them to let us know how they handle this phase of public school work.

We proceed upon the theory that if this work is desirable for some of the students, it can also be made of benefit to all of them. With this as a basis, we have added another class to the regular schedule of the elementary grades from the fourth up. In order to provide time for this added class work, we call these grades into the classrooms at 12:45 and start their school work at that time. Each of the pupils is allowed to choose his own activity with guidance, of course, from the homeroom teacher. Some of the students wish to take part in more than one of these contests. To provide training in these cases, we allow the pupils to attend classes in these different activities on alternate days. The number of contests in which a pupil may take part is controlled, in part, by his standing in classroom work. A pupil who is doing very poor school work is not allowed to take more than one of the League courses, but all are required to take at least one. We started these classes at the beginning of the second six weeks and intend to continue them until after the county meet.

Since this work has a place on our schedule, we give it a place on our report card. Each pupil is graded on this work on the same basis as in his other class work. This gives an added incentive and serves to answer the question, "Why do I have to take this since I am not going to take part in the contest?" This grading serves as a motivation at the start, and once the pupil gets into the work, interest in the work serves as the motivation.

Our aim is to make the Interscholastic League work of real value to the individual pupil rather than merely a point winning device at the county meet.

Van Horn

(Continued from Page 1)

miles south, and 90 miles east, thus making the area served about 7,700 square miles. Fifteen and a half accredited units have been granted Van Horn in the past two years, and this year the school is offering vocational agriculture, shop, mechanical drawing, two years of home economics, three units of commercial work in addition to the required courses.

Within the city limits, Van Horn has a population of only 1,220 half of which are Spanish-Americans. It is perched picturesquely on the slopes of the Davis Mountain foothills, 4,200 feet above sea-level. Its "main street" is the Bankhead Highway, otherwise designated as Highway No. 1, or U. S. Highway No. 80, known to tourists as the "Broadway of America." Intersecting this highway within the corporate limits are Highways Nos. 90 and 54.

Besides participating in League basket ball, Van Horn was represented in the district meet at El Paso last spring in every district contest scheduled by the League. In addition to this inter-school contest program, the school has a very successful girls' basket ball team. H. Oliver, formerly of Alpine, has been superintendent at Van Horn for the past two years.

Student Officers

(Continued from Page 1)

State meeting; (c) The history of our local organization and some of the things which it has accomplished for the school; (d) How to organize student body organizations; (e) The value of such an organization to a school; (f) The value of such a state organization to all the schools participating.

"Our Student Body Congress would be willing to pay for the expenses of the distribution of these papers, about two thousand in number. The paper would also contain a blank which might be sent to the Interscholastic League from those people who are interested.

"The announcement which I have to make could easily come under the heading of announcements since I do not wish to do more than present the idea at this time."

The program of the General Sessions of the Association is so full, however, that time for the announcement requested could not be granted. The folders describing the plan will be distributed at the Association meeting in Galveston. It has been suggested that the League sponsor an annual Conference of Student Body leaders at the State Meet of the League, and this proposal will receive consideration of the State Executive Committee.

Schools which are interested in this enterprise are urged to correspond with the League State Office about it.

Wild Flowers

(Continued from Page 1)

nature could be studied from several different angles.

When spring flowers began to appear and the way was opened to the pupils for further study, as well as participation in the Wild Flower Contest, it was a very small matter to get flowers brought in and assembled according to instructions. Each morning when pupils arrived at school they either had a good assortment of flowers with them, or went straight-way to some favorite retreat and got them. Enthusiasm ran high as the collection grew and some of the flowers could be taken from the press (a crude affair of newspapers, a board, and a heavy rock) and stored away.

We have been unable to give some of the flowers a name, but others of them have many local names. As yet the scientific names have not been studied. That part of the work will be taken up when the identification cards are returned.

Some difficulty has been experienced with some of the flowers. Loss of color and breaking are among our greatest misfortunes. In spite of these losses we now have about sixteen varieties of spring flowers ready for shipment to Austin. Our collection of autumn flowers will be very limited this year because of the drouth, and summer flowers in this part of the state scarcely bloomed at all. We plan to have twenty-five specimens in our collection for display at the county meet next spring. We have also begun a collection of tree specimens, mounted. I think the endeavor is going to prove to be very successful.

Shelby County

(Continued from Page 1)

the basket ball activities. Instead of depending upon a basket ball tournament for the selection of the district entries, plans are being completed for scheduled games with the district entries determined on the basis of percentage victories. Even to make it more practical, the county may be divided into several districts for the rural schools and then a final elimination in order to reduce the expense of long trips.

All-round Cup

A beautiful loving cup will be given to the winner of the high and rural school county meet. If it is possible, individual awards will be given to the winner in the individual contests. The desire to win distinction for one's school and medals for himself on personal merit should be sufficient inducement for every school child in this county to enter the county meets.

The League's chief objective is the greatest number of participating schools with the maximum amount of student participation in all athletic and literary events. Every school teacher in Shelby County should exert every effort to see that his school pays the League fees and participate in the appropriate county meet. Now is the time for the training of winning contestants.—Timpson Times.

Elgibility

(Continued from Page 1)

him in any of our district games on account of this doubt.

When we started out the same way this year we thought all of our men were eligible, but it turned out that one of our boys, when barely fifteen years of age engaged in a boxing match, for which he received indirectly \$2.25. Twenty-five cents was given to Will Forhand (Red Forhand's brother) who was this boy's manager. Since we have not been able to clear this case of a doubt of professionalism, we have not played this boy in any of our practice games. Yet it takes a lot of charity to believe that this boy should not be permitted to play. It's just possible that by the end of the season we shall be able to clear this case.

No one has intentionally played an ineligible man and since the games in which he, or any other of the same kind, participated, are only practice games, it seems to me that it is very unusual and certainly unfair not to give the team credit for winning their games.

Players Eligible in Future
Any school man who would delib-

erately play an ineligible man and know that this person would always be ineligible to play, should be driven out of the school business. I can't conceive a school principal or a school superintendent who would do such a thing. However, if some one should be so unprofessional and unethical as to do this, I can not see why all the other school principals should be placed on this plane if they should actually play a man who later on proved to be ineligible.

There is another angle to this ineligibility situation that I believe should be considered from the standpoint of future ineligibility. For example, we have two boys in our school that are unusually good football prospects who are eligible in every way with the exception of the matter of residence. They come from another school and must be here a year before they can participate in Interscholastic League contests. At the present time we have two other teams besides our regular team and from these teams we hope to replenish our team for next year. Why should these boys not be permitted to play on these teams if they intend to be here next year, and why not use these boys this fall? These games that these two teams play are not Interscholastic contests and are only given to these boys to add a little more interest in their future prospect of playing on the regular team. Now why should not those boys play on these teams? To save my soul I can see no reason.

Nym Family

(Continued from Page 1)

both denotation & connotation, is so fully identical that one can always be substituted for the other without change in the effect of the sentence in which it is done. Whether any such perfect synonyms exist is doubtful; *gorse* & *furze* may perhaps be a pair; but if it is a fact that one is much more often used than the other, or prevails in a different geographical or social region, none of which distinctions is apparent from the OED quotations, then exchange between them does alter the effect on competent hearers, & the synonymy is not perfect. At any rate, perfect synonyms are extremely rare.

"Synonyms in the widest sense are words either of which in one or other of its acceptations can sometimes be substituted for the other without affecting the meaning of a sentence, thus it does not matter (to take the nearest possible example) whether I say a word has 'two senses' or 'two meanings,' & *sense* & *meaning* are therefore loose synonyms; but if 'He is a man of sense' is rewritten as 'He is a man of meaning,' it becomes plain that *sense* & *meaning* are far from perfect synonyms.

Homonyms

The same authority distinguishes homonym and synonym thus: "Any confusion between the two is due to the fact that 'synonym' is a word of rather loose meaning. Broadly speaking, homonyms are separate words that happen to be identical in form, & synonyms are separate words that happen to mean the same thing. *Pole*, a shaft or stake, is a native English word; *pole*, the terminal point of an axis, is borrowed from Greek; the words, then, are two & not one, but being identical in form are called homonyms; on the other hand *cat*, the animal, & *cat*, the flogging instrument, though they are identical in form & mean different things, are not separate words, but one word used in two senses."

Another authority has this to say about homonyms: "Two or more words that are pronounced alike but used differently; they are usually spelled differently, but not always. By extension, the term is also sometimes made to cover words spelled alike, but pronounced differently, as 'lead,' a metal, and 'lead,' the verb meaning to guide; or 'bass,' the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; and 'bass,' a kind of fish."

Homograph

But we have words identical in spelling and pronunciation but different in meaning, as "mass" meaning quantity, and "mass" meaning a Roman Catholic religious service; also, the word "cob" referred to in the query above quoted. To these pairs the word "homograph" is applied by some authorities, and it is a useful word.

Then there are words having the same sound, but different spelling and different meaning, as "rein," "rain," and "reign." Strictly, these words are "homophones," and this word is also useful in spelling classes.

Finally, we come to the rarest member of the "nym" family, namely, "heteronyms" which means two or more words having the same spellings, but different pronunciations and different meanings, as "wind," a current of air; and "wind," to coil.

It would be an interesting exercise for a spelling club to search out and produce words falling under these different classifications.