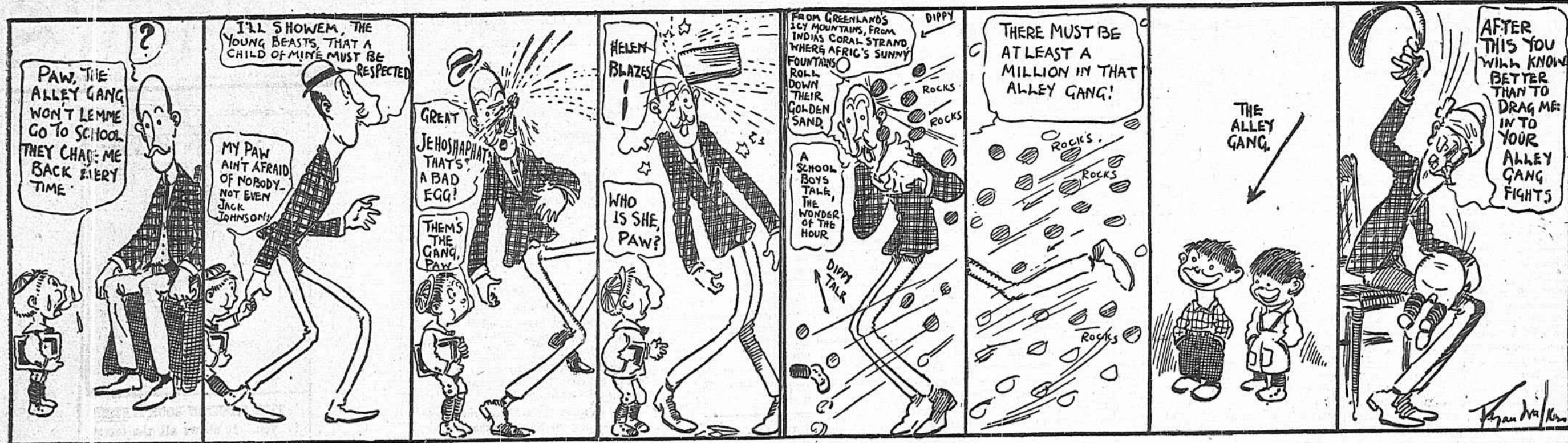


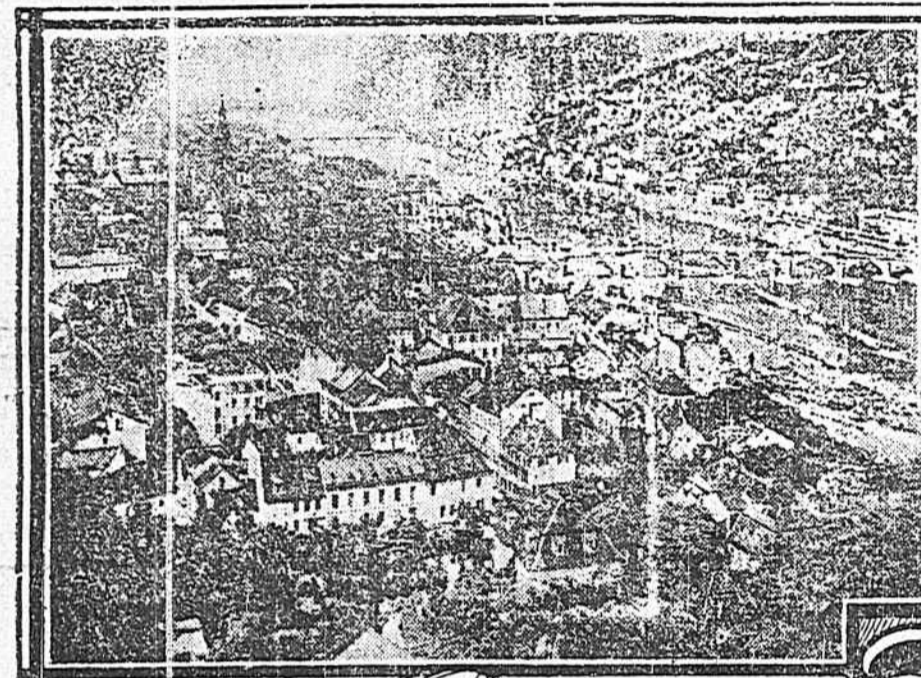
Mr. I. L. Showem

He Mixes Up With the Alley Gang

By Ryan Walker.



THE GERMAN STUDENT and his DUEL



A Bird's Eye View of Heidelberg



The Student's Prison



Students' Duel from an Old Painting



After a Duel

EVERY institution of any age not only honors its traditions, but also preserves with little varying changes its customs and usages which are among its distinguishing features. This is true of educational institutions, and particularly of the German universities. Of the latter Heidelberg—old Heidelberg—stands out supremely interesting in its historic lore and in those pranks and trials of physical endurance and skill, which are practically the same today as two centuries ago. These distinctive characteristics, together with its well merited reputation for training mind and body, has made this time-honored university not only the pride of many generations of Germans, but likewise the pride of generations of other nationalities. Every phase of the German boy's education seems to differ from our own, yet the universities of both nations have sent out grand, good men who have made names for themselves and whose work has benefited humanity. The rules and regulations, the faculty and the mode of housing the students are likewise different from our own. At Heidelberg especially is this true, and as the greatest statesman in Germany have been students at this splendid seat of learning it serves as the best example of German university life.

The peculiar life of the universities, and the different parts of the country from which the students come have made a court of justice necessary. The university laws have been approved by the government and are rigidly carried out. Gambling is forbidden, dueling under certain forms, breaking the peace, drunkenness and secret combinations of students. For acts against the academical laws police officers and beaules are maintained. The chief beadle, who is usually cordially hated by the students, may make an arrest without a warrant, but he must make the announcement at once. A jail is provided in the upper part of one of the university buildings, where the beadle also lives. This is known as the Carcer and is secured with iron grating. The furniture consists of a bed, a small table and a wooden chair. The different apartments have borne the same names for two hundred years—Solitude, Bellevue, Recreation and The Hole. The last named is a dark room where those who have disturbed the peace at night are confined. The imprisoned students are under the care of the beadle, who supplies them with food while they are serving the term of imprisonment. For several days the prisoner must remain in the room; later he may attend college lectures, but must return at night. No Heidelberg student would dare fail to do so. The punishment is not excessively cruel, but is exacting and far better than being thrown into a cell with criminals, as is done in our university towns where the student happens to commit some trifling indiscretion. The city policeman does not arrest the student in Germany. If the latter in any way disturbs the peace the officer will ask him to show his student card. From this the officer obtains the name and reports it to the university police, who attend to the arrest and the beadle to his incarceration. While these young men are in the Carcer they spend much of their time in decorating its walls until there is hardly a spot in any of the rooms which is not covered with grotesque paintings and drawings. The names of several of Germany's greatest statesmen appear here, which goes to show that for some reason or other while at college they have tested Carcer life.

The student lives on personal equality with the professor—in absolute freedom—each being his own master except as to the university laws. The young men join themselves into societies known as Korps. Each Korps has a color and cap of its own and a Kneipe—a room for assembling—where the students spend a lively time singing and drinking beer according to traditional rules. Sometimes if the Korps is well to do it has a Korps house of its own, with a hall for festive occasions. Heidelberg has five of these Korps—the Rhenania, Suevia, Guestphalia, Saxo-Borussia and the Vandals—and whenever a student signs his name he writes after what is termed a "zirkel"—a sort of monogram of his Korps—in order that there may be no doubt as to which of these he belongs. It keeps three members of each Korps busy in arranging the duels which are fought every day. Each Korps has several students who are considered perfect in the art of duelling, and they are termed a Bursch. Three well-fought duels are necessary to gain this coveted name. The other members are known as foxes, and are treated about the same as a freshman in our universities and in many cases they have a hard road to travel; indeed, they must be able to fight in a duel for minutes before they can wear the ribbon of the Korps on their cap. The Bursches wear a different colored ribbon as a distinguishing mark for about the same reason as the midshipmen and cadets at Annapolis and West Point wear the large Ns and As on their sweaters as a mark of honor in athletics.

The most trifling thing will cause a duel, and after the challenge has been sent and the date of the affair has been set, the men repair to the fighting house—a quaint little building nestled among the trees alongside the picturesque Neckar river. The duelling room is upstairs and in order to reach it one must pass through the ante-room. Here there is a large pan-shaped piece of zinc with the edges slightly upturned. A chair is in the center, and the surgeon's table near by. After the duel the men are placed in this chair while their wounds are being dressed, and the zinc is to prevent the blood from running over the floor. The duelist is well covered when he is ready for the fight, and when fully equipped his appearance is not unlike that of a deep-sea diver. There are guards for the eyes, guards for the neck, guards for the nose and guards for the ears. The legs and body are partly covered with a chamol leather suit, and the right arm is well padded with a soft silk material. The duelling room is perhaps fifty by thirty feet. The floor is bare and well spotted with blood. Tables and chairs are placed around the sides of the room where the members of the Korps may sit with their wine while the duel is in progress. The different Korps do not intermingled during these festive occasions, but sit apart and encourage their members who are fighting. The sword used is known as the "Schlaeger" and the mode of fighting with it is said to be excellent exercise. The blade is about three and a half feet long and half an inch in breadth. The entire front edge is sharp as well as a part of the back of the blade. The end is not pointed, but rounded. The fighting is done from the wrist and the slightest movement of the head, even though it be unintentional or accidental, would suggest cowardice and cause a dis-

sal from the Korps. The four main strokes are called Terz, Prim, Quart and Durchzieler. The last stroke, with the wrist turned back, is extremely difficult and unless the opponent keeps his point well down you can run your Schlaeger underneath his blade and give him a cut under the left side of the chin. This is termed a "pull through."

There is great art in Schlaeger fighting, and where two men are well matched the duel is a long one. The face alone is slashed; how deep the wounds are made shows in the faces of so many noted Germans. A scar from Heidelberg is regarded as an honor, and no effort is made to efface the mark after it has healed. The most serious duels sometimes reach forty-five rounds and are arranged by a special court of honor composed of students. When the two combatants face each other the umpire demands silence, and at the word "Go!" the men begin. Blood often flows at the first slash. Frequently a second will have the duel stopped while he examines a wound or wipes away the blood. A surgeon is always present, and he too examines the slashes from time to time, and the fight goes on until the members of one of the Korps decide that their man has been defeated or the surgeon declares that further wounds may be dangerous to life. After the fight is ended the men go to the ante-room to have their wounds dressed. Blood flows freely as the members of the Korps to which the victor belongs crowd around to con-

gratulate him. Stitches are put in without the use of an anesthetic and the wounded man never winces, and under no consideration must he attempt to attend to the wounds without the surgeon's orders. Even the wiping off of a little congealed blood will cost the man a fine or a few days in the Carcer. At least two duels are fought every day of the thirty weeks of the University term, and twelve hundred students take part in the fights each year, so it can be seen how laborious is the work of the surgeons. The pluck of the German student duelist is marvellous, and he receives the slash of the Schlaeger without the slightest sign of fear or pain. On one occasion last year a man's head was laid open about the width of the thumb and fourteen stitches were required, yet this man smiled at the surgeon as he worked.

Certain members of the Korps are appointed to keep a record of these affairs for circulation of information among its members. Tell the German student that his duelling is barbarous and he will at once defend it by declaring that it is rarely fatal, and if so, is caused by subsequent indiscretion. He will also enumerate the numerous football fatalities of our country. While the German duel can hardly be termed sport from the American point of view, it is a most excellent training in fortitude and self control under conditions of danger and hardship. So goes the round of German student life so different from our own, but perhaps, with its seeming cruel sports and customs building a character and manhood as sturdy and as self-reliant as is the product of our American Universities.

WORKED down to a scientific basis light and heat are exactly the same thing. Red, white and blue colors and a sunstroke are the same phenomena, only in different degrees. This is shown by recent scientific experiments which prove that the waves that give bright colors to the eye and the same sort of energy, only the human eye cannot detect waves which our bodies can feel, but which they cannot see. To take a very homely but illuminating example. Everybody knows that a bar of iron will burn the hands frightfully long before its vibrations of heat are sufficient to make it red hot; so the human eye can see the effect of the heat in the crimson glow of the iron. Wherefore the sun waves of high rapidity of vibration are the color rays from the sun and they run in vibration from about 500 trillions per second until they touch about 750 trillions per second. Of course, such an enormous rapidity of vibration in a single second is practically incomprehensible to the average human brain, but the most famous scientists of the world today claim to have at least approximately estimated these figures. Also science claims to have measured the length of these fabulously rapid wave vibrations and they are said to vary from one to two hundred trillion to the yard of space. That is, they vibrate in a space far, far smaller than the red corpuscles in our blood and countless millions of these tiny light waves enter the human eye every time we look at a picture or glance out of the window. The red waves of light are the longer and in fact red light waves are just about twice as long as the waves which make the violet light in the solar spectrum. The heat waves seem to be more bold than the light rays, for they do not travel anything like as quickly and are about three times longer. Heat waves can be felt by the human body much more surely and much more accurately than light rays. The whole human body can feel and appreciate the heat waves from the sun, but it was necessary for animals to develop a special and extremely delicate organ—the eye—before animals could receive light rays and make them of use to the creatures of this earth. To rebuild the pyramid of Cheops under modern conditions would cost one hundred million dollars and the labor of forty thousand men for two years.

The Essence of Light and Heat

Dear Friend: We were away from home in jelly-making time, but Mama says she is not going to worry over a hot stove any more to make jelly and jam. She says she can buy it cheaper than she can make it and just as good. Your Friend, JACOB. P. S.—It would surprise you to see how many different kinds of jams and jellies and things put up in glasses and bottles you can get at CRAIG'S PURE FOOD STORE. For the Best Stationery —Go TO— SIMS BOOK STORE.

Money to Loan I am prepared to negotiate first mortgage loans on improved farm properties, at seven per cent interest. These loans are repayable in instalments, no commissions being charged thereon. Call and let us explain their attractive features. J. Stokes Salley Atty. at Law NO. 7 LAW RANGE The farmers are receiving the long wished for rain.

Theater To-days Program "COURAGE OF SORTS" (Vitagraph.) "Told in the Sierras" A beautiful picture, amidst the wintry snows of the famous Mt Lowe in California. HERBERT L. GAMBATI, Prop. Cotton Seed Wanted. If you have any cotton seed to sell or trade, see me before selling at Adden Bros. Warehouse, corner Railroad and E. Russell St. Car load lots solicited. Before buying your Fertilizer see me and get prices. R. N. OWEN, Agent for Kershaw Oil Mill.

THE NEW HOME THE SEWING MACHINE OF QUALITY. NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME. WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME. If you purchase the NEW HOME you will have a life asset at the price you pay, and will not have an endless chain of repairs. Quality Considered it is the Cheapest in the end to buy. If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase. The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass. Grand Opening Ball. On Friday evening Sept. 8th new Russell street building with over ten thousand feet floor space open to public. Dancing 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. Music by brass band. Everything free—everybody invited. 4t.

CARLISLE FITTING SCHOOL "The School that Stands for Work and Character." BAMBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA. Let us give your Boy and Girl the training they need—honest, thorough work under positive Christian Influences. WHY TAKE CHANCES? Our School is owned and controlled by Wofford College and IS NOT A SHAM. Recognized standard of Scholarship. Enlarged faculty—all men of College and University training. Individual attention. Study Hall, 4 1-2 hours a day, conducted by Teacher. Unsurpassed Health. Pure Artesian Water. Hot and Cold Baths. Entirely separate boarding departments for Boys and Girls. Prices lowest consistent with good service. Boarding capacity limited—write to-day for handsome catalogue. Nineteenth year begins Sept. 20th, 1911. J. Caldwell Guilds, M. A., Head Master.

A Reminder That We Are Ready to Serve You. ZEIGLER & DIBBLE INSURANCE ONLY. Special Agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. Strongest in the world. Prompt Attention. Quick Adjustment of Losses. ORANGEBURG - SOUTH CAROLINA