

**Baseball Team Wins  
Thrice In Conference**

Playing some mighty fine heads-up ball during the past couple of weeks, the Elon boys managed to cop three games out of four from Conference rivals. A two-game series with Catawba at Salisbury saw a 5-1 win with Tommy Williams doing the pitching, and a 10-9 loss when Catawba came from behind to connect with the delivery of Roland Longest, who had relieved Dopey Fuller, who had relieved Dopey Fuller in the first inning. Lee Fones, with a home run, and Mac McCraw led the hitting in these games.

Coming back to the home reservation, Elon nosed out the Lenoir-Rhyne Bears in two games. Both games were see-saw affairs, with the Christians coming out on top with one-run margins.

Dopey Fuller pitched the first encounter, a 4 to 3 triumph that was featured by a triumpal wallop from the bat to Lee Fones. Tommy Williams started the second game but was forced to retire with indigestion in the third inning. Roland Longest carried on from that point, and came out on the long end of a 2 to 1 score. Roland had them eating out of his hand, and the lone run scored was of the unearned variety.

**Farming  
Continued**

reas located in every county of the state and whose service is open to any and every farmer for the asking. Profitable farming requires that new ideas and methods of when, where, what, and how to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops be observed; and it is just this information that the state attempts to furnish its citizens who are willing to cooperate with the states' agricultural programs.

The federal government also has aided the farmers through its agricultural programs such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act and like measures, especially during recent years. By controlling the supply of a few of our staple crops the government aided the farmers in raising the prices of farm products to a point where the farmers received a living income. The government also has aided the small farmers, and beginners in particular, by its credit loaning programs through which it is possible for a farmer in need of credit for new land, machinery, and all permanent improvements to obtain loans at a reasonable rate of interest.

In summarizing, we may state that the outlook for earnest, diligent, and hard-working prospective young farmers is good. The going will be rough, especially for the first few years until the individual gets a start, even though he may be a college graduate. I'm told that even a farmer finds a practical use for a greater portion of the knowledge and training he may receive in high schools and colleges. A successful farmer must be a good trader, weather prophet, mechanic, chemist, as well as a good farmer. The far-sighted farmer will also take advantage of the information and services rendered by local farm bureaus and other governmental programs. One of the present programs with which we are all acquainted is that of soil conservation. The object of this program along with conserving our natural resources is to aid the farmers in growing bigger and better crops on less land and with less labor hours per unit of production. This is exactly what we all are looking for today; more compensation for less output. This is not an idealistic state; but it can only be attained by hard work and shrewd planning of the future. The old idea of a farmer as a man with a strong back and a weak mind is giving way to a more scientific and logical definition of a farmer as a modern business man who is cooperating with nature and his fellow man for the common benefit of all.

**Tennis For All**

Tennis is a fine wholesome sport. Those who play tennis do so because of the enjoyment that is obtained by being out in the open air, and exercising the mind and the body. If questioned why more students do not take an interest in this sport, the answer is easy: we have no place to play.

When the tennis team is practicing or playing a match, the better courts are taken. It seems that when the tennis teams are away on trips, the High School Tennis Team uses the better courts for its matches. What can be done? We all know that it is very nice that the High School can have a tennis team, but wouldn't it be as nice for all who enjoy the game to have a chance to play it?

There are many students who have voiced their opinion on the above situation and all know that something should be done for the good of all. As a suggestion, would it be possible to have the two courts on West campus conditioned so that they would be tennis courts instead of new-plowed fields with a net separating the bad from the worse.

The High School does have a tennis court; it could be put into shape in a very short while. This would help a lot in improving the situation. If this were done, and the other courts improved, a system of signing for the courts by different parties in the morning before playing could be adopted. This would keep one party from having a monopoly on the courts. There are many members of the faculty who enjoy playing tennis as much as the students, so let's do something about the situation soon.

**JOB OPENINGS AND PROSPECTS**

**Building Trades**

Since the government has established the Federal Housing Administration and other building loan funds, construction work has leaped into the limelight. This field offers numerous opportunities for young men. Construction is not merely a matter of driving nails in planks and stacking bricks; architects, steel engineers, surveyors, electricians, plumbers, tile, glass, and stone masons; roofers, tanners, and heating engineers; all are needed. There is not a great demand for one particular worker, but none of the fields is crowded, and if one does even average work, he may secure a job.

Class and terrazzo work are the newest additions to the construction fields, and both offer exceptionally good opportunities. One who sets glass brick, construction and plate glass, earns from 60c per hour to \$2.

Terrazzo contractors earn about the same. Building wages have advanced greatly within the past five years so that even those who do rough carpentry work average at least \$35 per week. Plumbers, tanners, plasterers, and tile and concrete masons receive higher wages than carpenters and excavators.

There is little room for architects at present, but there are numerous openings for steel engineers and steel tanners.

Most of the training needed for this work is given by the employer; one begins as an apprentice and gets his training from actual experience.

Along with the increase in construction work comes an increase in the manufacture of building materials. Hence there will be

**Civil Service**

More and more people every year are entering the field of public service under the civil service setup. This field includes public service other than that of the army and navy, or, in other words, all branches of the public service that are not military, naval, legislative, or judicial.

Applicants are selected on the basis of their ability and fitness to fill the particular position. Examinations are given when there are any vacancies to be filled or new branches of the service are inaugurated. A passing grade of seventy is necessary to qualify for the service. There are different age stipulations for different branches of the service but all applicants must be citizens of the United States. No restrictions are placed in regard to color, sex, or race.

Civil service includes not only jobs with the federal government but also with state, county, and municipal governments.

The system was instigated in the latter part of the nineteenth century to replace the spoils system and has resulted in greatly increased efficiency in government.

The fields open in this service are almost as varied as the vocations, and the employees work on a salary and are given opportunity for advancement.

Some of the vocations which are under the civil service are as follows: Engineering; civil, electrical, and mechanical. Post Of-

many openings in this work, also. Glass brick supplies the greatest number of openings. Lumber mill work and brick and tile manufacturing have numerous openings, also.

**Journalism**

Fifty years ago the only requirements that had to be met to enter a trade or profession were, he or she had to be a willing worker, have fair intelligence, and serve from 2 to 10 years as an apprentice. In return for his services for the master, the apprentice usually received about two dollars per week. The fact that he soon became as adept as his master did not guarantee him any definite wage increase until the end of that particular period of his training. The old order changed, cities became crowded with hopefuls, farm boys who formerly stood a fair chance of gaining employment by going to the city soon found themselves unwanted. The colleges and universities had started an endless chain of quickly but thoroughly trained youth into offices and businesses of the country — and the newspaper profession was not the last to join the enterprises.

From the time of the World War until 1930 statistics show a shortage of journalists in the

field: postmaster, rural carrier, railway mail clerk, Stenographer, bookkeeper, typist, accountant, architect, artist, dentistry, the ministry, musician, consular service, mechanics, contractors, journalist, and teaching are only a few of the vocations under the civil service.

From time to time bulletins are sent out when there are vacancies to be filled. Industrial classification analysts are in demand at the present.

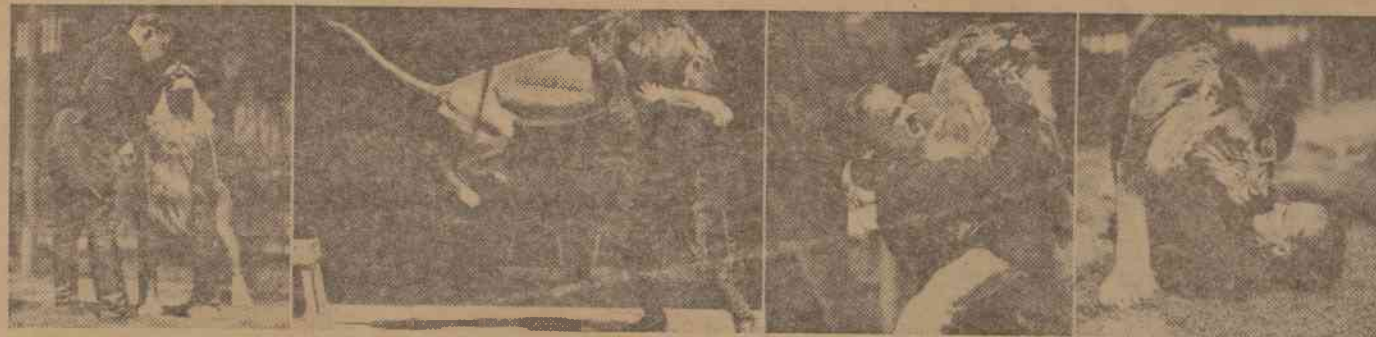
Anyone desiring additional information and particulars may receive it by writing to the Civil Service Commission in Washington D. C.

newspaper category. Since that time this shortage has been more than filled. The old saying "There is always plenty of the room at the top", has gone out of date. Many of the colleges have established schools of journalism to train men and women for specialized jobs on newspapers. No longer can the term "newspaperman" be applied to any person who works for a news gathering agency. The consolidation of small papers has done much to wipe out the country editor, who was formerly the newspaperman. Today competition is so keen that a college degree is necessary even to get in the running. Many times a pull is the only way to get on. The fact that he has a pull, however, does not mean that he is sure of a job. A journalist must know his business or get out. The large offices have so many applications that it requires a filing system to care for them.

A practice now common is for newspapers to pick their men from the high schools, and see that they are trained at the right school. In this case they are worked during the summer months for practical experience. The publicity departments also provide good experience for any aspirant to the writing profession. Publicity has in the past few years become one of the foremost departments of the writing family. These jobs pay well, they are comparatively easy, and they offer much in the way of promotion.

As in other professions, journalism has its many faults. Among these we can easily say the largest holdback is the wolves. The fact that these men have to be very smooth means that there are bound to be many snakes. As in other businesses, most any

**MEL KOONTZ—FAMOUS HOLLYWOOD ANIMAL TAMER—WRESTLES A FULL-GROWN LION!**



HERE'S MEL KOONTZ alone in the cage with four hundred and fifty pounds of lion. The huge lion crouches—then springs straight at Koontz. Nerves cool as ice, Mel meets the charge head on. Man and lion clinch while onlookers feel their nerves grow tense. But Mel

shows himself complete master of the savage beast. No doubt about his nerves being healthy! And, as Mel points out, one big difference in Camels has to do with having healthy nerves. Mel says: "No matter how many I smoke, Camels don't frazzle my nerves."

"I'll say it makes a difference to me what cigarette I smoke"

SAYS MEL KOONTZ TO PENN PHILLIPS

PEOPLE DO APPRECIATE THE COSTLIER TOBACCOS IN CAMELS

THEY ARE THE LARGEST-SELLING CIGARETTE IN AMERICA

"I guess you have to be particular about your cigarette, Mel. I've often wondered if Camels are different from other kinds?"

"Take it from me, Penn, any one-cigarette's as-good-as-another talk is the bunk. There are a lot of angles to consider in smoking. Camel is the cigarette I know really agrees with me on all counts. My hat's off to 'em for real, natural mildness—the kind that doesn't get my nerves ragged—or make my throat raspy."

MEL KOONTZ and Penn Phillips got to talking on the subject of cigarettes. Like Mel Koontz, millions of people find what they want in Camels. One smoker tells another: "Camels agree with me!" Yes, those costlier tobaccos in Camels do make a difference!

ONE SMOKER TELLS ANOTHER: "Camels agree with me"

Camels are a matchless blend of finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic

On the air Mondays: E-D-D-I-E C-A-N-T-O-R America's great fun-maker and personality, brought to you Monday evenings by Camel cigarettes. Over Columbia Network. See your local newspaper for time.

On the air Tuesdays: BENNY GOODMAN Hear the Goodman Swing Band "go to town." Every Tuesday evening at 8:30 pm E.S.T. (9:30 pm E.D.S.T.), 7:30 pm C.S.T., 6:30 pm M.S.T., 5:30 pm P.S.T., over Columbia Network.

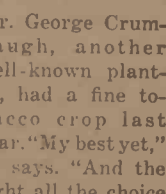
**"WE CHOOSE CAMELS FOR OUR OWN SMOKING. WE KNOW TOBACCO"**

— SAY THESE TOBACCO PLANTERS

"I know the kind of tobacco used for making various cigarettes," says Mr. Beckham Wright, who has spent 19 years growing tobacco, knows it from the ground up. "Camel got my choice grades last year—and many years back," he adds. "I'm talking facts when I say Camels are made from MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS."



Mr. George Crumbaugh, another well-known planter, had a fine tobacco crop last year. "My best yet," he says. "And the Camel people bought all the choice lots—paid me more than I ever got before, too. Naturally, Camel's the cigarette I smoke myself. Fact is, most planters favor Camels. So I know that Camels use finer tobaccos."



Mr. Cecil White, successful planter of Danville, Ky. "Like most planters around here, I sold the best of my last crop to the Camel people. And at the best prices. I stick to Camels and I know I'm smoking choice tobaccos."

