

THE WEATHER.

Rain Sunday and probably Monday, moderate northeast to east winds.

THE EVENING STAR

16 Pages To-Day Two Sections

VOL. XXXI—NO. 60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,495.

LADIES DETERMINED ON EARLY AMENDMENT

Suffragettes By the Hundreds in Washington

WANT CONSTITUTION CHANGED

Soon to Launch Fight for Amendment to Federal Constitution That Will Enfranchise Women—Men's Club.

Washington, Nov. 29.—With the announced intention of starting speedily on its way an amendment to the Federal constitution that will enfranchise women, suffragettes by the hundreds arrived here today to attend the 45th convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

Hotel lobbies buzzed tonight with discussion by groups of delegates on the question which will come before the convention when it begins its sessions Monday. Arrival and certification of delegates, meetings of the official board and of the executive committees and a luncheon by the National College Equal Suffrage League, which Dr. Alice Walker presides over, president of the National association; Miss Jane Addams and other prominent leaders spoke, were features of today's preliminary program.

The executive committee at a meeting tonight took up for consideration two important matters which will come before the convention. One was the proposal to adopt a new constitution for the association in accordance with the recommendation of the constitutional revision committee.

At the college women's meeting, Miss Addams declared that the recently acquired franchise in Illinois already has been given the women of that State great influence in needed reform.

AFTER DESPERADO.

Gun Fight Underground—Two More Dead. Bingham, Utah, Nov. 29.—In a fight underground with only the flash of rifles breaking the darkness, Ralph Lopez, Mexican desperado, added possibly two more names to his list of killed late today when he drove a posse of deputy sheriffs from the Utah Apex mine.

On November 21st Lopez killed the chief of police of Bingham, two deputies and a fellow countryman. He shouted from the depths of his strategy that it will cost many more lives before you get me.

Lopez shot Deputies Douglas Hulze and Tom Mandrich, who at a late hour tonight still lay where they fell. A half dozen deputies penetrated 900 feet into the mine this afternoon to light a smudge to smoke the desperado out. As soon as Lopez was shot, the match he was shot by.

CRACKSMEN ROB BANK AT ELLENBORO, N. C.

Secure \$3,000 and Make Successful Get-Away. Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 29.—Cracksmen last night blew the safe of the Bank of Ellenboro and secured \$3,000 in currency. The loss was covered by burglary insurance.

Nine charges of explosives were applied before the cracksmen succeeded in securing the cash. It is believed there were three or four members of the party of robbers, but so far no clue to their identity has been found.

A number of the townspeople were awakened by the explosion. Mr. Green, who lives near the bank, rushed out but was forced back to his home by the robbers.

CHARLOTTE MAN FOUND WITH HEAD CRUSHED.

Whispered Name Before Dying—Arrests Follow. Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 29.—Contractor B. B. Carter was found in his room at 308 West Sixth street at 7 o'clock tonight, his skull chipped to pieces with a carpenter's adze. Rushed to a hospital dying, he whispered a name to a physician, who reported to the police. John McQuary, Nick Johnson, James Griggs and Brady McNellis are held without bail.

END EXTRA SESSION

Longest in History of Congress Adjourned Yesterday

Begin Regular Session of Congress Monday—Democratic Leaders Urge Speedy Passage of Currency Legislation.

Washington, November 29.—The longest continuous extraordinary session in the history of Congress practically ended tonight and the regular session will begin at noon next Monday.

Democratic leaders, acting in concert with President Wilson, would not permit an actual finish to be written to the special session, although the House adjourned finally. The Senate will meet again at 10 o'clock Monday, and adjournment will not formally come until a few minutes before bedtime for the regular session to convene.

Two great projects have held the attention of Congress and the country throughout the unprecedented work of the year. One of these, revision of the tariff, crystallized into law in September. The other, currency reform, still is the chief subject of legislative interest, and will remain so until disposition in the regular session.

The special session, opening a month after the Democratic forces took complete control of the government, began with a re-organization of party leadership in the Senate which overthrew precedent and brought the so-called progressive forces into control. Throughout the contests on tariff and currency, the session has been marked by solidification of the Democratic ranks.

The conference of the Democratic leaders that the currency bill be passed at once brings the extra session to a stirring close. Day and night sessions of the Senate have marked the last week and day and night sessions of the Senate are promised for the new session until currency legislation is passed.

Most important of these was the section providing for the levying of an income tax. Other provisions included a prohibition against the importation of feathers of birds, a special rebate on goods brought in American ships, an act designed to encourage American shipbuilding, and to strengthen the American merchant marine.

The long fight over the proposed tax on cotton futures, to prevent cotton gambling, failed in the final development. Prior to the passage of the tariff bill, the cotton tax subject was also thoroughly discussed, however, and the advocates of it came to such an understanding, that it is expected to be passed before the new session ends.

Many other bills which underwent special consideration in the extra session will be pushed to conclusion in the new Congress. These include the "seaman's servitude bill," which passed the Senate, the Hatch-Henrich bill to grant the San Francisco water supply rights in that valley, which passed the House, and is to be voted on by the Senate December 6th, and the Alaskan Railroad bill, which the Senate has agreed to take up in December.

The investigating activities of the special session were confined chiefly to the probing of lobbying activities and to the inquiry into causes and conduct of the strike in the West Virginia coal fields. The special committees that conducted these investigations have not completed their work, and will not report until early next year.

Fl. Williams, Ont. Nov. 29.—The tug Arbutus returned today after a search along the coast of the Newfoundland Islands for the missing steamer Leifield. A piece of topmast was found floating near Eagle Harbor, but there were no marks by which it might be identified. The Leifield carried a crew of 14.

ENGINEER WEEPS WHEN TRAIN KILLS CHILD.

Lenoir, N. C., Nov. 29.—The 18 months' old child of B. N. Annan, while playing on the track of the railroad near the residence of its parents at Sawmills, a flag station ten miles from Lenoir, was instantly killed by a passenger train, whose engineer saw the little one too late to stop. The body was fearfully mangled and the spectacle was so appalling to the engineer that he burst into tears as he looked upon the fragments of the corpse.

ALL DAY WRANGLE OVER CURRENCY

Slow Progress Made by the Democratic Conference

PRACTICALLY NO CHANGE

Delay All Consideration of Number of Regional Reserve Banks—Floor Programme to be Arranged Later.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Subjected to an all day wrangle in the conference of Democratic Senators today, the administration currency bill progressed slowly in its preparation for final consideration on the floor of the Senate.

Practically no change was made in the administration draft of the bill as presented by Senator Owen, and the five administration Senators of the Banking and Currency committee during the day, but for several hours the conference discussed a technical interpretation of the provision of the bill relating to the printing of the new currency to be issued. Senator Reed, of Missouri, criticized the wording of the section.

The Democratic programme for day and night sessions of the Senate until the bill is disposed of probably will be delayed until the conference concludes its work next Tuesday or Wednesday. The principle upon which the committee split, the public ownership and government control of the proposed regional reserve banks, was not brought before the conference and the administration plan for regional banks, capitalized by enforced subscriptions of the banks and controlled by bank-selected directors was endorsed. It was provided, however, that the Federal reserve board should have the power to remove all directors of the regional banks.

The conference passed over the provision of the bill fixing the number of regional banks. At the instance of the conference, Democrats of the Currency committee are framing a guarantee of bank deposits provision, which may be written into the bill.

Whether the conference would adopt a binding resolution to put all of the Democrats behind the Owen bill as a party measure, arose today, but the leaders did not hurry to force an issue upon it. Several Democrats have taken the position that while they favored the bill generally, they desired to be free to vote for any amendments.

The conference referred back to the Democrats of the Banking committee the section of the bill relating to the retirement of Federal reserve notes and a new provision suggested for the refunding of the 2 per cent bonds on which the present currency is based. The plan would

AN ELABORATE BILL

To Restrict Cold Storage of Food and Penalize Corners

All Firms Must Give Government Daily Report of All Meats, Vegetables, and Other Perishables on Hand.

Washington, Nov. 29.—An elaborate anti-high cost of living bill not only to restrict cold storage of food but to penalize agreements for storage, pooling, division of territory, interference with competition or other restraint of trade in foodstuffs, was introduced today by Representative McKellar, of Tennessee.

The new bill, which will be urged immediately before the House Commerce committee, would make the maximum period of storage on beef or its products seven months; veal two months; pork four months; sheep carcasses four months; lamb carcasses three months; poultry and game three months; fish two months; eggs three months to six months, with provision for labeling all over three months old after inspection, but three months.

The bill proposed that cold storage articles must be labeled with the dates of production, killing, packing or manufacturing and period of storage. It would bar thawing out cold storage products, would have regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture and provide other precautions.

Representative McKellar has recently conferred frequently with Attorney General McReynolds on the cost of living problem and is understood to have furnished some information which Department of Justice agents now are investigating in their pursuit of an alleged cold storage combination. It was generally inferred that the capital that his new bill has the approval of the attorney general.

The bill also provides that packers of meat, poultry, butter and eggs and all cold storage concerns must furnish to the government daily statements of goods on hand, shipments, receipts and deliveries in violation of which heavy penalties may be imposed.

PORT OF TAMPICO MAY HAVE FALLEN

Report to That Effect Current in Mexico City

VILLA ATTACKS FEDERALS

Washington Confident That Financial Blockade of Huerta Government is Working to Desired End. Train Blown Up.

Mexico City, Nov. 29.—San Luis Potosi, the largest town between the capital and Monterey, and the most important railroad center in Central Mexico, appears to be the objective point of those rebels who recently began concentrating south of Saltillo. Reports indicate that more than 6,000 rebels have concentrated at Victoria, and that Gen. Rubio Navarrette, the Federal commander, who intended to re-capture Victoria, is in a difficult situation north of that town.

There is an unconfirmed report that Navarrette's force has been cut to pieces, although according to War Department advices, he has re-taken Victoria.

Another troop train was blown up near San Luis Potosi yesterday. Private advices indicate the presence of 1,000 rebels within striking distance of that city. A passenger who arrived here today from San Luis Potosi told a story of the wiping out of a military escort of 50 men on a train bound for Tampico to San Luis Potosi, four days ago. He said that the train on which he was riding ran into a cut guarded by rebels. Machine guns on both sides concentrated their fire on the train, and the men of the escort were over, every soldier on board the train had been killed and 45 passengers wounded.

Some reports have said Tampico has been taken, but in best informed circles they are discredited, although it is known that the rebel circle is slowly tightening about that port.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 29.—The vanguard of Gen. Francisco Villa's rebel forces which left Juarez on Friday night, is reported tonight at Los Mochis, about 300 miles northward from the office of Governor of the column of Federal forces, which have been at Villa Ahumada since the battle of Tierra Blanca.

Gen. Villa will leave for the south in a day or two, and the remainder of the rebel forces now in Juarez. Federal officials in El Paso report that Gen. Pascual Orozco with 5,000 men is moving northward from Chihuahua to attack Villa's vanguard.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Under pressure of Constitutional army in the north, advancing on Chihuahua, the most important military defense that now stands between the Mexican capital and the United States, is the managing activities of the Zapatistas to the south, the situation of the Huerta government in Mexico City was believed by officials here tonight, to be more critical than usual tonight, to be more critical than usual tonight.

GOVERNOR CRAIG TO HOT SPRINGS FOR TREATMENT

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 29.—Upon leaving Raleigh Sunday morning for Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment for rheumatism, Governor Craig takes over the duties of the Governor by Lieutenant Governor E. L. Daughtridge.

Governor Craig will be absent two weeks from Raleigh, and Mr. Daughtridge, who is a farmer of Rocky Mount, will be in charge.

OUTLINES

The extraordinary session of Congress adjourns last night. The regular session will open for business Monday morning. The football game between the Army and Navy, played on the Polo grounds yesterday, was the finale for the season. 42,000 people saw the game.

A bill has been introduced limiting the cold storage people open in connection also ruling out all combines in storage and prices on storage goods. After an all day wrangle over the currency bill, very little advancement was made by the conference over it. The conference may last well into next week.

The conditions in Mexico are about the same. Washington is confident that the financial boycott brought to bear upon Huerta and his government is being felt.

New York markets: Wheat easy No. 2 red 98 1/8 to 1.00; No. 1 Northern Duluth 96 1/2. Corn firm 85. Flour quiet. Rosin easy. Turpentine quiet. Money on call nominal, no loans. Spot cotton quiet, middling uplands 13.40; middling gulf 13.65; no sales.

RADICAL CHANGES IN CONVICT POLICY

Declared for By State Prison Board Yesterday

TO AVERT IMPENDING DEFICIT

Board Called Together in Special Session—Convicts to be Withdrawn From Statesville Air Line. Fewer on Farm.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 29.—Called here in special session today on account of serious developments as to the financial condition of the institution, the board of directors of the North Carolina State's prison declared for a radical change in the policy of the management to avert an impending deficit of large proportions and for sweeping changes in the distribution and employment of the convicts.

The meeting was called because the State Treasurer had discovered that a defect in the act providing for the construction of the Statesville Air Line, Statesville to Mt. Airy, relieves the State Treasurer from crediting the State's prison with cash face value for certificates of stock in the Statesville Air Line for convict labor. Up to the time the defect was discovered in the act a few days ago, something like \$65,000 in cash had been credited out of the State Treasury to the Statesville Air Line.

When the discovery was made all this back credit was charged against the prison again and the prison authorities notified that no more credits could be allowed and that this construction work must be done by the prison without any credit benefit from the State, the prison to hold the stock for whatever it could realize out of it in future.

Deficit Already. This charge against the prison of the Statesville Air Line stock leaves the prison with a deficit of \$18,500 at this time and a prospect and practical assurance, if the present policy is maintained, of a deficit of not less than probably \$40,000 December 1st, 1914. The prison assets for the next year, including cash credits for convict labor in railroad construction through certificates of stock and all outstanding solvent credits, is \$181,097, while the estimated expenses of the prison are \$202,459.

On account of these conditions, the directors declared through resolutions adopted, the following policy: The Statesville Air Line stock is to be sold at once and the proceeds are to be used to curtail operations at the State farm for the next year to 100 able bodied convicts, together with the inmate population of the prison, only New Pelican force can be planted, this cutting the crops from

TO SUCCEED MARBLE

Believed That Glenn Will Be Appointed

Selection of I. C. Commissioners Most Important Patronage Job Yet for Wilson—Klutzky May Get Big Job.

(Special Star Telegram.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—Democratic and Republican Senators alike believe that in selecting men for the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fill at least two vacancies, and three, should Commissioner Clements be not given another term, President Wilson has one of the most responsible jobs which he has had to contend with. It is certainly the most important patronage job.

Because of the great importance attached to these appointments, Senators have let it be known that they propose to scrutinize most carefully the record of each and every man selected for a place on the commission. It can be stated positively that no nomination which the President sends to the Senate will be confirmed until a thorough investigation has been made of the record of the man so selected.

Already protests have been entered against former Governor Robert B. Glenn and others mentioned for the commission. These protests, however, will not assume a concrete form until the nominations are sent in.

Glenn to Succeed Marble. Commissioner Clements, it is believed, will be re-appointed; a New England man will be selected to succeed Judge Prouty, and Governor Glenn will be nominated to succeed Commissioner Marble.

E. L. Auman was confirmed as postmaster at Ashboro by the Senate this afternoon. Had this action not been taken, the President would have been forced to have sent in the nomination again under the rule all nominations unconfirmed at the end of any session of Congress die with the Congress.

Beasley Not a Quitter. It is believed R. F. Beasley will attempt to take the case of George Beasley who wants to be postmaster at Monroe to the President. Secretary Daniels is a strong supporter of Beasley and may aid him in the fight "higher up." Such action would count for nothing more than to allow the Republican incumbent to draw salary

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SOLDIER BOYS SOUND TAPS OVER NAVY TEAM

42,000 Football Fans See Sturdy Lads Nail Colors to Navy Goal Posts—President and Many of Cabinet Members in the Grand Stand, and Divide Time Between Two Crowds

Hard Fought Game Results in Score of 22 to 9.

New York, Nov. 29.—Forty-two thousand persons saw the Navy go down in defeat this afternoon before the Army eleven on the Polo grounds. No greater throng has ever seen an Army-Navy game.

The multitude which crowded the stands included President Wilson, the secretaries of war and of the navy, other cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen and the flower of the military and naval service. Every seat would have been there had space to seat them been available.

Set in an oval of humanity was the re-made gridiron, protected from the rain blanket this afternoon by a 12-inch plank of straw. To the south on the side line was the Army stand, to the north sat the Navy with the field between, raked by a cross-fire of cheering.

President Wilson and his party followed precedent in alighting their time at the game between the centers. The President was a few minutes late and the game did not start till he had taken his seat in an upper grandstand box almost directly over the Army stand. When the first half ended he was escorted by Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary Daniels to the Navy side.

The Conquering Heroes. As the Army battalions marched upon the field, headed by the Cadet band, the crowd cheered. Down the side lines marched the band, the battalions of gray and gold following in column of four. Around the field they marched, then followed the band the length of the field down the center, 50 abreast, turning by fours, reforming long lines and halting before the south stand. As they marked time, the navy eleven ran on the field. Another cheer went up. The Cadet band was ordered to march to the lines of gray broke and ran for the stand.

Meantime a flourish of bugles announced the approach of the naval battalions. It was a near thing that the game and they marched straight down the center of the field. Across the shoulder of each man's long blue coat, the word "NAVY" was written in each man's hand waved a gold pennant. When they made the stand the blue was almost hidden by a moving host of golden standards and streamers.

The Army eleven scurried out on the field. A great shout went up. Across the field, the Blue and Gold formations long lines and halting before the blue of many bugles, gave back a greeting to the Navy. Blue coated men, the Army force, and the Army line megaphones, darted out to the side lines and took their stand before each battalion. Then came the tumult of rival cheers and songs drowned the sound of the bugles.

A field goal by the Navy in the first quarter set the teams apart. In the snapping wildly. In the second period when the Army tied the score by scoring a field goal, the Army stand went wild.

Wild Delight. But the greatest delirium was saved for the Army touchdown in the same period. Six hundred West Pointers, with their feet on the ground, tossed their caps on high, unclosed their voices in wild hurrahs and forgot to give their college yells in their delight.

At the end of the game, the Army celebrated with the usual rush to the colors. From the stand they stormed the field and danced in a great circle over the playing field. The Army, until a line of gray clad men surrounded the field. In the center were planted the army colors.

As the crowds surged out on the field two stalwart youths in gray overcoats climbed to the top of the Navy's goal post and nailed the Army colors there. Wilson, who had waited for the last act of the encounter, saw them. He turned to Secretary Daniels: "That was worthy of a sailor," the President said. And Secretary Daniels agreed by the usual man-to-man gesture.

Hard Fought Game. The Army football game furnished a spectacular and confusing finale to the Eastern football season of 1913 by defeating the Navy eleven at the Polo grounds today by a score of 22 to 9.

Completely outplayed during the opening period, the cadets swept the sailors off their feet in the second half by a combination of brilliant individual and open team play that quickly rolled up and overwhelmed the Army.

With victory in sight for the first time in four years, the West Point team scored rapidly and finished the game with a total that has not been preceded by either academy in ten years.

Despite the annihilation of the Navy's hope of a fourth consecutive victory over the Army, the game was fought out desperately until the closing moment.

Played Straight Game.

In the opening quarter the two eleven men played the usual Eastern game, with the attack directed principally at the line and outside tackle. At this period the advantage lay entirely with the Middles, who used their weight and speed for consistent gains. Near their own goal line the Army held firmly and Brown, the Middles' right guard, was called back to the Cadets' 20-yard line, whence he kicked a placement goal. In the second period he duplicated the feat after Hodgson dropped one of Nichols' punts and Gilchrist recovered.

The Army got into action in this quarter also, with a field goal and touchdown. Early in the period the soldiers gained the ball on the Navy's 10-yard line as a result of a blocky punt from Nichols. The West Point backs could make no impression on the Navy line and Woodruff, who replaced Nichols, dropped one of Nichols' punts and Gilchrist recovered.

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The Navy added another goal from placement in the third period when Nichols, by clever running back to Joutet's punt, placed the ball on the Army's 25-yard line. Checked by the soldiers' defense Brown scored his training camp placement standing on the 30-yard mark.

With the points nine all the Cadets opened another brilliant attack. Markoe, who had been called back to the Army's 45-yard line to the Middles' one-yard mark before he was tackled from the rear by Gilchrist. Two line plungers, Capt. Hoge, carrying the ball, scored the second touchdown and McEwan kicked the goal, making the score Army 16; Navy 9.

No satisfied with this lead the Cadets set out to revenge themselves for their defeats of recent years and succeeded in adding another touchdown. Immediately after the opening of the final quarter, the Army's Joutet, carrying the ball, scored the second touchdown and McEwan kicked the goal, making the score Army 16; Navy 9.

During the 60 minutes of play the Navy eleven failed to show the consistent advancing power that had brought them seven victories by big scores in the eight preliminary games of the season. While the Army did not, as a team, diagnose the tactics successfully, the desperate charging and tackling of the Cadets upset the interference and brought down the running game. The Army's Joutet, who played under the handicap of running the team and the ball, repeatedly was out-puntd by Joutet. The Army ends excelled in covering punts.

Forward Pass Responsible. It was distance gained by exchange of kicks and in running back punts that usually put the Army in a position for a team contest with the scoring zone, the Cadets relied mainly on the forward pass and the records show that they tried 12 during the game. Three were completed and two resulted in touchdowns. The fourth was intercepted and eight were uncompleted. The Middles tried six forward passes, one being intercepted and five ground out.

Although the attack and defense of the two teams lacked the cohesiveness seen in some of the preceding games of the Eastern season, there was no lack of individual brilliancy and daring play. Brown in kicking three placement goals in three tries from an average distance of 24 2/3 yards, gained a place in the 1913 football hall of fame and Prichard and Merrillat for their operation of the forward pass. Nichols, the Middy quarterback, shouldered a heavy burden of play and responsibility, and came through the contest with much credit. Markoe and Merrillat more than held their own with the famous Navy ends, Ingram and Gilchrist. Heston, who played the game with the usual man-to-man struggle, with team work more or less forgotten.

From the standpoint of persons, however, the game and its setting lost nothing of its thrilling grip and the 42,000 spectators present gasped and cheered by turns at the kaleidoscopic playing. The use of the forward pass repeatedly by the Cadets opened up the play to a far greater extent than the more conservative line attack and runs of the Middles, thus furnishing the spectators many brilliant football pictures. It was in the execution of the forward pass that the Army advantage lay and the final score demonstrates how successfully it was worked.

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