

The "Round-Up"
1917

The "Round-Up"
Commencement, 1917

Volume No. 1

To PROF. J. L. HOSNAL who has for the past several years worked for and with us, whose kind and sympathetic heart has helped us to our present standing in our school work, whose friendship we will ever cherish and whose advice and council will ever help us on to more noble endeavors.

This final edition of The "Round-Up" is respectfully dedicated.



The "Round-Up"

THE STUDENTS' MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE DICKINSON
HIGH SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. PARKE BUSINESS MANAGER
CORNELIA LATHROP SECRETARY AND TREASURER
TED RUSSELL, SARAH COHEN, BLONDELL WOODS....REPORTERS

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THE FORTY-TWO CLUB OF DICKINSON.

The young people of Dickinson met at the home of Mr. Raymond
Haines and organized a Forty-Two Club, December 1, 1916, and elected
the following officers:

Albert Parke President
Felice Lucy Vice-President
Gladys Woods Secretary and Treasurer

Meetings were held every two weeks and the place of meeting was
decided by the second letter taken alphabetically in the sur name of all
the members.

The last meeting was held at the home of Miss Felice Lucy, May
16, 1917. The winners of first prizes were Miss Felice Lucy and Mr.
Earl Walker. The consolation was awarded Miss Cornelia Lathrop.
The secretary's report showed that Miss Mattie Jarvis, Miss Felice
Lucy, Miss Gladys Woods, and Miss Blondell Woods were in the lead
for the season first prize for girls, and Mr. Albert Parke and Mr. Earl
Walker the season first prize for boys. Miss Cornelia Lathrop and Mr.
Charles March were in the lead for the season "booby prize." After
drawing for the highest number, the season first prizes were awarded
Miss Blondell Woods and Mr. Earl Walker. The season booby prize
was given Miss Cornelia Lathrop.

The commencement exercises were held on April 28th, at 5 p. m.
The three graduates were Felice Lucy, Gladys Woods and Albert
Parke.

The essays were well delivered and the valedictory was given by
Albert Parke. Each graduate was honored with a number of bouquets
of beautiful flowers, carried by the three little flower girls, Violet
Phillips, Lucretia Russel and Jessie Falco.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. Edward Stubbinsfield of Gal-
veston, and he also made a beautiful address to the graduates.

Mr. J. M. Parke presented the diplomas.

Mr. J. L. Hoidal made the closing remarks and thanked the school
patrons for their kind co-operation and loyalty to the teachers.

The Fourth Grade pupils were presented with certificates showing
that they had completed the work in the Primary Department. The

Greeting

This issue of *The "Round-Up"* is the last edition of this
year. We have tried to give our patrons the very best efforts
in former issues and have especially tried in this number to
give a general summary of the year's work. We are proud of
our school, our teachers, our school mates, our patrons and
our friends. We trust that our efforts have done some good
and that the friends we have made will ever be with us.

THE STAFF.

Seventh Grade pupils were also presented with certificates showing that they had completed the work of the Intermediate Department and were promoted to the High School.

On December 11th the Domestic Economy Class entertained the mothers and teachers. The luncheon was delicious and the girls served in a very charming manner, giving much credit to their teacher.

Again on March 30th the school board, teachers and mothers were served with a dainty menu of Parker House rolls, coffee, chocolate loaf cake, and fruit gelatine. About thirty visitors were present.

HALLOWE'EN ENTERTAINMENT.

The first entertainment of the school term was the second anniversary of the annual hallowe'en entertainment.

A short program of drolls and songs by the children was given first, and then the large crowd of people were attracted by the various booths.

The gay colored wigwam, covered with hides, bright blankets and strings of beads and other ornaments represented the primitive American and real Indian maidens served milk shake, peanuts and popcorn.

The booth representing Holland was covered with pink and white flowers and the big windmill on top attracted much attention. The Dutch girls sold punch and cake and sandwiches.

The Japanese pagoda was decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums and clusters of lavender wisteria. The girls with big pons and Japanese kimonos, served ice cream, cake and candy.

The Mexican booth was typical of the thatched roofed houses of old Mexico. The señoritas in their gay costumes were kept busy serving coffee, hot tamales, and Mexican candy.

About fifty dollars was taken in and in every way the entertainment was a success.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ENTERTAINMENT.

On the 22nd of February the loyal patrons of the school again came out in large numbers to help make the second entertainment of the season as big a success as the first, and they succeeded.

Songs, flag drills and a short "George Washington play" were first on the program and the five lady teachers danced the stately minuet. With their big hoopskirts and powdered hair, they made a very quaint scene.

After the program refreshments were served by the colonial girls. In the center of the auditorium a tea garden decorated with streamers of pink and white crepe paper attracted many people. Tea, punch, cake and sandwiches were served.

One corner of the auditorium was decorated with flags and two colonial girls sold candy. Another corner was decorated with pink and white flowers, and ice cream and cake were sold there.

The affair was a big success and over fifty dollars was taken in, most of which was used to make the final payment on the library.

HIGHEST AVERAGE FOR TERM.

High School.

First Year—Blondell Woods, 84 per cent.

Second Year—Dominic DePasquale, 82 per cent.

Third Year—Albert Parke, 81 per cent.

ORATION GIVEN BY A. L. PARKE, CLASS OF '17, DICKINSON HIGH SCHOOL.

Loyalty.

The most common word at present, and the word that is on the lips of every true American, is the word that means fidelity to a superior, fidelity to a duty, fidelity to a purpose or a cause, and fidelity to an institution.

Loyalty means: That fidelity which we owe to a superior, to a person, to a duty, to a purpose or a cause, and that fidelity which we owe



Albert L. Parke, Business Manager of "Round Up;" Manager of Basket Ball Team; Tennis; Baseball.

I cannot draw a cart nor eat dry oats,
But if it be a man's work, I will do it.

in an institution which has fit us to confront those problems in life where there must be a master mind and a strong will.

Loyalty is the exercising in our life of the genuine answering love for everything or anything that stands for the betterment of humanity and the uplifting of civilization.

Never in the history of our country has there been a time when loyalty meant more to us than it does at this moment.

We are all proud of the loyalty that was shown by the patriots in the early history of our country, when they suffered untold hardships that their cause might prevail.

When we think of the heroism of our fathers, when we think of the privations they endured, and when we think of their undaunted devotion to the cause for which they fought, we feel that their loyalty won for us the priceless heritage of a free country and under this we have enjoyed liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

All along through the trying times of our country's history we realize that it was the loyalty of our people that made our country come out victorious in all our difficulties and placed us a nation among nations.

At this time in the history of our great republic we are confronted by momentous problems that require the steady hand and a strong mind of a great leader, and the absolute loyalty and support of our people. Is it forthcoming? Will we obtain it?

Let us first judge by taking a retrospect of our former history.

Go with me to Valley Forge and look upon Washington and his brave men as they suffered there in the cold from want of clothing and food, then trace them as they marched with bleeding feet and numb bodies to where they fell upon the British at Princeton. Think of Saratoga, of Yorktown, and answer the question.

Again, go with me to Manila Bay, where Dewey planted the glorious "Red, White and Blue" in the April of '98, thence to Santiago and look upon Sampson and Shafter as they fought to protect the weak and to carry the torch of civilization to a downtrodden race. Think of the loyalty of these men to their country and think of their country's purpose and duty as a civilized nation, and answer the question.

Turn back in your histories and read of Franklin, of Jefferson, of Calhoun, Clay and Hamilton. Think how they worked and toiled, devoting their lives to their country that it might be placed on a firm basis of credit and be recognized by the great nations of the world.

"Hold up the stories of thy dead;
Say how thy elder children bled,
And point to Bataw's battle-bed,
Tell how the patriots' soul was tried,
And what his dauntless breast defied;
Cry, till thy summons heard at last,
Shall fall as Marion's bugle blast
Re-echoed through the haunted past."

Then answer the question.

Turn still further back in your histories and read of the blind Milton as he begged someone to write for him those words which were to be handed down to posterity as a means whereby civilization might be advanced. Think of the loyalty of this man to his chosen work, then think of the great educators, Socrates, Horace, Mann, Pestalozzi, as they struggled often unsuccessfully to work out their theories of education. You wonder why these men spent so much of their time in working out things that would be of no benefit to them. It was simply because they were loyal to the duty to which they were assigned.

Then come nearer home, let us look upon Longfellow, our great poet, and upon Parkman, the historian, who struggled heroically, writing with strings to guide his pencil that his thoughts might be a benefit to others. Think of Fields and his cable, think of McCormick and revolution of farming, of Morse and his telegraph, think of Edison the greatest inventor the world has ever known, think of his wonderful inventions, including the phonograph or talking machine, and of his many others and what posterity is yet to receive from his hands. Then answer the question whether or not the sons of such men as these will remain loyal to their flag.

Loyalty does not mean only devotion to our flag in time of trouble, but it means an unwavering devotion to it in time of peace as well as in time of war.

Loyalty in our country means true Americanism and Americanism means loyalty to our country, loyalty to our state, loyalty to our county, loyalty to our home, and last, but not least, it means loyalty to our school and to each other.

A country without loyalty cannot long endure. It was for the want of loyalty that Rome fell, and Palestine went into decay. It was for the want of loyalty that many of the most prosperous nations that ever graced the earth were destroyed and ruined.

One of the greatest characteristics that the American people have always possessed and should always nurture and foster in their hearts is loyalty to themselves, loyalty to their Alma Mater, loyalty to their state, loyalty to a common cause, loyalty to their country, and loyalty to their God.

A. L. P. '17.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

Delivered by A. L. Parke, Class of '17, Dickinson High School.

Now, as we appear before you this evening as the graduating class of 1917, and look back over the years we have spent in the Dickinson High School, before making our departure we wish to express our gratitude to those whose efforts and influence has meant so much to us through this institution of learning.

Patrons and Board of Education, we feel greatly indebted to you for the great educational spirit you have manifested in providing such splendid facilities toward obtaining a high school education here in Dickinson, at our own door. We feel proud of our school.

It is with the feeling of deepest gratification that we wish to make mention here of our teachers and our parents. To you we owe a debt which we feel can never be repaid, when we recall your untiring efforts, your patience, perseverance, your kindly criticisms, the influence and inspiration that has come to us from your noble characters, your gentle rebukes, and the unselfish sacrifices you have made for our welfare.

When we think of all this, we fail to find words sufficient to express our thanks to you, but we feel assured that the strength and inspiration we have received from your noble lives will ever enable us to so embrace the great opportunities that lie before us that we may present to the world characters that may in a measure compensate you for the invaluable assistance you have rendered us.

To our fellow pupils in the various grades, we shall ever remember the many pleasant hours we have spent together here in our home school. It will often be a source of pleasure to us to recall the happy scenes on the playground, the games of marbles, the ball diamond, basket ball, and the tennis courts, those are scenes that cannot be blotted from our memory. We wish for you a prosperous journey through the remainder of your school life, and hope that you may remain loyal to your home school, until you are able to carry off its highest honors.

To you, my classmates, as we are assembled here tonight on the eve of our departure from this institution which has been so dear to us, now, as we recall the fact that we have labored together through the various grades, have shared each others joys and sorrows, and although many of our comrades have dropped out of the ranks along the way, yet we are here tonight as the faithful three who have scaled the battlements and stand ready to gratefully accept any honors that may be ours. As we now cross the threshold into the next department

of our course, there is one thought that confronts us, which is worthy of our most earnest consideration. The thought that is wrapt up in two little words, "Whither Bound?" Now, as we separate and each pursues his own course through life, may we ever remain loyal to the noble principles that have been held before us during our course in the Dickinson High School.

A. L. P., '17.

VOICES OF THE PAST.

Felice Lucy, '17.

One rainy morning I was sitting in my library reading, but soon I became weary of the sad tales of the past. I thought I would dwell no more on stories that could not affect me.

"What is the past? The present is what I am living in. I will think in the present, read in the present and act in the present."

I turn to a newspaper to bring my thoughts to the present. My eyes



Felice Olga Lucy, Basket Ball; Tennis.
For nature made her what she is,
And never made another.

fell on the word "News." Here the past arose again to that time when the words originated News, being represented by a cross with the let-

ters N-E-W-S at each end, indicating by the points of the compass that the happenings of the day came from the North, East, West and South.

Castling the paper aside to divert my thoughts from the past, I decided to plant a garden that I expected to construct soon. I thought of a lawn with a circular drive and flower beds of different shapes and sizes. Here the past protruded itself again. I must use geometry to work out my plan. Geometry came to us from Babylon 2000 B. C., and Egypt 1795 B. C. From there it passed on to Greece, where the great school of Plato flourished at Athens and where Aristotle was a student in the years between 429 and 348 B. C. To this school we owe the first attempt to have exact definitions, axioms and postulates, and to Euclid, who taught geometry at the University of Alexandria, Egypt, 300 B. C., we owe the first great text book.

Suddenly I heard the sound of a great rolling organ. My thoughts flew back to Irving's account of his rambling about Westminster Abbey. "It was like losing himself in the shades of former ages," he relates, "wandering among the graves of kings, queens, poets and warriors," and as he thinks of these he continues: "When suddenly the notes of the organ burst upon my ear and rolling as it were huge billows, how well did the volume and grandeur accord with the mighty building, with what pomp did they swell in the lofty vaults like the pure airs of heaven. It was like rising from earth to heaven, the very souls seemed wrapt away and floated upwards on this swelling tide of harmony." "Music is the harbor of the past," I thought impatiently and tried to turn my attention into other channels.

Hearing voices in the streets, I followed the direction of the sounds. There stood a revivalist, delivering a stirring sermon. "No past here," thought I, but I had not listened long before I heard the name of Luther. "Who was Luther? Born in 1483," the revivalist was saying. "He was one of the greatest of Protestant reformers. At the age of eighteen he entered the university to qualify himself for the practice of law, but a change came over him and he decided to devote himself to a spiritual life. He spent three years in an Augustine convent, where he was ordained a priest. His sermons produced a powerful influence on all who heard him. He was sent on a mission to Rome, and having seen and heard a great deal of corrupt deeds, his indignation was aroused. From this time his career as a reformer began. He published some famous addresses, which circulated widely, and powerfully influenced many minds. He died in 1546, but Luther's accents still ring in the churches of Christendom."

"Here I am again in the past," thought I, disgustedly. "I will walk about and mingle with those who live in the present."

Strolling a quiet street, I came to a beautiful park in which stood a splendid monument of Francis S. Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." It was during the bombardment of Fort McHenry when the British were attacking Baltimore in the war of 1812 that this poem was written. He had visited the British fleet for the purpose of obtaining an exchange of prisoners. He was directed to remain until after the action. During the day he watched with the greatest anxiety the progress of each shell; and at night, he still stood straining his eyes through the gloom to catch if he could by the bursting shells, a glimpse of his country's flag. The early dawn found him still a watcher; and there, to the music of cannon, he composed the "Star Spangled Banner."

"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

As I stood looking up at the statue I began to realize what the

past really meant to us, what great lessons it has for us, that it is the stepping stones of the present.

After having returned home, seeing my history lying on the table, and turning over the pages, I read of Julius Caesar's conquests, the heroism of Joan of Arc, the voyages of Columbus, the lives of our heroes, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln and others.

"Lives of great men all remind us,
That we can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sand of time."
F. O. L., '11.

"THE WORLD OWES SOME OF ITS GREATEST DEBTS TO MEN
FROM WHOSE MEMORY THE WORLD RECOLLS."

GLADYS WADE, '11.

The lives of men are sign-posts on the road of life. Some direct us on the good road, whereas others warn us of surrounding dangers. "The world owes some of its greatest debts to men from whose memory the world recalls."

One of the most cruel, meddling and selfish kings of the sixteenth century was Henry VIII of England. We get the first glimpse of his real character when he became dissatisfied with Catherine, his wife. Through purely selfish motives he began trying to get a divorce. He applied to the Pope, who, not wishing to incur the ill will of the king, and yet determined to protect the innocent queen, adopted the plan of delaying his decision. The king, becoming very impatient, finally rebelled at the long delay and assumed the power of the Pope entirely, declaring himself at the head of the church of England, established a court of his own, which at once granted the divorce. Following this was ruthless persecution of a great number of people, many of whom were his former friends. Even some of his intimate associates and advisors, such men as Cardinal Wolsey and Sir Thomas Moore, whom history records as a man of the highest talent and sterling worth, were either justly or unjustly executed.

All these deeds were committed not for the welfare and best interest of the kingdom, but to satisfy the selfish objects, either of mis-conceived justice or political policy.

Thus it is no wonder that such a despicable character as his wife such universal condemnation by both protestant and catholic; and his reign, filled as it was with so many unjustifiable and selfish acts, has been and always will be looked upon with abhorrence by enlightened people. Yet, notwithstanding his selfish and cruel acts, strange as it may seem, we are indebted to him for great progress toward freedom in religion; through his revengeful deeds and persecutions he caused the people to begin, finally, to think and act more for themselves and to grow not only in knowledge and independence, but to gain freedom of worshipping God according to the direction of their own consciences.

Men began to rise up and assert themselves and thus win greater political and religious freedom. It is difficult, therefore, to estimate the great debt we owe to the career of King Henry VIII, which, unconsciously, was a great factor in giving to the world such complete freedom in religious worship, which has done so much to raise the standards and ideals of all nations.

Another great lesson that has been taught by the warning sign-posts is that good generalship counts more than numbers. For instance, Xerxes, king of Persia, who attempted to carry out his father's plan to conquer Greece, succeeded in assembling under his command one of the largest armies in the history of the world.

But despite his great preparations and the great size of his army, after overrunning a large part of Greece and destroying Athens, his poor generalship caused him to go down in defeat before a smaller but more efficient Greek army. Historians describe him as a man of ignoble character, vainglorious, cruel and cowardly. His invasion was undertaken for no other purpose than to gratify his vanity, which was delighted at being able to assemble "ships by thousands and men by nations," who were at the mercy of his unprincipled and cruel desires. After his defeat, there was great rejoicing over the land. The Greeks afterwards felt that their people had gained great victory on the day that the brave Leonidas and his companions fell. They realized that good generalship had outwitted numbers.

Their brave defense of Thermopylae has echoed through all the centuries of Grecian history. The sacred spot was marked by memo-



Gladys Elizabeth Woods, Editor of "Round-Up," Basketball, Tennis.
Of all the winning virtues true
It seems God gave them most to you.

rial pillars to inspire a feeling of patriotism through future generations; and its brave defenders were given the chief places among their national heroes.

Had not these noble Spartans given to the Greeks and to the world this unparalleled example of self-sacrifice and devotion to their coun-

try it might be that future generations would not have achieved such high standards of patriotism. Thus, Xerxes, in striving to serve only his personal desire and ambitions, kindled in the breasts of the Greek soldiers and statesmen such a noble spirit of loyalty and patriotism that has reached across the centuries to the present and is one of the chief characteristics in modern citizenship.

Another example may be found in Darius, well trained in military affairs, yet lacking the ability to adopt himself to changed surroundings. He was disastrously defeated in the campaign against Fort Duquesne by the Indians because he was so self-confident that he would not take advice from men who had had more experience with the Indians. He lined his men up in a regular line of battle, but they were soon put to flight by the Indians, who hit, it from behind trees and rocks. Brave though he was, he lacked that genius of militarism that adapts itself to its conditions. The world learns as great a lesson from such a defeat as the victories of its greatest commanders.

Another sign-post is the life of traitors. In Larry Hissory Judas, pretending to love and serve Jesus, secretly was bribed for thirty pieces of silver. His realization of his great sin and his terror is seen in his hanging himself.

After we read of Alcibiades, versatile, brilliant and resourceful, but unscrupulous, reckless and profigate, who kept Athens talking of his escapades, yet was loved more than ever by this Grecian city. Only a few far-seeing men saw the inevitable ruin of Athens. Timon said: "Go on, my brave boy and prosper; for your prosperity will bring on the ruin of all this crowd." The Sicilian expedition was merely the outgrowth of a desire on the part of Alcibiades for adventure. He went on and prospered as Timon had prophesied, deserted Athens, aided Sparta, proved traitor to Sparta, returned to Athens won some victories, and finally finding he could not repair the injuries he had inflicted on his own native city, escaped with his life. As a result of such actions as this, few countries trust their welfare and safety to one man.

If one should ask from whose memory does the American most readily recall the answer would probably be, "Neroedict Arnold." This man thought that by aiding the British he would be highly honored by them; but afterwards when he visited England he saw what a wrong he had done because he was scorned and looked down upon by them. Thus people may learn what a cowardly and unpardonable act it is to prove a traitor to one's country.

A sign-post of the rulers of the world were long in observing is that the king is the servant of the people, that the people are not made to serve the king, but the king the people.

Nero, the Roman emperor, so conspicuous as a persecutor of the people, began his reign with some degree of moderation, under the guidance of Seneca, the philosopher, who was his tutor. But, through the helpful influence of his mother, together with his own moral weakness, he at last plunged headlong into debauchery, extravagance and tyranny. In order to carry out some selfish motives he caused his mother to be assassinated, and caused Britannicus to be treacherously poisoned at the age of fourteen because he feared him as a rival. During his reign the city of Rome was almost completely reduced to ashes. Many believed Nero to have caused the great fire. It is said that he looked on from a distance reciting verses of his own composition about the burning of Troy. While the mystery of the origin of this fire was puzzling the people of Rome, Nero, ever ready to persecute that mysterious sect called Christians, laid the blame on them, who like the Jews in the middle ages, were considered the cause of any calamity that could not be easily explained otherwise; and therefore were most cruelly persecuted by Nero. Many persons distinguished for their integrity and virtue, were either executed or banished from the country. At last his

tyrannical rule so outraged the people that they rose up against him and he was overthrown. He fled from Rome and ended his life by committing suicide.

One would say how can we see where any benefit to mankind could result from such a life blotched as it was with so many cruel deeds? The answer may readily be, no ruler since the fall of Rome has dared to torture his people to such an extent.

One of the greatest benefits received by the British people resulted from the tyranny of John of England. He is recorded as having surpassed the worst of his predecessors in tyranny and wickedness. His tyranny led to the open revolt of the barons of his realm and he was forced "to bow down to the storm which he had raised." He was forced to affix his seal to an instrument that had been prepared to receive it, and is known as the "Magna Charta." He at once violated its provisions though, for he didn't intend to keep them from the first. But the people clung to them and again and again forced tyrannical kings to swear solemnly to its provisions.

A king who believed in the divine right of kings and who used the people to satisfy his desires, was Louis XIV of France. His court was one of the most brilliant and extravagantly kept in all history. He drained the people of everything they had. If money was not forthcoming direful punishment awaited them. Finally, unable to bear oppression any longer, the worm turned, and for years the bloodiest days of history were enacted in France. Still, as an outgrowth of this oppression, we see the French asserting their rights and finally forming a republic, where all may have a right not only to exist but to live, and to work out their plan of life in their own way.

Sign-posts dot our history. If one is familiar with the lessons of the past he may avoid the errors of those before him. Some one said, study the past so as to know how the present has come to be; study the present so as to understand the life that is now; study the past and the present so that we may intelligently analyze the present and its problems. G. E. W., '17.

MEMORABLES.

We've watched the clock of our last year and just around the ball is a big party, "Whither Bound." We've worked hard and have won our honors gladly. This has been a sterling year we've had together and we have enjoyed more frolics and good times than any other last year ever did.

We are very sorry to lose our class president, but we hope that she will some time think of us, and remember the "Good Old Swimming Hole."

"Let Ye Forget."

Sylvia so graceful in every art,
Charles (by talking to girls) does his part.
Randall, our tennis expert, breaks hearts by the score,
While Josephine heels them to the core.
Lula, our Primrose, isn't she a pug-nosed,
So Mattie, to even things down,
Smiles just a little bit when Nora's around,
Elsie, the great baseball player strikes at the ball
To keep Willemetta from catching them all.
Beatrice, the Tartan maid slender and quiet,
Is in love with a Junior, she says why don't you try.
Goodbye, dear old D. H. S., till early next fall,
When we'll jolly well be there at the dear old hall's call.

ATHLETICS.

Basket Ball.

The first excitement and enthusiasm in athletics after the beginning of school was over the game of basket ball. In October boys and girls teams were organized and very bravely and confidently did these boys and girls send out challenges to teams of neighboring schools.

Yes, the girls were brave, but they forgot they had lost four of the best players from the past year and hadn't the same material to work with. However, they practiced hard against the town team and though they did not schedule a game, they did some hard fighting. A few match games were played with other teams and some quick and skillful team work was performed by the girls of the D. H. S., but the season ended without having won a game.

Our D. H. S. boys surprised us this year by winning their first match game of the season. The girls had always carried off the honors in this game, but through the pep of their captain and the faithful coaching by Mr. J. A. Duesel, the boys made a good start.

New and handsome suits, ornamented with the D. H. S. emblem in royal blue and white, were prescribed and the boys made a creditable spectacle on the court practicing their high jumps, goal shots and team work. Though the prospects were good for a winning team, lack of time prevented these boys from reaching the "top notch." This disadvantage shortened the season for both teams, but they are hoping to do better work next year.

Base Ball.

Base ball practice soon occupied the recess time of the boys and the first game was played with League City. Out of five games played, only one was lost. The D. H. S. boys play a good, clean game, having an exceptional tendency for "catching flies."

A game between League City second team and Dickinson second team was played at the picnic grounds on April 26, at the D. H. S. picnic. The game was won by Dickinson team.

Croquet.

The front of the school campus is occupied by a court of great importance. At every recess this is the scene of a crowd of happy little folks engaged in the game of croquet. This game seems very simple, but it also requires skill for good playing.

Tennis.

In February an announcement was made that a spring tennis tournament would be played the first week after school. Immediately the attention of the High School pupils turned to tennis, a dozen or more members were taken into the club, the court was lined, new backstops put up and practice commenced. By the end of school many players had become very skillful in the use of the tennis racket and it was hard to judge who would be victorious in the approaching tournament. However, the following week "told the tale," for three courts were kept busy and the grand finals were played on Saturday, April 23th. The finals were played by Miss Kathryn Stearns and Lawton Deats vs. Miss Beulah Owens and Albert Parke. Two exciting sets were played, in which Miss Owens and Mr. Parke were the winners. They were each awarded with a handsome racket, presented by Miss Alice Burgess in behalf of the Tennis Club, of which she is a member. Tennis will continue all summer and it is hoped that a more exciting summer tournament may take place in August.

JUNIORS.

This has been a banner year for the Juniors. With basket ball, tennis and baseball, the entire class has certainly been right there.

Conrad Deats enjoyed a trip to Dallas, where he especially noticed the agricultural displays and then afterwards told us all about them.

Domine Pasquale won great fame as a pitcher in the D. H. S. team. If he keeps on some day he will surely be playing in one of the big leagues.

Charles Pasquale follows his brother in baseball accomplishments, only the balls all meet him on first base.

Edwin Mills will never be good for anything but home runs. He is a ladies' man.

Adelle Brown, Fannie's younger sister, can hardly wait for summer, the other brother and a canoe.

Sarah Cohen's (our class president) sole ambitions are to be like her Latin teacher in playing tennis, running a motor boat, watching Napoleon strut and washing dishes.

We have all enjoyed our school year immensely, and we only hope our teachers have enjoyed it, too.

THE THREE HEROES.

In Mesilla, a small border town near Mexico, excitement ran high, for the next day a large army was to encamp there for the summer. Especially did one family, the Stephens, receive the news with joy, for Mr. Stephens was to be among them. Long had this family looked forward to this day. Eight months had passed since the husband and father had been with them.

You may call it a family if you wish, but it consisted only of Mrs. Stephens and her small son, Louis, Mr. Stephens having joined the army, their older son the navy, and their daughter the Red Cross service. How lonely little Louis had been all these eight months with no companions except his little chum Robert and a faithful servant boy Santo.

That night Louis went to bed happy, and eager for the next day when he could see his father, whom he had so longed to see.

The next day was bright and warm; the only occupants of the Stephens household were up with the chickens, bustling around and getting things ready to receive Mr. Stephens. The soldiers arrived about ten o'clock and in less than an hour Mr. Stephens was at home with his wife and child.

For several nights Louis had listened to his father's tale of brave deeds in the army life. A longing bred in Louis to do something for his country and flag.

Early one morning Louis obtained permission from his parents to camp all day with his chum in a large wood about a mile from their house. Just as they started off they happened to think that the Spanish boy that worked for the Stephens, and whom they highly trusted, could be useful as a Mexican army, so he was invited to go with them.

The boys played war until noon, and after eating their lunch, in wandering around discovered a trail in the thickest part of the woods. They followed this winding path for about a mile until they came to an adobe house that stood about three feet high. They could not imagine what this small house could be used for, so they determined to find out. They slowly and cautiously crept up to this place and peeped into the window. To their utter amazement and excitement they saw that the house was not as small as they had at first thought, but was hollowed down into the earth. Mexicans filled the building, muttering and talking.

The boys looked around at each other too bewildered to speak. It

was then they noted that the Spaniard was listening, his face at first showed curiosity, then excitement, and then terror. The boys both grabbed Santo. "Tell us quick, quick, what does it mean; what do they say?"

"They are mean and cruel; they plot, they are traitors," was Santo's terrified reply.

"Against whom? Tell us quick!"

"Your dear lives. They plot against you, your father, your friends, your town. By morning they will kill all."

"Then it is a rebellion," echoed the boys.

"Let us make haste and get away. They are almost through."

At this they turned and fled, stumbling their way back as well as they could. The two American boys almost insane with terror, each one repeating over and over to himself, "By morning," fled down the trail. Exhausted and nearly crazy, they stumbled to the Stephens home and sank down on the steps shrieking for help. Little by little the parents calmed the boys so they poured forth their terrible story. By Mr. Stephens' quick thought and good management the army was prepared for action.

About a week later the town was restored to peaceful conditions and the leaders of the rebellion arrested. The general of the army called one morning at Mr. Stephens' home and presented the "three heroes" with medals for their bravery.



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As Manager of The "Round-Up" I have used my best efforts to satisfy all our friends. The work has been both pleasant and agreeable. The past year has been a year of most pleasant memories to me, and the work has been gratifying to us all. In looking back over the past we hope that it has been of some benefit to our readers and that they have been helped by our paper. Realizing that you have been patient and forgiving in your criticisms of our work we leave The "Round-Up" to others whom we know will do better than we have done and that future issues will show that the start was not in vain. We thank you all for your help and encouragement, and that the future may hold for you the brightest and best, is the wish of

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