HARRISON E. HOWE
Author, lecturer and scientist, who was a guest of Butte Friday and delivered two addresses here on topics of interest to engineers and the public in general.

Harrison E. Howe of Washington, D.C., editor of Industrial and Chemical Engineering Journal and noted scientist and lecturer, delivered two addresses in Butte Friday under the joint auspices of the Montana Society of Engineers and the Montana School of Mines. The lecture at the Mines took place in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, while the lecture before the engineering society was held in the evening at 8 o'clock at the Butte Chamber of Commerce. The public was invited to hear both addresses.

Announcement of the lectures was made by Prof. A. E. Koenig, head of the chemistry department of the School of Mines, who made arrangements for the visit here of the noted speaker, who is making a tour of the west and appearing before some of the leading engineering and chemistry societies of the country.

The subject of the afternoon talk was "Science, the Creator of Industry". Dr. F. A. Thomson, president of the school, acted a chairman. The subject for the evening address at the chamber was "Discoveries of Tomorrow". This address was one of special interest not alone to chemists and engineers but to the public as well. In event Dean W. M. Cobleigh, of the Montana State College at Bozeman.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).

SCHOLAR REPRESENTATIVES WILL MAKE TRIPS TO VARIOUS MONTANA COLLEGES

A call for those interested in making one of the School of Mines debating teams has been issued by Prof. Walter T. Scott, who is the coach of debating and forensics. For a number of years the Miners have maintained both debating and oratory as a part of their student activities. Last year an especially good showing was made by the speakers. Margaret Helcham of the freshman class won the Montana Intercollegiate Oratorical Association contest which was held at the School of Mines in May, bringing the first victory which the Ore Diggers have enjoyed in six years of competition. The debaters won from Montana Normal, Eastern Normal and Billings Polytechnic, lost to Montana State College, and held a no decision contest with Intermountain in which the Miners had all the better of the argument.

Prospects for this year are still somewhat uncertain. Four experienced men are in college. Harold Johns, Joe Newton, Edward Cadwell and T. F. McBride. It is expected that all of them will be out for places again. All of the co-eds, who made a good showing last year, and with the limited number of girls now in attendance it is rather doubtful if a co-ed team can be placed in the field. In addition to those who have won the right to wear the jeweled "M" debating pin in other years, there are a number of freshman who are interested in this season's competition and who will bet the chance to show what they can do.

An orator will have to be developed to replace Margaret Helcham as the winner of a state contest is eliminated, under the rules, from further competition. When there are enough Interested, the Mines representative is decided by a local contest held early in April. The state contest will be held this year the first of May at Bozeman under the auspices of Montana State College.

Professor Scott says that debates may be scheduled with practically all of the colleges in Montana. It is the turn for Mines teams to go to Dillon to meet Montana Normal, to Billings to encounter

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).

PRESIDENT THOMSON OF MONTANA CHOSEN OF MINES CHosen

Dr. Francis A. Thomson, president of the Montana School of Mines, was elected president of the Northwest Scientific Association in the annual conference held recently in Spokane. Attending were nearly 300 scientific workers from over this region, including representatives of the science departments of virtually every major institution of higher learning in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and northern California.

To serve with Dr. Thomson were elected Dr. C. C. Todd, of Washington State College, vice-president; Dr. Joseph Hunn, of Washington State Normal, secretary; H. W. Pullen of Mines and Dr. E. F. Galves of Washington State College, councilors and L. K. Armstrong of Spokane mining engineer, trustee.

This widely attended conference closed after a two-day session.

Many Subjects Discussed.

These scientists of the northwest delved into declining precipitation theories, child health, forest fire control, seniority in trees and many other subjects at the opening session of the sixth annual meeting.

From the various educational institutions speakers, which included Dr. P. J. Shenon and Dr. A. E. Koenig from the School of Mines, gave reports on a wide field of subjects, including forestry, soil science, metallurgy, geology, psychology, medicine, meteorology, botany, chemistry and zoology.

ANNIE ANDERSON WINNER OF MARRATHON SWIM

By covering eleven miles in less time than any of the eleven entrants in the Marathon swim, Annie Anderson "walked off" with first place in the marathon swim eclipsing her closest rival, Prede Ehrlick, by three and one half miles. At the start of the contest a number of men signified their intentions of competing, but before the swim was fairly under way they all dropped out leaving it a 100% co-ed contest.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).
Dr. Thomson Chosen as Head

(Cocontinued from Page 1)

and president of the society, is unable to be present. A. V. C. vice president, will preside at the meeting.

Mr. Howe has an enviable record in the chemical field and is an author of national note. For the past nine years he has been editor of the Industrial and Chemical Engineering Journal. Prior to that time he was manager and chemist with the nitrate division, ordinance bureau, U. S. during the world war, and lieutenant colonel, R. O. C. C. W. S. He is the author of "The New Stone Age," "Profitable Science in Industry," "Chemistry in the World's Work," and "Chemistry at Home." He edited "Chemistry in Industry," volumes one and two. He has also written numerous articles for scientific journals.

CALL FOR DEBATERS

(Cocontinued from Page 1)

Eastern Normal and Billings polytechnic, and the "B" vein which branches off as suddenly as they are found. All the ore is found in the Burke quartzite range from 3 to 40 feet in width, appear in or rubout Chicago with visits to the Metallurgists especially will greatly interest that will be visited by the Company of America. Armament, except as for such forces as Hecla is mostly laterally the timbering is The Hecla head frame is an exact replica of the International Lead Co.

The remainder of the trip will be spent in or about Chicago with visits to the U. S. Steel Company at Gary; and the International Lead Co. (A. C. M.)

This in general covers the points of major interest that will be visited by the boys, but which, however, does not cover any "social divertions" that they may see, attend or rubout Chicago with visits to the Metallurgists especially will greatly interest that will be visited by the Company of America. Armament, except as for such forces as Hecla is mostly laterally the timbering is The Hecla head frame is an exact replica of the International Lead Co.

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UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

JUNIOR GEOLOGIST

Application forms for the junior geologist classification must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C., not later than March 4.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Geological Survey Department of the Interior, and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is $2,000 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled thru promotion.

The duties will be to perform, under immediate supervision, elementary work in geology mapping, making and recording geographic observations, making preliminary studies of mineral prospects, identifying and studying specimens of rocks, fossils, and ores.

The optional subjects are (1) economic geology, (2) ground-water hydrology, (3) paleontology, (4) petrology, (5) physical geography, (6) stratigraphy.

Competitors will be rated on general geology, translation into English of scientific matter (either French or German), geologic phases of chemistry, physics and mathematics, and an optional subject.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. or from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

ALUMINUM, THE LIGHT METAL

By Dr. Cassius L. Wilson '20

On analyzing the peculiar characteristics and uses of the metal aluminum (scientists usually prefer the more euphonious "a-lu-mi'ni-um"), one notes immediately that in many respects its behavior is somewhat anomalous. It is one of the oldest industries known to man, that of ceramics or the manufacture of brick and pottery, as well as some of the newest. It is the most abundant element, form the gas carbon monoxide, and much rarer and much more difficult to produce.

Although aluminum is the most lavishly distributed of all the metals, it is at the same time the newest metal to attain real commercial importance. It is almost twice as abundant as iron, comprising nearly 8% of the earth's crust, and being exceeded in abundance only by two other chemical elements, oxygen and silicon.

It is an essential constituent of all clays, granite and shales, in fact, of all important rocks except sandstones and limestones, that practically every mountain and every clay bank represent potential aluminum mines. It is, however, only two from relatively rare minerals, bauxite and cryolite, that the commercial aluminum of today is manufactured. Because of the difficulty involved in its extraction even from these ores, aluminum remained a rare metal from the time of its discovery in 1827 by Wohler and Groth. It was not until the invention of the present metallurgical process by Hall at Oberlin, Ohio, and Heroult in France. In 1886 the price of aluminum was $115 a pound; now it is about 24 cents a pound.

The mode of extracting aluminum from its ores is so unusual that a brief description of the process may not be out of place. As no satisfactory method of refining the impure metal has yet been devised, it is necessary to eliminate the impurities from the raw materials. The calcined bauxite ore is separated from silica and iron oxide under five atmospheres of steam pressure. After clarification by settling, the pure oxide of aluminum, known as alumina, is precipitated from this solution, dried, calcined, and taken to an electric furnace. Here it is melted into a bath of molten cryolite and electrolyzed in a manner analogous to the electrolysis of zinc sulphate, except that the electrolyte is molten instead of aqueous and the anodes are made of carbon. The carbon lining of the furnace acts as the cathode; the metal, being a little heavier than the bath, collects at the bottom of the furnace in the liquid state and is tapped periodically.

The electric current performs two functions here, one electro-thermic in keeping up the temperature of the bath, and the other electrolytic in depositing the metal at the cathode.

As stated before, aluminum is paradoxical in being chemically both active and inactive. In the chemically active state it has been used occasionally as dust to precipitate gold and silver from cyanide solutions, and as powder in the explosive ammonal. It finds wide employment as a deodorizer and killing agent in the manufacture of steel ingots; it robs the molten steel of its oxygen, which would otherwise combine with the carbon present, form the gas carbon monoxide, and cause embrittlement and subsequently blow-holes in the ingot. But the most spectacular chemical use of aluminum is in the automobile industry, a mixture of iron oxide and granulated aluminum, and when this mixture is ignited with a magnesium fuse, a violent reaction takes place. Aluminum has a greater affinity for oxygen than has iron, so the oxygen diverts itself from the iron and unites with the aluminum. The contest over the oxygen is a hot one, however, so that after the struggle, which lasts only a few seconds, all the products are at a white heat and completely molten. The reduced iron can be made to flow and weld together the junctions of rails, bars, broken crankshafts, and other fractured parts of heavy machinery. Aluminum breaks up happy unions of oxygen with various other metals in the same way, and has produced a number of difficulty reducible metals such as chromium, molybdenum, titanium and vanadium.

The apparent chemical instability of aluminum is explained by the thin skin of colorless, transparent oxide which adheres so firmly to the surface of the metal and which protects it from corrosion by air, water and organic acids. This has contributed largely to its popularity as a material for cooking utensils, and last year the second highest consumer of aluminum was the cooking utensil and household appliance manufacturing industry. The vessels are fabricated from substantially pure metal, which, having a high thermal conductivity, requires less fuel, gas or electricity, in cooking.

Other applications of aluminum, based on its non-corrodibility, are aluminum paint and aluminum foil. In 1928 six million pounds were employed for wrapping yeast cakes, chocolate bars, and chewing gum.

The out-standing quality of aluminum is its lightness, and it is to this quality that the most important uses of the metal are due. It is a little less than one third as heavy as copper and a little more than one third as heavy as iron, and as it combines a reasonable strength with this lightness, it is not surprising that the most interesting developments in the consumption of aluminum are to be found in the art of transportation, and that the automobile industry uses more of the metal than any other industry.

Where it is desired to take advantage of the low specific gravity, but where considerable strength is required, it is necessary to employ aluminum alloys. In Europe the favorite metal for alloying with aluminum is zinc, while in this country copper is preferred. Magnesium, a metal lighter than aluminum but much rarer and much more difficult to manufacture, is sometimes used, and an alloy known as "magnalium," deriving its name from both of its components, is used where machining qualities are desired.

(The preceding is one of a series of articles written by Dr. Wilson for the "Amode", a monthly publication of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Look for one in every issue of your Acropolis.

Sometimes it is better to have loved and lost than to have been accepted.

What has become of the girl who used to drop her eyes, raise her face, and say: "You must ask papa!" She's got a daughter now who says: "Shove her into high, kid! The old man's gaining on us!"

The meanest man in the world is the guy who proposed to an old maid over the telephone and when she accepted him, told her he had the wrong number.

ALUMINUM, THE LIGHT METAL

By Dr. Cassius L. Wilson '20

On analyzing the peculiar characteristics and uses of the metal aluminum (scientists usually prefer the more euphonious "ala

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COLLEGE RECORD AND SUCCESS

To cope with the problems of our rapidly advancing civilization, business and industry seek trained men, scientifically trained men of ability and high capacity. To supply the demand for men of this caliber, and to supply principally by the Engineering Colleges and Universities from all over the world. Being trained as we are in a mining school we know what our employers want, mental work reinforced by physical work and willing back and minus the white collar.

While going to our classes is there anything that can tell us of our probable future success after leaving school, anything our future employer can judge our ability by, anything our teachers can judge your sincerity by?

In a small school where personal contact with our teachers is enjoyed they can readily judge us—which they do—and tell us by our grades.

To what extent should we be judged by our scholastic record and to what extent by the other time consuming elements such as extra-curricular activities and the contributions of the student in earning his college expenses and self-supporting elements?


The college records of 3,806 of the men who entered the Bell System investigation, it was seen that of those who found it necessary to earn part or the whole of their expenses through college, gave a negative result.

The necessity of an engineering student to earn while in college might be considered a favorable factor rather than a handicap to his future career. Taking our own school as a specific example, a mining engineering student would be defeating his own purpose by not taking advantage of the opportunity of working underground while attending school.

COMMENTS

It’s rather nice don’t you think to rate your teachers? Valuable, too, for them to know just how much you appreciate their efforts. Odd, isn’t it, how when you compare fifteen teachers they all rank in the upper fifth? Being good only in history can you analyze that?

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

The element called woman is a member of the human family and it has been assigned to the chemical symbol Wo. The accepted atomic weight is 120, although a number of isotopes have been identified having weights ranging from 95 to 400.

Occurrence: It is abundant in nature; found free and combined, usually as a cleaning agent. Equalizes the distribution of wealth. It is probably the most powerful (income) reducing agent known—Journal of Chemical Education, December, 1929.

If you can swing an axe or weld a brush hook Or drive a stake or drag a chain all day; If you can scribble figures in a notebook Or shoot a range pole half a mile away; If you can run a transit or a level Or move a target up and down a rod; If you fear neither man nor devil And know yourself and trust the living God—

If you can wade a swamp or swim a river Nor fear the depths nor yet the dizzy heights; If you can stand the cold without a shiver And take the “Higgins Ink” to bed of nights; If you can be an Eskimo and a Nigger And try to be a Gentleman to boot; If you can boast a college education, Or shoot a range pole half a mile away:

And not have a secret pity for the poor in any clime or any age, but look on them with the charity of ages.

The engineer’s “If.”

And try to be a Gentleman to boot.

SPORTSMANSHIP

Sportsmanship, not victory—Let this phrase your motto be, Everybody likes to win. Try your best, but when you’ve been beaten by a better team, (Oh, it’s hard to lose a dream, Hard to see your bubble burst, Hard to find your rival first), But, when you have met defeat Though you’ve done your best to beat To yourself say quietly, “Sportsmanship, not victory.” Say it to yourself, and you Will not find this hard to do; Shake hands with the winner, be Genial as in victory.

When you’ve learned to lose and win With the very self-same grin. You’ve learned lesson one page one In the book of life, begun In that moment to be worth The room you’re taking up on earth. It is a useful code, you’ll see: “Sportsmanship not victory.”—Mary Carolyn Davies.

And never kic’ a tripod with your foot—

If you can run your nose when they get cold And know that contours mustn’t overlap—If you can line a tree or atop a rivet Or make a surly foreman come across—If you can take an order as well as give it—And not have a secret pity for the boss—

If you can climb a stock and not feel lonely Nor have your head turned by a small chair—If you can reach your judgments slowly And make your rulings always just and fair—If you can work with men of brawn and brain And like the men and make them like you, too—If you can give yourself and all that’s in you And make the others give their best too—

If you can boast a college education, Or if you’ve got a sheepskin you can force—If you can get a living wage as compensation And give a little more than what you get—If you meet either triumph or disaster And start them without favor nor with fear—You’ll be a Man and your own Master. But what is more you’ll be an Engineer.

—Exchange.
After a successful vacation and a brief respite from the strenuous activities of a school existence, we were back again and ready to hit 'er. The return to school is like the return of a prisoner to the drab walls after having been paroled only two weeks previously.

In brief, most of our vacation was spent in rather a quiet and pleasant manner. Only an occasional deviation from writing up experiments that have been due since the first of the school year. It was quite a thrill to sit in the classroom and feel that of being caught up in everything for a change. Among the members of the Junior class are two that are quite illustrious with respect to that fine art of Mining. Perhaps we should refrain from mentioning their names here but I am sure that they should be only too proud of themselves.

The above mentioned are Majors, more commonly known as "The Brute", and Wilson, known as "The Pig". These men put in their daily doze at the Leonard mine over the week end and from the reports received they are some miners. They were in a contract stop the other mine and more than making the rock fly. After putting in their round with considerable as to the theoretical way in which it should be done the process of loading was attended to. When the charge went off the miner's lights for miles were blown out and as yet there is no authent-ric report as to how many men were knocked down. Pie says they only put in 17 sticks of powder to a 2' hole but we have Brute's word for it that the holes were only 1 foot deep. We live and learn men.

During the week of Feb. 10, the juniors will be all set and ready for the mine rescue work. This will consist of the usual helmet work that has been con-ducted as the group work in past years. We are looking forward to this with a great amount of pleasure.

A few days before the Christmas va-cation the student body decided that a campus day, for the purpose of lumbering the campus, would be altogether fitting and appropriate, providing the faculty would agree to the dismissal of school that day. This was very readily agreed to and arrangements were made for the division of students into different parties. The Rooks dug the holes and the Sophs went out into the woods to get the trees. The Juniors were given the job of erecting the Christmas tree at the north end of the drive in the center. The seniors with O. A. Dingman very kindly consented to dig the 'soft' dirt for placing around the trees. A very nice lunch was prepared by the co-eds and the only sad thing of the day was the inability of the soph to get in from the woods in time for the eats. The looks of the campus was considerably improved and with a portation, or even to catch the limitless solar energy for man's use, is per-haps a step for these photo-electric cells. As fourth in the boat, therefore, I place Dr. Harvey C. Remschieder, Director of Research for Westinghouse Lamp with still a whole row of sciences to- be selected together with his reason for doing so appears in his article en-titled "Who are Greatest in Science" in the North American Review (New York; January). Considering the 10 men in a doomed rowboat a thousand miles from the shore, we felt that many of the scientists were probably lost and we felt that of being caught up in everything for a change. Among the members of the Junior class are two that are quite illustrious with respect to that fine art of Mining. Perhaps we should refrain from mentioning their names here but I am sure that they should be only too proud of themselves.

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This fills seven seats in the fatal boat, with still a whole row of sciences to be selected together with his reason for doing so appears in his article en-titled "Who are Greatest in Science" in the North American Review (New York; January). Considering the 10 men in a doomed rowboat a thousand miles from the shore, we felt that many of the scientists were probably lost and we felt
One remaining science possesses not merely a field of importance but a man who dominates it. This is meteorology. The field is long-range weather forecasting. The man is Henry Helm Clayton, of Canton, Massachusetts, whose work in this field is outstanding, but unfinished.

There is to be considered, also, the science of psychology. The psychological seat in the fatal boat ought to go to a brilliant and patient German, Dr. Wolf-Köhler; notable for his important experiments on the minds of apes and originator, very recently, of the newest view-point, the so-called Gestalt or Pattern Psychology.

"That leaves but one vacant place. I propose assigning it to an individual notable for the organization, stimulation and inspiration of co-operative scientific research for practical ends. The man is Dr. Frank Baldwin Jewett, chief organizer and now president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories."

"From this cooperative laboratory have come processes and materials for long-distance telephony, for submarine telephone cables, for the transoceanic telephone, for television, for the talking motion picture, and for the electric phonograph. In practical, institutional science Dr. Jewett's organization has but one peer, the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, presided over by Dr. Willis R. Whitney."

"Many noted names are lacking; some of them, like Pavlov or Michelson, because it seems to me that their chief work is already done and its future secure others, like Millikan or Merriam, because they have got into administrative work which probably could be carried on almost as well by others. I have been trying to select not the ten most famous scientists or the ten best ones, but merely the ten who, in my opinion, would be most missed."

"Five of the ten belong to the universities, the other five to industrial research. Six are Americans, at least by present residence. The other four are Germans. I have been unable to think those to say that ignorance is deplorably cille."

"It isn't the shortness of the skirt to you don't believe there is more pleasure in giving than in receiving—try castor oil."

When you hear a man boast that he feels like a two-year old, he may be referring to an egg.

A hitch town is a place where you have to wait until washday to see what the girls are wearing.

It isn't the shortness of the skirt to which the reformers object—it's the up-cheep.

A porch light may be very dim, yet have enormous scandal power.

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The part that causes the most trouble on an automobile is the nut that holds the steering wheel.

Many a father learns a lot from a son's education in college.

A dormitory is a place in which people live and move and have their beans.

Girls should remember that a love knot is best tied with a single bead.

A fastidious housewife is one who carries a broom with him and sweeps up the gutter before he lays down.

It's usually the young puppy who puts about as hard to find an old-fashioned girl as it is a woodpecker with false teeth.

A Radio flapper is one that is easy to pick up.

The more you study, The more you know, The more you know, The more you forget, The more you forget, The less you know, So why study?

Mary had a little dress, It was light and airy, It didn't show a bit of dirt But oh, how it showed Mary!

Why buy a home? I was born in a hospital ward, reared in a boarding school, educated in a college, courted in an automobile, and married in a church; get my meals at a cafeteria; live in an apartment spend my mornings playing golf; my afternoons playing bridge. In the evening I dance or go to the movies; when I'm hands which act as carriers to our houses and no hedges to conceal a listener only yourself and heaven and the trees and a wind and a linden; Talking to yourself in those long breaths that sing or hum or whistle fullness of the heart, or the short breaths, Beats of the heart, whether it be of sadness or a haystack, Mirth or the smell of the sea, any of these or none—Is poetry.

T. C. WITHERSPOON SPEAKS AT MINES

Students Listen to Discussion of Mining Camp Sanitation

Taking up the subject of sanitation and health in the mining camps, Dr. T. C. Witherspoon delivered an address recently before students of the School of Mines and townspeople at the Metallurgical building. The talk was one of the best and clearest given semimonthly to juniors and seniors of the school.

Dr. Witherspoon pointed out the problems that must be faced in the mining camp in the preservation of health among the men and gave particular emphasis to the protection of drinking water.

The typhoid germ, he said, was carried by water coming from flat areas and from areas where water has been polluted by humans. Water having its source in unoccupied areas is the best as it is almost always free from the much dreaded typhoid germ. In order to prepare for drinking purposes water coming from a questionable source it may be purified by dissolving in it sodium hypochlorite in the ratio of 1 part of salt to 150,000 parts of water and letting the solution stand for 1 hour, after which it may be drunk safely.

He also dwelt on the care of the sick and the importance of proper ventilation. The degree of necessary ventilation, he declared, depends almost entirely on the temperature and humidity and not on the "bad" air exhaled as the carbon dioxide may be re-inhaled several times without giving any harmful effects.

Colds should be guarded against, he emphasized, because of the variety of diseases that can develop from them. However, their spreading can be prevented by the separation of the sick from the well.

His very interesting and instructive talk was brought to a close by making the statement: "We eat our diseases from our hands which act as carriers to our mouths."

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MINES BEAT DILLON

Loss on Overtime to B. Y. U.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, the rapidly improving Mines basketball team played the Montana State Normal team of Dillon at the Mines gym.

Having the final examinations over and being rested from the heavy schedule of the week before, the Orediggers were in top form and defeated the Normalites 34-11. The playing of Erickson, a new man from Miles City was the feature of the game. It was the first game for him in the copper and green. The Mines started off with a bang and piled up a 17-2 lead at the half.

In the second half, Coach McAuliffe used his entire squad, but the Hard Racks were not to be denied and scored almost at will.

Box score:

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<th>Mines</th>
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The Mines lost a heart breaking game to Brigham Young University 38-30. The Orediggers played their usual hard game and at the half were at the short end of a 13-12 score. At the beginning of the second half the Mines took the lead for the first time. The lead went back and forth to the end of the game.

With one minute to play the BYU team were behind 26-24, then two baskets in succession gave them a 26-26 lead with 20 seconds to play. But the BYU boys were not to be beaten and tied the score with the final gun.

In the overtime period the BYU team slipped one and scored 5 points to the 1 for the Mines, winning 38-30. Without a doubt it was one of the best games seen here in a long time and a fair sized crowd was kept on edge from start to finish.

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