

STORIES of New Jersey

dribbles keeping the ball close to the ground with a chance good kick when near the goal. The Scarlets, being lighter, were faster and their team work was better. Princeton men following the ball got in each other's way more often.

Madison Ball, of Rutgers, invented an excellent way to stop the ball without losing time. He ran ahead of it as it approached the enemy's goal and kicked it back with his heel without losing time turning around. He also tried this at a crucial point when approaching his own goal and the ball was off center; he kicked it back to position and Dixon of Rutgers easily scored.

Without uniforms it was very difficult to tell friend from foe, with the result that at one point a Rutgers' man kicked the ball in the wrong direction thinking it was his goal, but one of his agile teammates retrieved it in time. Rutgers gained a lead of two goals and the next period Princeton put up a terrific struggle. The ball was kicked off side. The ground sitters scattered as it rolled toward the fence and the teams tore after it. Large, of Rutgers, made a grab for it but Mike was on top of him and the two of them smashed into the fence tearing it down with the luckless spectators landing on top of the heap. Large lay limply at the bottom, all the wind knocked out of him, but Mike rose unperturbed, ready to continue the play.

At last the final whistle blew. Rutgers had won six goals to Princeton's four. November, 1869, Rutgers' TARGUM said: "To sum up, Princeton had the most muscle, but didn't kick very well, and wanted organization. They evidently don't like to kick the ball on the ground. Our men, on the other hand, though comparatively weak, ran well, and kicked well throughout."

Rutgers paid heavily for the glory of winning the world's first football game. A return match the same year was won by Princeton which initiated an unbroken Rutgers' losing streak until the cannon war was reopened in 1938.

The magnificent new stadium should have been enough to inspire the team to "die for dear old Rutgers." Constructed of steel and concrete, it seats 20,000 people and can be enlarged to accommodate as many as 70,000. A modern field house containing a varsity dressing room, three rooms for visiting teams and a number of small offices runs the full length of the east stand. Sufficient room remains for the erection of lockers for the entire student body.

Rutgers went out on the field that day determined to prove that Princeton no longer had "the Indian sign" on them and November 5, 1938 became Rutgers' greatest football day since the school had cooperated with Princeton to found American intercollegiate football. Down went the jinx. Down went the old hoo-doo. Rutgers rose to play inspired football and regained supremacy over Princeton by winning a thrilling game 20-18.

In the stands that day sat former State Senator George H. Large, at 86 years of age, the last survivor of the game played 69 years before. The defeats of the intervening three score years and nine dropped away in the memory of the veteran of the first game. As the Rutgers fans riotously celebrated by tearing down their own goal posts, he noted with satisfaction that the Princeton-Rutgers rivalry had at last been returned to "normal."