

# THE RED AND WHITE

VOL. XVIII

OCTOBER 12, 1916

No. 2

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# THE RED AND WHITE

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STUDENTS  
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

Vol. XVIII

WEST RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 12, 1916

No. 2

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## EDITORIAL

There is one suggestion we would like to register. This is in regard to the attitude assumed by many students toward new men who are trying for positions on the athletic teams. A new man goes into a game handicapped by the knowledge that every one is ready to yell "bonehead" should he make a blunder. In his overanxiety to make good, he may become nervous, and a fumble is the result, whereupon the crowd begins to cry, "Take him out!" Would it not be better to offer some encouragement, and not judge the man's merits until he has had more than one chance to show his ability?

The College affords a number of well arranged tennis courts, but they are badly in need of care and attention. Grass and weeds should be removed and something done to smooth the surface for play. At present all the attention which these courts receive is given voluntarily by students; and what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

The College or athletic association provides for the upkeep of grounds for other forms of athletics. Why should the expense

and trouble of repairing the tennis courts have to be borne by students who use them?

The most formidable of reasonable contentions made against the manner in which twentieth century college athletics are handled is that all the money is spent upon the training and care of the few already physically fit, to the neglect of the many, most of whom need physical attention. Locally, we think, this charge is applicable to the matter of our tennis courts. They are used by a larger number of students for a longer time than the athletic field for any one sport. These men need exercise and recreation more than those on the baseball and football squads. Should not the College or athletic association, then, make some provision for the upkeep of the tennis courts?

Among the new courses being offered to students at A. and M. this year we wish to call attention in this issue of THE RED AND WHITE to the course in Elementary Psychology given by Professor Hinkle. This course has been added to the required work in the senior year of the Normal division.

The work of the course is designed primarily to meet the needs of students who are intending to teach.

The need for such a course as this has long been apparent. Previously, the Normal division of the Agricultural Course had little or nothing in it to differentiate it from the other divisions of that department. It was "Normal" in little else than name. It is certainly commendable that the first step has been taken to make this division conform a little more accurately to what it professes to be. The regrettable feature about the work, as we see it, is that it has not been made to extend over at least two years. To those students who have thus far been initiated into the work it has become apparent that little more than a beginning can be made in this subject in one year's time. Should more work of this strictly professional nature be added to the Normal division, there would be greater incentive for students who are intending to teach and who are now registered in school to elect this division, as well as for others to come from the outside for the same work. The Normal course would not only become so in fact as well as in name, but we believe, also, that the numbers electing the course would so increase that it would have more reason for existence as a separate division than it has had heretofore.

### THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT

L. A. NIVEN, B. AGR., '06

The recently enacted Federal law, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act, is fraught with the greatest possibilities. That this Federal Farm Loan system is destined to revolutionize agriculture in the United States, and the South in particular, it seems to me is very evident. I believe the readers of THE RED AND WHITE owe it to themselves to study this Federal Farm Loan Act thoroughly, because of this fact. Not only is it valuable to the agricultural interests; it is important to every man, woman, and child in the whole country, because what helps the farmer is most assuredly going to help every other person, either directly or indi-

rectly. Therefore, I hope that every student of A. and M. will read this article most carefully, and then secure literature on this Federal Farm Loan Act, and make a careful study of it. In this article the lack of space prevents anything other than a general discussion; yet I hope to bring out a few definite points that will give some idea as to just how this system will work.

Some people are disposed to criticise the new system; but, then, there is always a certain class of people who can look squarely at a doughnut and see nothing but the hole in it. Of course, it is not to be expected that the Federal Farm Loan Act is perfect, but those who have studied it carefully are absolutely certain that there is no reason why it should not work out in practice. After it has been in operation for a year or so, these imperfections will have been discovered, and can and will be corrected. So the thing for us to do is not to fuss over any little defects that the law may contain, but go ahead and take advantage of the opportunities offered, and correct the defects later on.

The mere fact that this law says that no farmer shall be charged more than 6 per cent interest makes it tremendously valuable. According to statistics, the farmers of the United States are carrying a mortgage debt of more than six billion dollars. Also, the average rate of interest on these farm loans for the whole United States is around  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. I am reliably informed that in the East and middle West the rate of farm loans is anywhere from 5 to 6 per cent. Now, does it take much figuring to see how tremendously high the rate must be in the South and Northwest in order to make it average  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent throughout the United States? The difference in the amount of interest paid annually on mortgages on farms in the United States at the old  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and the rate of 6 per cent for Federal Farm Loan money is around 160 million dollars. Can the farmers of the United States use to advantage this amount of money? I certainly think they can.

And, too, the most of this saving will be right here in the South, because, as stated, in the East and central West a great many of the farmers get money already at 5 and 6 per cent. It would, therefore, look as if the southern farmers must be paying anywhere from 10 per cent to the Lord knows what, and surely the larger part of this saving of 160 million dollars can and will come to our southern farmers.

"But," says some one, "can I borrow from the Federal Farm Loan Bank in order to pay off an existing indebtedness against my farm?" Certainly you can, provided the mortgage does not call for more than 50 per cent of the actual value of the farm and 20 per cent of the insured value of the improvements on the farm. Therefore, every farmer who now has a mortgage against his farm, and where the interest rate is in excess of 6 per cent, should certainly borrow money from the Federal Farm Loan Bank and pay off the existing indebtedness. I believe this will cover practically all of our southern farms that are mortgaged, because it is doubtful if many farmers of the South have secured a loan for less than 8 to 10 per cent.

The British-American Mortgage Company of London and the Scottish-American Mortgage Company of Edinburgh have many millions of dollars loaned on the farm lands of the South, and it is netting them 7 and 8 per cent, and, in addition to this, the farmer is paying the loan agent a commission of 5 per cent every five years. This money is secured merely by issuing bonds bearing interest at from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent against our farm mortgages. They take these bonds right back home and sell them at par and send the money in a "bee-line" back to our southern farmers, and lend it again at 7 and 8 per cent, and repeat the operation time after time.

This is good business for these mortgage companies, but thunder for the southern farmer! And thanks to the new Federal Farm Loan system, he need not longer continue to carry this dreadful weight.

As I have stated, the average rate of interest on farm loans in the United States is  $8\frac{1}{2}$

per cent. This means that the average farmer pays \$85 yearly for the use of \$1,000 borrowed. In thirty-three years these annual charges of \$85 will amount to \$2,805—that is, for the simple interest only! But the compound interest must be reckoned with. If the \$85 paid by the borrower each year to the lender is so invested by the lender as to earn 5 per cent annually, and this income is compounded from year to year at the same rate, such compound interest will amount to \$3,595.26 for the thirty-three years for which the lender enjoys the compound interest. By the old method this compound interest accrues to the lender and is lost to the borrower. Add it to the \$2,805 which the borrower paid in simple interest, and we get \$6,435 as the total cost and loss to the borrower, and he still owes the original \$1,000 borrowed. So we see that if the borrower should pay up this loan at the end of thirty-three years he will have paid in thirty-three years time, counting the cost and the loss, \$7,400.36—all for the use of \$1,000. It is perfectly fair to include what the borrower loses in compound interest, because this interest certainly accrues to the lender.

Now, what will \$1,000 cost the borrower for thirty-three years by the new method as provided through the Federal Farm Loan Act? Figuring it at 6 per cent, which is the maximum that can be charged, he will pay a total of \$70 per year on the loan, or \$2,340 in thirty-three years. But at the end of the thirty-three years, by this new method, the total loan will be wiped out. Whereas by the old method, the borrower has paid out a great deal more than this, and still owes the principal!

Suppose one of us should borrow \$1,000 on our farm from the Federal Farm Loan Bank. Just how will it work? The interest will amount to \$60 per year at the beginning, but it will gradually decrease from year to year. In fact, the interest for the first year would amount to only \$59.85, if the dues were paid semi-annually, which is probably the way it would work in most instances. If at the end of six months we pay \$35, \$30 will be for interest and \$5 to reduce the principal.



This will bring the total balance due down to \$995, and not \$1,000. The interest at 6 per cent on \$995 for six months is only \$29.85. Therefore, we have an extra 15 cents to apply on the principal. True, this is a small amount, but let's not overlook the statement in that once popular ragtime song, that "Every little bit added to what you've got makes just a little bit more."

There seems to be a mistaken idea prevalent among a lot of people that to borrow money from the Federal Farm Loan Bank will necessitate each borrower indorsing the note of the members of the Federal Farm Loan Association to which he belongs. This is absolutely not the case. If I borrow money from the Federal Farm Loan Bank, I secure only 50 per cent of the value of my land. The liability is strictly limited. As a member I am liable for the debts of my association only to the amount of my shares in the Federal Loan Bank and as much more.

Before any one can borrow from the Federal Farm Loan Bank, he must subscribe for one share at a par value of \$5 each for each \$100 that he wishes to borrow. If I want to borrow \$1,000, I must purchase five shares in the Federal Farm Loan Bank at a cost of \$50. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the whole Federal Farm Loan Bank, from which my association has borrowed money, goes "broke," what is my total liability? I will only lose my \$50 and an additional \$50. But as a matter of fact, there isn't much chance that such a state of affairs as this could come about. The system is so carefully framed and hedged about with restrictions that it is practically impossible for such a calamity as this to happen.

Some one says that he would like to borrow \$1,000, but hasn't the \$50 with which to buy these ten shares. What can he do? All right, that is easy. The law provides that if the borrower hasn't the cash to pay for these shares, or if for any reason he doesn't wish to pay cash, the amount can be deducted from the loan. That is, the borrower will give his note for \$1,000, and will receive only \$950. But that \$50 isn't a commission like that which so many of us have paid to the

professional money lenders. It is an investment in the Federal Farm Loan Bank, and the borrower will participate in the earnings just as much as will the investor who has put his money in the bank. And when the loan is finally paid back, this money, with accrued interest, is to the borrower's credit, and it may be turned over to him in cash or he may use it to reduce his final payments; or, if he wishes, he can use it to purchase Farm Loan Bank bonds, or for any other purpose.

The question has been asked a great many times: When will this new system commence operation? That cannot be answered definitely, but it would seem that it should be in operation by next spring or summer. The Federal Farm Loan Board is now visiting various sections of the United States for the purpose of securing data in order that it may determine just where the twelve Federal Farm Loan banks will be located. The board will be in the South this fall or winter, and will visit several southern cities. Alabama is making a determined effort to secure one of these banks. Birmingham, Montgomery, and Mobile are each making a strong bid for the bank of one district. Georgia cities are also fighting for it. Raleigh is apparently leading in the race in that section. It is practically certain that three of these banks will be located in the South, and probably four, because the law says that in locating these banks the board must take into consideration the farm loan needs of the country.

As soon as these locations for the Federal Farm Loan banks are selected, the board will appoint a temporary board of directors of five men to actually start the bank. After the system is well started, these temporary directors will step down and the stockholders will elect the directors, which will be composed of nine men. The law specifically says that one of these directors must be an actual, bona fide farmer, and by farmer the law does not mean some man living in the city and owning a 2 x 4 garden. Those framing the law had in mind an "honest-to-goodness" hayseed—just like some of us.

The individual farmer will not borrow direct from the Federal Farm Loan Bank. He will secure his loan from the bank through his local association. These associations must be formed before a loan may be secured. I have heard many people say, "Oh, the farmer won't coöperate even to the extent of forming these local associations." Maybe he won't; but I do not believe such "stuff." If I know anything, I know something of farming conditions in the South, and I believe all of us will coöperate when we see positively and definitely that we will benefit by doing so. It is true that farmers have failed to coöperate on many things, but often it was because the results to be obtained were very problematical and questionable.

No farmer can borrow from the Federal Farm Loan Bank less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000. He can borrow for any length of time between five and forty years. In other words, he will not be allowed to pay for the full amount in less than five years, nor will a loan be allowed to run longer than forty years. But right here comes in one of the most beautiful parts of the law; that is, the farmer who secures a loan for the maximum length of forty years can, if he sees fit to do so, pay up the loan in full in five years. In other words, if the loan has run five years he is at liberty to pay up the full amount, or any part of the amount, at any regular interest-bearing date after the five years have passed.

Each of these local Federal Farm Loan associations must have not less than ten members, and the aggregate loans desired must not be less than \$20,000. This does not mean that only ten people can belong to one association, nor that only \$20,000 can be borrowed by one association. There is no limit to the maximum number of members nor to the maximum amount of loans. The minimum is placed on members and amount so as to make the earnings sufficient to meet expenses. It can readily be seen that the Federal Farm Loan Bank could not "fool" with an association of two or three members wanting to borrow a couple of thousand dol-

lars, because it would cost more to handle than could be made from it.

All that is necessary to form one of these local Federal Farm Loan associations is for ten or more farmers to get together, form themselves into an association, elect a president and secretary-treasurer, and write to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, at Washington, D. C., requesting that application blanks be sent.

A very practical point in connection with the whole proposition is, Who is going to determine whether or not the would-be borrower has put a fair valuation on his land? Each local association is required to appoint a committee of three to appraise the value of the land of each person applying for a loan. Then, when this application is made through the local association to the Federal Farm Loan Bank for the loan, the value of the land will be investigated further. The land bank appraiser or appraisers will be sent to look over this land and determine whether or not the would-be borrower and the local committee have placed a fair valuation on the land. Now, suppose I am a member of a local association and a member of this committee to appraise the value of the land. Am I allowed to serve on this committee when appraising the value of my own land? I am not. Temporarily, some other member of the association is appointed to serve in my place.

A loan may be had, not only for the purpose of paying off existing indebtedness, but for such purposes as building new barns, putting in tile drainage, buying good stock, putting in fencing, ditching, buying improved farm machinery, or almost anything that could be considered as an improvement on the farm. A loan cannot be had for the purpose of some luxury or for speculative purposes. A loan may be had for the purpose of purchasing additional land, provided the local appraisers and the land bank appraiser decide that it is a good thing for the would-be borrower to have more land. But if they should decide that he has enough land and what he needs to do is to improve what he

already has, then the loan would not be made for the purchase of addition land.

Without question, this Federal Farm Loan Act is the greatest thing that has ever happened for our southern farmers in the history of America, and it only remains for us to make use of what is offered us, and I honestly believe we are going to do it.

### THE STATE FAIR

BION H. BUTLER

The fifty-sixth annual State Fair will be held next week. It is one of the events of agricultural, industrial, and social North Carolina. Though designed primarily to foster agriculture, it speedily became the occasion of a great social gathering, and as such it has continued, adding with each recurring year new features.

Within the present year the walks have been improved; building and rebuilding has been done to care for the exhibits and visitors. A broad plan of general enlargement of the Fair started this year, and it will be carried on from year to year until Raleigh has one of the most carefully planned and conducted fair grounds in the country.

All special effort that has been put forth in North Carolina has found its reflection on the Fair ground, and the present season will see nearly every feature of community life shown at the big exposition. School work, health, roads, forestry, arts and sciences, fire protection, the better babies' contests, and anything else that goes to advance human comfort, will be included in the things that figure at the Fair.

The industries of the State are encouraged by the Fair authorities to make exhibits, so that the resources and progress of North Carolina may be shown to the world. Leonard Tufts, of the big winter resort at Pinehurst, president of the Fair, is an aggressive publicity man, and he is full of the idea of making the State Fair a great publicity agent for the State.

Naturally, the Fair classifies itself under four or five distinct heads, agriculture prob-

ably being the dominant one. This, in turn, subdivides itself into stock farming, field-crop exhibits, dairying, poultry, boys' and girls' clubs, and other functions of the farm. North Carolina, through its agricultural organization, takes uncommon interest in all these varied phases of Fair demonstration, and the counties and individuals are not below the State officials in their enthusiasm.

Agricultural exhibits this year will be numerous. The displays from counties and communities promise to be of unusual interest. The showing of the work that is done by the boys and girls of the State will be instructive as well as interesting, for the Farm Extension Service is taking advantage of the chance to show as many people as possible what the boys and girls are doing in order to let other boys and other girls of all ages know what can be done in this big State of varied resources, many soils, and many climates.

The farmers will be shown good live stock, such as they have on their own farms, and will be offered the opportunity to buy from the herds that are on exhibition. They will be shown what other farmers are doing in other sections; so that the Fair will be an agricultural clearing house of the State's farm products.

Along with all this will be the amusements, many in number and high in quality. Running and trotting races will be conspicuous, aeroplane flights and bicycle specialties of a thrilling character, and many of the tent shows will be open to the people. It can be said to the credit of the men who are at the head of the Fair that they are making a clean amusement enterprise. Anything that has the first suggestion of offensiveness, or gambling, or is in any way objectionable, is absolutely forbidden. The State Fair is a place that can be visited by anybody with the assurance that it is a wholesome and enjoyable outing, a reunion of the people of the State under desirable conditions, with the opportunities for amusement, instruction, and social contact the best that can be assembled.



While a strong backing has been given the State Fair by the leading men of all sections, during the past few years the conspicuous factor has been Col. J. E. Pogue, who as secretary has devoted unusual energy and attention to making the Fair the popular institution that is.

The State Fair is not a money-making in-

stitution. It is designed to serve the people, and so its income is used to broaden the scope of the work. With this one aim in view, it is carried on for the instruction and wholesome entertainment of the whole people, and the management have ample confidence that this fall will see a large and satisfied attendance.

## LOCALS

A number of men from the present Senior class are being chosen to judge live stock at county and community fairs. Those who have already been selected are J. H. Poole, J. E. Ivey, and P. W. Johnson.

W. A. Kennedy, B. E. '16, is now the southern technical representative for the Electro-Gas Bleaching Company, of New York. Kennedy says: "Judging by the present price of 'gas,' I gave away a fortune while in college."

On the night of September 28th, the student body assembled in Pullen Hall for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm over the football game with Roanoke on the following Saturday. Under the leadership of G. G. Baker the crowd soon had the hall ringing with familiar yells. Several members of the football team were present.

Coach Paterson made a short talk. He said that coöperation meant everything, and urged that the whole student body give the team its loyal support in every way possible. Hearty yells of applause greeted his closing statement, that we were going to win every game.

J. E. MacDougall, president of the Senior class, discussed the advantages of building four new sections of concrete bleachers before Thanksgiving, and asked the president of each class to take up the matter with his own class at once. The proposition has since been considered by the various classes and the new bleachers will very probably be ready for the Thanksgiving game.

### THE NEW COMMANDANT

As Lieut. H. F. Spurgeon's assignment as military instructor in the College expired with the closing of the year 1915-1916, it became necessary that the War Department detail a new man. Accordingly, at the earnest solicitation of President W. C. Riddick, Capt. H. H. Broadhurst was finally detailed for the position.

Capt. Broadhurst is a North Carolinian, having been born in Goldsboro. After attending the public schools of the city, he spent one year at the University of North Carolina. He then entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1905.

After graduation, Captain Broadhurst joined the Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, serving in Cuba from 1906 to 1909. Later he saw service in the Phillipines from 1912 to 1915. Since the Mexican border outbreak became acute in September, 1915, Captain Broadhurst has been serving there until his present assignment. He has already made a very favorable impression on the faculty and students, and impresses every one as being thoroughly fitted for his work. Under his direction the military department of the College will, no doubt, be greatly revived. Captain Broadhurst is greatly interested in every move for promoting the welfare of the College. He and his family are now residing on Boylan Avenue.

We regret very much and sympathize with F. K. Kramer in the death of his father.

## ATHLETICS

### TECHS TAKE OPENER FROM ROANOKE TEAM

#### Offensive Work of Van Brocklin and Pierson Give Visitors Defeat

By J. C. ROSE

The 1916 football season was ushered in at Riddick athletic field September 30 with a 13-3 defeat administered to the Roanoke College team. It looked, though, up until the beginning of the second half that there were going to be no victor's laurels in this camp. When the team returned from the dugout after the first half, however, there was manifest a spirit of determination in every man on it, and it was not long before Van Brocklin went across the line for six points, and then Rice kicked goal, netting seven. In the last quarter, when the home team was on the 45-yard line, there was an attempted end run, but as the way in that section of the line was not clear, Pierson, who had the ball, tore through left tackle, ran 40 yards, and in two more plays Rice had gone over the line. And the joy of it: Six hundred voices were heard in praise of the victory.

It might be said in the beginning that this game was the cleanest sort, and that throughout the contest both teams played ball that does honor to a college, and was a precedent in the cleaner type of athletics which is predominating the American gridiron.

The game started off rather listlessly, and when Kreiger put a place kick over Roanoke's all seemed gone, for the home boys did not get dangerously near their own goal post. It was said after the game that this play could have been prevented. Coach Paterson stated that the defense was not working well, and that the play could have been blocked.

Anyway, it is all right now, as the honors were kept at home, and THE RED AND WHITE hopes that the A. and M. team will "come back" in every game this fall as it did in the opener.

The game started with MacDougall and Seifert at ends, Lawrence and Cooke tackles, Kirkpatrick and Homewood guards, Lee center, Van Brocklin full, Rice quarter, Baugham and Pierson halves. The work of the entire line was far above what is usually shown in opening contents, although Cooke and Seifert are new at the game this year, and had only a week's training. But both men played a hard and consistent game, and showed some of the old-time form which they did in 1913. The work of the backfield was ineffective during the first stages of the affair, but took new life at the beginning of the second quarter, and shortly two touchdowns and one goal were scored.

Kreiger, Bunting, and Bonham Brothers were the stars for the visiting team.

A. and M.	Position.	Roanoke.
MacDougall (c) . . . . .	L. E. . . . .	Chapman
Lawrence . . . . .	L. T. . . . .	Easter
Kirkpatrick . . . . .	L. G. . . . .	Cadwallader
Lee . . . . .	C. . . . .	Hull
Homewood . . . . .	R. G. . . . .	Bonshong
Cooke . . . . .	R. T. . . . .	Bonham, S.
Seifert . . . . .	R. E. . . . .	Smith
Pierson . . . . .	R. H. . . . .	Kreiger
Baugham . . . . .	R. H. . . . .	Hollingsworth
Van Brocklin . . . . .	F. B. . . . .	Bonham, J.
Rice . . . . .	Q. . . . .	Bunting (c)
Roanoke . . . . .		3000— 3
Techs. . . . .		0076—13

Summary: Touchdowns, Van Brocklin and Rice; place kick, Kreiger, held by Bunting; loss by penalties, A. and M. 15 yards, Roanoke 25 yards; gained on end runs, A. and M. 30, Roanoke 18; yards gained by forward pass, A. and M. 30. Rice to Seifert.

Substitutions: A. and M.—Whitaker for Homewood, Hill for Van Brocklin, Temple for Hill, Homewood for Whitaker, Hodgins for Lee, Nance for Kirkpatrick, Donnell for Rice, McGinn for Rice, Chapin for Lawrence, Park for Pierson, McMurray for Sei-

fert, Hines for Kirkpatrick. Roanoke—Womewort for Hollingsworth, Grosecloss for Bushnag, Huddle for Smith.

Referee, Henderson of Wesleyan. Umpire, Simpson of Baylor. Headlinesman, Bray of A. and M.

Time of quarters, 12 minutes.

Attendance, 750.

## PASSING COMMENTS

By J. C. ROSE

The work of Pierson, who scored the second touchdown in the opening game, was easily one of the spectacular events of the game. Football without headwork is about as effective as an army with no ammunition, and when Pierson tore through tackle for a run of 45-yards, on what was supposed to be an end run, he showed the same sort of stuph that has made Ty Cobb the sorriest baseball player in the world. Pierson's speed was not of the stage coach variety.

As we go to press, the team is getting in shape for the contest which will be played at Charlotte against Davidson, October 7. It is hard to tell our readers in this issue what the result will be, but we hope and watchfully wait for a flash of an overwhelming victory for our boys. By the time the game is played, Seifert, Van Brocklin, Cooke and Kilpatrick are expected to be in shape, and if we don't win, you may ask Coach Patterson why.

As the season advances, the work of our coach is being commended from all quarters. His knowledge of the game, impartiality, enthusiasm, fighting tenacity, and energy are characterized in his work on the field. He doesn't know one player from another, and the man who doesn't stick is certainly the man who is not capable of sticking. We have never seen the Hon. Jawn McGraw, but we believe that he and Coach Patterson were moulded by the same pattern—that is, so far as tactics go.

H. E. Winston, who played with the Baltimore club this year, was on the campus a few days ago, and shook hands with old friends and fans. "Winnie" worked in 57 games. McAvoy, leading catcher, on the Baltimore club, has been sold, and Winnie will likely work as first string man this year.

Bill Evans was sold by the Morganton club to Pittsburg, and has shown up well in the games he worked in. He copped two in one week. Pittsburg was a second division club, and couldn't even win with such as Wagner, Mamaux and Wilson. But Bill will do great things the next season.

"Doc" Cooke, Van Vrocklyn, and Casey Seifert (who returned to school only last week) made an excellent showing in the Roanoke game.

D. T. Daily of the '15 class, "Bus" Rand, Earle Jennette, A. T. Taylor, J. D. Miller, H. E. Winston, and W. A. Kennedy, all of the '16 class, were here to see the game with Roanoke.

## ALUMNI v. THE VARSITY

SEPT. 27, RIDDICK FIELD

### Preliminary Exhibition Contest is Staged

Former all-stars and the varsity of the A. and M. College met on Riddick athletic field Wednesday, September 27th, in a preliminary affair in the first game of the year. The game was arranged through the efforts of Mr. J. B. Bray, of Raleigh, and Head Coach Paterson, both of whom believed that such a game would be an attractive starter for the season. On both teams there was some of the best material that ever donned the Red and White uniform.

For the graduates a team was chosen which gave the varsity a close rub for honors. John Bray, who is said to be the most effective center that ever represented A. and M., captained the hosts of the graduates, and Jimmie MacDougall led the regulars down

the field. Dutch Seifert, Frank Thompson, and Tal. Stafford were once again seen in action.

The complete line-up of the two teams was as follows:

Varsity.	Position.	Alumni.
	Left End	
MacDougall .....	Left Tackle	Eaton
Homewood .....	Left Guard	Royster
Kirkpatrick .....	Center	Edwards
Lee .....	Right Guard	Bray
Lawrence .....	Right Tackle	McKee
Cooke .....	Right End	Haywood
Seifert .....	Quarterback	Seifert
Rice .....	Fullback	Stafford
Pierson .....	Right Half	Riddick
Van Brocklin .....	Left Half	Hayden
Baugham .....		Thompson

Notices have recently been sent to the State press of two contests in tile drainage: One for the farmers and one for the Boys' Agricultural clubs. Prizes in these contests are given by the North Carolina Drainage Association, of which Professor M. E. Sherwin is first vice president in charge of tile drainage.

This association is of interest to A. and M., because of the nature of its work and because a special invitation has been extended to send an official representative from the class in drainage to the annual convention, which meets this year in Greensboro.

At Agricultural Club:

Benbow: "How was my speech?"

Walker: "Fine! Why, when you sat down every one said it was the best thing you ever did."

### Easy Enough

He was very fond of playing jokes on his wife, and this time he thought he had a winner.

"My dear," he said, as they sat at supper, "I just heard such a sad story of a young girl today. They thought she was going blind, and so a surgeon operated on her, and found—"

"Yes?" gasped the wife breathlessly.

"That she'd got a young man in her eye!" ended the husband with a chuckle.

For a moment there was silence. Then the lady remarked slowly:

"Well, it would all depend on what sort of a man it was. Some of them she could have seen through easily enough!"

### Informed

A famous scientist was present at a dinner at which one of the guests began to deride philosophy. He went on rudely to express the opinion that the word "philosopher" was but another way of spelling "fool"

"What is your opinion, professor?" he asked, smiling. "Is there much distance between them?"

The professor surveyed his vis-a-vis keenly for a moment, then, with a polite bow, responded:

"Sometimes only the width of a table."

Freshman: "I wish I was to home and this College was to hell!"

Pat and Mike were crossing the ocean. Mike fell overboard, and cried out, "Pat, drop me a line!" Pat: "Huh, there ain't no postoffice where you're going."

Ivey (to janitor): "What breed of chickens do you like best?"

Janitor: "I don't know, cap. Dey boof 'bout de same. 'De white am de easiest found, but de black am de easiest hid."

Count that night lost when rising sun  
Sees by our gang no Freshmen run.



## ALUMNI

At present, conditions are such that it is not thought practicable to attempt an alumni publication at A. and M. Until such a thing is possible, this section of THE RED AND WHITE will be the only medium we have for the expression of opinions by the alumni and to keep the former students posted as to the accomplishments and movements of each other. We hope to develop this department into one of real interest and value to every man who has attended A. and M. College. However, to make this effective it is absolutely essential that we have the loyal support and coöperation of the alumni. We are, therefore, appealing to you to express your sympathy with the plan by sending in your subscription to THE RED AND WHITE at once, by taking advantage of this opportunity to make your wishes and views known, and by sending all items of interest to the Alumni Editor. Should this venture prove successful to the extent of assuring the need and support of an alumni publication, it will be forthcoming.

In the recent football game between the 1916 Tech eleven and a number of the former A. and M. football warriors the fact was fully demonstrated that the old boys are not yet ready to be placed in the class with "has-beens." The effect of their former training was quite evident and their staying power remarkable. An account of the game will be found in the Athletic Department of this issue.

It is with grief that we note the death of Frank Bullock Morton, B. E., 14, of Townsville, N. C. His untimely end came when a Seaboard passenger train struck and wrecked an automobile in which he was riding, killing instantly Morton and a lady occupant. It will be remembered that Morton was a member of the Varsity football team while in college, and is well known by a large number of the students now in college. Morton had been connected with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock

Company, but had resigned and was at home on a short vacation before entering upon a large field of service.

As the result of the efforts of Mr. T. L. Bayne, Jr., '14, the A. and M. alumni living in Harnett County, will have a smoker at the Washburn Hotel in Lillington on College Day, October 3d. The purpose of the meeting is the fitting observance of A. and M.'s birthday and the organization of the Harnett County A. and M. Alumni Association. Alumni Secretary White will be present on this occasion to give an illustrated talk on the progress and growth of the college and what the college expects of its alumni.

The New Hanover County A. and M. Alumni Association had its annual get-together meeting at Wilmington in celebration of College day on the evening of Friday, October 6th. The Alumni Secretary conveyed greetings in behalf of the College at this event with an illustrated talk.

Letters have been sent out to the 185 members of the Wake County A. and M. Alumni Association, urging them to be present at a College Day meeting on Saturday, October 7th. The meeting will take the form of an informal smoker, and will be held in the Elks Club building at 9 o'clock sharp. There will be words of greeting from President Riddick and a few others of the most interested and interesting members. A large and enthusiastic attendance is expected to participate in the festivities of this occasion.

E. A. Hodson, M. S. '15, has accepted an assistantship in Farm Crops at Cornell University, where he will take graduate work.

W. Frank Dowd, Jr., who entered A. and M., with the class of 1917, is this year pursuing a commercial course at Columbia University.



The following notice has just been received from Graham H. Anthony, B. E., '14:

"The Winsted (Conn.) A. and M. Alumni Association was organized September 20th, holding their first regular meeting at 78 South Main Street. Officers were elected as follows:

"President, Mrs. Graham H. Anthony; vice president, Mr. Graham H. Anthony; secretary, 'Aus' Anthony; treasurer, Mrs. Anthony."

"Visiting alumni always welcome."

Stephen R. Adams, a former member of the class of 1918, has severed his connection with the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company of Asheville to become secretary and treasurer of the Stricker Seed Company, which is the largest concern of its kind in the western part of the State.

The following is a clipping from the *News and Observer* of recent date:

A. AND M. GRADUATE TO BE MARRIED IN  
NORFOLK, VA.

Mrs. George Adie Ball announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Sussan Harvey, to Mr. Samuel Fatie Stephens, of Norfolk, Va. The wedding to take place Saturday, October 28, at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William Dixon Sisk, 313 West Thirty-fifth Street, Norfolk, Va.

The bride-elect was formerly of Leesburg, Loudoun County, Va., but has made her home in Norfolk for the past two and a half years.

Mr. Stephens is a well known young business man of Norfolk and is also well known in Raleigh. He is a graduate of A. and M. College and was star quarterback on the Tech. football eleven for four years.

J. A. Higgs, Jr., B. E., '06, who is sales manager of the silo department of The Knoxville, (Tenn.) Lumber and Manufacturing Company, will be in Raleigh to put on a demonstration, in coöperation with the Experiment Station, at the State Fair.

On the evening of Friday, September 8th, Miss "Sunny" Hicks became the bride of Mr. Royal H. Royster at the home of the groom's father, General B. S. Royster, at Oxford, N. C.

Mrs. Royster was from Brooklyn, N. Y., but has spent much time in North Carolina, where she has made a large number of friends, and has become very popular among the younger set.

"Roy" Royster entered A. and M. with this year's Senior class, but deserted our ranks to take up the study of law at the University. His marriage came as quite a surprise to his numerous friends and acquaintances here.

### GIRLS' SCHOOLS, TAKE NOTICE!

While on the subject of marriages: In a recent letter to the former students the Alumni Secretary assured them of his desire to serve them in every way possible. Some have put a rather peculiar construction on this promise, and the Alumni Secretary is gravely in need of assistance. A last year's graduate farming in the "sticks" of South Carolina writes: "Companionship with young ladies, or, say, a young lady, seems very desirable to me, and believing the best way to fill this desire is by marrying one, I ask you as Alumni Secretary to find a young lady that would fit the requirements, and ship her to me, collect." Now you have it. What are we to do in a case like that? We do highly recommend to our readers among the fairer sex this charming youth from the Palmetto State as one of much intelligence (in spite of that letter) and integrity, and a good provider. All contestants should address communications to the Alumni Editor, RED AND WHITE.

J. H. Hancock, B. E., '15, and J. S. Stroud, B. E., '08, are with the Stonewall Cotton Mills at Stonewall, Miss.

W. F. Kirkpatrick, B. Agr., '04, is professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

T. C. Pegram and R. O. Lindsay, 1916 graduates, are now connected with the Dan River Cotton Mills at Schoolfield, Va.

The following is an excerpt from a lengthy write-up of John Howard, B. S., '96, in a recent issue of *The Pinnacle News*, of Middlesboro, Ky.:

"Of the many highly efficient members of the local bar, there is none that stands out more conspicuously as an indefatigable worker and practitioner and who offers more faithful and loyal service to his clients than Attorney John Howard."

Frank M. Thompson, B. E., '10, former football and baseball star and coach, has left the Liggett-Myers Tobacco Company, to connect himself with the Raleigh Real Estate and Trust Company, and will now make Raleigh his permanent home.

R. H. Feild, B. S., '15, is manager of the Brushy Mountain Orchard Company, at Taylorsville, N. C.

Harry Hartsell, B. E., '12, who was manager of the Norfolk (Virginia League) baseball club during the past season, has accepted a place with Porter's Military Academy as teacher and athletic director.

Mary had a little lamp,  
And it was trained, no doubt;  
For every time a fellow came,  
The little lamp went out.

CHILHOWEAN.

O. D. Matthews: "Lights out!"

Freshman: "Don't be in such a blamed big hurry; I'll put it out when I get ready to go to bed."

According to Mr. F. M. Jolly, traffic man of the A. C. L. Railroad, our soldier boys had four times when they reached El Paso: Central time, Pacific time, Mountain time, and a h—— of a time.

## EXCHANGES

*The Trinity Chronicle* for September 27th, is unusually interesting. The editorials are on a considerably higher plane than those of the average college publication. They are direct and dignified, entirely free from that bombastic style which is unfortunately affected by many college editors.

We acknowledge with thanks the following publications: *The Trinity Chronicle*, *The Tar Heel*, *the Cadet*, and *The Extension Farm News*.

There's a spirit of the darkness  
Who opposes harmless fun;  
Who, in stalking all his victims,  
Always says, "You need not run."

Gee! It's great to see him running,  
And it's funny he's got no gun;  
A sword he carries while on the "bum,"  
And he says, "You need not run."

But 'tis he who spoils our stunts;  
Like the owl, he needs no sun—  
He's the guy that greets you, saying,  
"I have you; you need not run."

And I hope that over yonder,  
When our worldly tasks are done,  
That I'll hear St. Peter greet him;  
"I have you; you need not run."

"Jimmie" Rogers: Cline, you will be late on "Sunny Jim's" class this morning.

Cline: Well, maybe I will get there in time for the *second* joke.

Thar hain't no sense in shirkin'  
Whin the work is kinder hard;  
It's a blame sight easier workin'  
Than it is a-loafin', pard.  
Jest take a chaw er backer,  
An' buckle down wi' vim.  
Show the world ye hain't no slacker,  
Take yer place 'long-side o' Jim.

Thar hain't no sense in whinin'  
When the weather's on the blink.  
"Somewhar the sun is shinin'"—  
Do ye hear, ye lazy jink?  
And the clouds ha' silver linin',  
Tho' the day is kinder dim.  
Hump yer back, cut out yer whinin',  
Take yer place 'long-side o' Jim.

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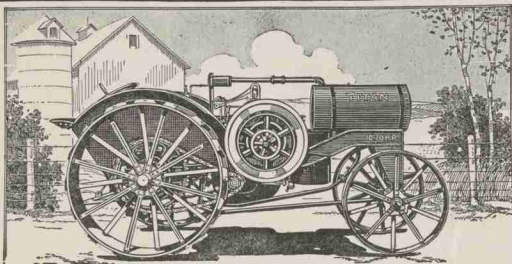
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