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# THE RED AND WHITE

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VOL. XVIII

DECEMBER 14, 1916

No. 6

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Students, Alumni, Professors, and friends are invited to contribute special articles, personals, and locals. All contributions should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief and all subscriptions to the Business Manager.

Advertisers may feel sure that through our columns they will reach not only many of the best people of Raleigh, but a portion of those throughout the State and the South.

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1870  
The first of the year  
was a very dry one  
and the crops were  
very poor. The  
winter was also  
very cold and  
the snow was  
very deep. The  
spring was very  
warm and the  
crops were very  
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# THE RED AND WHITE

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

Vol. XVIII

WEST RALEIGH, N. C., DECEMBER 14, 1916

No. 6

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When you have read this publication, send it to some alumnus or friend whom you know to be interested in A. and M. He will appreciate the favor and you will aid THE RED AND WHITE. We wish to get in touch with as many alumni and friends of the Institution as possible.

## EDITORIAL

The Agricultural Club boys are working up their third annual corn show to be held in January. Every man should enter an ear and get a part of those prizes, which amount to about \$25. The under-classmen, especially, should study this show to learn a good ear of corn. We understand that a team will be chosen next spring to judge small grains at community fairs in the fall of 1917. The man who competes in this show and wins is going a long way towards making this team. Here is to the Ag. Club; they keep pulling things off.

With this issue of the RED AND WHITE the editorial staff in common with the student body, lays aside work for a brief space. We extend thanks to all who have in any way assisted in the publication of the magazine during the closing term. We trust that every student may enjoy the brief respite from

work, while partaking of the blessings at home. The RED AND WHITE wishes every one of its readers a peaceful, joyous Christmas, and another New Year of prosperity.

With the coming of Coach Hartsell, we believe, comes the dawn of a new era in athletics at A. and M. Coach Hartsell has been with us only a short while, but in this brief period he has done more to revive the athletic spirit of the institution than could have possibly been anticipated. He has shown that he can do things and is just the man the Athletic Association has been looking for.

The football season closed Thanksgiving Day with a surprisingly close game—our team showing quite a reversal of form over the previous game played here. This was, in no small degree, due to the work of the new coach—Hartsell. And although the

football season is over, Coach Harry Hartsell is not through, for he is just beginning—beginning to get the boys in line for the approaching basketball season. It is a long time before the first game, but that matters not to our coach, for he is not waiting for the season to get here before he starts his men training.

Coach Hartsell has made friends with all who have met him, and he has the admiration of the student body in general. Here's wishing him continued success.

### THE HONOR SYSTEM

By DR. C. F. MILLER

Having been asked to contribute an article to *THE RED AND WHITE*, it seemed to be a good opportunity to say something about one of our college institutions which has been too much neglected, namely, The Honor System. While commonly applied to examinations, the Honor System applies equally to laboratory work, shop work, theme-writing, and all other branches of study where illicit aid is possible.

As every one knows, during an examination under the Honor System each student is put upon his honor as a gentleman to answer the questions posted without receiving aid from any extraneous source, and without being subjected to faculty surveillance during the examination.

This system is gaining in favor throughout the country and in institutions where it has become firmly established, and in which it is presented to the student body in the proper manner, it has become a well defined success. In such instances it is highly regarded by both faculty and students alike, and any reversion to the former system of faculty surveillance would be accompanied by regret on the part of both. Since it has proved a successful venture in numerous colleges and universities throughout our land, there is no reason why it should not be an equal success here.

The American college man is an inherently honest individual, capable of assuming responsibilities and obligations, both before

and after graduation, and upon him alone devolves the responsibility of carrying to a successful consummation the ideals set forth in the Honor System. The American Republic was founded upon ideals, has been maintained throughout its periodically stormy existence by ideals, and will continue down through the centuries to come as a powerful entity only by a further staunch adherence to these ideals. Since this is so, what better place is there to have inculcated into one's being those ideals necessary to our continued national existence than here in college, and in what more efficacious manner than by subjecting one's self to the rigorous self-discipline that is necessary under a strict observance of the Honor System.

The faculty is powerless to make the Honor System a success; but the faculty can and must give hearty coöperation in the application of the Honor System. Human nature is such that it will, in the overwhelmingly majority of cases, respond to any treatment, giving like for like. If the student is made to feel that absolute trust and confidence are placed in him, it will be the harder for him to abuse that trust and confidence. The opposite is all too true.

It is a fact that any abuse of a moral law brings with it its own punishment sooner or later. Never in this life does a person get something for nothing; full payment is exacted for every concession and apparent gift. If you don't believe this watch your own case, and in the years to come see if you can honestly answer to the contrary. What you get out of life depends upon what you put into it. What you become in life depends upon the effort you make to attain your goal. Individual effort plays a more prominent part in advancement in this day than ever before. You can't depend upon some one else to achieve your life's ambitions for you. These things are known to be. Why not, therefore, apply these same principles to college conduct? They hold absolutely.

Every national crisis has been decided by the man who has thought, whether he were high in the councils of the nation or merely the man who, by his thoughtful vote, put the former there. The only way the Honor

System can be made a complete success is by getting the student to think what it means, to understand the true significance of it. To accomplish this it must be presented to him when he first sets his foot across the threshold of his future Alma Mater. Set him to thinking about it, and in the large majority of cases the infringements against the Honor System will take care of themselves. Many a person has cheated on an examination, not so much because he thought he had to in order to pass, but because he saw some one else do it. If this type of man gave the matter a little thought he would not repeat the offense. The significance, aims, and means of applying the Honor System should be impressed upon the entering student by the faculty, student-body, the several societies, associations, and the fraternities in college, so that the germ of this ideal shall take root and bear good fruit.

The victory that a man wins over the faculty by taking advantage of the absence of surveillance during an examination is surely a sterile and hollow one, and not one to be proud of, for he does not even have the satisfaction of matching wits with the faculty representative in charge. Only a petty and small-minded man will continue to take this advantage if he stops to give the matter any real thought. How much more satisfaction is to be derived from having made an honest individual effort to pass an examination. Even though one fails in this, the failure should be only a spur to added effort the next time.

There is one more phase of the subject demanding attention, namely, the attitude of the "innocent bystander." It is regarded as being very bad form for one man to inform on another, even though the latter is seen to be deliberately abusing the letter and spirit of the Honor System. The Honor System, as already stated, is an institution dependent upon the students for its successful operation, in which case infringements should be handled directly by the students. If a man is ever going to have any responsibility as a member of society, what better beginning can he make than to assume some

responsibility in regard to self-government in college? Thus it becomes a student's duty to report the infringement to the Honor Committee. If that Honor Committee is made up of men who take the position seriously, and act upon a case in the manner in which that case calls for a few times, a greater respect for that Honor Committee and for the Honor System will accrue. Also, when student-opinion ceases to admire a man because he has surreptitiously "put one over on the faculty," that practice will cease.

Finally, the whole point is, the Honor System, to be a live, vital force in student-government, must cease to be a joke and be taken seriously, as it is intended to be. Only by this means will it become a success and provide a training far more valuable than any course offered in the curriculum. *Think about it.*

#### EXPLANATION OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS THAT IS TO BE ESTABLISHED AT THE A. AND M. COLLEGE NEXT YEAR (1917)

On June 3, 1916, Congress passed a law providing for the development of a national defense that would protect our country in time of national emergency. One provision of this law made possible the establishment of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in civil educational institutions throughout the United States.

Its object is to obtain a sufficient number of educated men who have been qualified by systematic training in military science and tactics at said colleges to officer and lead intelligently the units of the large armies that our country will be forced to raise in time of great need. The safety of our homes and property depends on intelligent leaders that are capable of imparting useful knowledge to others.

Membership in the Training Corps shall be limited to students that are not less than fourteen years old and whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty or will become fit upon arriving at the age of eighteen. No member of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps,

National Guard, or Naval Militia can become a member.

The members will be organized into companies and battalions as at present. Cadet officers and noncommissioned officers will be selected from juniors, seniors, and post-graduates if there are sufficient numbers of them. The members in the advanced courses will be dropped from the training if their work is not up to standard or if they show signs of incompetency. (Juniors, seniors, etc., take the advanced courses only.)

If they are separated from the Training Corps, all benefits will cease for them, such as the allowance of the \$8 per month and free uniforms.

All members will be supplied with uniforms at the expense of the Government.

Every member of the freshman and sophomore classes will be eligible and required to join unless excused by the college authorities for good and sufficient reasons.

In becoming a member of this Training Corps there is no obligation to serve in the National Guard nor to go away from the College except to the four weeks training camp at the end of each academic year. The only obligation undertaken is to receive the prescribed courses of instruction, and is no more binding than a course in mathematics or electricity.

The military instructor will recommend to the president of the College as many members of the Training Corps as have completed satisfactorily the Sophomore Course, and request that these men so recommended be selected for further training during their junior and senior years. These selected men will receive about \$80 per academic year from the United States Government, in addition to their uniforms, in return for which they must agree in writing to undertake a course that requires five hours per week, and to pursue the courses of camp training explained below.

The course in camp training will consist of two camps of four weeks each. If a member has attended one or more such camps during his first two years (freshman and sophomore) he receives credit therefor, otherwise he will be required to attend one

four weeks camp at the end of his junior year and one four weeks camp subsequent to graduation. Those men becoming members during their third year must attend one four weeks camp at the end of their junior year and one subsequent to graduation.

This last camp may be omitted in the case of any member who applies for and receives a commission in the Reserve Officers' Corps and an appointment as a temporary second lieutenant immediately following graduation.

Those men designated by the president of the College to continue the military courses devoting five hours weekly, will receive from the Government an allowance for food that approximates \$8 per academic month throughout the college year; during the course in the training camp all food will be furnished by the Government in addition to paying railroad fare to and from the camp, and the summer uniforms needed.

It is contemplated making one or more studies elective in order that the necessary units may be obtained for graduation. The course in each class must be completed satisfactorily before members will be advanced from one class to another or graduated at the end of the senior year.

Upon completing the academic and camp training courses satisfactorily, graduates are placed on the list known as the Reserve Officers' Corps, and become eligible for appointment as a temporary second lieutenant in the United States Army, except those who have not reached the age of twenty-one; those under twenty-one must attend one four weeks camp in each year prior to his arrival at the age of twenty-one before becoming eligible for appointment as a reserve officer.

Members of the Reserve Officers' Corps are authorized by the President of the United States to serve for a period of six months with the regular army at a salary of \$100 per month and allowances. Upon application, it is possible that this period may follow immediately after graduation. (This six months training with the regular army is supposed to come to all members of the Reserve Officers' Corps within ten years following graduation.)

In time of war, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint members of the Reserve Officers' Corps to a grade not below that of second lieutenant, with full pay and allowances. The pay of a second lieutenant is \$1,700 per year and allowances; these cover coal, wood, gas or electricity, medical attendance, and house to live in.

When uniforms become damaged as a result of the training in the military courses, or worn out through fair wear and tear, they will be replaced free of expense.

Each student will be required to care for his rifle and equipment his first two years in college.

All text-books, maps, manuals, etc., will be purchased by the students themselves.

Physically fit members of the faculty and corps of instructors may take the course of instruction, but participation therein does not entitle them to share in any Government expenditure therefor, nor does it in itself render them eligible for appointment as reserve officers; but they may qualify by complying with the law and regulations of the Reserve Officers' Corps.

The Military Course will be required of all freshmen and sophomores except those specially excused by the faculty in each case.

Members of the present junior class may be selected to continue on at five hours weekly, provided such work as they may have done in other schools or in the National Guard is such as will amount to the work prescribed for the junior year in the courses below.

#### FRESHMAN COURSE

Three hours per week—weight, 14 units.

##### *First Term.*

- a. Practical training—weight, 10.
  - Physical drill.
  - Infantry drill, to include the company.
  - Instruction in firing regulations, etc.
- b. Theoretical training—weight, 4.
  - Theory of target practice.
  - Personal hygiene.
  - Military organization.
  - Map maneuvers.
  - Service of security.

##### *Second Term*

- a. Practical training—weight, 10.

Physical drill.

Infantry drill, to include the battalion.

Ceremonies, bayonet exercises, first aid, intrenchments, rifle practice.

- b. Theoretical training—weight, 4.

Lectures, tactical exercises, camp sanitation.

Combat exercises.

Drill regulations.

#### SOPHOMORE COURSE

Three hours per week—weight, 14 units.

##### *First Term.*

- a. Practical training—weight, 10.
  - Same as second term Freshman Course.
- b. Theoretical training—weight, 4.
  - Infantry drill regulations.
  - Firing regulations.
  - Lectures, camp sanitation, map reading.
  - Camping expedients.

##### *Second Term*

- a. Practical training—weight, 10.
  - Same as second term Freshman Course.
  - Signaling, first aid, rifle practice on range.
  - Work with sand-table, constructing to scale intrenchments, field works, obstacles, bridges, etc.
- b. Theoretical training—weight, 4.
  - Lectures.
  - Service of security and information illustrated by problems in patrolling, advance and rear guard, trench mine warfare, orders, messages, camping expedients.

#### JUNIOR COURSE

Five hours weekly—weight, 24 units.

##### *First Term.*

- a. Practical training—weight, 13.
  - Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers and noncommissioned officers in connection with the practical work and exercises of the course.
  - Military map-making and road-sketching.
- b. Theoretical training—weight, 11.
  - Map maneuvers, minor tactics, field orders (weight, 8).
  - Making out various papers required in a company of infantry and general running of company (weight, 1).

Military history (weight, 2).

*Second Term*

- a. Practical training—weight, 13.  
Same as first term.
- b. Theoretical training—weight, 11.  
Minor tactics continued.  
Map maneuvers (weight, 8).  
Elements of International Law  
(weight, 2).  
Property accountability, method of obtaining supplies and equipment, army regulations (weight, 1).

SENIOR COURSE

Five hours weekly—weight, 24.

*First Term.*

- a. Practical training—weight, 13.  
Same as first term Junior Course.
- b. Theoretical training—weight, 11.  
Tactical problems, map maneuvers.  
Court-martial proceedings.  
International relations of America from discovery to present day—gradual growth of principles of international law embodied in American diplomacy, legislation, and treaties.  
Lectures, Psychology of War.  
General principles of strategy, only planned to show relationship between the soldier and the statesman.

*Second Term.*

- a. Practical training—weight, 13.  
Same as first term Senior Course.
- b. Theoretical training—weight, 11.  
Tactical problems continued.  
Map maneuvers.  
Rifle in war.  
Lectures on military history and policy.

It is presumed that each member has taken one course in either French, Spanish, or German.

Other departments will be requested by the War Department to assist as much as possible in the instruction, for the reason that some of the courses, in a limited way, are now being taught by other departments.

For instance, the teachers of economics could assist in teaching governmental admin-

istration and railroad transportation; the Modern Language Department could help with French, German, and Spanish. The course in physiology could be extended to include first aid and personal hygiene if the college physician was unable to do it.

If a history course existed, it could be used to specialize in the military history of certain wars, etc. Perhaps an excellent textbook on this subject may be obtained and used in the English courses.

The teachers of road-building, surveying, topographical drawing, railroad engineering, bridge design, etc., would be able to render invaluable aid in their courses by covering the military features involved in their departments. Army officers are called to do work in road-building, surveying, constructing, and managing railroads, bridge-building, etc.; in fact, there is no line of endeavor that an army officer may not be called upon to undertake.

Members of the faculty, instructors, and post-graduates may make application for membership in the Reserve Officers' Corps in such branch as they are fitted for. Blank forms may be obtained from the commandant's office.

Men that are under thirty-two will be eligible for the grade of second lieutenant; under thirty-six, for grade of first lieutenant; under forty, for captain; under forty-five, for major.

If appointment is desired in the Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, Engineer Corps, Signal Corps, or Judge Advocate Department (legal section), age limits are removed.

In case seniors elect drill in place of something else that is required for graduation, they will take the same courses as those seniors that are members, but they will be required to furnish their uniforms without expense to the United States.

It will be necessary for members of the present junior class to submit written evidence of the training they have had that may qualify them for the Senior Course next year. This evidence must cover the subjects included in the Junior Course described above.



It is contemplated having the first training camp during the summer of 1917. Present members of the National Guard who desire to become members of the Training Corps should apply for a discharge as soon as possible; otherwise, in the case of freshmen and sophomores, the result will be that they will be required to buy their uniforms next year. Members and those students who are required to receive military instruction will be on the same basis so far as the subjects taught are concerned.

### FARMERS' DAY AT A. AND M.

Adopting a custom that is in vogue in many progressive Western universities, the Agricultural Club at A. and M. inaugurated "Farmers' Day." In staging this affair, the students stole a march on the faculty and took them by surprise, since secrecy was necessary for the complete success of the plan.

Immediately after breakfast, the Aggies assembled in front of the Agricultural Building and, while the bewildered faculty looked on, marched off in a body to the farm of Mr. Jack Harden. Here they fell to with a hearty good will and proceeded to shuck corn. The shocked corn was husked, the corn cribbed, and the stalks hauled up and shredded. While the shucking was under way five hogs were being barbecued over glowing coals.

Short work was made of the corn. Various forms of amusement were then indulged in. These were quickly forgotten when the call for dinner sounded. The appetizing barbecue rapidly disappeared.

With the finish of the barbecue, speech-making was next in order. Short talks were made by A. S. Cline, president of the Agricultural Club, W. K. Scott, W. R. Redford, and J. W. Hendricks, each discussing various phases of the club work and emphasizing the importance of every agricultural student becoming a member of the club. These talks were followed by speeches from Dr. B. W. Kilgore, Major W. A. Graham, Dr. F. A. Wolf, Dr. A. E. Handley, and Prof. T. C. Reed, all urging a spirit of earnestness and

coöperation among the students. The well-timed remarks of these speakers were received with hearty applause.

Speech-making over, the crowd began the homeward march, feeling satisfied with a day well spent. But, alas, "every rose has its thorn," as proved true in this case. For their grievous sin in failing to notify the faculty beforehand, the agricultural students were required to attend classes on December 1, while the engineering students were given a holiday.

In inaugurating this day the Agricultural Club had a very commendable object in view. The officers of the club saw the need of creating more interest in the club work and of bringing the agricultural students into closer touch with each other, thereby developing a spirit of helpful coöperation.

It is expected that Farmers' Day will be made an annual event, under official sanction, gradually widening in its scope. Through it much favorable notice will be attracted to the College, and, using it as a beginning, the Agricultural Club will become a strong factor in the upbuilding of the College and extending its usefulness throughout the State.

### Sweethearts Yet

The stream of life glides on, my dear,  
As years and years go by,  
But days of youth seem ever near,  
Although its roses die!  
Our love is just the same, you know,  
Unting'd by one regret,  
As in the vanished long ago,  
For we are sweethearts yet!

'Tis sweet to rest my hand in yours,  
And speak of bygone days,  
Of constant love that still endures,  
And perfect truth displays!  
Old scenes now greet my sight again,  
Those scenes I ne'er forget;  
They did not hear our vows in vain,  
For we are sweethearts yet!

The Carolina-Virginia football game will be played in North Carolina in 1917.

## CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES

O. H. BROWNE, '20

It was Christmas eve somewhere in the trenches. Night was settling down on the hostile armies, and the cold wind was increasing.

Out of the darkness and the snowstorm came the sound of a familiar hymn. Hearing it, Pierre Pepon, a French private, grasped his icy rifle and stumbled in the direction from when it came. He had hardly taken fifty steps when he came upon several fellow-soldiers standing over a small camp-fire. He dropped his rifle and joined them.

The air was thick with falling snow and the cold north wind, which carried the burden of the storm, swept down from the mountains as if determined to extinguish the dying fire. All was muffled and quiet except for the hymn and the scream of an occasional bullet.

The men stopped singing and began to walk around and stamp their feet in an effort to keep warm. They spoke of those they had left behind, their loved ones at home. They thought of Christmas seasons ages ago, when happiness, and plenty, and comfort abounded. How different this Christmas would be from the last one!

Pierre sat down on a stone and reached into his pocket with numb fingers. He drew forth a letter addressed in a feminine hand. It was from Paris, and bore the mark of the censor. It was from his wife. Through years of toil he had paid a long-standing debt, and had next turned his attention toward providing a comfortable home for his wife and two children, Charles and Leonie. Modest, comfortable success crowned his fifteen years of labor, and then came the war. His small savings had quickly dwindled. His family were becoming needy. Christmas, of all reasons, had marked the climax of their want. And he could not even minister to their necessities at the season when he had always planned for their pleasure. Would the war kill everything for all time?

He opened the letter and by the light of the fire he read it for the tenth time.

PARIS, November 28, 1916.

MY DEAR PIERRE:

Your letter was such a comfort to me even though you were not able to send me a few francs. I know you would send me some if you could.

My dressmaking still brings a little, but it is hard work and I do not know how long I can keep it up. Leonie is a great help to me. Charles, also, is doing what he can to help, but that is not much. We will get through the winter, but I do not know how.

I often think of my brother Charles, who stayed with us a day at Christmas-tide three years ago. You remember him, don't you? how he talked and laughed and played with the children as if he were a boy again. If I only knew where he was, perhaps he could help us. As it is, all I can do is to work and hope. But we will not complain. It is for the sake of France.

The children send their love.

Adieu.

MARIE.

Sadly Pierre put the letter back into his pocket. He was not to see his wife as long as the war lasted. And how long would it last?—two years, five years, perhaps ten. Each day would bring its dangers, the same unceasing firing and hail of bullets. Perhaps he would be numbered with his less fortunate companions who had gone before. He did remember the Christmas she spoke of, but it seemed like a dream. How little they thought at that time what a few years would bring to pass.

His thoughts began to follow other channels. He recalled that the next day would be Christmas. Probably it would be the twenty-fifth of December and no more. What did men who were fighting each other care about Christmas? As he was thinking of these things he fell asleep. It was the first real sleep he had had in a week.

When he awoke the sun was shining brightly, the sky was clear, and the air was much warmer. The snow of the night before was rapidly melting. Somehow the atmosphere seemed to cheer him up. Then he remembered it was Christmas day. He ought, of course, to feel happy, but—his spirits fell—

there were his wife and his children in want, and he unable to help them.

Pierre suddenly noticed that the usual firing between the armies had ceased. Perhaps they would not forget Christmas after all.

When breakfast was over not a shot had been heard. A friend of Pierre named Marius suddenly said:

"Boys, I am going to take them some Christmas presents."

"Who?" some one asked.

"Why, the Germans, of course."

"Now, look here, Marius, don't get another of those foolish ideas in your head. You know what happened last time you—"

"I know, but—"

"Well, listen to reason."

"This is reason. Isn't it Christmas?"

"Yes, but—"

"Well, I am going to take them some Christmas presents."

"You will never come back."

"I'll risk that."

Marius' spirit began to animate others. Some one volunteered a cigar, another a souvenir postcard. Soon he had a collection of trinkets from almost every one in the company. He ran his bayonet through a handkerchief and climbed out of the trench. There was a moment of suspense, but nothing happened. He walked toward the enemy's trench and was lost from view.

Twenty minutes passed, but it seemed like hours to the soldiers. Finally he returned. He was laden down with like presents from the Germans.

Suddenly, although no one knew why he did it, the soldiers all dropped their rifles and leaped out of the trench. The Germans were there, too. In five minutes the soldiers were mixing, shaking hands and talking as if there had never been a war.

Pierre met a man he specially liked. Each one told the other some of his past life. The German had once lived in France, but he had gone to Germany where his grandfather had lived and there made his fortune.

When the soldiers were called back to the trenches the German wrote something on a

page of a note-book and gave it to Pierre, saying:

"Here is a Christmas present for your wife."

When Pierre went back he unfolded the paper to see what was written on it.

It was a check on a French bank and was signed "Charles Lewisohn."

He had found his wife's brother.

#### The French Soldier's Philosophy

When you are a soldier, two things can happen: you can be at the rear or at the front. If you are at the rear there is nothing to worry about. If you are at the front, two things can happen: you can be in a dangerous zone or a calm zone. If you are in a calm zone, there is nothing to worry about. If you are in a dangerous zone, two things can happen: you can be wounded or not. If you are not wounded, there is nothing to worry about. If you are wounded, two things can happen: you can be slightly wounded or dangerously wounded. If you are slightly wounded, there is nothing to worry about. If you are dangerously wounded, two things can happen: you can get well or you die. If you get well, there is nothing to worry about. If you die, you can't worry. So for the soldier there is never any occasion to worry.—*Matin.*

The boom to get preparatory school men interested in Swarthmore received a big swell last night when it was announced at a meeting of the Athletic Association that an inter-scholastic swimming meet would be staged during the winter.—*The Phoenix, Swarthmore College.*

Girls at the University of Minnesota are preparing for a militant suffrage campaign by organizing a fencing class under the direction of the department of physical education.

Nineteen college presidents were present at the conference held by the War Department of the Army War College in Washington in order to discuss the advisability of military courses in their respective institutions.

# TECHS PUT UP GAME FIGHT IN TURKEY DAY GAME

## VAN BROCKLIN STARS

### A. and M. Quarterback Ably Assisted by Cooke, Whitaker, Haynes and Homewood

Washington and Lee University of Virginia won from North Carolina A. and M. by a score of 21 to 0 in the annual Thanksgiving Day gridiron struggle of the two institutions, the battle being fought for the first time on North Carolina real estate.

The score does not begin to tell the story. The Tech banner went down at sunset, but only after the powerful visiting eleven had been forced to call upon their every strategy and energy. A. and M. was outclassed in every dimension of science, but the men from West Raleigh went into battle with an indomitable fighting spirit which they never lost. The shower of touchdowns predicted for the Generals was not forthcoming. The season's accomplishments of the team from Lexington indicated that they would massacre Hartsell's men. Jolted and bumped through the entire season it was expected that the Techs would flop and flounder when the Lexington iron-clad was encountered.

The grand blow did not come, and at times the Techs played on a par with the visitors. In winning the game Washington and Lee was forced to fight for every inch of the ground gained. During the latter part of the game the Red and White fought the Generals on even terms. The game ended with the ball in mid-field.

The crowd was estimated at 5,000 people, and included students of the College, members of the Teachers' Assembly, young ladies from the three female institutions of the city, the local football clan, and A. and M. alumni.

The West Raleigh contingent put up one of the best defensive games played on Riddick Field in a long time. The small score to which the Generals were held was the big feature of the game. The stellar W. and L.

backs were time and again thrown for losses, and it was with difficulty that they made substantial gains. Captain "Cy" Young of the visitors found it hard to gain consistently. The Techs knew he was the leading card of the deck of the visitors, and the way in which his strong attack was handled was astonishing.

#### PUT UP PLUCKY FIGHT

The A. and M. team put up a plucky fight against overwhelming odds, and never for a moment stopped fighting. The eleven drew praise from the camp of the enemy as well as from their supporters. Van Brocklin played a stellar game. He found many holes in the line of the Generals and was a bulwark on secondary defense. Cooke, Whitaker, Haynes, and Homewood also played splendid ball. Captain Jimmy McDougal and Doc Cooke played their final college games. McDougal has never played a better game, and Cooke threw back many an attack that was launched at his side of the line. The big A. and M. tackle was called upon to carry the ball in the first quarters of the game, and he rushed over the Washington and Lee line in off tackle plays for steady gains.

Sorrell, Young, Crile, Larkin, and Bagley all played good ball for the Generals. The Techs could do nothing around the extremity guarded by Larkin. Sorrell and Young did the brunt of the backfield work. Bagley ran his team with ease, and his good generalship was in evidence at every turn.

A blocked punt in the last minutes of the first quarter gave Washington and Lee her first score. The ball had been carried into A. and M.'s territory, where it was lost on downs. The Techs tried one rush, and then Captain McDougal moved back for a punt.

Right Guard Moore broke through and blocked the punt, which was recovered by Pierotti. The ball was within the shadows of the Red and White uprights. Young gained five yards around end and on the next play Sorrell went over for the score. Goal was kicked by Young.

The play was in A. and M.'s territory in the second quarter, but the defense held at critical moments, and the second period ended with the score still 7 to 0. In the third quarter the visitors scored 14 points, which ended their registering. Young started the half with kick-off to Pierson, who returned the ball 20 yards. After several line bucks A. and M. failed to gain, and McDougal punted out of bounds on Washington and Lee's 20-yard line. An exchange of punts followed which ended disastrously for the West Raleigh men when Washington and Lee blocked a punt and recovered the ball on the Techs' 29-yard line. After 5 yards had been lost on two bucks, Crile gained 5 yards and Johnson went through for a touchdown. Young kicked goal.

A pass, Young to Wadsworth, gave the visitors their final score, Young kicking an easy goal. A. and M. was strong during the final quarter and at times forced the play, Van Brocklin gaining steadily. The game ended with the ball in A. and M.'s possession following fumbles by both elevens.

The line-up:

A. and M.	POSITION.	W. and L.
	L. E.	
McDougal (Capt.)	L. T.	Larkin
Homewood	L. G.	Johnson
Lawrence	C.	Bryan
Whitaker	R. G.	Pierotti
Wagner	R. T.	Moore
Cook	R. E.	Ignaco
Haynes	Q. B.	Graham
Van Brocklin	L. H. B.	Bagley

McMurray	(Capt.) Young
	R. H. B.
Pierson	Cromwell
	F. B.
Lee	Sorrells

Score by periods:

W. and L.	7	0	14	0—21
A. and M.	0	0	0	0—0

Officials: Referee, Gass of Lehigh. Umpire, Hegarty of Georgetown. Head linesman, Henderson of West Virginia Wesleyan. Time of periods, 15 minutes each.

Scoring: W. and L.—Touchdowns, Sorrells, Johnson, Wadsworth. Goal from touchdown, Young (3).

Substitution: W. and L., Bethel for Ignaco, Crile for Cromwell, Paxton for Sorrells, Wadsworth for Graham, Ignaco for Bethel, Kehoe for Paxton, Gardner for Pierotti, Adams for Kehoe, Tille for Crile. A. and M., Spivey for Lawrence.

### TECH TEAM WINS CUP IN RALEIGH'S FIRST ANNUAL ROAD RACE

Upchurch, of Carolina, Winner of Individual Cup, with Scott of A. and M. as Second Winner's Time 26:26

Pos.	Name and School.	Time.
1—	Upchurch, Carolina	26.26
2—	Scott, A. and M.	27.20
3—	Click, A. and M.	27.21
4—	Dowell, Wake Forest	28.10
5—	W. C. Murrell, A. and M.	28.40
6—	Johnson, A. and M.	28.50
7—	Cobb, A. and M.	29.50
8—	Lee, A. and M.	30.00
9—	Totten, Carolina	30.19
10—	Z. E. Murrell, A. and M.	30.25
11—	Fetner, A. and M.	30.40
12—	Crisman, Carolina	34.37

Team scoring:

A. and M.	2	3	5	10
Carolina	1	9	12	22

The Tech track banner of Red and White floated home victorious over the field of entrants in Raleigh's first annual road race, the sturdy and sinewy track warriors from West Raleigh winning *The Times'* Trophy

Cup in easy fashion. The Techs scored 10 points, finishing men second, third, and fifth.

The superiority of Upchurch and the easy style in which he left the field of starters hardly before the one mile point had been reached, marred the outlook for an exciting tussle on the home-stretch; but what was lost here was made up for in the supreme battle between W. K. Scott and J. Harold Click, who ran alongside almost the entire distance, with Scott conquering his teammate by only an eyelash, and winning the Rotary Club Cup.

Scott and Click alternated positions throughout the entire distance, but neither was able to overpower the stamina of the other, and they came up Hillsboro Street to the Capitol only a few inches apart. They entered Fayetteville Street; both men sprinted, and they came down through the crowd that had assembled at the tape, neck and neck. With only a few yards left to go, Scott unfolded all his nerve power and finished just an inch ahead, with Click taking the third position.

Those winning the Recreation Commission medals, and the order, following the first two leaders, in which they finished, follow: J. Harold Click, Techs; A. Y. Dowell, Wake Forest; W. C. Murrell, Techs; V. A. Johnson, Techs; E. E. Cobb, Techs; W. D. Lee, Techs; J. T. Totten, Carolina; Z. E. Murrell, Techs.

Upchurch set a fast pace over the wet course, and his time of 26:26 for the four and eight-tenths miles is considered unusual. Scott's time was 27:20 and Click's 27:21.

Although the easy victory of Upchurch was the outstanding feature, the most exciting instance was the royal battle between Dowell, the lone Wake Forest entrant, and Click and Scott of the Techs. There's not an inch of the course that the trio did not scrap for, the three men struggling hard for the runner-up position. Click would lead; then Dowell, then Scott.

It was a spicy battle and one that those who followed the runners will remember for many a day. Dowell, after sticking with the two Techs almost the entire distance,

dropped back on the Glenwood hill, but finished a good fourth.

Click ran a pretty race and led Scott almost the entire distance, and it seemed hard that he was beaten with the Rotary Club Cup almost in his grasp. But full credit must go to Scott, a Mebane boy and a senior at A. and M., who ran a heady race, and saved his greatest strength for the final dash.

Supporters of the entrants lined the block from Morgan Street to the finish, and did not hesitate to give vent to their enthusiasm as their favorite runners came into sight around the Capitol. A. and M. students, with their cheer leader, were on hand, and Scott had hardly crossed the tape before the Tech shouts of victory were heard on Fayetteville Street. The college yell was given time after time, the West Raleigh collegians celebrating the conquest of their track artists in a snappy style.

Trophies and medals were presented at the Y. M. C. A. after the runners came from their dressing rooms. Presentations were made by John A. Park, publisher of *The Times* and promoter of the event.

Mr. Park expressed his appreciation of the interest and enthusiasm shown by the runners and for the cooperation of C. H. MacDonald, supervisor of the Raleigh Recreation Commission. There were no accidents or hitches of any kind to mar the event, and Mr. Park offered to continue the race next fall.

*The Raleigh Times* team trophy, won by A. and M., was accepted by J. H. Click, who agreed to find a suitable resting place for it during the next twelve months, and he also stated that A. and M. would be ready to defend its ownership next Thanksgiving Day.

The first individual trophy, given by the Chamber of Commerce, went to L. N. Upchurch, of U. N. C., a Wake County boy. He responded gracefully, and said that he would be ready for the next race.

W. K. Scott, who was awarded the handsome Rotary Club Cup for finishing second, spoke of the appreciation he and his teammates felt and that they all expected to be ready for the next event.

Eight medals were then given to those finishing in positions three to ten.

Warren H. Booker, who acted as referee, addressed the group on clean athletics, asking the men to always stand for pure amateur sports. He gave the following tests to show when an amateur becomes a professional: 1. When he enters a competition for money or for prizes of more than \$35 in value. 2. Sells or pawns his prize. 3. Accepts a purse of money. 4. Enters under a false name. 5. Knowingly competes with a professional. 6. Teaches or coaches for a cash consideration.

### HARTSELL'S WORK APPRECIATED BY ALL

The following is a clipping from the editorial columns of *The Raleigh Times*, date December 2, 1916:

#### HE GAVE US A GAME

"Applause should be given to Harry Hartsell, the young A. and M. alumnus of Asheville, for his work in practically remaking the team of his Alma Mater in the few weeks in which he had to prepare for the Washington and Lee game.

"Although A. and M. was defeated in the game itself, the contest was far from the sorry spectacle which was predicted of it. The local eleven fought gamely and kept their opponents interested from first to last. It was football, and a good quality of the article.

"When the early part of the season is considered, the result in both the score and the impression made upon the visitors and the spectators was surprising. It showed that Mr. Hartsell is possessed of a quality of leadership that is unusual in so young a man. It showed, too, that there was nothing wrong with the old ability of the A. and M. team to deliver the punch. Their poor work for the greater part of the season was a symptom that yielded readily to treatment.

"After long efforts to secure a Thanksgiving Day game for Raleigh, it looked a hard chance that there would apparently be no real struggle staged at the local park. For saving the game and giving the Raleigh crowd a square deal, as well as for his ad-

mirable work for his institution, Mr. Hartsell is due all credit."

The following is a clipping from *The Times* of December 4:

"Harry Hartsell, who lives right here in North Carolina, and knows no other system of football tutoring than that taught him at West Raleigh when he was a star there in his student days, has placed his name in bold and gilded letters before the football public. Hartsell took charge at A. and M. during a period of intense gloom. The eleven had been pounded, hammered and battered. It was demoralized, and, worst of all, had lost hope.

"After the Davidson and V. P. I. disasters there was not a prophet in the football universe who would have conceded the warriors from Techland to do other than flounder and flop before real opposition. No one hoped for a score against Georgetown; and if you would have been so bold as to have hinted that the conquerors of the Navy would have been held under 25 points, you would have been led to an electric express for Dix Hill. The football populace was ready to hail the undertaker. But the Tech athletic authorities got busy and called in Hartsell.

"A wonderful rejuvenation followed. The corpse came to life. The team scored on Georgetown. Washington and Lee came into port after cruising in Riddick Field; true, the victor, but with many bullet holes in her funnels. What did Hartsell do, and with what wand of gridiron magic did he perform the miracle, was the cry? He had the same material. But the same material was delivering the goods. It was fighting and believing in itself. Every time a thing wasn't done just right, the offender was not told that he was a sorry dub. The men on the team were not told they were yellow. Hartsell substituted words of encouragement, and hence his success. The eleven, under his coaching, rose from the darkest depths to a place where it made one of the strongest gridiron machines in the Southland sweat for every centimeter gained. But he was handicapped in taking charge in mid-season, and there is no telling what the Techs

of 1916 would have done had he been at the helm all fall. The team that Hartsell will send out from West Raleigh next fall will bear watching.

"Rumor has it that Van Brocklin is to be named captain of the 1917 Tech football eleven. The star A. and M. athlete has not yet decided, however, whether or not he will return to college next year. He has served three years in Red and White harness, and should he be selected to take the place made

vacant by the graduation of Jimmy McDougal, there is little doubt but that he would make the eleven an able leader. Van Brocklin has a head, and he uses it every minute that he is in football shackles. The startling flash the team exhibited in the last two games of the season was the only incident in the 1916 football history of the college that shone brighter than the formidable play of this staunch little New York Stater. In naming him as captain the football electoral college could make no mistake."

## ALUMNI

### TWO ALUMNI MAKE EXPRESSION OF LOYALTY TO THE COLLEGE

Chas. W. Gold, B. S. '95, of Greensboro, and C. B. Williams, B. S. '93, of Raleigh, two of the very early sons of the College, have made a gift to the College of their Athletic Park bonds, valued at \$25 each.

The students have recently contributed to the athletic grounds six sets of concrete bleachers, costing \$3,600, and in view of the present financial status of the Athletic Association, it would be very gratifying to have more of our loyal alumni follow the admirable example set them by donating their Athletic Park bonds, thereby greatly relieving the situation which the Association is now in.

### GENERAL ALUMNI HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING ON THANKSGIVING

On Thanksgiving morning the large number of alumni who came here to witness the annual Turkey Day gridiron struggle, which was held in Raleigh for the first time, attended a meeting of the General Alumni Association in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. The gathering served as a "get-together" for bringing about the acquaintance of many alumni who had never seen each other before and for the renewal of old college-day friendships.

After hand-clasps, introductions and reminiscences, the meeting was called to order, Prof. C. L. Mann filling the chair in the absence of Mr. W. D. Faucette, president

of the Association. The business brought before the house was such as to rapidly develop into a lengthy and weighty discussion, but conclusions were reached in every case, in response to which the Association will take action immediately. However, at the present time it is not wished to make public the proceedings. They will be announced as action is taken, in due time.

### ALUMNI ATTENDING TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY HOLD "GET-TOGETHER"

The alumni of the A. and M. College attending the State Teachers' Assembly, upon invitation of Prof. T. E. Browne, Supervisor of Secondary Agricultural Education in the State, met at his residence in Cameron Park Friday evening, December 1, for their "get-together" dinner, instead of at the Dining Hall, as originally planned. About twenty-five graduates were present to participate in the hospitality extended them. Professor Browne was made master of ceremonies.

A large majority of the teachers present are connected with farm-life and agricultural high schools, thereby making agricultural training the principal topic for discussion. Since this phase of educational work in North Carolina had been given no place on the program of the Teachers' Assembly, the alumni availed themselves of the opportunity to combine business with pleasure in a consideration of ways and means of accomplishing the maximum results in their particular field of work, and the exchange of



ideas was found very profitable. However, the fact that the meeting was in the nature of an A. and M. alumni "get-together" was not overshadowed by business, and a number of patriotic and highly inspirational talks were made, all carrying the keynote of bigger development and a broader field of service for the State's technical college. Among those conveying a few words were A. K. Robertson, S. J. Kirby, J. S. Howard, K. L. Greenfield, T. L. Bayne, Jr., H. L. Joslyn, and Buxton White.

A very pleasing menu was served, and those present voted to make the alumni dinner a permanent feature of the Teachers' Assembly. A committee, composed of Buxton White, chairman; J. S. Howard, of Cary, and H. L. Joslyn, of Vanceboro, was appointed to make all arrangements for the next annual meeting. A vote of thanks was also extended Professor Browne for his delightful entertainment.

#### DIGGS DUG INTO FOUNDATION FACTS

Under this title there appears in the *Seaboard Magazine* the account of the live-stock farming success of an A. and M. graduate. The article is given in part here:

"Young men are doing things in the agricultural South of today. They are on the faculties of the Southern colleges and Southern farms. Southern farming has become very largely a young man's job in more ways than one. An example of the successful young man farmer of the South is J. F. Diggs, of Richmond County, North Carolina.

"Mr. Diggs is well named, in that he is a digger of the soil and the third in line of Diggses who have farmed the land of North Carolina, and won out. He was born on the place which he is now farming. His full name is Junius F. Diggs, and the boys call him 'June.'

"Mr. Diggs is in his thirty-third year. He returned to the farm in 1903, after finishing a four years course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina at Raleigh. Like many good 'Tar Heels,' Mr. Diggs is a cotton planter, but, unlike many

of the old school, he has gone in heavily for live stock. On the 900-acre farm, which he calls home, he has 300 acres in cotton. He also has 600 acres devoted to live stock, and the production of crops from which good beef and pork are made.

"Mr. Diggs started in the dairy business with a Jersey herd, most of which were grades. About three years ago he imported two registered bulls from the famous Thomas Lawson Dreamwold farm, Egypt, Mass., which cost \$500 each. These bulls came to North Carolina as six-months-old calves. Since they have been at the head of his herd, Mr. Diggs has gradually disposed of his grade cattle. His Jerseys are now mainly of the Flying Fox strain, which crosses to Noble of Oakland and Eminence. The heifers are all high producers of milk, with an average showing of 5.3 per cent butterfat. One cow has tested a little more than 7 per cent, and many of them are testing 6 per cent and over.

"Many of the registered Jerseys in the herd will average from three and a half to five gallons of milk a day with the first, second and third calves. The conformation type of these cattle is as fine as can be found in North Carolina.

"Like many other breeders engaged in building up their herds, Mr. Diggs has reserved all females of pure breed, but he has sold the bull calves at from \$100 to \$150. He could sell all heifers at the same price if he desired to part with them.

"It is his ambition to have at least 200 head of Jerseys on the farm at all times. He is now milking forty cows, with the prospect of increasing this number at an early date.

"I have proven to my own and to the satisfaction of a great many live-stock men in this part of the South that there is money in the dairy business," says Mr. Diggs. "Although my farm is from eight to ten miles from Rockingham and Hamlet, I haul my milk by motor truck to these towns, each having a population of 3,000, and get from 10 to 12½ cents a quart for nearly all the milk my cows produce. When there is a surplus, the cream is shipped. At the price I get for this cream, delivered at Wilming-

ton, 110 miles away, I figure that the milk nets about 32 cents a gallon. There remains the skim milk, worth 5 cents a gallon, which is fed to my Duroc-Jersey pigs. This makes 37½ cents a gallon net to me for all the milk the herd supplies.

#### HOW TO GROW CHEAP FEED

"Because of the warm climate and long growing season we have a natural or volunteer green pasturage, principally Bermuda grass and lespedeza or Japan clover, seven months in the year. During the other five months I feed my cattle corn silage and a little bran, or put them on a winter forage crop. The corn used for this silage is of a class that would run from 50 to 75 bushels per acre if I cared to harvest the corn; but grain, stalk, and all go into the silo. Silage does not cost me over \$3 a ton.

"I figure on giving my milch cows from 30 to 40 pounds of silage a day. It does not cost much to make milk in this country, especially when you figure that one acre of such corn as I grow will make twelve tons of silage.

"Our crop system is very simple and effective. We get our corn planted about April 25th and laid by in July, after which we broadcast in the cornfield two bushels of cowpeas to the acre. We cut silage corn before the cowpeas are high enough to be injured by the operation. When the cowpeas have gotten a good growth, about September 15th, we are able to cut from two to two and a half tons of cowpea hay per acre, worth \$20 a ton, and which costs us \$20 an acre to make.

"After the cowpea hay comes off, the latter part of September, we sow a bushel and a half of Abruzzi rye to the acre. This rye provides green pasture feed from December to April. During most of the winter we use green pasture or silage for feed, just as we wish.

"I figure on having about 25 calves each year from the 100 cows that are two years old and up. As the heifers are "bred in the purple," I have refused as high as \$200 apiece for them. Besides breeding registered cattle for my own use, I am also carrying on quite a business in selling grade Jer-

seys to other dairymen in the South. I also have a herd of Holsteins which I took in trade. These are quite as much in demand as the Jerseys.

"Dairies are rapidly increasing in this part of the South. With the big Eastern cities close by, an especially strong summer market in the mountains about Asheville and along the seacoast, and with an equally good winter market in the big winter resorts around Southern Pines and Pinehurst, there seems little opportunity for reaching a condition where we can say that our dairies are overproducing."

#### ALSO RAISES PURE-BRED HOGS

"Mr. Diggs is a practical farmer in that he believes in raising two kinds of live-stock at the same time. His Duroc-Jersey hogs are of a class that compare favorably with anything found in the Northern States. Although he has been breeding them only three years, he is selling large numbers to farmers in the Carolinas who are going into the live-stock business.

"Hogs in the Duroc herd are of the Defender and Willotta's Forest strain. The herd is headed by a son of the world's champion, Grand Model, owned by Waltermeer Bros., of Melbourne, Iowa. Mr. Diggs paid \$100 for this male when he was ten weeks old. He is particularly proud of his possession because the sire has won more premiums than any other boar in the world.

"Mr. Diggs's system of feeding hogs is very much the same as that followed with his cattle. He keeps them in the open all the year around. By planting Essex rape for winter feeding, and soy beans, peanuts and sweet potatoes for the balance of the year, together with a good ration of corn, he keeps them in perfect condition.

"As to the cost of making beef in this part of North Carolina, Mr. Diggs states that he and other neighbor stockmen raise beef for the local markets at from 4½ to 5 cents a pound, and can sell in Richmond, Va., at 8 cents a pound on the hoof. Pork is made at 4 cents and sold for 10 cents on the hoof locally.

"An interesting feature of the Diggs farm is the chocolate loam, with a clay base, which

is characteristic of this part of the State. It is what farmers call a natural clover country. The lespedeza is of the close clinging kind. It is frequently planted with crimson and bur clovers.

"Alfalfa is being grown here with great success. Mr. Diggs' brother has one alfalfa field which was cut three times this year before August 15th, and averaged more than 1,000 pounds to the acre each cutting. Alfalfa clubs are being organized in this part of North Carolina. It is believed that within a few years several thousand acres will be grown in the State.

"June' Diggs is not much of a clover or alfalfa enthusiast. 'Clover is all right, and so is alfalfa,' he says, 'but I do not have time to bother with clover crops. I can put cowpeas in the ground and plow and harrow them and go away and forget them until harvest and get over a ton of hay, the best in the world, to each acre. You can say the same for velvet beans and soy beans. These three legumes do just as much toward strengthening the soil as any clover that was ever produced, and they are easier to handle.'"

#### W. C. PIVER MAKING GOOD IN CHEMICAL WORLD

Mr. W. C. Piver, a member of the firm of Riches, Piver & Co., New York City, was a visitor at A. and M. College recently. "Will" Piver, as his friends knew him around College and in his home town of Wilson, N. C., was graduated in chemistry at A. and M. in '06, and accepted a position the following year with the research laboratory of a New York chemical company. Later this company sent him out on the road with a line of chemicals.

After having spent three successful years traveling, he became active in the organization and incorporation of a company to build a plant for producing and marketing these chemical products. This was accomplished and the firm, as it now stands, began operations in 1911, with works and laboratories at Hoboken, New Jersey, and offices at 30 Church Street, New York. Today this company is one of the three or four large

corporations that produce and market a complete line of chemical compounds used for spraying and dusting fruit trees and truck crops. Mr. Piver stated that they have a very large business in the United States wherever material of this kind is required, and that they are also shipping large quantities of these products into Canada, Nova Scotia, Australia, and South Africa.

His company has recently secured a two-acre factory site just outside of New York City and are now negotiating with contractors to erect one of the largest and most efficient plants of this kind in the United States, in order to handle the increased volume of business which has been acquired during the past five years.

Mr. Piver was here on his annual trip through the Southland, shaking hands with his friends and customers. It is assured that his many acquaintances in the Old North State wish him continued good fortune.

V. A. ("Vic") Rice has completed all credits for a B.S. degree and left for Massachusetts Saturday, December 2d, to accept a position as State pig club agent. This is an unusually responsible place to be awarded to one so young and recently out of college, and the College should feel a pride in having such opportunities awaiting its graduates. Mr. Rice will be back in the spring to receive his diploma with his class.

L. M. Craig, B.E. '14, who is so well remembered around the College for his art work in the Agromeck, is now back in the State, having connected himself with a construction company in Charlotte. Previous to this, since graduation, Mr. Craig had been draftsman for the Phoenix Bridge Company at Phoenixville, Pa.

D. S. Harper, a former member of the 1915 class, who last year graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in veterinary, has been made meat and milk inspector for the city of Winston-Salem. He has also gone into the pig raising business near Winston-Salem with R. J. Franklin, B.S. '15.

G. P. Asbury, B.E. '06, was married to Miss Mabel Glenn Mapes on Wednesday, the 22d of November, at Cranford, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Asbury will be at home after December 15th at The Dudley, 1428 R Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Asbury is with the engineering department of the Southern Railway.

H. C. Foreman, former member of the class of 1916, was married to Miss Eva Blanche Rodney, of Laurel, Delaware, on Wednesday, the 15th of November, the ceremony being performed in Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Foreman are now living in Elizabeth City, where he is in the lumber business.

O. Z. Wrenn, B.E. '14, was married to Miss Prudence Timesia Belvin on Wednesday, November the 22d, the wedding taking place in Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Wrenn will be at home in Lumberton after November the 27th. Mr. Wrenn is connected with the firm of Gilbert C. White, Consulting Engineer, of Charlotte.

J. E. Trevathan, B.S. '15, is principal of the public school at Speed, N. C.

#### FOUR WEEKS COURSE IN

##### GENERAL AGRICULTURE

A bulletin has just been issued by the A. and M. College announcing the four weeks course in general agriculture, which begins January 16, and ends February 13, 1917. These may be secured upon request to the Registrar.

The Winter Course in Agriculture at the A. and M. College is a practical course in farming, given by practical men for practical farmers. It is open to all who are engaged in or interested in farming and is designed to aid the man who wishes to farm in a modern and business way, who wants larger and better returns for his labor and who wants to make a better and more comfortable home on his farm. It is designed to aid farmers who wish:

To manage their soils so that there will be a gain and not a loss in soil fertility;

To use fertilizer and manures with less expense and with better results;

To save soil moisture and plantfood;

To save the soil from washing away;

To rotate crops so as to add to crop yields and increase the fertility of the soil;

To select the best types and best individual dairy and beef cattle and to feed and manage them to the best advantage;

To judge all kinds of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and poultry;

To breed live-stock so that each generation may be improved;

To produce and feed balanced rations for the best economy and best results;

To fight insect enemies intelligently and fungous and bacterial diseases with success;

To prevent diseases in live-stock;

To care for live-stock so as to keep them healthy and to get the most profitable returns from their work and products;

To hatch, feed, and care for poultry;

To breed, graft, and otherwise propagate plants;

To know when and how to spray;

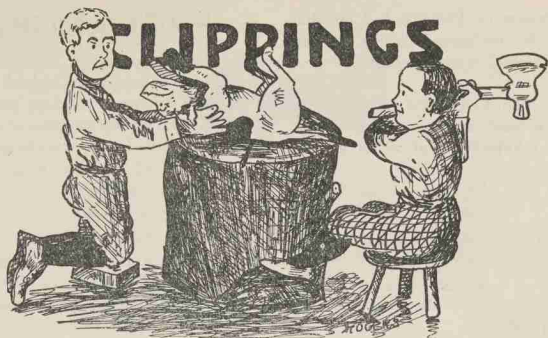
To grow fruits and vegetables successfully.

These and other things will be taught simply, practically, and as thoroughly as the time will permit.

The sophomore class assumed the honor of being the first class to give the university a testimonial of its love and gratitude by the presentation of a class memorial.—*Ring-Tum-Phi, Washington and Lee.*

Wesley College was hostess to the ministers of North Texas Thursday afternoon, and gave a special turkey dinner in their honor.—*The Pilot, Wesley College, Texas.*

Coming as an echo of the great ten-day campaign that was recently conducted by Vanderbilt for additional endowment, Chancellor Kirkland has received a letter from President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, that is expressive of much kindly feeling toward Vanderbilt.—*Vanderbilt Hustler.*



### One Comparison

A joke is like a neat ankle. It has to be seen to be appreciated.—*Yale Record*.

Captain (roaring)—Fire at will!  
Voice in Rear—Where is he?—*Awguan*.

“Doctor, there is something preying on my mind.”

“Don’t worry, my boy, it will soon starve to death.”—*Lampoon*.

### Quite Familiar

Young Thing—Then you, too, have felt the subtle touch of his genius.

Old Party—Oh, yes; and the subtle genius of his touch.—*Life*.

Prim Old Girl (at art museum)—And this, I presume, is Cleopatra, the Theda Bara of her day?

English Caretaker—On the contrary, madam, that is Venus de Milo, quite ’armless, madam, quite ’armless.—*Sur Dial*.

“I understand young Bradley was quite a dude before he married.”

“He was. Now he is subdued.”—*Judge*.

“What time is it, Roamy? I’m invited to a swell party tonight and my watch ain’t going.”

“Wasn’t your watch invited?”

“Yes, but it hasn’t the time.”—*Lampoon*.

Boss—Why are you late this morning, Mr. Spivens?

Spivens—My wife asked me to lace up her shoes last night.—*Gargoyle*.

Angel—You will have to get out of the garden.

Eve—Oh, I can’t go; you know I haven’t a thing to wear.—*Panther*.

“Are you in love with young Smith?”

“I love?—I dispise him!”

“But I saw him kiss you good-night.”

“Oh, I couldn’t be rude.”

Sam—Dad, they’ve got a football team at the penitentiary now, but only nine convicts play on it.

Father—How’s that?

Sam—The other two are guards.

“I’d like to be the census.”

“How come?”

“It embraces every woman in the country.”—*Lampoon*.

Miss . . . —Give some of the properties of water.

M. Beasley—It’s wet.—*Meredith Acorn*.

He—Nothing can exist without money.

Him—You’re mistaken, my friend.

He—Sir, how dare you?

Him—Did you ever hear of A. and M. College?

Green Freshman—I've just had my first soda water and my nose feels like my foot is asleep.—*State Normal Magazine.*

Aspiring Pianist—Oh, I'd give anything if I had that man's hands.

Gentleman Friend—What would you do with them?

She—I'd play with them.—*State Normal Magazine.*

Soup, like small children, should be seen, not heard.—*Widow.*

Diana (out of step)—Isn't the time of this music awful?

Apollo (archly)—Have you ever heard the beat of it?—*Lampoon.*

"How close a friend is he of Mabel's?"

"He had powder all over his coat last night."—*Punch Bowl.*

One Co-Ed.—Why did you come to college?

Another One.—To learn dramatic science. And why did you come?

First One.—To get some one to practice it on.—*Froth.*

"Was that Jack I saw with his arm around you?"

"I don't know. How long ago did you look?"—*Purple Cow.*

First—I always keep cool when I go to the theatre in the summertime.

Second—How?

First—Oh, I tell the usher to put me on the Z row.—*Tar Heel.*

"I don't believe owls love each other like other birds."

"Why?"

"Because they are always hooting at each other."—*Exchange.*

First Fresh—What is Mr. Peacock doing up here?

Second Fresh—Taking medicine.

First Fresh—What's the matter with him? Is he sick?—*Tar Heel.*

## EXCHANGES

The *Greensboro College Message* for November is well balanced. Instead of being monopolized by one or two long articles, the space is filled with contributions of moderate length. The number of contributors shows that the G. W. C. students are giving their college magazine something more than goodwill.

The section, "Rags and Tatters," in *The Isaquena* is novel and interesting. It is similar to a page in the diary of Greenville Woman's College. There is no doubt much of interest in the old copies of any college publication.

The *Georgetown College Journal* is a publication of unusual merit. The drawings at the beginning of the several departments add much to the general appearance of the magazine.

"Railroad Strikes—A Remedy" is a developed argument; but it seems somewhat unreasonable from the laborers' viewpoint. The remedy, at best, could be only temporary, for it would not remove the cause of strikes.

We acknowledge with thanks the following publications: *The University of North Carolina Magazine*, the *Portsmouth High School Student*, the *Emory and Henry Era*, the *Acorn*, the *Isaquena*, the *Concept*, the *Georgetown College Journal*, the *Wake Forest Student*, the *Country Magazine*, the *Georgia Agricultural Quarterly*, the *College Message*, the *State Normal Magazine*.

### Both Are Knitting

Dad broke his foot last week kicking a book agent down the steps, but the doctor's bill cost him more than the price of the books. If he had 'em, though, he could not sit and read 'em while his leg and ma are quietly knitting.—*Exchange.*

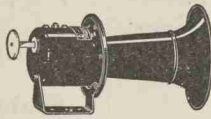
A handsome young gas-man named Brunner Loved a maiden—a peach and a stunner!

"Lights high," said his duty.

"Lights low," said his beauty.

So he let duty slide—and he wonner.

—*Punch Bowl.*



*Hand Klaxonet \$4*

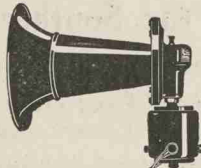
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