

**IMPRESSIVE SERVICES FOR
LATE DR. GRAHAM
WERE HELD LAST WEEK**
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Professor Williams, the first speaker, characterized the life of President Graham in part as follows: "To present President Graham as the University knew him is to tell how a Charlotte boy comes to Chapel Hill, graduates, and entering the faculty to take the work of W. C. Smith, whose health had failed, within four years is professor of English, and within fifteen years is placed at the head of the University. It is to see him modestly, simply, swiftly pass into leadership of those who had taught him, revealing to them new and vital lines for their own work. It is to see the entire University rally to his standard and find its full life in the nooks and corners of the state and to see the state rise with united pride and enthusiasm into possession of its treasure.

"The University knew him as her own. He was a University boy. He knew no other source of strength. He loved her with all his soul. He gave himself freely, wholly, joyously, that she might be strong and large and abound in the noblest life. We all saw in President Graham, the university, a living, breathing thing of power and life and beauty. Each man looked upon it and pronounced it good. To a man the University rallied about him.

To me President Graham was a new type of man. He had fused in himself the antagonisms that divide men. In spite of you he would see the truth in your position and agree with you. He could not be induced to oppose truth. And he could not be drawn into the support of the wrong. The usual scheme of classification did not apply to him. The philosophy of objectivity and subjectivity, of idealism and materialism, of theology and science come peacefully into the spiritual life. The new type of man is spirit. And I understand by spirit that which is the source of its own standards, the strength of its own action and the wisdom of its own creeds. The spiritual life knows no fear because it is itself the source of strength. It knows no slavery because it is itself reality. Such was the life of our president."

Mr. Connor stated President Graham's conception of the modern state University in the modern democratic state. "He conceived it not as a thing apart from the life of present-day democracy but as its very heart functioning in every phase of its life. As such there is no concern of the modern state that is not also the immediate concern of the state University. 'The state University,' President Graham said, 'is the instrument of democracy for realizing all the high and healthful aspirations of the state.' Confident and competent leadership he conceived it to be the function of the state University to furnish, not in the spirit of boastful and selfish ambition, but in the spirit of sympathetic and unselfish service.

"The response of the people of North Carolina to this conception of the function of the University in the life of the state was immediate and sympathetic; indeed, they seemed to feel that President Graham had but made articulate the ideals they had long cherished.

"In the minds of the people of North Carolina two features of his work stand out with peculiar distinctiveness. They are of course evolution that has taken place in the spirit of the inner life of the University and the broadening of its contact with the life of the state through the development of its extension service.

"A similar response was made to President Graham's efforts to interpret scholarship in terms of service. At first there were scholars among us whose first inclination was to protest against the indignity done to scholarship and men of affairs who could scarcely conceal their contempt for the practical value of such service as scholarship had to offer. But President Graham could see no indignity to scholarship in making it serviceable and he was convinced that modern democracy in all its various phases had much to gain from contact with the spirit and methods of scholarship. He dignified scholarship by putting it to work in the service of mankind and he strengthened the forces of constructive democracy by impregnating them with a passion for truth and the spirit and methods of truth seeking. He led the people to see that the University campus is the state; its mission service to all the people.

"Thus he magnified the function of the University in the life of the state because in so doing he magnified the state; and the greatness of his vision caught the imagination of the state and awakened in it a realization of its latent powers and possibilities. He asked the state to think greatly of itself.

"On the part of the state that response took the form not only of liberal increases in maintenance funds and in provisions for permanent improvements for all the state's educational institutions but what was far more important it took form of complete acquiescence in his conception of the place of education in the policy of the state acceptances of the new and greater obligations resulting from it, and the reversal of the state's century-old financial policy which has been founded upon self-depreciation, narrowness of vision, and timidity, in

favor of a more encouraging policy, founded, in the words of President Graham, 'on the courage of the investment, the courage of leadership, the courage of growth towards greatness.'"

The address of Dr. Smith, read by Dr. Hamilton, closed the program. It was full of significance. "Two weeks after the election of Edward K. K. Graham to the presidency of the University of North Carolina, a little archduke was shot in a little town of the little state known as Bosnia. Nothing seemed more remote from our interests than that event. But we were mistaken. That event was to change the history of the world. It meant among other things that Graham's incumbency of office was to begin in a world war, to be shaped and conditioned by a world war, to end in a world war, and to find its ultimate plaudit and appraisal in an era made over by the world war. As the pistol of the Archduke's assassin was fired two weeks after Graham's election, so two weeks after his death came the tidings of the great victory," Dr. Smith said.

"During the seven years I was privileged to be his colleague in the department of English here—years to which I recur often for renewal of high feeling and fellowship—I learned to prize his judgment beyond that of any one of equal years who has ever come within the compass of my acquaintance. One characteristic was very marked. He could not be carried away by mere volume of numbers. Men and measures that seemed borne on tidal waves always gave Graham pause. He was listening to hear the voice of inner conviction. He was waiting for the crystallization of those habits and processes of thought that he had learned to trust. This not only gave maturity to his thinking but added an edge of steel to his attack or defense when he entered the lists of public or social debate.

"This edge he owed only in part to books. He was a bookman, but a bookman without bookishness. Books ministered to him, but they did not master him.

"His inaugural address of April 21, 1915, shows him moving forward to his objective with a vision and resoluteness that in two years had transformed the oldest state University into the youngest; his presidential report of December, 1917, records an achievement in efficient adaptability that served as an immediate summons to national service. He was made a member of the educational committee of the council of national defense, a trustee of the American University Union in Europe, a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and a director of the Student Army Training Corps in the south Atlantic states. But Graham's real significance as an educator is to be sought not in the position held but rather in the central objective he kept ever before him."

**ORGANIZATIONS OF
COLLEGE DEFINED**
(Continued from Page 1)

Psi (Medical), Alpha Chi Sigma (Chemical).

The Order of Gimghouls and the Order of Gorgon's Head are Junior secret-order organizations.

The German Club is composed of the dancing men of the University. Dances are given in the fall and spring by this club.

County Clubs
These bind the ties between the University with the home county and town. These clubs make a close study of the historic and economic background of their own county.

The North Carolina Club studies problems in the state. Meetings are held twice a month, and any student is eligible.

The Latin-American Club studies the political, social, and economic conditions of the Southern Republics. Membership is open to those interested.

The Musical Association includes the glee club, band, orchestra, and a Mandolin Club.

Dramatic Associations are for those interested in dramatics. The Satyrs is an elective Society for those who have shown distinguished dramatical ability.

The Golden Fleece is the Senior honor organization, which is composed of eight of the most representative men in the class.

The Athletic Association, of which every student is a member upon the payment of his annual fee at registration, backs arr the athletic contests throughout the year.

Last but not least is the Y. M. C. A. It is the center of all college activities and the foster home of the boys while on the Hill. Self-help, rural extension, Negro night schools, a college directory, and the general tone and welfare of the college are only a few things that the "Y" does.

NEW YEAR BRINGS OLD MEN

With the signing of the armistice, Carolina men from camps in all parts of the country returned, as soon as discharged to view the "old familiar scenes." Many of these men will return after Christmas to finish their course and to aid in the University's great reconstructive work. This work has been made easier for them by the University's rearrangement of courses, by which one may enter college Jan. 4 as if he were entering in September, and complete, by the quarterly system, two-thirds of a college year instead of one-half, as formerly.

**Extension Bureau Had
War-Time Adaptability**

The Bureau of Extension this fall has seized the opportunity offered of attaining higher records in the service already in operation, has reached out and taken a firm hold upon the educational mind of the state. Not content with merely serving the student body in the national crisis, the University, thru its Extension Bureau, recognized as affording the most effective means of reaching the mass of the people of the state, immediately shaped itself to war needs.

The most important service is the War Educational Service, whose chief function is to make clear American aims, purposes, and ideals in the relation to the World War, and to prepare for material, social, and spiritual reconstruction after the war.

The University, believing that its chief service in its war relations and its unique service as an American institution was in the field of education, desired to convey to the mind of the people not merely the sense of fear of the aggression of Germany, but a deep sense of appreciation of our own heritage of freedom. To this end, University professors were the demand, to discuss the underlying causes of the war and America's part in relation to it. In addition to the two extension centers organized at Raleigh and Winston-Salem last spring, similar centers at New Bern, Kinston, and Goldsboro have been established this fall. The result of this campaign has been that more than 100,000 people have heard lectures on war subjects by members of the faculty.

In a number of other cities it was not advisable to form centers and provide for conferences with intensive study. It was practical, however, to offer such cities three or more lectures on related war topics, a condition which had been foreseen by the Bureau to meet which a program of such lectures was outlined and a leaflet on "What to Read Concerning the War" was prepared. Upon this basis interesting series were carried out in Greensboro, Southern Pines, Rocky Mount, and other places.

In order to reach individuals thruout the state, correspondence courses were offered, a reader's package library service was maintained and twenty leaflets were distributed. More than 75,000 of these war information leaflets have been issued. The University News Letter, the content of which was largely related to the war, has reached a weekly circulation of more than 15,000 copies. Special material in magazine and pamphlet form bearing upon America's entry into the war has been collected and loaned for the preparation of debates, club papers, and school orations and essays.

At the beginning of the year Mrs. T. W. Lingle entered upon her duties as head of the Division for Women of the Bureau of Extension. The work of this division has reached three important groups: (1) Individuals requesting suggestions for study and reading, and desiring information for use in patriotic, civic and social activities; (2) Women's Clubs choosing their own subjects for literary or historical study and asking for outlines and material to use in preparation for club meetings; (3) Clubs adopting the outline program for study clubs published by the Division for general use.

Realizing the efficiency of teaching thru lantern slides and motion pictures, the Bureau has secured the use of forty-one industrial, scenic, and educational films drawn from the United States and foreign countries which it loaned to schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations thruout the state. It is the purpose to give the students the opportunity of seeing these slides also.

During the past year the North Carolina Club, under the guidance of Albert Coates, carried out a complete program on county government. Thru the aid of the Department of Rural Economics and Sociology county bulletins concerning the economic and social life of Durham, Wake, Rockingham and Rutherford counties were published by the students from these counties, and material for a number of others now almost ready for publication was collected. This research further increased the store of expert information which the University is gathering in these fields for the use of the state at large. The Club Year Book was issued in October.

Twenty-eight publications, exclusive of the News Letter, were issued during the year. Fifteen of the series entitled "University of North Carolina Extension Leaflets" bore directly upon the war. The entire series has received signal recognition thruout the nation as being of distinctive merit. The demand for many of the number has been such as to exhaust the supply.

In the absence of Mr. E. R. Rankin, Dr. L. A. Williams has assumed his duties as Secretary of the Debating Union. Dr. Williams reports that affairs relating to the debates that will be held in the spring are progressing favorably. Five hundred copies of the regulations of the debates followed by three hundred and fifty or four hundred additional letters have been despatched to the schools of the state. Due to the fact that the influenza epidemic has forced many schools to suspend session, replies to these letters have been slow in returning. However, some seventy-five per cent. have now been heard

**STUDENT SOLDIERS ARE
FORMALLY MUSTERED
OUT OF WAR SERVICE**
(Continued from Page 1)

after his dismissal. By the expiration of the four months he must have turned in his outfit to the depot Quartermaster at Atlanta. It was thought by many that transportation home would be given each man, but the government only allows each discharged man transportation to the point at which he was inducted into service. As the S. A. T. C. members were inducted and discharged at Chapel Hill, the generosity of Uncle Sam allowed them a free ride from Chapel Hill to Chapel Hill. The lieutenants who have been stationed here will probably be discharged from service some time this week, as soon as orders are received from the Southeastern Department.

The members of the Naval unit have not been discharged yet, altho they expect to be mustered out in the next few weeks. They have already been transferred to the Naval Reserve, and receive, in return for their services, which really amount to nothing, the sum of \$12 a year and the privilege of taking a cruise of several weeks' duration each summer.

A large number of the fellows, as soon as they received their discharge certificates, hurried to their rooms, and substituted for their military accoutrement, any fragments of civilian clothes which met their gaze. An undersized hat, a tattered necktie, a faded coat, or an unpressed pair of trousers mattered little. The great fact was that they were civilians once again, and at liberty to do as they pleased.

It would seem to many that the S. A. T. C. has been a dismal failure, but those holding to this belief must feel encouraged when they are informed that Maj. Towner stated that Carolina had one of the best S. A. T. C. units in the Southeastern district. Gov. Bickett was well pleased with the work and appearance of the battalion when he was here, and Captain Helmer, when asked for a comment on the organization stated, "We had as fine a bunch of young men as I have seen in service anywhere. Many would have been officers in a few months if the war had continued." We must confess that it appears that military and academic instruction, as provided for by the S. A. T. C. do not go well together; but the S. A. T. C. was an experiment, and surely it has not proved a failure. As Captain Helmer stated, had the war continued a large number of men, after receiving a certain amount of technical academic instruction, in addition to the military instruction, would have left for an O. T. C., where Carolina men would have proved their worth once again. The war has broken up all things for the time being and even tho many of the S. A. T. C. men have gone home without taking their exams, their time has been far from wasted in the past term. Surely the associations and environment of a college are worth more than those found in any army training camp.

But military life has gone and College life has returned. Let us all be back by January 3rd, start the year anew, get the Carolina spirit and enjoy college life.

from and a hundred or more schools have been definitely enrolled. The military situation has been of assistance to the enrollment as the question to be discussed is one of vital importance at the present time. The query of compulsory military training has received favorable comment from numerous school men, especially since the two sides are so debatable and evenly balanced.

Some radical changes in the manner of procedure have been decided upon. Instead of the usual preliminary state-wide trials followed by the semi-finals at Chapel Hill, two preliminaries will be held, the winning school in both preliminaries sending its two teams here for the semi-finals. The teams that come to Chapel Hill will carry the debate idea straight thru to the final; that is an affirmative team will debate a negative team with rebuttals in the semi-finals. An other innovation will be the presentation of appropriately inscribed medals to each contestant that comes to Chapel Hill.

The debate bulletin with sample briefs, arguments, and references, is now in the hands of the printers, and is expected to be ready for issue by December 15.

The work that has been mapped out for the future of the Extension Bureau is that of a reconstructive nature. It is the purpose of the directors to present information on problems of reorganization. The general trend of the work will be directed along the same lines as was the war information service; that is, thru extension centers. The distinctive features of the work will be released by lectures, publications, and the package library plan.

The University Woman's Association has as its aim the service of the women students in developing that side of college life which is supplied for the men in fraternities, athletics, literary societies and other organizations. It holds as its ideal the service of University, cooperation in college activities and loyalty to the spirit of Carolina.

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