

RHETT DELIVERS WEIL LECTURES FOR 1920; PROMINENT BANKER

(Continued from page one)
 ica." Mr. Rhett discussed the amalgamation of races which now exists in our country. The influence of foreign immigration upon native Anglo-Saxon stocks has been very great. The new immigration differs from the old in that the new classes of immigrants cannot be so easily assimilated into American life as could the old. The problem of the Pacific coast states is with the orientals, that of the north with southern Europeans and that of the south the negro. While the southern white man is not solely responsible for the negro problem, he is the one who must solve it.

The speaker pointed out the tendencies toward specialized and technical training which are now current in modern education. The great work of the correspondence schools shows the drive to acquire practical training. We should have in the United States a national system of education and the forces which have been most instrumental in the shaping of American life and institutions should be fully taught in the public schools.

In closing his first address the speaker declared that the two great influences which have contributed most to American life are women and religion. The emancipation of woman has played a great part in our growth as a nation.

In discussing "Political America," Mr. Rhett traced the development of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Greece did not achieve anything permanent in government. Rome gave law. But democracy was contributed by the Anglo-Saxons. Mr. Rhett next took up the governmental theories of today and analyzed them: anarchism, syndicalism and socialism all lead to bolshevism.

The development of our American system of government has been influenced by many political theories. State's rights have come and gone. There has been a gradual tendency towards centralization. The Civil War threatened to disrupt our government but it was held together. Local self-government has stood the test.

The third and concluding lecture was on "Industrial America." Mr. Phett discussed the economics life, capital and labor and the public. Capital is represented by the trust. The trust sprung up as a result of a movement among the individualism of the early republic. As the people were drawn closer together they began to accumulate their capital for commercial enterprises. The railway had much to do with the formation of trusts. But the trust now forces disintegration because the forces which brought it about have almost disappeared. There is a limit to their efficiency and economy. The development of motor transportation creates an independence of railway service. For a long period the tourists controlled financial interests in America. Mr. Rhett pronounced the Federal Reserve Act the magna charta of financial freedom.

The trade union was formed to combat the trust. At the first the nation generally was sympathetic with organized labor but it has been carried too far. Labor, however, cannot be blamed for wanting a share of the profits of industry. But labor must realize that it cannot thwart the public good.

It is now being recognized that the public is vitally concerned in all industrial questions and this third element is being given a voice. Mr. Rhett believes that the solution of the labor problem in America will have its beginning in the industrial plant where employer and employee can meet on common ground. There must be a democracy in industry within a democracy of government.

TAR HEELS DEFEAT STATE COLLEGE BY SCORE OF 9 TO 0

(Continued from page one)
 made the prettiest catch seen on Emerson field in some time. Dick Milton popped up a long fly way over the third base line, but Johnson managed to get it. This catch was cheered heartily in the Carolina stands.

State's best chance to score came in the seventh. Deberry, first up, singled. He was advanced to second by Murray, who was safe on an error. Kirkpatrick fanned. The bases were full when Norwood reached first on Dick Milton's error. However, Erwin, the next up, flew out to Graham; and the side was retired when Faucette was put out, Wilson to Lowe.

In the third inning, Feimster got to second, was sacrificed to third, and was scored when Saunders hit up a sacrifice fly.
 Two singles by Saunders and Mc-

Lain, and an error by Toler filled the bases in the sixth inning. J. J. Younce got to first, scoring Saunders. A wild throw by Gurley scored McLain, drawing Graham on third and Younce on second. "Lefty" Wilson scored Graham on a sacrifice hit, and "Jo Jo" scored after Lowe flew out to center fielder. Feimster then singled and stole second. Milton was walked and both tallied when "Bill" Lewis' single rolled away from Norwood, leaving Lewis on third, who scored when Saunders got to first on an error.

In the eighth, with "Runt" Lowe on second base, Feimster singled; Lowe then scored on Dick Milton's single and an error by a state player.

Score by innings:

| | R. | H. | E. |
|----------|-----|-----|-----------|
| State | 000 | 000 | 000—0 6 8 |
| Carolina | 001 | 007 | 01x—9 9 4 |

Batteries: State, Deberry and Gurley; Carolina, Llewellyn, Wilson and Younce.

PARKER FIRES BROAD SIDE AT DEMOCRATS, CONDEMNS ARTICLE TEN

(Continued from page one)
 upon the duties of the legislative body. In state politics he is opposed to the revaluation act, favors legislation to meet agricultural needs, desires a mere adequate educational system and better roads, believes in women suffrage, endorses the right of labor to organize, strike and bargain collectively, denounces political dishonesty and does not think that the negro can ever have any political influence in the republican party.

In opening his address, Mr. Parker spoke of the urgent need for leadership. We need men of courage and of education. Political parties are means to an end should not be supported out of blind partisanship alone. Today, as never before, the nation needs disinterested patriotism. No man should put his political party above the good of the state.

Mr. Parker then proceeded to natural issue. In socialism there is a great menace to our civilization, for it would destroy the right of private property upon which our entire system is based. Socialism is perhaps the greatest problem in our natural politics. We must also beware of the snare of internationalism. Mr. Parker is willing to accept the League of Nations as an experiment if our national sovereignty is preserved—that is, if the Monroe doctrine is safeguarded, if we are allowed exclusive central of national questions and of congress is given sole power to declare war, or in other words if Article X is cut out.

In regard to state matter, the burden of Mr. Parker's attack fell upon the revaluation act. We need a new tax system rather than a remodeled one. The revaluation act throws the burden of taxation upon those who are least able to pay it. We should derive a large part of our state revenues from an increased tax and lighten the tax on realty. There should be no derible taxation or a tax on realty and then a tax on the income from the property. We must have a taxation system which will reach the industrial and commercial classes.

North Carolina must have more adequate legislation to benefit the farmers. Some of the laws upon our statute books actually retard agriculture. Better roads must be built. We should have a state system of highways rather than county systems. Education must be furthered. School teachers should receive larger salaries and free books should be furnished in the public schools.

Labor must not be deprived of the rights to organize, to strike and to bargain collectively. Labor is not a commodity and cannot be treated as such. Mr. Parker favors a child labor law and a limitation upon the labor of women. We should have a labor commission to act as mediators in industrial disputes and to see that the law is enforced.

The republican party two years ago went on record as favoring women suffrage. Equality of suffrage is inevitable and we should vote for it ourselves rather than let the other states impose it upon us.

North Carolina should have the Australian ballot, the absentee vote law should be repealed. Mr. Parker made a strong appeal for an improvement in political morality. Political gerymanding should be stopped.

In regard to the negro question, Mr. Parker said that the negro could not again participate in politics, without injury to himself and the state. The republican party has no desire to bring the negro back into state politics. However, he must be given a square deal.

Carolina Alumnus Holds an Important Government Position

J. Y. Jordan, son of Deputy United States Clerk and Mrs. J. Y. Jordan, or Asheville, is the American vice-consul in charge at Brest, France, according to a letter recently received by his parents in this city. During the absence in the United

States of the consul at Brest, Mr. Jordan was authorized to take charge of affairs at the consulate and to administer the office until the return of the consul, at an increase in salary.

Mr. Jordan is only 24 years old, and it is quite an honor to have such a responsible position in the government employ at such an age. He was commissioned vice-consul on

October 22, 1918, and only after a little more than a year's service was thought fit and able to assume control for a period of three months.

He is the only official representative of the United States government in a territory comprising 13,000 square miles and containing a population of 1,554,000 people.

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