

Arguers May Tackle Alabama Team Soon

The debate Council is attempting to arrange two debates for the Spring quarter in addition to the fray with Harvard already scheduled for April 9 at Chapel Hill. The two schools under consideration are the University of Alabama and Louisiana State University.

For several years Carolina has been represented annually in a triangular debate with the University of Alabama and Tulane University. The contract with these two institutions expired last year and has not been renewed. Alabama expressed a willingness to renew the contract, but Tulane did not favor the move. An attempt to substitute Louisiana State for Tulane in the triangle failed. Both Alabama and Louisiana State have written to Carolina regarding a duel debate sometime in the spring quarter. The debate Council is at present considering the matter with a view to scheduling at least one of these institutions for a debate if a suitable date can be agreed upon.

Men Selected for Coming Debates

The recent varsity debate try-out resulted in the choice of R. R. Fisher, of Salisbury; R. B. Fisher, of Salisbury; G. B. Carr, of Teachey's; and E. L. Haywood, of Durham, to represent Carolina in the coming debates with the University of Texas and Emory University. In both debates the Carolina teams will uphold the negative side of the proposition that the United States should enter the World Court without reservations.

R. B. Fisher and E. L. Haywood compose the team which will meet the team from Texas Saturday night in Gerrard Hall. This is to be the main feature of the annual meeting of the Texas Club of North Carolina.

On the night of March 26, R. R. Fisher and G. B. Carr will meet a team from Emory University. This debate will also be held at Chapel Hill.

Although none of these men have represented Carolina in an intercollegiate debate before, they are speakers of marked ability. All of them have had extensive experience in High School and R. R. Fisher has debated for Catawba College.

Education School Men In Cleveland

Many of the professors in the School of Education have gone to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the meetings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which will be in session there for several days. The sessions began Sunday.

The following are motoring to Cleveland: Dr. R. W. Taylor, Professor W. J. McKee, Mr. E. H. Hicks, and Mr. M. G. Little. Professors M. R. Trabue and Edgar W. Knight, and Miss Sallie B. Marks are making the journey on the train. Professors Trabue and Knight are scheduled to give papers at the convention. The representatives will return during the latter part of next week.

DI SENATORS DON'T WANT INSANE TO BE STERILIZED

(Continued from page one) for effecting any such plan as that of sterilizing insane persons before admitting them to asylums for the insane. He stated his belief that the number of insane persons who escape from asylums and propagate is very small.

A vote of the senate defeated the resolution by a substantial margin.

Pat Patterson and Beaty Rector were received into the senate. In consideration of the fact that they were upperclassmen much of the usual horseplay was omitted. The vote of the senate was unanimously for acceptance.

DEPICTS GLARING EVILS IN SOCIAL LIFE OF STATE

(Continued from page one)

"We have the fourth grade clause which invalidates the child labor law for children between 14 and 16. Though it be true that the children are better off in the mill village than where they came from and that they are better off in the mills than on the streets, they are better off in the school and on he playground than they are in the best mills in the world.

"The people on all sides call for the Australian Ballot. In this day of political realignments it is poor expediency for any party to cause party loyalty to run counter to the inner loyalties of a generation that looks to the substance and not the appearance of things. If Noble, Moses, Thompson and their peers could fight for equal education for all the child-

ren in the days of our poverty, if Aycock could plant his flag on that high ground in 1900, surely we are not going to be satisfied in these days of a billion dollar state with less than an eight months school term as the equal birthright of every child in North Carolina whether he was born on the remotest farm or on the avenues of the proudest city. Here is a test of our democracy and the sort of human commonwealth we intend to build."

Paying tribute to North Carolina's public welfare program Professor Graham said:

"As industrialism rose in power, and education and religion developed our sense of social responsibility, our people under eloquent leadership organized a public welfare department that in its all round country service has made quiet human adjustments and won North Carolina high distinction in the nation."

BARITONE SOLOS FEATURE CONCERT

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spirituals were arranged by Professor Weaver, who is said to have gone out among Negro laborers, ditch diggers, and school janitors, and secretly listened to their singing. Later, in the quiet of his study, he is said to have revised his notes and set the words to music. These quaint compositions were sung fervently and convincingly and received warm applause.

"A Plainsman's Song," by Bliss, completed the well grouped program. It was sung by the club with an incidental solo by Wesley Griswold, student soloist.

The highlights of the performance were the solos of Wesley Griswold, with accompaniment by himself. His singing was very smooth and with the clear volume of his voice, he was able to sing both his classical and popular selections with the ease of a professional. Professor Kennedy, pianist, also came in for a gratifying amount of praise. His solos were done with skill and feeling and he showed excellent mastery of even his most difficult numbers.

The program Monday night was of unusually good quality and was the best the Glee Club has presented in Chapel Hill. The whole club showed the results of the excellent training given them by Professor Weaver, and they sang with the ease and self-confidence that is granted few college glee clubs throughout the country.

TEN SHIPPED AND THIRTY-FIVE PLACED ON PROBATION BY THE STUDENT COUNCIL

(Continued from page one)

drinking, conduct, and class probations for the remainder of the scholastic year.

Case 6—Mr. X, found guilty of misconduct, was placed on strict conduct probation for the remainder of the scholastic year.

Case 7—Mr. X, guilty of being drunk and disorderly was placed on strict drinking probation until June, 1929.

Case 8—Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, and Mr. D, charged with hazing but not found guilty of this charge were placed on strict dormitory conduct probation due to their other actions.

Case 9—Mr. X and Mr. Y, found guilty of creating a disturbance in a dormitory were placed on strict dormitory conduct probation.

Case 10—Mr. X, found guilty of being drunk several times was placed on a drinking pledge, which if broken carries automatic suspension from the University.

Case 11—Mr. X, appealing his automatic suspension due to issuing bad checks was reinstated and placed on strict bad check probation until June, 1929.

Case 12—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of being drunk and of destroying another party's hat was placed on strict drinking probation and required to pay the damages to the owner of the hat. The probation ex-



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tended until June, 1929.

Case 13—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of possessing stolen goods knowing them to be stolen and of lying to Student Councilmen acting in an official capacity was suspended from the University for an indefinite period.

Case 14—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of being drunk was placed on strict drinking probation until June, 1929.

Case 15—Mr. X, a sophomore, and Mr. Y, a freshman, charged and found guilty of an irregularity on a history quiz, were given an "F" on the history course, placed on strict class probation for the remainder of the scholastic year, and required to read and to report on the contents of the book on Student Government within one week of the date penalized.

Case 16—Mr. X of Case 12, found guilty of violating his drinking probation, was suspended from the University until June, 1929.

Case 17—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of being drunk was placed on strict drinking probation until June, 1929.

Case 18—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of being drunk and causing a disturbance, was placed on strict drinking probation.

Case 19—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of being drunk was placed on strict drinking probation until June, 1929. Also he was guilty of breaking out several window panes for which he was assessed.

Case 20—Mr. X and Mr. Y, found guilty of causing and participating in a disturbance in a dormitory were placed on strict dormitory conduct probation indefinitely.

Case 21—Mr. X of Case 7, charged as a party in a dormitory disturbance and found guilty, was expelled from the University's dormitories.

Case 22—Mr. X of Case 5, appealing his class probation was held on this probation until the end of the winter quarter, but the other probations will extend throughout the remainder of the scholastic year.

Case 23—Mr. X, guilty of conducting himself disorderly in one of the dormitories was expelled from the University's dormitories.

Case 24—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of being drunk and of disorderly conduct at a dance was barred from all dances in Chapel Hill until January 1, 1929, and was placed on strict drinking probation until June, 1929.

Case 25—Mr. X, a freshman, who was rooming on the campus but was taking correspondence courses, charged and found guilty of drinking and disorderly conduct was placed on drinking probation for the remainder of the school year. A violation of

this pledge will bar registration in the University next year, and if allowed to register, Mr. X will be placed on strict drinking pledge until December 20, 1928.

Case 26—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of an irregularity on a history quiz was dismissed from the University.

Case 27—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of being drunk and of disorderly conduct was placed on drinking pledge until the end of school, also placed on dance probation until the end of school.

Case 28—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of an irregularity on a quiz was required to drop the course, whereby receiving an "F," and placed on strict class probation.

Case 29—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of an irregularity on a quiz was suspended from the University.

Case 30—Mr. X, guilty of excessive drinking, was placed on strict class probation until the end of the quarter and on strict drinking probation until January 1, 1929.

Case 31—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of excessive drinking was placed on strict drinking probation until the end of the winter quarter, 1929.

Case 32—Mr. X, charged with being drunk and found guilty was placed on strict drinking probation until January 1, 1929.

Case 33—Mr. X, found guilty of breaking his bad check probation was suspended from the University until next fall.

Case 34—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of being grossly drunk was placed on a drinking pledge until June, 1929.

Case 35—Mr. X, charged and found guilty of drinking and of disorderly conduct was placed on strict class probation, campus conduct probation, and a drinking pledge until June, 1929.

Case 36—Mr. X of Case 2, who was found guilty of breaking his conduct probation, was suspended from the University indefinitely.

Case 37—Mr. X, who was a participant in a fight on the campus, was placed on strict campus conduct probation for the remainder of the scholastic year, and on strict class probation until April 1, 1929.

Case 38—Mr. X of Case 5, was suspended from the University until June, 1930, for violating his class probation twice and for ignoring two

Student Council notices to appear before the Council on those charges.

Case 39—Mr. X was suspended from the University for the remainder of the winter quarter for a flagrant violation of the Bad Check Rule.

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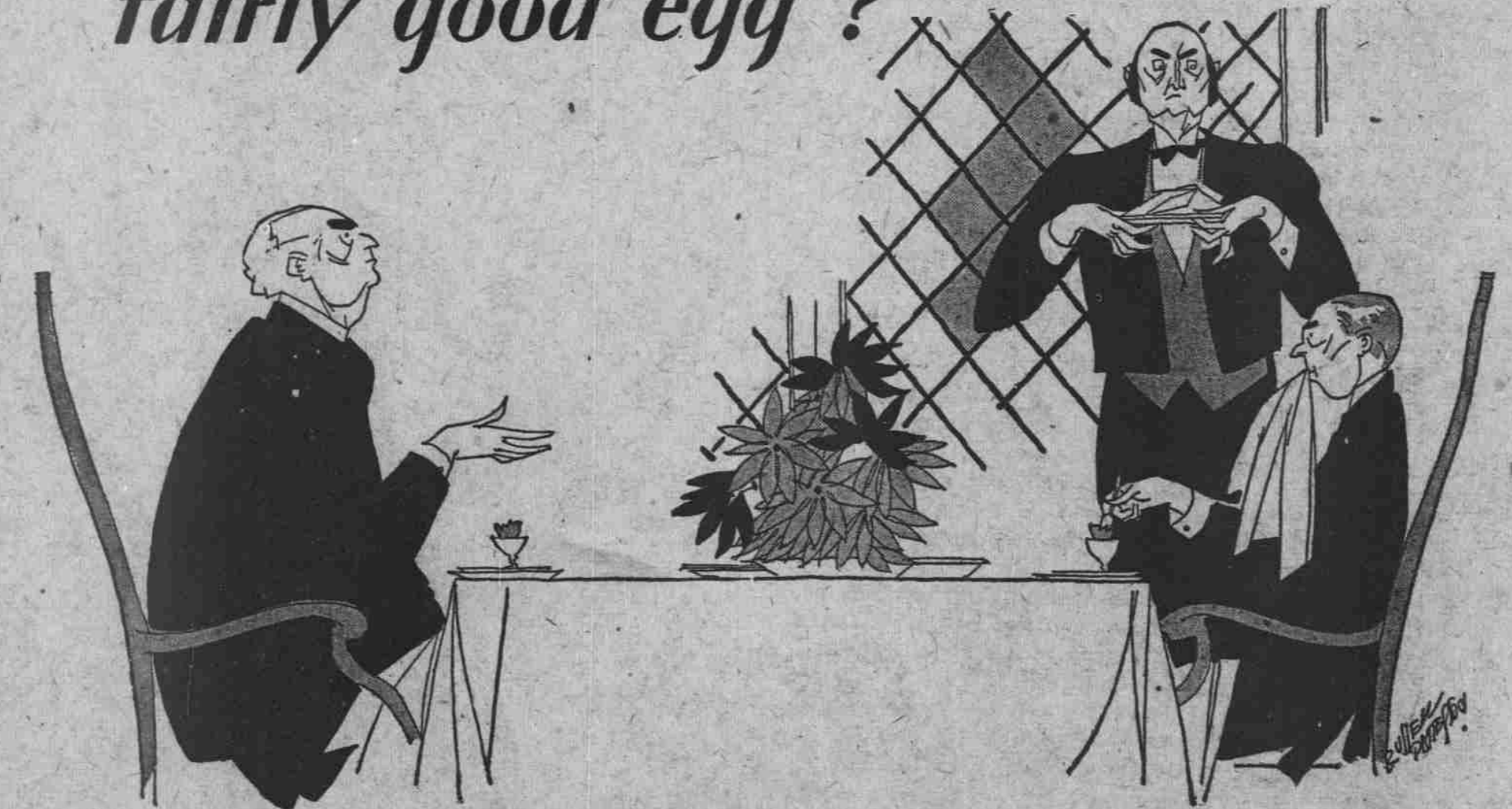
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