

## The Daily Tar Heel



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Friday, March 28, 1930

## A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Every idea changes in accordance with geography.—Andre Maurois.

## An Optimistic Textile Manufacturer

During the past several months a number of speakers, representing every viewpoint upon the textile industry situation, have made addresses at the University under the auspices of the school of commerce. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor presented the viewpoint of organized labor, while members of the University faculty and other expert economists outlined the established economic principles which they believe should be applied to improve the situation, and several of the South's leading textile manufacturers have stated the attitude of the mill owners. Altogether, the series of addresses constitutes an important contribution to the cause of assisting the industry in the crisis which it is facing.

Henry P. Kendall, president of the Kendall Company, expressed the most optimistic and encouraging views that have yet been presented here, in his address Wednesday night. His company owns nine mills in six states, including five in the Carolinas, and his statements are of especial significance.

Mr. Kendall pointed out that "there are encouraging signs that the industry is awakening to its economic and social responsibilities and that an enlightened leadership is beginning to take constructive steps toward lifting this great industry out of the long-hour low-wage class. He cited the recent voluntary agreement of mills to limit hours of work to 55 weekly on the day shift and 50 on the night shift as a step in the right direction.

The attitude of Mr. Kendall is in decided contrast to that of another mill owner who stated in an address here recently that

"the thing (overproduction, with its attendant evils) will have to work itself out like an epidemic of influenza or the aftermath of a stock market debacle or a tidal wave." But it is highly encouraging that Mr. Kendall, and other far-sighted manufacturers of his type, have gone beyond the narrow attitude of this man and have recognized the need of immediate and concerted efforts to remedy the situation.

It is a frequently demonstrated principle that if an industry cannot manage itself to the well-being of itself and society, steps must be taken to remedy the situation; for in the social field the way such things "work themselves out" is through revolution, if not previously cured.

Mr. Kendall stressed the necessity of reaching an equilibrium between supply and demand. "It is shattered," he declared, "by the chronic over-production which has burdened the industry, but it can be restored and maintained by planning and co-operation." And he and his fellow-manufacturers, with the assistance and advice of experts on management and labor problems, should carefully inquire into the causes of over-production and build their remedies on the more basic causes—the speculative character of the textile business due to the rapid changes in styles and prices (of raw cotton as well as the finished product), marketing wastes and inefficient management.

For it is inevitable that other forces—governmental interference and social legislation, or the strength of a large group of workers who are even now organizing to safeguard interests which have not been given consideration—will be applied to bring about the needed remedies unless the manufacturers themselves are willing to cooperate in formulating and utilizing them. And it will be far more pleasant for everyone concerned—the manufacturers most of all—if these necessary reforms are brought about through the voluntary cooperation and initiative of the mill owners.

## A Leer, A Jeer, And A Jug of Rum

The only gospel of the younger generation of today, according to a Philadelphia rector, is "a leer, a jeer, and a jug of rum." In elaborating on the subject the rector says that atheism is becoming the fashion among our young intellectuals, that our books and magazines are encouraging it, and that young people everywhere are affecting a flippant atheism. Then he closes with the statement that the creed of the younger generation is a leer, a jeer, and a jug of rum.

All of which is rather caustic. And it would make us feel pretty discouraged if we didn't suspect that the reverend gentleman is talking through his hat. He probably doesn't know a great deal about his subject, for it is certain that young people aren't going to throng the church of a man who talks like that.

But it is foolish to dismiss the rector merely as a man with a grouch. For some time we have been hearing these voices raised against the youngsters. Perhaps it would be well to pause and consider them.

It is obvious that the younger generation is what the older generation has made it. These youngsters coming up out of their teens into their early twenties are not so dumb as some might suppose them to be. They have been scrutinizing the ways and conduct of their elders with young, shrewd eyes that are quick to perceive falsities

and affectation, and they have not hesitated to begin new modes of thought and conduct to replace old ones that appear to be past their days of usefulness.

The world of thought and affairs these young people find themselves coming into isn't such a perfect one after all. Hardly more than a decade ago we were in the midst of a cataclysmic and idiotic world war, and there is no apparent reason why we shan't some day be in another. And when it comes these irreverent youngsters will, at the bidding of their elders, go out and get themselves killed, just as did the flippant youths of 1917. And the youngsters know it.

It is poor business for the older generation to criticize the younger, for in so doing they are criticizing themselves.—J. J.

## The Chain Store Controversy

At present prohibition and the chain store system seem to be occupying the limelight of public criticism. The prohibition issue, though receiving nation-wide comment, is being attacked for the most part in large cities and governmental centers. The chain store agitation, however, is about as hot in one place as another. Right here in Chapel Hill the system is being vigorously attacked by local merchants and their supporters among the townspeople.

In recognition of the pertinence of the chain store issue, numerous colleges and universities throughout the nation have scheduled intercollegiate debates on "Resolved, that the principle of the chain store is detrimental to the best interests of the American public." The Carolina-Northwestern debate here April 15 on this question should be of great interest to the student body, the faculty, and the townspeople. Gerrard hall will be the scene of the encounter—the debate lasting for about an hour and a half. Both teams will attempt to lay bare the whole chain store system in an effort to determine its merits as an institution of public service.

The fact that numerous radio programs of late have contained discussions of the chain store institution attests the firm grip which it has on the thoughts of the American people at present. We feel that the debate between Carolina and Northwestern in Gerrard hall on the night of April 15 will be highly reflective of the general consensus of opinion about the issue, and that as such it deserves a large attendance.—J. C. W.

## Daily Prayer

Grant, O God, that we may keep our words, that we may be true to every trust, that if we firm that employs us, that if we are in college, we may be loyal to those who are maintaining us there, by studying hard. Grant that we may not imagine that we are being wronged, that someone has it in for us, and that the whole world is down on us. Grant that we may not listen for insults nor look for slights, that we may not cry for the moon nor over spilt milk. And further grant, O God, that we may carry civil tongues in our heads, be polite to strangers without being fresh, be considerate towards servants, moderate in eating and drinking, willing to learn, cautious and yet courageous. And finally grant, O God, that we may realize that in the judgment we will not be looked over for medals or diplomas but for scars. Grant this, O God, for the honor of our advocate and mediator Jesus Christ. Amen.

## TO BE FRANK

To John Mebane, who merely meanders:

when columnists love, as of course they do, they do not pine or sigh, they merely paint their passion's hue for the tar heel readers' eye.

The more widely read public may have noticed that the American Tobacco Company's cigar, Cremo, has been the subject of a nation-wide advertising campaign which features the phrase "Spit—it's an ugly word," etc. The point that is made is that Cremo cigars are manufactured scientifically and with proper regard for sanitation. However, one bright-eyed contributor told us he noticed that the Cremo salesman, while entering the sales-car with Cremo signs painted on all sides of it, took a careful bite of a fat stick of chewing tobacco and after a few moments gracefully expectorated a largish wad, narrowly missing the running-board of the Cremo "Spit—it's an ugly word—" car.

As March draws to its close, it will prove interesting to notice that the month has seen the publication of (1) D. H. Lawrence's essay on obscenity and pornography and its rapid and wide sale and (2) the report of the House of Delegates at Richmond which completely defeated the attempts at making the University of Virginia at Charlottesville a coeducational institution and which established a college for women "not less than thirty miles from Charlottesville." We dread to think so but it is too true that the dear statesmen of the Old Dominion are guilty of that very "mental itch" against which the late anti-vice in its most insidious form, crusader fought. Had the honorable gentlemen merely looked a bit to the southward, they would have seen that the name of fair womanhood retains its unsullied purity, in spite of coeducation, at the University of North Carolina.

There has been quite a bit of speculation recently as to the Tar Heel's stand in the nationwide straw vote that is being conducted by the *Literary Digest* for a repeal of the 18th amendment. On all probability, if this paper falls in line with the *Digest* and such college newspapers as the *Yale Daily News*, the results would show that a majority of the voting and interested undergraduates would like to see the Prohibition amendment repealed, or at least modified. But it would, indeed, go badly with many of those mothers and fathers of this state who still feel that by sending their sons to a university which teaches the young to feel that there might be quite a bit of truth in evolution and schemes for social improvement, they are almost overstepping the bounds of good sense and decency, not to mention faith and piety.

Will some erudite and kind gentleman (or lady) please decide for an agitated group whether or not the iced drink, a result of the juice of two oranges and one lemon with an equal measure of gin, some soda water an dice, is called John Collins or Tom Collins? If he, or she, will send the information to the undersigned, in care of the *Tar Heel*, he will have the undying thanks of, and a drink of a Tom or John Collins as made by—

FIZZ.

Some of the wets talk as though they had had several drinks and some of the dries talk as though they needed them.—*Detroit Free Press*.



## THE GAS FILLED INCANDESCENT LAMP

A PRODUCT OF CONTINUED SEARCH FOR HIGHER EFFICIENCY

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is one of a series of popular Research Narratives, which includes tales of discovery, invention and research. They are published in the *Daily Tar Heel* through the courtesy of the Engineering Foundation and the Williams and Wilkins Company.

Since 1879, when Edison gave the world the incandescent lamp, men have been working to improve this carbon filament vacuum light. A better filament was desired. Research produced tungsten filaments, and the name of a metal so rare as to be almost a curiosity became a household word.

The use of tungsten as a filament did not solve all the lamp manufacturers' problems, although some electrical men held that with the development of wrought tungsten by Dr. W. D. Coolidge, of the General Electric Company, lamp development had gone its limit. However, the lamp was far from perfect. A further reduction in the consumption of current was still desired and bulb blackening, which began as soon as the current was turned on, impaired the lamp's lighting power. All sorts of remedies were tried with little success.

Scientists in the research laboratory at Schenectady undertook a number of fundamental investigations and it was not until three-fourths of the preliminary work had been done on a purely scientific basis that the real commercial usefulness of the results became apparent.

Brittleness of the filament having been overcome by the development of wrought tungsten, the necessity for preventing bulb blackening still remained.

Investigations along the lines of better vacua in lamps showed it was impracticable to determine whether variations in method or amount of exhaustion caused improvement. So studies were made along two lines: 1. The sources of gas within a lamp; 2. The effects produced in lamps by various gases.

Research showed that the small amounts of water vapor present in the bulb greatly hastened blackening. The vapor oxidized the tungsten, freeing hydrogen in the atomic state. The oxide went to the bulb and was there reduced to metallic tungsten by the active hydrogen to form water. Thus the vicious cycle recurred until the lamp's life was ended.

Early experimenters, Edison among them, had made numerous trials of a gas-filled bulb but in every case the experimental gas-filled lamp was decidedly inferior to the vacuum carbon lamp then in use. However, experiments showed that if a tungsten filament were heated close to its melting point in a gas-filled bulb entirely freed from water vapor, the filament lasted much longer than when heated in a vacuum, and the heavier the gas used, the more the evaporation of the metal was retarded. But the addition of the gas to increase the life of the filament meant an additional heat loss.

It was found, however, that the presence of a dense gas, such as nitrogen or the hitherto unused argon, in the bulb, reduced the rate of filament evaporation to about one per cent of what it was in vacuum at the same temperature. The convec-

tion currents in the gas carried the deposit of tungsten nitride to the top of the lamp, where it interfered little with the lamp's lighting powers.

By use of a large filament, or a coil of small filament, the heat loss was overcome by the higher temperature, and better, whiter light was produced.

Thus, through careful and exhaustive research we have today a lamp whose gleam far outshines the rather feeble glow of the early incandescent light, and the old lamp is a thing of the past.

Contributed by Dr. Irving Langmuir, Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

## Lenten Season Daily Devotion

General Theme: "Coming to Terms With Life"

Friday, March 28.—Topic: "Assuming Responsibility for Peace." (Read Romans 12:9-21.) Key verse: "If it be possible, as much as in you lieth, be at peace with all men."

Meditation: "Living with others is the finest of arts. To get along with our fellow men we must assume the responsibility for good relations. Paul does not lay the entire responsibility on the individual, but leaves no loophole for the escape of the individual—'... as much as in you lieth...' Peaceable people are not colorless people. They may have very profound ideas and principles. It is not ideas that cause trouble, but attitudes. A common mistake is to seek peace by reforming others. The only promising way to bring about readjustment is to begin by readjusting our own attitudes. It is we who are often in need of reformation. To be 'good to live with' is a certificate of self-discipline and genuine religion."

Prayer: "Bestow upon us, eternal God, the fine gifts of friendliness. Forgive us for our angers, hatreds, grudges and vindictiveness. Below all our differences teach us our brotherhood. Beyond all our varieties teach us our common goal. In the name of Christ. Amen."

Some of us are beginning to suspect that Borah supported Hoover in the last campaign, because he was afraid Smith wouldn't give him anything to kick about.—*Miami News*.

A congressman naturally spends lots of time fixing his fences, because that's where he sits most of the time.—*Southern Lumberman*.

The farmer's principal trouble would seem to lie in the fact that the more his crops come up the more they go down.—*Louisville Times*.

Some men never change their opinion because it's been in the family for generations.—*Ohio State Journal*.

## From Freshman or Prexy—

no one can tell—if the letter is written on Old Hampshire stationery—for it gives an almost presidential dignity to the message it carries. Whether your letter is to be family at home, to some of your tradesmen or purveyors—or to your very best girl, Old Hampshire adds a distinct tone, for it is rich, substantial, smart—it has the rich texture, the crisp crackle of the truly aristocratic paper.

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