

SENIOR CLASS DAY

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that the men of the class of 1909 would marry, raise families, and in most cases die.

To state that the class exercises of '09 were a success commensurate with the success the class has made of its college life is praise sufficient. The speech by the president was from his heart and could but thrill the audience; the class history was a record of honor. The last will and testament and the prophecy were keenly witty and in a way were touching to the heart.

After the class exercises Edwin Augustus Grosvenor, LL.D., delivered a thoughtful and scholarly address to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the public being invited to remain.

DR. GROSVENOR'S ADDRESS

The substance of Dr. Grosvenor's address resembles the following:

There is a bond between New England and North Carolina. The founders of the two had lofty and earnest purposes. The men of both sections have ever kept their eyes upon what seemed to them to be the right. With a tribute to the University he announced his subject as "The Attitude of the Scholar."

This is an appropriate subject for a gathering of the Phi Beta Kappa men. The attitude of the scholar toward the many things under his observation can well be spoken of in the presence of the students and learned men here.

Dr. Grosvenor then takes up the lament over the dethronement of classic Greek. Greek, he says, contains masterpieces seldom approached. Other languages have followed the Greek for the expression of human nature. A part of the decadence of Greek is due to the elective system, but that system is preferable to the former way of forcing the students to study what they did not want. The very art of choosing helps the man, and since the two systems have the same object no one custom can be formulated as eternally right.

Outside interests have come into the college. The place of solitude has developed into a city full of activities. These activities so numerous aid in developing the student, but take him away from the college. They trespass upon class room work, and take too much time and strength. Also it is probable that the parents have no such object in view when sending their sons to college. This argument Dr. Grosvenor does not confirm nor refute, but chooses for himself a place where activities from the outside are not found.

Now he takes up the pessimistic view of scholars in regard to education. Some of them claim that the universities are not doing their duty. Such he thinks is unjustified, and inclined to hamper the cause for which they claim to labor. He then compares the wise and ignorant to blades of grass, and the goodness of the grass is flowering typifying wisdom.

A scholar is naturally conservative. Especially so are college faculties, having by experience carefully considered. The common sense of the scholar and educator is better than their logic. Circumstances have put theories to rout.

The glory of the American college is its breadth. It is this breadth that gives the scholar his attitude broad and serene.

The motive of the Phi Beta Kappa is that of Tennyson's, "Self-reverence, Self-knowledge, Self-control."

The election to membership is an honor, but aims at stimulation of the energies of its members.

Dr. Grosvenor then closed with an invocation of prosperity and success to

the class of 1909, and the hope that every member's attitude would be that of the scholar.

INTER-SOCIETY DEBATE

The annual commencement debate of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies was held Monday night. A goodly audience was present, and very attentive for such weather. The query debated was, "Resolved, That the closed shop policies of the trade unions are detrimental to our industrial development." The Di was represented by W. R. Edmonds, and M. S. Beam, who upheld the affirmative; the Phi by L. C. Kerr, and J. A. Highsmith.

The first speaker was W. R. Edmonds. His outline was that there are two admitted theories of modern government. One is autocracy; the other democracy. In this country democracy is the true basis of government. Under closed shop regulations the trade unions exclude the non-union men from his place. This is government of the many by the few, therefore autocracy. Democracy gives a voice to three. Such a policy is unfair to capital, labor, and the public.

L. C. Kerr then spoke for the negative. He based his speech on two statements, that organization is the basic principle of civilization; and that the closed shop policy is a natural and necessary step in the organization of every phase of civilized life. Then the closed shop policies must be beneficial when applied to trade unions.

M. S. Beam, the second speaker for the affirmative, contended that the closed shop policy is wrong when applied to labor. First, it is so, because it tends to a labor autocracy; second, because it becomes inimical to the interests of the employer and to the rights of the non-union worker; third, because the idea is neither essential, nor beneficial to labor organization.

J. A. Highsmith closed the first round. He contended that the expression of the fundamental principles of organization in labor by the closed shop is not detrimental to industries. He spoke of the work of labor unions, necessity for the closed shop as a means of defense.

Good rejoinders were then made by all four. That of Edmonds being the most telling. The judges, Professor Love, of Harvard, Messrs. Whitehead Kluttz, and E. S. W. Dameron voted in favor of the affirmative. The Bingham medal, going to the best speaker of the winning side, was awarded to W. R. Edmonds.

The day closed with a reception in the library by the faculty to all visitors.

INTER-SOCIETY BANQUET

At the annual banquet given in Commons Hall Saturday night by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies a goodly number of students, faculty members, and alumni was present. Speeches were made by students and alumni representing the two societies. The principal speech of the evening was made by President Finley, of the Southern Railway.

Mr. Finley gave as his subject, "Transportation in its Relation to Southern Development." In substance it was an economic discussion of the relation of the railroad to the country for which it acts as carrier.

He said in substance:

Interrelations are governed by unchangeable laws of economics. The law regulating profit is that of supply and demand. The people supplying a demand, or demanding a supply, must have transportation facilities.

The South, he said, has advantages of climate and soil. It needs ample means for transportation of its various

commodities. Southern cotton, tobacco, and fruits must be gotten to the places where they are in demand, and the commodities needed in the South must be supplied where needed.

It is thus that the railroads are intimately connected with the development of the South. The price of the excess of a commodity is governed by the price received for this excess when transported to other localities. If the commodities which the South raises in excess, such as tobacco and cotton, could not be shipped the price would be low in the South, but the farmer would make no profit on raising it. Thus the profits of the Southern industries depend upon their ability to put their products in the hands of those who want them.

The South is developing rapidly. The transportation facilities are taxed to the utmost. The question is, how can increased possibilities be brought about. Waterways will do for some portions of the South, but even here the railroads must support them. This makes the railroads of vital interest to the entire section.

The flow of capital into channels of investment is dependent upon the safety of that investment and the interest upon it. Railroads are subject to this law. The investors study the railroads closely and invest when they see safety and profits. This was shown in 1907. The railroads felt the depression before and after, new capital for improvements was not to be had, earnings declined, and this effect was felt by those industries related to the railroads. Then the South must be interested in the financial strength of its railroads, because it will enable them to increase facilities, and maintain a normal rate of expenditures.

Single-track railways are a handicap and so improvements are needed. It is the duty of the railroads to remove this as soon as their resources will permit. But the railroads must be regulated only so far as is necessary to protect the equal rights of owners and patrons. Such regulation is sound economically, but the railroads have equal rights of protection with travelers and shippers. It is the duty of every Southern man to study this question without prejudice, and to insist on the adjustment of these relations. Mr. Finley expressed his faith in the South's final settlement of the question justly.

Mr. Finley then spoke of the opportunities offered by the South to young men in its varied industries. He spoke of the influence of the University of North Carolina, and the foundations laid by it. Such solid foundations are necessary to prosperity, and they are given at the University. He then closed with the statement that the South needs all her young men, and can reward the faithful ones bountifully.

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