

## DR. SATO CLOSES LECTURE SERIES

**Monday Speaks on Enonomics. Subject Wednesday is Religion**

**SERIES HAS BEEN VERY INSTRUCTIVE**

Japan is Essentially Agricultural. Cultivation Very Intense. Rice Chief Product. Japan has Originated No Religion. In Desperate Need of a Strong God.

Dr. Sato's fourth lecture was delivered in Chapel Monday night to another large and appreciative audience. He gave a comprehensive view of the Agricultural credit and Rural Sociology of Japan in her various stages of civilization. Starting his lecture by saying that Japan had been essentially agricultural since prehistoric times, he went over the course of her development through the several periods of ideas. At the time of the Restoration in 1868 the actual tillers of the land became the real owners of the farms. Man power is for the most part used in the cultivation of rice and other products of the soil. In late times, Japan has struck the modern problem of keeping the young people on the farms because the younger folks are attracted by the city and the good wages of the factories. About two-thirds of Japan's population is rural. Investigations of modern ideas in banking, agriculture and many other industries led to the establishment of agricultural and industrial banks. These banks, with large capital, have been of untold benefit to the farmers and manufacturers, of which banks the farmers are the chief economic supporters. Farming associations are found to be great economic advantages. Postal Savings banks are in good condition. The Imperial Rescript of 1908 is considered a moral code in the business world as well as in urban and rural districts.

Japan's rural sociology is based on Mr. Ninominya's system of Rural Renovation. Such an influence this man has had on Japan's progress, that he is looked upon by many as divine, and is called "the economic physician of rural domains". Rural Benevolence Associations were formed by this great rural philosopher. Frugality and simplicity are being required of citizens. Japan has realized that to get along the best way possible she must have her citizens educated. As a result there is today only a 2 per cent illiterate population. Dr. Sato concluded by saying that in Japan "the signs of the time are decidedly in favor of an enlightened rural reconstruction in which agricultural credit and rural sociology must go hand in hand in the march of the twentieth century civilization."

After the lecture Dr. Heckelman showed lantern slides of interesting personages and scenes in Japan which he explained. Among the illustrations was that

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## NEW FOOTBALL RULES

**Coach Trenchard Wants You To Read This.**

While the two football rules committees, sitting in joint session at New York last Friday and Saturday, made twelve changes in the rules, none of these will work a distinct change in the game. Indeed, the most effective work of the committees will be found in the propositions which were defeated.

The more important changes include a new rule curtailing sideline coaching. While the coach is not mentioned in the rule, its adoption is obviously to prevent him having too much to do with the playing of the game. The rule reads "No person shall be allowed to walk up and down the sidelines. All persons within the playing enclosure must be seated." While therefore a coach may remain seated in the enclosure sideline coaching should be greatly diminished by this new rule.

The practice of the players in crossing over by way of the neutral zone was legislated against in a new rule that no player shall encroach on the neutral zone after either side has lined up. This rule was deemed necessary to prevent confusion, and roughing on the part of the players, just before the ball is put in play. Carolina was penalized for trying to prevent Georgia from doing this last fall.

A new rule imposes a ten-yard penalty from the point where the ball is put in play, for intentionally passing the ball forward to the ground. It will be remembered that during the past season this play was sometimes used to prevent loss of ground when a player about to make a forward pass was tackled back of his line or was otherwise prevented from getting the pass off. By passing the ball forward to the ground, the side having the ball merely lost a down, and the defensive did not receive the reward of having forced the ball back. A ten-yard penalty, instead of merely the loss of a down, seems a reasonable reward for such good defensive work.

The position of field judge was restored, but whether the field judge is to act is left to the option of the contending teams.

One change in the rules resulted from a play in the Yale-Harvard game of last autumn. It will be remembered that O'Brien of Harvard made an unintentional safety by carrying the ball back of his goal-line after it had struck the goal-posts in a kick off and bounded back into the field of play. To prevent such an unearned score, the rule was amended so that on a kick-off if the ball strikes the goal post and rebounds to the field of play it shall be declared a touchback.

The kick-out after a touchback or safety was also abolished. For several years it has been optional whether in this case the ball should be put in play by a kick or by a scrimmage. As it has been

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## BAPTISTS EVEN UP ON OWN FLOOR

**Carolina Inflicts Decisive Defeat on the Durham Y. M. C. A. Quint**

**BOTH GAMES WERE GOOD EXHIBITIONS**

Dowd Plays Good Game Against Old Alma Mater. Captain Long Does Good Work on Foul Shooting, Caging 10 out of 13 in the Wake Forest Contest. Homewood Shows Improvement.

Saturday night Wake Forest did credit to herself in winning from Carolina in basket ball. The game was fast, like the first game with Wake Forest played here two weeks ago. Carolina got possession of the ball after the initial toss up, and scored two fouls before the score keeper had occasion to mark up anything on Wake Forest side. Then as that senseless saying goes "First comes out worst", Carolina lost the ball. During the first half, which ended with the score 22-15 in favor of Wake Forest, some excellent passing was done by Wake Forest. The second half was not nearly so well played nor so interesting as the first, as each team spent a good deal of time in opposing Mr. umps decisions. For Wake Forest, Hall did best work, while Long did most to pile up Carolina's score, shooting ten goals out of a total of thirteen. The attendance was exceptionally large. The final score was 39 to 30.

In a slow, sluggish game of a seemingly unending 40 minutes Carolina won the third game of the series with Durham Y. M. C. A., by the score 44 to 28. Both teams were slow and unaggressive, and Carolina had very little trouble in scoring by accurate shooting. The first half was a complete walk over and ended 27 to 8 in Carolina's favor. In this half Homewood got away with several long dribbles for goals; these features brought down the entire house of 97 people, including Carolina's 15 supporters. The second half, instead of being an excuse for Carolina to run up a large score, was played with almost equal success by both teams. In this half Carolina scored 17 points, while Durham's score was 20. Durham landed several pretty shots from mid-floor, and Carrington's unsuccessful attempt to put one in for Carolina was by no means ungracefully executed. Tennent's defense was at all times good. Dowd led the scoring with 8 field goals.

This gives Carolina two out of three of the Durham series.

Coach Trenchard is off the Hill for a few days. He intends to visit the alumni and see as many of them personally as possible and strengthen their interest in athletics.

A flash light picture was made of the Di Society in action Saturday night. The picture is to be used in the Yackety Yack.

## NEW FACULTY MEMBER

**Eugene C. Branson, of Ga. Normal College.**

That Prof. Eugene C. Branson, editor of Home and Farmstead and professor of rural economics and sociology of the State Normal College, Athens, Ga., was elected professor of applied science and rural sociology at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina and has accepted the professorship is an announcement of extraordinary interest.

Courses in applied economics and rural sociology constitute a new chair in the University, the trustees in their Raleigh meeting voting for its establishment. Professor Branson was determined to fill the chair and his acceptance has been forwarded to acting President E. K. Graham. Intensive studies of the resources, causes, conditions, tendencies in North Carolina's economic history, as studied county by county will come within the scope of the courses in rural economics. Social institutions, such as in rural schools, churches, libraries, boys and girls clubs and social centers, will be conditions for study by the new University chair with the view of improving rural life.

Professor Branson, whose professorship in applied economics and rural sociology dates with the beginning of the next college year, has made a National reputation in the field of economics as applied to present Southern conditions. His bulletin on "Know Your Own State Clubs" has been widely distributed and as published by the United States Bureau of Education has had a wide recognition. He has served on committees appointed by the Governor of Georgia to investigate rural credits in the State and report to the Federal commission at Washington and was a member of the Committee on State Tax Reform in Georgia. He organized the Georgia club for home State study and home county study in 1910, and it now editor of The Home and Farmstead, an agricultural founal of Georgia.

Professor Branson is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Morehead City. He received his collegiate training at Trinity College, Durham, and at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. After receiving his A. M. degree at Peabody College he began his profession of teaching in Raleigh being at one time principal of the Raleigh High School. He was later superintendent of the public schools of Wilson.

On removing to Athens, Ga., he organized the public schools of Athens in 1896. At various times during his stay in Georgia he has occupied the chair of pedagogy, psychology and rural economics. From 1900 to 1912 he was president of the State Normal College of Georgia. He is author of several textbooks, Branson's "Common Speller" being widely rebogized in the public schools.

L. C. Hall into Alpha Chi Sigma.

## DR. KARL RATHGEN EXCHANGE PROF.

**From Colonial Institute, Hamburg. Political Economist**

**TOLD REAL REASON FOR WORLD PEACE**

**Regular Periods of Depression and Prosperity in Business. Consistently Profitable Commerce Depend Upon International Cooperation.**

One of the most enjoyable, interesting, and instructive lectures of the year was that delivered in Chapel Tuesday night by Dr. Karl Rathgen, of the Colonial Institute, Hamburg, and Kaiser Von Wilhelm Exchange Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University. His lecture dealt with economic problems and development in Germany for the past quarter-century, and their relation to the rest of the world.

Dr. Rathgen began by citing the gloomy predictions of the despondent school of German Economy who followed the industrial depression of 1873-1897. These theorists had two principal fears, overpopulation in Germany, and the ruin of her foreign trade by the industrial development in newer countries. Quoting statistics and figures with the utmost facility, Dr. Rathgen explained the grounds for these fears and showed how, far from their being realized, Germany had for the last twenty years enjoyed a period of unprecedented progress.

Population grew tremendously for a country already old and crowded, and this increase had to be provided for. Since the agricultural population was incapable of expansion, the increase turned eagerly into the industries. Then larger food imports had to be made to keep out the insufficient domestic farm products. In turn manufactures had to be increased and improved for exportation in exchange for these necessities. This is the situation that Germany successfully met, in spite of the industrial growth of other countries. In the tremendous progress of the last twenty years all over the world, the Fatherland is still slightly ahead; and two-thirds of her exports go to those countries which it was feared would be her commercial ruin.

The application of this lesson, Dr. Rathgen said, is that the great manufacturing countries are mutually their own best customers. Their interests are not conflicting, but the prosperity of each depends upon the others. All age interlinked; their wealth and progress go hand in hand.

\$205 has been sent in on the Barnett Fund for this year. The University students annually have pledged \$500 to the support of Eugene Barnett in the China Mission work. R. B. House has charge of collecting this fund this year.