

## BASEBALL ARTISTS WORK ARDENTLY FOR INITIAL GAME

Team Is Being Built Around Seven Letter Men; Ex-Frosh Players Show Up Well.

With the opening game with Dartmouth, April 6, only two weeks distant, Coach Pop Ashmore's University of North Carolina diamond artists, according to present forecasts, will present a formidable front this coming season, and should prove a thorn in the side of all aspirants for the state title. There is still the danger, however, that the recent examinations may have proved a stumbling block to a few of the aspiring horse-hide heavers and swatters. Seven letter men form the nucleus for the team and there is a host of promising young material in camp to fill the gaps.

The pitching staff this year will be minus the services of the veteran Bill Poyner, who left last year after three years of flinging 'em over for the Tar Heels. However, two veteran letter men have returned in the persons of Odell (Cicero) Sapp, a lanky hurler, who only lacks control and experience, and Westmoreland, husky south-paw. This staff will be considerably augmented by Whisnant, Price, and Fulcher of the 1926 squad, and Red Ellison, Charles Thomas, Steve Ingram, and Bill Baxter of last spring's frosh outfit. Several of the sophomore hurlers are showing up well for early season, Ellison being especially outstanding.

Bill Sharpe, regular receiver last year, will find plenty of opposition from Monk Green, sub catcher, and Fred Beam, star on the freshman team last spring. Beam looks very promising.

### The Fielders

At the present writing, it appears that Tom Young, regular left-fielder last spring, and grid-iron luminary, will hold down first base on the Tar Heel aggregation this spring. Eddy Foard, a rival half-back of Young's, will also be contesting his right to the first sack. Foard was a regular on the frosh outfit.

At second and short it appears that Tom Cox and Henry Satterfield, both of last spring's freshman team, are having things their own way. They are sweet-looking infielders, and have been used to working around the keystone sack. They are finding plenty of opposition, however, from Finley and Don Jonas, both subs on former Blue and White teams.

Bear Webb, heavy-hitting infielder last year, who led the squad with a 410 average, looks good at third. His fielding has improved considerably, and his old punch at the bat is still there.

Captain Hatley and Dick Mackie, brilliant hard-hitting regulars on last year's outfit, seem to have two posts in the outer gardens sewed up. The third assignment will probably fall to Buck Finlator, outstanding fence-buster and sensational fielder, who is another product of the freshman team last spring. A combination such as this should be unequalled on any team in the state, and would look good on any collegiate diamond in the country. Other prominent contenders for the outer gardens are Stone, who will push Finlator, and Furches, Jessup, Schwartz, Harkrader, and Carroll.

Liquor is no longer used to christen ships in the United States. Too much danger of the stuff eating holes in 'em.—Arkansas Gazette.

There are poor men in the Senate, of course, but the adjective doesn't necessarily refer to finances.—Publishers Syndicate

## Politics as it Was in Long, Long Ago

(By Walter Spearman) (Part Two)

The political history of the University during the years 1900-1918 divides itself into two distinct parts. The period 1900-1909 marked a continuation of the old bitter struggle between fraternity men and non-fraternity men. The non-fraternity students were well organized and numerically superior to their opponents; they used their advantages to retain control of all the campus offices. The fraternity men, on the other hand, not being strong enough to get any hold on politics devoted their time and talents to social organizations, from which they rigidly excluded all of the opposite faction. Among the strongest leaders of the non-fraternity element were J. J. Parker (1907), who is now a prominent Federal judge, and W. P. Stacy (1908), now chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

The year 1909 marks a break in the ancient lines of cleavage; the violent fraternity vs. non-fraternity feeling seemed to be gradually subsiding. This was evidenced by two unmistakable facts: W. L. Long, of Roanoke Rapids, now one of North Carolina's leading senators, was elected president of the junior class in spite of the fact that he was a fraternity man; and the Junior Prom was opened to all juniors and seniors irrespective of fraternity membership. This meant that the political side of campus life was to be open to fraternity men and that the social side was no longer to be denied non-fraternity men.

About this time political activity centered around the athletic association and the two literary societies. These organizations were more prominent at that time and controlled more of the campus activities than at present. The societies, together with the fraternities, elected the editors of the *Yackety Yack*; the athletic association wielded a wide power, choosing as it did the staff of the *TAR HEEL* and the managers and assistant managers of all the sports. Student officers thus selected did not possess the full confidence of the student body; indeed, many of the editors and business managers of the publications were looked upon with suspicion, and any trips that they might take, or any post graduate work they might engage in, were considered as a sign that they had pocketed a large share of profits from the publications!

Most of the political maneuvering took place in those elections which concerned the entire student body; the various class elections were comparatively free from secret, underhanded manipulation and were considered more a matter for personal opinion.

The societies did make one noticeable effort toward diminishing the political activities; their officers were not allowed to be known to any other than members of the society. This naturally tended to minimize the importance of such offices to aspiring politicians.

There were certain well-defined campus parties in existence. One of them centered around a barber in Old West; there in his barber chair political schemes were hatched out amidst the lather and soap, the shears and the razor of the tonsorial artist. The men in Old West were definitely known on the campus as the "Old West Gang"; they were, in general, men from small towns and from the country, while the men in Old East were mostly from the cities.

One of the strongest political parties was that one known as "Kitty Little's Ring," which functioned very successfully from about 1912 to 1915. This organization was based upon the two societies and the athletic association and seemed to take no note of the old fraternity-non-fraternity line-up. In fact, the leader was a Kappa Sigma and his two main associates were non-fraternity men. Such a thing could never have happened in those days when there was such bitter animosity between the two greatest elements on the campus. (To be continued)

## Photoplay Ben-Hur

The struggle of a race and the spectacular glory of ancient Rome was presented Saturday in two showings of Ben-Hur, film-pageant of the novel written by Lew Wallace in 1880.

Ramon Navarro, playing the title role, interpreted the type of youth idolized by the mass of Romans. He inwardly felt sympathy for his own people, the oppressed Jewish race, while at the same time he was celebrated as the marvelous athlete, and adopted son of a rich Roman. His hated Roman rival and former friend, Messala, was played by Francis X. Bushman. May McAvoy, as Esther, chiefly contributed to the charming pathos of the story.

The picture succeeded in its purpose to create an epic of a long period of history in which the Jewish race hopefully struggled; the Roman Empire fell; and a cosmopolitan religion found its early beginning. The hope of the Jews was allegorized by Ben-Hur's persistency in living through his long term as a galley slave and desire for revenge; the fall of Rome by the defeat of Messala by Ben-Hur in the chariot race; the birth of Christianity by the coming of Christ.

## Virginia Offers Extension Teaching in Citizenship

Citizenship instruction, through single lectures or short courses, is announced by the University of Virginia. Assistance in arranging citizenship institutes is also offered local communities or organizations by the bureau of citizenship education of the university, which will furnish information on any subject in the field of citizenship and government.

## Chinese-Russian Coalition Likely, Says Y Official

Freedom of China from foreign powers, a republican form of government, and better distribution of wealth are the principles for which the new nationalist party stands. It is immensely popular in the country, and Lenine is looked upon as an idol by its leaders. The Russians are getting the influence

held until now by the Americans. The Chinese prefer the Americans, and would go back to them if they withdrew their forces and treated them with the same degree of kindness that the Russians employ. America signed a treaty with England to police China at the Washington conference, but it had no right to do so and would be justified in breaking it. "No argument can justify the use of force in China," Mr. Rough declared.

"The Chinese situation is not in China, but in America," he said. "If this country withdraws her forces from China, that country will cease to be a menace to the world and become a blessing, through the acceptance of the Christian religion and of American leadership."

Mr. Rough expressed his belief that Americans are the most kindly people in the world, but was discouraged at the fact that our civilization seems to be developing into a purely materialistic one. He deplored the fact that we are dancing the Charleston and the Black Bottom, which are barred in Moscow and Tokyo. "We are becoming crass and seared by our 72% of the world's gold," he declared. "While we are reveling in luxuries, we are calling our missionaries home from China because of the lack of funds."

## Patterson Gives Economic Resume of Allied Debts

met with the European view that the situations are closely interwoven, action in one case depending largely upon action in the others. Dr. Patterson's view was that it is impossible to separate the three parts of the problem.

Dr. Patterson explained that European obligations to the United States are in the form of

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**BEBE DANIELS**  
"STRAINED IN PARIS"

bonds of industrial organizations held by American citizens, to the amount of \$11,000,000,000, and promissory notes given the United States government by the governments of European countries amounting to approximately \$11,000,000,000. He stated that the status of the latter debts are in four groups: (1) these sums arising under the United States Liberty Acts which were advanced to our associates in the war for the prosecution of the conflict; (2) sale of war materials left in Europe at the close of the struggle which were of little value to the United States; (3) promissory notes in payment for supplies furnished to the peoples of European countries by American Relief workers and (4) notes given for aid rendered by the United States Grain Administration after the close of the war.

### The Main Issues

After tracing the history of the various plans for settlements and payments of the debts due the United States, Dr. Patterson presented the three main issues involved in the problems: the legal, the moral, and the economic. "Is the sum per year too

large for the countries to pay, or too large for us to accept without embarrassment," are the important points involved. According to authentic legal advice, the legal claim of the United States is a very substantial one. As to the moral claim, the matter rests on the moral claim the allied powers have on Germany for reparations demanded on the charge that she was solely responsible for the war, and upon the United States' moral obligations to her associates in the conflict. In discussing the economics of the situation, he came to the conclusion that the payments must be made either in service rendered by those countries owing debts, or by goods from those countries, either of which would injure the creditor's internal economic condition, that is, the interest and part payments of the principles of the governmental and private debts together. He ended by considering: (1) the serious economic situation in Europe; (2) the ability of Europe to pay; (3) the upward trend of prices which will make payment more difficult; and (4) which group of debtors, private or governmental, will yield.

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