

# The Tar Heel

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Saturday, March 26, 1927

## FRATERNITY LOYALTY

(By D. D. C.)

There is no one who can evaluate the virtues of a good fraternity. The social fellowship which enfolds the members of the desirable fraternity is no doubt a beautiful thing. None who has seen the light from an open fire flicker on the faces of friends who share his interests will tolerate the neglect of that desirable companionship which a good fraternity promotes.

But how long shall that bond of fellowship last? Unless its maintenance infringes upon personal honor, it should know no limits save those of death. And the parties to this extremely poetic concord—shall they give unreservedly to each other? How shall we serve our friends?

The answer is reasonable. Sentimentalists gush that devotion knows no restraint. But this freedom applies, as sane people must know, only to the bestowal of possessions which are ours to give, and not the appropriation of those which belong to the community.

So long as the property is ours and the keeping of it unnecessary to our self-respect, we may gladly and readily surrender it to our friends—even if unwisely. But when the donation of that gift impoverishes someone else, we cannot say that we fairly give it. In fact, we steal it; we plunder society in order to pamper a demanding friend. And no comrade has a right to ask another for that which the latter cannot give honestly.

Anyone admits all this readily enough. Yet, let us be concrete. Is your vote in the coming election a thing which you are free to barter for a smile? Or is it a trust which the campus expects you to discharge for the welfare of the community? When your ballot is cast, will you be able to say that you have conscientiously chosen the candidate who, you think, will do most for the office or merely the man whom you like personally?

When our duty is to vote for qualifications, can a friend whose record is not the best expect us to vote for him? Surely no considerate fraternity brother dares to presume upon the ideals of his ritual to such an extent as to corrupt affairs of government. We know that there is no rea-

son why a perfect companion should necessarily be a good campus officer. And he who dares, in the name of friendship, to prostitute our conscientious devotion to principles, who requires that we betray our allegiance to truth, is no real friend, but a selfish climber who would gratify his own appetites at the expense of our very honor.

The ritual of every fraternity requires its members to promote the interests of other members as far as honorably possible. No ritual demands or desires that we thrust undeserving "brothers" into offices of public trust; indeed, all fraternity vows are to truth, to fairness, to honesty. Our vote is not ours alone; it belongs to the community. In spite of the chapter politicians, the ritual demands that we be honest with society.

Which way, voter, deception or duty?

## MACHINES AND MEN

(By D. D. C.)

Sometime ago we stated that the campus should reconcile itself to the woes of machine rule in politics. We declared our opinion to be that it was only natural for a candidate's friends to herald him as a veritable deliverer from Olympus. And if these friends organized honestly, no stigma of guilt could be placed upon their freely advertised ticket—assuming, of course, that the candidates were good. Indeed, it frequently occurs in extended politics that a noisy machine uncovers talents which otherwise would have lain hidden in a large community.

But you say that there is another side to this thing of organized support? And you are right. There is the possibility that tickets may include office-seekers rather than zealous workers. Frequently men who crave the glamor of an office smile upon all the world and refuse to take a definite stand for fear of alienating future votes. They save their services until they have extorted some high position from the campus. If ever a real idea enters their heads, they reserve it for pre-election speeches, when they make a great to do over this or that "campus need." Yet, this campus service which candidates promise to perform, they neither dare nor care to contribute while they were seeking no office. These men who save their interest in issues until elections, at which time they barter it for votes and a campus office, deserve no reward for their sudden conscientiousness.

No man need spend years in training for campus service. The opportunities for beneficial, hard work do not require the worker to wait, for there is always someone already in office or some leader who will help him to promote his plan for progress—if such it really be.

Nevertheless, let it be understood that we do not disparage vigorous campaigning on the basis of progressive issues in the coming election. So far as possible, the adoption of definite platforms by each candidate should be encouraged. But this we do say emphatically: When a candidate tells of the brilliant future which his election will bring to the campus, we should carefully and impersonally investigate his record for service and then decide whether it is likely that his eloquent pre-election promises for next year will be fulfilled or forgotten.

After the candidate, consider briefly his machine. Some brood in dark corners and hatch out plans which would not bear sunlight. Often these politicians leave their dens to bray about the purity or the independence of their individual stands. But they forget what Abraham Lincoln said about fooling all the people.

On the other hand, perhaps the organized groups seize upon some valuable man or piece of work and call him or it their own. They seek thereby to profit unfairly by the reputation of this person or record which they claim. Such plagiarists do not bask long in the glory of their adopted prize, for either his friends or he soon proclaim his freedom from such ownership.

The campus is not asleep. Let him who hath ears hear.

## Dr. Wilson in Europe

T. J. Wilson, Jr., University registrar, is on a leave of absence touring in Europe. He visited Oxford, where his son T. J. Wilson, 3rd, is enrolled as a Rhodes scholar. Word has been received in Chapel Hill that father and son have left England and will spend their Easter vacation in Paris. They are expected to remain in Paris for about six weeks.

Flaming youth sometimes cooks its own goose.—Dallas News.

## SOLUTION OF RACE PROBLEM LIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

President of Fiske University Tells of Negro Educational Problems.

### NEGRO IS ACQUISITIVE

Scores People Who Charge Education of Negro Is Impractical.

"Both negroes and whites are coming to recognize the necessity of higher education for the colored race," Dr. Thomas C. Jones, President of Fiske University at Nashville, Tennessee, said in Chapel Thursday morning. "Higher education changes the attitude of the negro, increases his producing capacity, and makes of him a better citizen."

Mr. Jones stated that he, a white man, became president of Fiske, the largest negro university in the country, because 90 per cent of the alumni wished him to. He had recently returned from Japan at the time, where he found that the spirit of idolization of American culture had given way to fear that this country was becoming autocratic. The students of Tokyo were skeptical about the pledges made by Congress because of the repression employed against the negro in America itself. Therefore he gave himself over to efforts on behalf of education for the colored race.

"It is possible to give higher education to the negro because he wants it with all his heart," Dr. Jones declared. "He wants to know what it is all about—why he is living in America, what he has for a background, how he may make a contribution to civilization. He wants a chance to go to the top."

Many white citizens in the South are more open minded toward the negro than those in the North, according to Dr. Jones. Since the war there is more bitterness, more questioning toward the colored race in the North.

Many people think that higher education for the negro will never be practical because of the fact that negroes are below the average rate of intelligence of the white race. Scholars are unable to agree on this point. Recent tests show that there is almost no difference in the rate of intelligence of the two races, while others seem to show that there is. "I question seriously the statement that negro blood is a bar to higher education," Mr. Jones declared. There are three reasons for the belief that higher education for the negro is inevitable—first, because he wants it; second because there is no definite proof that he cannot take advantage of it, and some proof that he can; and third, because negroes have made distinct contributions to civilization in art, literature, music, inventions, business establishments, and industry.

"Education for the masses is beneficial for the negro as well as for the white man," Dr. Jones stated. "It is essential to democracy, and it will make worthwhile contributions to American life and American citizenship."

### Spring Quarter Social

Whirl Is Well Underway

(Continued from page one)

on the Hill tonight in honor of the visitors to the Dramatic Institute here this week-end. The affair will be a Masquerade Ball and only members of the Drama Institute will be admitted. The dance will begin after the play program in the Theatre has been completed.

## Prizes Offered for Suicidal Treatises

New York Evening Post Seeks to Discover Causes of Melancholia.

The New York Evening Post has offered a prize of \$100 to the college undergraduate who best explains the "wave" of mental depression apparently sweeping through American schools and colleges.

"Has the American undergraduate a post-war neurosis?" asks the Evening Post in announcing the offer. "Just what is responsible for the melancholia which seems to have invaded the campus today? Does modern education foster too much independent, unguided thinking?"

The Post has the opinions of faculty members and psychologists as to the explanation of this morbid tendency, but they want to know what the attitude of undergraduates themselves, are.

Besides \$100.00 for the best 500-word answer to this question, the Post has also offered \$10.00 for every letter published.

## Investigation Group Sustains Gambling Penalties, Etc.

(Continued from page one)

ed to be increased, the committee's findings in regard to the question of suspending the first three men for failing to turn in the names of the other participants, consideration of the confused state of opinion in regard to the honor system, and several recommendations on the problems of student government. The full report of the finding of the facts in the case and the recommendations of the committee follow:

*Report of the Special Committee Appointed to Investigate the Cases of the Group of Students Recently Placed under Sentence by the Student Council for Gambling, Ten of Whom Took an Appeal to the Student Body.*

In presenting its report to the Student Body, the Special Committee wishes to state that no pains have been spared to make a thorough investigation of all the facts in the case. The problem was attacked from three angles: 1st, from the records of the Student Council; 2d, from examination of the members of the Council, in order to ascertain their attitudes toward the principles involved and the grounds upon which they based their decisions; 3d, from examination of the men who were suspended, in order to ascertain all the facts in the case, and to get at the real truth of the matter.

From its investigation along the three lines indicated, the Committee reached its conclusions, always keeping in mind the grounds on which the appeals were based, viz., (1) the methods used (by the Council) in securing the evidence; (2) the severity of judgments; and (3) the inequality of the punishment meted out to the different participants.

### History of the Case

About the middle of February, a student rooming in Manly dormitory reported to S. G. Chappell, President of the Student Body, that disturbances in a nearby room prevented him from studying. Later, another student rooming in Manly dormitory made a similar report. Openly, without any attempt at concealment, and without trying to spy, Chappell visited the dormitory and the reported room, but discovered nothing. Following a meeting of the Student Council, several members of the Council went to the dormitory, where they learned that a disturbance had been going on all

night Saturday, and that apparently there had been a poker game. Word was left for "A," the occupant of the reported room, to appear before the Council. (For convenience, and in order to avoid any undue or unpleasant publicity, the Committee is using letters in place of names.)

Before the next meeting of the Council, "A" saw Chappell and told him that poker had been played in his room, but not for money; he would not divulge the names of others involved. Later, at a meeting of the Council on March 1, "A" told the same story, admitting, in addition, that he owned poker chips. He was told to have the other men involved in the affair report to the Council the following night.

On March 2, "B" voluntarily, and before his participation in the affair was otherwise known, went to Chappell and admitted having played poker before Christmas. At a meeting of the Council that night, "A" again refused to report any names, saying, however, that he had seen several of the men. "B" was examined by the Council at this time also; he admitted having played poker in "A's" room, but denied having gambled since Christmas. The Council directed "A" and "B" to come to the Council meeting the following night and give the names of the other participants.

The Council had been informed by University employees that "C" had been playing cards for money, and that he had played in "A's" room. "C" was notified to appear at the next meeting of the Council, to be held on March 3.

Before the meeting of March 3, "A," "B" and "C" agreed to deny the charge of gambling, in corroboration of the lie previously told the Council by "A."

At the meeting of the Council held on the evening of March 3, "A" and "B" refused to give the names of those who had participated in the card playing; "C" denied having played for money, and refused to divulge the names of others who had been playing. The following sentence was imposed upon "A," "B" and "C":

### Council's Decision

"A," "B" and "C" suspended for remainder of year, report to be turned in [at office of Dean of Students] at chapel period Saturday [March 5]. However, any information will be accepted before the report is turned in in order to change the tenor of the decision and of this report. The suspension is for refusing to divulge the names of other participants. Consequently, divulgence of names by these men will be accepted to change this decision. But such reports [divulgence of names] will have to be made before 10:30 Saturday morning, March 5, 1927. (Date changed to 6:30 Sat. night, Mar. 5, 1927.)

### Agree to Report Men

A plan was formulated by the men under sentence in the presence and with the collaboration of others concerned, to report the other participants if such other participants would join in the denial of any gambling. It definitely appeared that at least "A," "B" and "D" assented to the plan; it seems that for this reason the plan was not successfully carried out.

On March 5 five names were reported by "B" alone, and four other names were reported by "A" and "B" together. One additional man voluntarily appeared; concerning this man, however, the Council already had information obtained from the general development of the case.

On that night (March 5) and on the night of March 7, all the participants were examined by the Council and sentences were imposed (see infra). A rehearing of all the cases was had on the night of March 9 by the Council, and the original decisions were affirmed in the cases of all but one person, whose sentence was reduced from "suspension to take effect immediately and continue through the spring quarter" to "suspension for the spring quarter" alone.

The Student Council investigated, on the strength of reports made to it, certain disturbances in "A's" room, and left a notice for him to appear before the Council. "A" saw Chappell before the meeting, and admitted that poker had been played in his room, but denied that there had been gambling.

On March 1, "A" appeared before the Council, and said that poker had

been played in his room for fun, but denied that there had been any gambling. He admitted owning the poker chips found in his room.

On March 2, "A" appeared before the Council, and refused to divulge the names of those with whom he had played for fun, again denying gambling.

At the next meeting of the Council, on March 3, "A" denied having played for money, and refused to give the names of other participants desired by the Council for the purpose of clarifying the case. "A" was sentenced to suspension for not co-operating with the Council by giving in the names desired, the sentence to begin at 6:30 P. M. Saturday, March 5, and to extend through the spring quarter, 1927, with the provision that if the names were turned in by the time the sentence was to go into effect, the case would be re-opened upon the basis of all the facts.

### Lie Is Framed

"A" was interested in the conspiracy to frame a lie to be told by all to the Council in regard to gambling. On March 5, the names were given to the Council, but the plan to lie was not carried out, and "A" admitted that he had been playing poker for money, and that he had lied in this respect on his former appearances before the Council.

On Monday, March 7, "A" told the Council about the conspiracy to lie as to the gambling. "A" was sentenced to suspension, which was to take effect immediately and extend to the fall quarter, 1928.

On March 9, "A" came before the Council on appeal. The Council affirmed its former decision.

"C"

When called before the Council on March 3, "C," in accordance with an agreement between "A" and "B," denied having played poker for money. He stated that he wanted to straighten out his part of the case. He refused to give the names of others involved, and was suspended for not co-operating with the Council, the sentence being the same as that meted out to "A" and "B."

On March 5, "C" admitted that he had been playing for money, but still refused to turn over any names to the Council. No reward was offered to "C" by the Council to induce him to report others.

On March 7, "C" told the Council that he had lied because others up before him had lied. He was sentenced to suspension, which was to take effect immediately and extend to the fall quarter, 1928.

On March 5, "D" denied having

(Continued on page three)

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