

The Tar Heel

LEADING SOUTHERN COLLEGE TRI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER



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Tuesday, April 2, 1929

Justifiable

Taxation

At the next regular meeting of the University faculty the question of charging students a fixed price for all subjects taken above the minimum three will be taken up. The plan to be considered, it is understood, is that of levying a fee of \$4 for half courses and a fee of \$8 for whole courses, with the exception of those curricula which require courses in excess of three a quarter for the degree. If passed, this proposal will affect the students in the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Commerce, the School of Education, and the School of Applied Science.

Such a plan will probably meet with the disapproval of the casual peruser. It seems as if the plan would be merely the levying of a tax upon ambitious students who desire to take more than the three required courses. However, there are a number of reasons for the adoption of such a plan set forth by the faculty committee headed by Dean Addison Hibbard.

The most salient of these reasons, it seems, is that students carrying extra courses are a real expense to the University and cost the department heavily each year. Often it has been found necessary to add extra instructors in certain subjects on account of the over-crowdedness of the classes. Then, again, students often start a fourth course and drop it, by their whim proving a burden to the University. It frequently happens that such students deprive regular three-course people of a place in a class section. Sometimes students are careless about dropping courses through excessive absences simply because they can take a fourth course some subsequent quarter and make up the lost course without penalty to themselves.

The fact has also been brought out that a fair number of students, by taking four courses a quarter, graduate in three years, thus depriving the University of legitimate fees toward the expense of their education. This plan, if adopted, would require all people taking thirty-six courses to pay approximately the same amount, whereas now, people progressing at the pace of four courses save something like \$75 on their fees.

This fee will affect those students who enter deficient in courses from high school; those who have failed

courses and are behind in their work; those students who progress rapidly and graduate early. While the plan would probably tend to lessen failures in the University and to bring up standards, it would, at the same time, penalize those students who work earnestly but who have not the ability to pass all of their courses. This, as we see it, is the main objection to the plan. We believe, however, that the advantages of this plan outweigh the disadvantages and that the faculty would be justified in its adoption.

JOHN MEBANE.

The Fee Goes Up

Three courses are generally considered sufficient for the ordinary student to take each quarter if he wishes to obtain a diploma from the University of North Carolina. Three courses will get you by. And the majority of students, interested in getting out of school in the quickest possible time and with the least possible amount of work, will take that number each Fall, Winter, and Spring.

There are students, however, who are not satisfied with merely getting by. They are here primarily to learn. A sheepskin is to them but a symbol, and not the be-all and end-all of four years of work. They are interested in their education. Professors smile benignly upon them and are glad to have them in their classes. For such students, we are told, the University exists.

These, then, are the college men and women who take four courses of work when only three are required. They evince an interest in their studies. And now, we hear, they are to be penalized for that interest.

Students in the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Commerce, the School of Education, and the School of Applied Science, according to reports, will be required to pay an extra \$8 for each full fourth course, and \$4 for each half-course. No reason has been given for making the charges.

Transfer students from other colleges and universities who have lost credit by changing schools and must therefore take extra courses will also be affected by the new ruling. We do not understand why, if there is a need for funds, the money must be taken from the pockets of the very type of student the University strives most to help, financially and otherwise—the serious student.

There must be a reason in back of it all. We are waiting with interest to hear from the authorities just what it can possibly be.

—H. J. G.

Russia "As Is"

Russia is probably the most misunderstood country in the world. Although probably possessed of greater potentialities than any other nation, the Russian people are regarded by the average American as a wild-eyed race of bomb-throwing fanatics, living in a continually chaotic condition.

Tomorrow night in Gerrard Hall the University students and Chapel Hill townspeople will have an opportunity, free of charge, to hear of the Russian "as is" and not as cartoonists and sob sisters depict him. Miss Lucy Branham, Secretary of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, will lecture under the auspices of the local chapter of the American Association of University Women on "Social and Cultural Life in Russia."

Miss Branham is one of the most outstanding of American authorities on Russia. She is intimately acquainted with the social and economic conditions in that country, having served as a Famine Relief Investigator in 1921, as a member of the Committee on Investigation on Russian Women, in which capacity she attended the Ten Years' celebration of the Russian Revolution in 1927, and as Secretary to the American Delegation to Russia headed by Dr. Thomas Woody of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Kenneth Matheson of Drexel Institute.

Incidentally, "Ten Thousand Miles

Through Russia," which will be screened here tomorrow night in illustration of Miss Branham's lecture, is a first-rate production. It has been exhibited in the big metropolitan movie palaces at stand-off prices.

In her capacity of Secretary of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia Miss Branham has done some notable work. This organization, formed to promote cultural intercourse between the two nations, lists among its members such persons as William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College, John Dewey, famous Columbia philosophy professor, Floyd Dell, the writer, and Horace Liveright, nationally-known publisher.

The Chapel Hill A. A. U. W. chapter is to be commended upon bringing a lecturer of Miss Branham's calibre here, and that without expense to the public. In all probability a large crowd will hear Miss Branham.

—GLENN HOLDER.

Brushwork

By Whitewing, Jr.

Soon will our mailboxes be flooded with tempting offers from aluminum ware, hosiery and brush manufacturers. Soon hardy souls will be courageously deciding to Earn Some Money during the summer.

For those whose mirrors have told them that they lack the beauty, the sex appeal, the sales personality incident to successfully bearding the savage housewife in its native den, we modestly offer some suggestions. We strive to be interesting, entertaining, instructive.

The prime factor of a good job is the absence of labor. For character development the undergraduate's summer work should also throw him more or less on his own. Keeping these essentials in mind, we have the following:

Pushing Hoops

Pushing hoops in a well-founded American occupation. One goes to a ten cent store and buys modest looking hoops—solitaires and the like. These hoops, or rings, as they are called by the public, should be stamped "10 K" to plainly show their origin—ten cents—from Kress. After a little practice one becomes quite proficient, using the corner of a small chisel, and a light hammer. Some operators have stamps made, to expedite the work. Then the hoops are well polished in flour, which gets into the set and improves the lustre of the stone.

Then one puts on old clothes, and entrains for the corn and cotton belt. One approaches a gullible and prosperous looking hayseed on the sidewalk at night. It seems that one has lost one's job, has tubercular sisters, and has been robbed. All but the family ring, worn around the neck on a string, has been taken. It is necessary to leave town immediately to take a good position. The hoop is carefully manipulated, and under a street light should look very promising. Sell it for what the buyer will give. Even such a ridiculously low figure as twenty-five dollars will do. After all, one has more hoops.

This is an ideal occupation for a college man, well versed in the intricacies of psychology. Operators report that they travel extensively, and that the work keeps them on their toes. Indeed, as one slangily said: "While I was in the hoop racket I got my heels cooled just about twice a week."

Lighters

For one of means and refinement, a profitable summer may be had near any cigar store in the larger towns. One simply offers to pay five dollars to any smoker he sees lighting a cigarette or cigar if the smoker's lighter works at the first flick—in return, of course, for the privilege of accepting five dollars if the lighter does not work the first time.

It has been our experience that quite a bit of capital is necessary. We tried this for one day, and lost twenty-five dollars. As the field did not seem very profitable, we gave it up. However, other operators report average earnings of three hundred a week or more.

For those seriously contemplating entering the racket, we will provide copies of the above lecture, with additional instructions couched in equally elegant language. We are also in a position to give graduate instruction in the art of "casing the note"—an operation netting one twenty dollars at every successful conclusion—and the means by which ten bills are made eleven, without the aid of any outside party. Federal and state punishments are given with each. Address Box "Q" Tar Heel.

Does anybody know why the giving of instruction is accompanied by such verbiage? Only a poor whitewing—fall to establish such a school. She is a Vassar graduate and has had thorough training for her work.

cabbage, Graham Memorial and a great lassitude.

You can have this to wot them at the clambake by paying a ten percent royalty to the author. We made it out of some old cigar boxes and a glass blowing machine from the attic. It's brand new.

Boom! went a flashlight gun in a darkened room, hideaway of a Czechoslovakian bandit. The bandit leaped on a photographer, bound, gagged him; called the police.

"What's the charge?" asked the cop.

"Trying to flash a bad Czech," answered the bandit, making a fast getaway through a broken window.

Phi Assembly Will Argue Lawyers Vs. Business Men Bill

There will be an important meeting of the Phi tonight at 7:15 according to an announcement by the speaker. The chief business on hand is a reading and discussion of the rules made at the last meeting in regard to the joint session of the Di and Phi, which will be presided over by Speaker Graham of the House of Representatives of North Carolina. This joint session will mark the climax of the year's activities of the two forensic societies.

Another feature of tonight's session will be a discussion and voting on a bill presented by the Ways and Means Committee: "That the Phi Assembly go on record as favoring the resolution that men skilled in business are more capable of carrying on the affairs of our national government than are lawyers."

This bill is of particular interest, according to its sponsors, because of the fact that the nation has recently called to its head a business man, while a great majority of presidents heretofore have been lawyers. This bill should be of especial interest to the members of the Phi who are now in the Law School and it is to be hoped that a good number of the future "Clarence Darrows" will be on hand to uphold their profession, officials of the society said yesterday.

Will Discuss Query For Virginia Debate

The first discussion of the query to be used in the Carolina-Virginia debate will be held Thursday in 201 Murphy Hall at 7:30. In consideration of the fact that the debate has been set for April 25, the discussion will not be limited either to the affirmative or to the negative side of the question. Professor Garfield, who has been secured to direct the discussion, will attempt to give the class a general outline of the query: "Resolved, That national advertising as now carried on is socially and economically harmful."

Professor Garfield, of the Department of Economics, is very much interested in the field of international and national relationships. He will attack the question from the standpoint of a student of national Economics.

All Freshmen who are interested in trying for the two teams to represent Carolina in the coming Freshman debates with Davidson and Wake Forest are requested to be present at this meeting. The query to be used is: "Resolved, That the jury system should be abolished in civil cases."

Says Radiators In Quadrangle Are Of an Inferior Grade

Officials of the University Building Department have found that the radiators which are used in the quadrangle dormitories are of an inferior quality. This report was substantiated by a recent happening in Grimes Dormitory. A piece about the size of a man's hand blew out of the radiator in room 211, thus flooding all of the second floor of that building and a considerable part of the first floor.

Those connected with the department claim that the radiators in the quadrangle dormitories give more trouble than those of all other buildings on the campus.

Plan to Establish a Nursery School Here

Perhaps Chapel Hill will have a nursery school for children from two to four years of age in the very near future.

Miss Anna S. Gladding, who was director of the Thomas school at Rowaynton, Connecticut, last year, will be in Chapel Hill next week. Several of the village parents are to discuss the merits and demerits of the matter with her. If enough of the Chapel Hill parents want to put their children under her care it may be that Miss Gladding will come here next fall to establish such a school. She is a Vassar graduate and has had thorough training for her work.

Orient Lends Exotic Touch

(Continued from page one)

William A. Graham, University graduate, Secretary of the Navy, sent with Perry and the American Squadron in 1852 a party of botanists and geologists who stayed in the Orient four years making scientific investigations and collecting plants and animals, after which they returned to the United States in 1857. The Japanese plants were turned over to the government nurseries, with the exception of a few which were given to the University by James Dobbin, another University graduate who succeeded Graham as Secretary of the Navy in 1853. Dobbin was keenly interested in his Alma Mater and did all he could in aiding the development of scientific research here.

Forty New Species

Forty new species of Japanese plants were brought to this country by the Perry Expedition, according to the following letter from Dr. James Marrow, agriculturalist of the Japanese Expedition, to Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

"Sir:— I enclose two sheets of notes from Professor Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Mass. (who has had charge of getting the very best description of these plants that could be procured in the scientific world) in reference to publication of this addition to science, of one hundred pages, describing forty-one species of plants, and one genus, with no expense to the government."

To the plants given by Secretary Dobbin a few more Japanese species were added in 1860 as a gift from Lieut. James Iredell Johnson, a native North Carolinian. Lieutenant Johnson was executive officer of the Powhatan which brought the first Japanese embassy as far as Panama. He brought with him many seeds and a few plants which were given to the University.

Flourished on Campus

Perry's and Johnson's plants were set out over the campus and flourished, producing a dense undergrowth of briars and shrubs, only a few traces of which remain, as President George T. Winston had them cleared away in 1891 and 1892. However, some are preserved in the Arboretum under care of Dr. Coker, head of the Botany department and director of the Arboretum. Occasionally a few wild plants from the original stock can be found in the surrounding woods.

A queer little plant, growing close to the ground like the strawberry and resembling the strawberry in stem and leaf structure, was found just south of the campus last spring by a botany student, Kenneth B. Raper, of Welcome, N. C.

Young Raper was puzzled at finding such an exotic specimen in these parts, and, not knowing the plant, took it to Dr. Coker for information as to its origin. Dr. Coker also was puzzled.

Discovery of Shortia

The discovery caused much interest and speculation among the professors and geology students for a week or so, until Dr. Collier Cobb of the Geology Department told of how shortia came here in the Perry collection of 1857 and that President Kemp P. Battle had shown him in 1877 the same patch of shortia found by the botany student.

Another of the Japanese plants now practically exterminated in America is a diminutive green rose bush which has a bud or flower, the petals of which are as green as the leaves and thorny stem. The last of the green roses in Chapel Hill died years ago, but there are still one or two left in Hertford county.

"It surprised me a great deal when I was in Japan the last time to have tea made from green rose buds served me," said Dr. Collier Cobb. "I had just been talking to Marquis Okuma, five times prime minister of Japan, about the little plant. And, my gracious! that night for supper my hostess served green rose tea. The good man and his wife explained before the meal that supping this tea was considered a sacred rite in Japan. I hesitated to drink it as I had been familiar with the plant for many years. But one of the daughters, who was educated in Boston, whispered in my ear that I needn't drink unless I cared to but just pretend. I pretended."

Other Japanese Plants

The beautiful creeping Japanese Boston Ivy, Tricuspidata, covering the sides and buttresses of Memorial Hall and adding a touch of color to the bleak octagonal structure, is one of the plants brought here in the early sixties. At present one finds this same ivy on Old East, Bynum Gymnasium, the Playmaker Theatre, and Memorial Hall. South Building was practically covered before it was renovated in 1926.

Another well known ornamental shrub found here and throughout the South is the spirea, a hearty deciduous plant rarely killed by frost and severe cold weather. It is a decorative, unsexual plant with white, pink,

and reddish flowers of five petals and five pistils.

Of the spirea genus, the specie Thunbergii is used here at the University for decorative hedges.

The wistaria, Florinbunda, of the Caprifoliaceae family, with beautiful white and lavender flowers and long drooping racemes, has just begun to bloom and cover Dr. Coker's arbor that stretches across one end of the Arboretum. Of the many species there are only two found in the eastern United States; the Florinbunda is the most common.

One of the most hearty, glabrous, high climbing Japanese shrubs is the species Sempervirens of the honeysuckle genus, which blooms from May through September. This trumpet honeysuckle with a yellowish-orange flower is one of the plants brought over here from Japan and has become naturalized in many places in Eastern America.

Fruitless Japanese Apricots

Japanese apricots, Mume, known to the Japanese as plums, are planted extensively for their beautiful early bloom which is killed here in February by severe weather and never bears fruit. After this plum appeared in America it became known as Japanese apricot, the Japanese name having been attached as its species appellation. The tree is much smaller than the common apricot, though the flowers of both varieties are hardly distinguishable, and its yellowish-orange fruit is much smaller than that of the common variety.

Of no lesser importance is the Japanese plum, which is in the prunus family with the apricot. It is a strong-growing small tree, cultivated only for its yellow delicious fruit.

Because of the striking beauty of a few Japanese flowering cherry trees found here, the senior class of 1929 has ordered a large number to set out along the Senior Walk as a gift to the University. More of these, the same as those beautifying the parks in Washington, D. C., will be planted here next spring, according to Dr. Coker.

Amazing Influence of Orient

In addition to these the Japanese have given a great many other decorative plants, including a magnolia, Umbrella tree, Japanese yew, crabapple, Amaryllis, and a rhododendron, all of which have spread throughout the State of North Carolina and over the South.

Not only shortia, now scattered sparingly over the state, but nearly all Japanese plants brought here in the sixties and later have influenced and added more beauty to southern flora.

The influence of the Orient on America is amazing, said Dr. Coker. And even Professor Asa Gray, famous Botanist of Harvard who visited Chapel Hill and toured the state as early as 1886, was struck with the resemblance of North Carolina's plants to those of the Orient. He remarked that the plants of Japan were strikingly like those of North Carolina all the way from Wilmington to Asheville.

Mary D. Wright Debate on April 8

The Mary D. Wright Debate, which is the annual forensic fray between the two literary societies, will be held in Gerrard Hall on the night of April 8. The query to be debated is: "Resolved, That the Volstead Act should be modified." The Dialectic Senate's team, Calvin Graves and Beverly Moore, will uphold the negative side of the proposition, while E. H. Whitely and R. M. Albright of the Philanthropic Assembly have been chosen to uphold the affirmative end of the matter.

The Mary D. Wright medal will be presented to the best speaker of the winning team. The winning team as well as the best speaker of that team will be chosen by a set of three, or five judges.

Booker's Plan of Government Under Fire on the Campus

The plan recently offered by J. M. Booker for reorganizing student government at the University of North Carolina is truly under fire. This matter is being discussed at length by the student body at large.

Although it is referred to as Booker's plan, the plan is really the same as the one which has been brought to light at various times during the last ten years. Dr. Booker is connected with the plan in that he has revived interest in the matter again.

Booker's forces and those who oppose the plan are expected to reveal the true nature of the plan when the Di and Phi meet in joint session on the night of April 9. Speaker Graham of the North Carolina legislature will preside at this meeting.

Winter weather in Japan has abolished short skirts.