

The Daily Tar Heel



Published daily during the college year except Mondays and except Thanksgiving, Christmas and Spring Holidays.

The official newspaper of the Publications Union of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. Subscription price, \$4.00 for the college year.

Offices in the basement of Alumni Building.

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Thursday, November 13, 1930

Editorial

Policies

We have been asked to state the editorial policy of the Tar Heel. As a student publication the Tar Heel seeks to reflect through its editorial columns, student opinion. No effort is made to bind the editorial writers to the opinions of the editor or the chairman of the editorial board.

To bind the board to certain well defined policies would eliminate one medium of speech that reaches every student. It is only fair that if members of the board differ or represent differing factions, the Tar Heel should be open to both. To restrict the editorial policies would be to restrict campus opinion.

Except in matters of consequence which necessitate a united front and a decided stand on one side or the other, no effort will be made to limit the policies of any one individual. At present we do not think a restricted policy necessary and the Tar Heel will not have one until the occasion arises.

"Taking Ways"

Here among hallowed intellectual surroundings we develop the habit of using mild terms to designate very severe practices. The time-honored art of stealing has had its name changed to "letting things take up with you." The campus rogue is said to have "taking ways." Such terminology is adept enough to cope with the average and ordinary situation.

But for purposes of designating the practice which has been going on in the University library of late we must again call into action the old terms of "theft" and "rogue." Numerous comments handed down by library officials seem to have accentuated the roguish grievance, rather than to have diminished it.

Even the most circumspect member of the student body can see some reason for borrowing overtime a handsome, expensive book. Such persons restrain from doing so, however, in the interests of that which is right and in the interests of other students who will need the book. But just why a human being should "take unto himself for possession" certain mediaeval history sheets from the reserve room of the library is a mystery to us. The urge to acquire is even our most liberal moments. We cite this as the most outstanding development of "taking ways," that has been seen in these parts in recent years. Stealing is bad enough when the article in question is valuable, but when the article is absolutely valueless in the markets of the world and in the estimation of the human order the matter is worthy of careful examination. The motive involved in such a case is not that of theft pure and simple. It is rather an evidence of unavoidable misunderstanding.

We feel that book-rogues should be punished as a general principle, but we refrain from suggesting a remedy for those who steal reference sheets which have engraved on them nothing but the names and authors of the "driest" books known to mankind.—J. C. W.

All Wet

Regardless of the refusal of the President to face Prohibition squarely and cease dilatory measures and the appointing of cumbersome, ineffective committees, of parties to consider the question an outstanding issue, and of leaders generally to do other than hedge when the point is brought up, the slow but inevitable voice of the people is becoming ever more fixed and to be reckoned with. Development in the recent election disclose the unmistakable swing of popular opinion in the direction of a change of some sort. Little importance can be attached to the claims of Anti-saloon Leaguers, who triumphantly point out and console themselves with the fact that at present the majority of Congress remains dry.

Even disregarding, as involving too complex an analysis, the numerous victorious wet candidates, definite evidence is to be seen in the actual votes on dry referendums by the people of three states—Illinois, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts—all of which went overwhelmingly wet. The Massachusetts result involved not merely an ineffectual recording of opinion, but carried with it the automatic repeal of the State's enforcement act. Thus, incidentally, was belied, for the populace of one State at least, a long-standing hope and belief of conservatives that straw votes fail to reflect the true temper of individuals. How long before such dry states as our own will be aligned with the fast growing majority? —J. M. L.

Better Stick To Farming

"In North Carolina we have all of the factors and qualities necessary to make this the leading agricultural state of the Union, with the possible exception of California," Colonel J. H. Harrelson, director of the North Carolina department of conservation and development, declared here Monday night in an address before the regular meeting of the North Carolina Club. The

sentence is taken from Wednesday's Daily Tar Heel.

We find it lamentable that more people have not had the good sense—common sense—to see that North Carolina is an agricultural state. It always has been and always will be, and with a little work a rather good one than otherwise. And a state cannot at the same time be a leading industrial state and a leading agricultural state. As an entity, a state has a one-track mind, and its attention cannot be successfully focused on two points.

North Carolina is in its very nature a farming state, and it should drop any hopes it may be entertaining of becoming otherwise. It was never meant to manufacture, and that for the simple reason that North Carolinians are not given to cooperation and organization, and industry without union is becoming an impossibility. North Carolinians are individualists in one of the many senses of the word, many of them suspicious of the rest of mankind, blatantly unreconstructed. They cannot organize with a national union. —V. A. D.

OPEN FORUM

GLORIOUS WAR?

To the Editor,

Yes, V. A. D., we agree with you—to some extent, i. e., that wars will never be a thing of the past among the people of this earth, and that men are innately selfish and foolish. We will even go so far as to admit that pacifists are fools—or rather, some pacifists are fools. But we do refuse to allow the statement that wars are "rather glorious," and that Armistice Day should as much celebrate the war as the ending of the war.

I am not the sort of man to condemn fist-fighting when there is just cause for it, nor will I back out of an encounter when my reputation is at stake. Perhaps, V. A. D., you can remember as far back as your high school days when two youngsters over a slight mishap of small consequence, would ball up their fists and start calling each other names. Quickly an audience would surround the pair, urging the impending action to hasten its arrival. Then some eager bully pushed one into the other, and the fighting commenced. Those who push little boys into scraps might be compared with those who advocate wars today; they are the brains of the party, who when the disaster does arrive, sit back, revel in it, make fortunes from it, and spread the ideas of patriotism among innocent and premature youngsters, when they are the least patriotic in the whole land. (Let it be not said that I condemn a patriot.) You are a woman, V. A. D., and perhaps don't know the full horrors of war; if one should break out again, and if you should be sent over as a nurse or to fulfill whatever duties a female does fulfill in war, you might change your "glorious" ideas, although your position and sex would not force you into the center of action where men die like flies, only much more horribly, and the cries "glorious! glorious!" change to "what price glory now?"

It's all very well to treat war lightly in peace times, especially those who have never experienced the horrors of it, but it is madness to encourage it and "further" it, as you seemed inclined to do. And it's one thing to have your war waged in foreign lands, but an entirely different in your own vicinity and on your own property, your mothers and sisters unprotected from attacks from outlying bands of

the "d-n, dirty, enemy," and your fathers and brothers being shot or gassed almost within your eyesight.

I am not a pacifist. I am simply in favor of peace, and against those who advocate war. COIT M. COKER.

FALSE ASSUMPTIONS

To the Editor:

It is a cause for great rejoicing to Miss Douglas in her editorial, "Acceptance and Praise of Man," grants to Christ the theory that men may be brothers. It is, however, not a cause for rejoicing that Miss Douglas does not grant to the word, "armistice," its genuine meaning in the English language. In celebrating Armistice Day, it is presumed that we celebrate the cessation of hostilities and not the hostilities, themselves. If Miss Douglas offers up a personal prayer in the one hundred and twenty seconds between 11 a. m. and 11:02 a. m. for the furtherance of another war, since we notice she carefully washes the war guilt from her own hands, I would like to offer up a personal counter-prayer on behalf of the world, today, and the future youth of the world.

If there is no "particular point" in initiating wars, why is it that there is no point in preventing wars? We fear Miss Douglas would like to be a mediaeval damozel ensconced in a castle, from whose turrets she could watch her knights fight gloriously. When her knights wearied of battle, they could withdraw like a race of gentlemen, until the next time her whimsy caused her vassals to sally forth.

Miss Douglas assumes that human nature causes war, that is, that when the excess energy of two or more nations reaches a breaking point a war ensues, and then she bases her entire creed on this assumption. This assumption is not true. Collective human nature does not start wars; it merely makes their continuance possible. With the sole exception of Miss Douglas, the best modern thought sees a possibility of controlling the real, underlying causes for war: economic, political, and social. "Pacifists," she says, "are unable to see that there is no point in preventing wars." And Miss Douglas then deduces that this inability makes them fools. This classification of hers includes innumerable leaders of thought hitherto considered sane, and in fact, almost intelligent, but who are obviously in a pitifully benighted state.

With a competent agent, I sincerely believe we could have Mussolini, Soviet Russia, and Adolf Hitler vying with one another to obtain Miss Douglas's services, for no one, surely, has ever so convincingly made war seem gentlemanly and glorious. But permit me to call to the attention of this eminent young militarist from Greensboro, her own succinctly stated advice to the fools, "It is always dangerous to make a false assumption and to base an entire creed on that false assumption."

I do hope that when the next war is fought Miss Douglas may find herself in the thick of its glory, and that she may survive to "quit like a" gentlewoman. J. E.

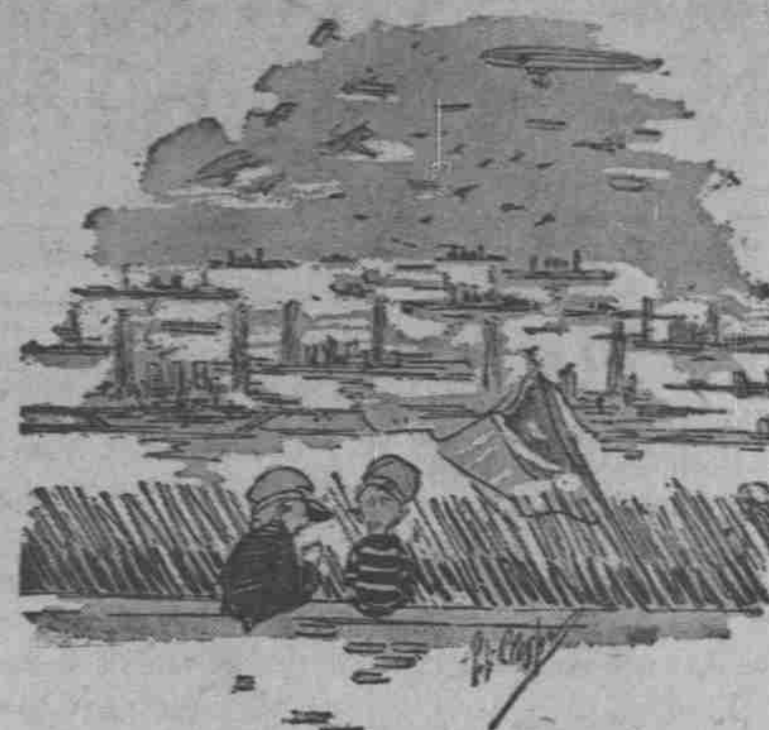
Editor The Daily Tar Heel: Sir:

The committee in charge of the Armistice Day exercises wishes to express its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the music department, and especially of the medley of war-time memories arranged by Professor McCorkle.

With thanks for the use of your columns and the Tar Heel's various efficient contributions to Armistice Day.

Very truly yours, JOHN M. BOOKER.

"Flagmatic"



"Gawd help the man who spits on the flag today."

COKER EXHIBITS WORKS OF EARLY NATURE WRITERS

(Continued from first page)

The subject of the address by Dr. W. C. Coker was "Some Interesting Early American Naturalists." The observations and writings of the first American naturalists were discussed and some of the early works exhibited. The speaker also quoted certain selections from these works. The four men whose works were discussed were Harriot, Banister, Sir Han Sloane, and Lawson.

A copy of Harriot's "A brief and true report of the new found land of Virginia," published in 1589, was exhibited. Banister's book was shown as it first appeared in Ray's "Historia Plantarum." Perhaps the most interesting book exhibited before the meeting was Sir Han Sloane's first published work, "Catalog of Plants in Jamaica." This book was published in 1696, and the book exhibited by Dr. Coker is the original. It was found by Dr. Archibald Henderson in his father's library and was given to Dr. Coker. There are not more than three copies of this book in the United States. Sir Han Sloane was physician to the English King and in 1753 the government, for the total sum of \$100,000, purchased his collection of books and natural historic specimens to place in the British museum.

The last man mentioned by Dr. Coker was Catesby. His great works entitled "Natural History of North Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands" was shown. This work published in two elephant folios, the first in 1731 and the second in 1748, is profusely illustrated by the first

paintings of American plants and animals. Catesby was the first American naturalist to describe and illustrate such American plants and animal life as the bull frog and the red dogwood tree.

Dr. Coker had planned to bring his discussion down to the present, but due to the scarcity of time, he was unable to give even a third of his address. He will continue the discussion at the meeting of the Sigma Xi, scientific fraternity, Tuesday night.

Unlax-- Unlax-- We's comin'--



AMOS ANDY ON THE SCREEN

in "Check and Double Check" MONDAY-TUESDAY CAROLINA THEATRE

Watch our classified column for your name. Beginning Saturday, November 15, a free ticket to the Carolina Theatre will be given those persons whose names appear in our classified column.

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