

SOCIAL WELFARE THEME TAKEN BY J. STITT WILSON

Former Mayor Traces Evolution
In Social Theories and De-
picts Present Status.

"A sense of moral responsibility for social welfare must be awakened in the American mind to meet the present situation," said Hon. J. Stitt Wilson in his address in the Methodist church Sunday. Mr. Wilson divided his address into two parts, giving one part at the morning service and a continuation at seven-thirty in the evening.

Using a blackboard, Mr. Wilson pictured the two streams of history, justice and injustice. Beginning with the history of Rome, up through the birth of Christ and down to the present, the stream of justice to humanity widens and pushes back the stream of human injustice, according to Mr. Wilson.

The pyramids of Egypt, the roads of Rome, and the great cities with their tremendous walls were built by slaves under the lash, pointed out Mr. Wilson. He then showed the trend upward with the coming of Christ and later the Religious Reformation, in which social standards were recognized.

The second great movement for social welfare, according to the ex-mayor, were the governmental revolutions of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries. Louis of France had said, "I am the state," and Charles I of England, with less words, had ruled with the same theory of divine-rights. With the coming of such men as Cromwell in England and Washington in America, the rule was wrung from the hands of these monarchs all over the world and put into the hands of the people. With the idea of social welfare, the government had been made a factor of social protection instead of oppression, continued the speaker.

With the account of these two episodes, Mr. Wilson brought his remarks to the situation of the world today, and called it the worst condition in the history of this country. Mr. Wilson has traveled throughout England and in many countries of Europe, studying the social conditions, and he is qualified to express his opinions as correct.

The underlying cause of economic strife in this country is the organization of the big trusts to furnish power and other necessities of the people, he says. Such large companies eliminate all possible labor and expense, and in so doing, add to the army of unemployed and starving men of America. He pointed to the example of a remedy in Ontario, where the power of the Niagra falls is harnessed on the Canadian side by the government and furnished to the people at cost. This prevents any private company from having a monopoly on the power of that country.

After living in England for three years, Mr. Wilson can trace the progress of the English to raise their people out of social tragedy. The motivating force, he said, is the great Labor party. The beginning was slow and it required all the efforts and time of the great men who gave their life to creating a party that would aid the people in their struggle.

Mr. Wilson is intimately ac-

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Senate To Discuss Political Measure

The Di senate convenes tonight in its regular weekly meeting to discuss the two next bills on the calendar which are: Resolved: That the campus political parties should print the names of their candidates and their platforms at least two weeks prior to the election. 2. Resolved: That the United States Congress should pass the pending bill authorizing the expenditure of \$25,000,000.00 to aid the Red Cross.

Fifteen minutes prior to the meeting, the president has called a meeting of the executive committee. The regular meeting will be at seven o'clock.

SEATS FROM OLD HALL TO BE PUT INTO AUDITORIUM

New Building Will Be Ready
For Use in This
Quarter.

The new Memorial Hall is nearing completion and is expected to be open for use around the first of February or the following month.

The floor is to be equipped with a cork carpet similar to that in the reserve reading room of the library. Benches will be those from the old Memorial Hall which are now being used for outdoor occasions under Davie Poplar. Due to insufficient funds it was impossible to install plush bottom individual seats. Having a seating capacity of over 1800, with 600 balcony and 1200 downstairs, the new building will seat 250 more than the old.

Stone tablets that adorned the former structure have been replaced, with the letters repaired and are placed around in the lobbies and stair halls. Those of the Confederate dead have been placed in the auditorium and near the stage.

Having a depth of 35 feet and a width of 60 feet, the stage is different from any other on this campus. A pernicium arch opening makes up the front, made more attractive by an asbestos curtain. On the stage is an automatic fire skylight built so as to work of its own accord in case of emergency. Backstage is furnished with a grid and six private dressing rooms with ample toilet equipment. There is also a spacious storing room for scenery and costumes. Of especial interest is the projection room for talking pictures.

As to the heating of the new hall, a blower is to be installed in the basement which blows air through radiators installed under the windows. The air is blown to the stage through mushrooms placed under the seats. The finest thing about this system is that it requires no janitor and very little trouble, because a control will be set by the Johnson Control Service System which may be turned on or off at any time desired.

Colonel Pratt Appointed To Government Position

Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt has been appointed by President Hoover to serve on the advisory committee of the Timber Conservative Board. Major R. Y. Stuart is chairman in the collection of data pertaining to the conservation of forest and timber resources.

STUDENTS OPPOSE CURTAILMENT OF CLASS PRIVILEGES

Results of Straw Vote Shows
Overwhelming Majority for
Optional Attendance.

The results of three days of voting on the current campus questions bring out the fact that the students are strongly in favor of optional attendance for the two upper classes. Out of the 771 students voting in the straw ballot, only seventeen are opposed to the question.

All of the 771 members of the student union who took part in the campus vote answered the question on optional attendance, but many failed to check all of the last four. Of those expressing their opinions, however, 460 stated that they were not in sympathy with the present methods of instructions, while 180 were convinced that the systems used were not at fault.

When asked as to whether a quarterly faculty-student meeting would clear up the difficulty, 584 voted for it, while 110 voiced their opinions against this remedy. Concerning the last two questions asked, 421 stated that the methods used was the cause of the lack of interest in the class work, 31 placed the blame on themselves, and 66 blamed the professors.

The number of votes on the last question was second to the total answer to the first question on optional attendance. The final tallies of the fifth question show that 720 students on the campus favor the idea of making a survey of the educational methods and the curriculum, against 46 opposed to this method.

The ballot is being run in the paper today for the last time, and the Daily Tar Heel requests that all who haven't cast their votes in this straw-ballot please express their opinions today. A ballot box is placed in the lobby of the Y. M. C. A.

FINAL FRESHMAN ELECTION TODAY

The freshman election run-off will take place today in the lobby of the Y. M. C. A. The polls will be open from 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

The candidates for election are: for president, Ike Minor and John Phipps; for vice-president, John Barrow and James Moore Tatum; for treasurer, Gus McIver and Lasley Hudson. John Leake was elected secretary in the first voting. Mayne Albright will preside over the election in the absence of Red Greene, president of the student union.

Optional Attendance Ballot

(Check one of each or all propositions and leave ballot in ballot box at the Self-Help desk in the Y.)

1. Do you favor complete optional attendance for juniors and seniors? Yes () No () .
2. Would you favor meetings each quarter of students and faculty to consider such mutual problems? Yes () No () .
3. Are you in sympathy with the instructing methods employed in all your classes? Yes () No () .
4. If not, to what cause do you attribute your lack of interest? Methods () Yourself () or a lack of interest on the part of professors? () .
5. Do you believe (if you are not getting all that you want from your work here) that there should be a general survey of educational methods and curriculum? Yes () No () .

RED CROSS AIDS MANY SUFFERERS IN MIDDLE WEST

Organization Rallies to Relief of
Inhabitants of Drought-
Stricken Areas.

Mobilized to cope with one of the greatest and most serious famines of recent years in the United States, the American Red Cross is responding to the call of sufferers throughout the Middle West and Mississippi Valley.

Food, clothing, and other relief is being distributed in thirty-five counties, or almost one third of Kentucky. About five thousand families, or 24,530 persons, are being fed in that state. Bitter cold has intensified the suffering of drought-stricken farmers in the Kentucky mountains, and hundreds of women with children in their arms are flocking to relief headquarters for aid. In many instances these farmers sold their last few chickens or stock and after helping their neighbors who were less fortunate, appealed to the Red Cross for aid.

Drought sufferers in Kentucky include many small farmers who regularly contribute to the Red Cross, and they now look to that organization for help. Children in such families constitute the major need, for clothing for them is badly needed.

In the midwestern area 186,540 persons are being fed by the Red Cross west of the Mississippi river—in comparison with 59,125 persons being fed by the same chapters December 31, 1930.

An army of Red Cross volunteer workers estimated at between ten and fifteen thousand men and women directly in touch with relief work in the Middle West have virtually given up their businesses and household duties. Business men in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri have turned over their offices and clerical help to the Red Cross. "It is one of the most striking displays of unselfishness since the World War," reported one of the Red Cross executives in the drought area.

Dr. William DeKleine, medical director of the Red Cross, says that the health situation in Arkansas is not bad, notwithstanding the prevalence of a few cases of pneumonia, typhoid fever, and pellagra. The most important need is plenty of nourishing food and warm clothing, according to Dr. DeKleine. Physicians in all parts of the stricken area are contributing their services in an effort to prevent epidemics.

Calls for help in Oklahoma
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Infirmiry Reports Sickness On Decline

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the University infirmiry reported fifty-nine students on the sick list and approximately forty in the infirmiry.

This report shows a marked decrease as compared with the number of students ill last week when at one time there were 181 students on the sick list with about sixty-one confined to the infirmiry.

With such a noticeable change taking place infirmiry officials report that there is little likelihood that the epidemic of heavy colds and influenza on the campus will reach the seriousness of the one in 1928.

GRAVES OPPOSES GOVERNOR'S PLAN FOR SALARY CUT

Local Editor Suggests Increased
Income Tax as Solution to
State's Financial Needs.

In an article in the current issue of the *Chapel Hill Weekly* the editor, Louis Graves, advocates an increase in the present income tax instead of the proposed ten per cent reduction in the salaries of state employees stating that a luxury tax would be more justifiable than the proposed cut. Regarding the luxury tax, Mr. Graves writes "If all the liquor drunk in North Carolina were taxed, the resultant revenue would put the state on easy street."

In upholding his proposal of increased income tax, Mr. Graves states that the reduction advocated by Governor O. Max Gardner in his recent address to the General Assembly would mean simply depriving a certain class of ten per cent of their wages. In the end it would amount to a ten per cent income tax on state employees. Mr. Graves argues that income taxes should be distributed among the entire population and that if the legislature wishes to obtain more money from income tax than is already obtained from the six per cent tax, it should do so by raising the general levy and not by increasing the burden of one particular class.

Graves is of the opinion that the employees of the state and local governments are not generally overpaid. The problem of dealing with those who are overpaid is not to be settled by a "horizontal slash" in salaries.

Engineers Will See Electrical Exhibits

The Charlotte office of the General Electric Company has notified Professor J. E. Lear, of the department of electrical engineering, that the meter display truck of the corporation will be on exhibit from three to five p. m., to-morrow in front of Phillips hall.

The exhibition which consists of meters, transformers, time switches, and the like, is housed in a commodious truck. E. G. Howe, the General Electric meter expert, and H. D. Hamrick are supervising the city-to-city tour of the truck.

Five to Take Bar Exam

The following law students will go to Raleigh January 26 to take the bar examinations: Ed Scheidt, Wex Malone, T. C. Smith, D. A. Currin, and Martin Keller.

RADIO SPEECHES DEAL WITH TWO PROPOSED BILLS

Four University Students Dis-
cuss Possible State Legisla-
tion Over Station WBT.

Last night from ten-thirty until eleven o'clock, four University students, J. C. Williams, Hamilton Hobgood, Clyde Shreve, and Bill Speight, talked from radio station WBT in Charlotte on the proposed consolidation of the University, State College, and North Carolina College, and on Governor O. Max Gardner's plan for a ten per cent reduction of the salaries of state employees. The talks were sponsored by the debate council of the University in cooperation with the Dialectic Senate and the Phi Assembly. Each speaker talked for seven minutes.

J. C. Williams opened the discussion by favoring the proposed consolidation of the three institutions. He contended that the plan as outlined by Governor Gardner in his address to the General Assembly would increase efficiency and economy. He stated that it was a waste of time and money to maintain a school of engineering at the University and a similar one at Raleigh because both schools are small. The same thing is true of other departments of instruction. "The hey-day of the small college is past; the age of big business in educational circles is just ahead," stated Williams. "Education must yield to the consolidation program which bids fair to embrace every phase of human endeavor."

Hamilton Hobgood, following Williams, discussed general educational conditions in North Carolina, pointing out the checking of recent educational advancement which has grown out of an insufficiency of funds. He presented the financial needs of the public school system of the state with emphasis on the needs of the colleges and the University. He stated that the school system must move forward or retreat rapidly. "A detriment accruing from one year's operation under financial embarrassment," continued Hobgood, "is often sufficient to offset ten years of constructive effort. Repeated efforts of late on the part of the people through their representatives to alleviate their taxation burden at the expense of education will not yield the best results."

Clyde Shreve opened the discussion of the proposed ten per cent cut in salaries. He praised the interest which Governor Gardner has manifested in the problems of state during the elapsed portion of his administration. The speaker was of the opinion, however, that there are enough taxable moneyed interests in North Carolina to enable the school systems of the state to get through the present depression without retrogressive measures. "If North Carolina is to continue to move forward with such unprecedented strides as have characterized the policies of the state since the days of Vance and Aycock, then the people of the state must assume with zeal, the present difficulties which, unless counteracted, will blight our educational opportunities of tomorrow."

Bill Speight concluded the series of talks by discussing the ten per cent cut proposition with
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