

## TORONTO COLLEGE PAPER ORDERED TO BE SUSPENDED

Publishing of Editorial on Atheism Causes Furore on Canadian Campus.

The campus of the University of Toronto is in the throes of a unique verbal battle over an editorial on atheism which appeared in the February twenty-fourth issue of *Varsity*, the newspaper of that college. The paper was indefinitely suspended from publication by the student administrative council immediately following the issue containing the editorial.

The editorial claimed that the majority of students and graduates, including many in theology, were practically atheists, that is if they held religious beliefs they did not apply them in their daily lives. It also claimed that much university teaching resulted in practical atheism.

The next day the Toronto press misrepresented the editorial as charging the majority of the students of being atheists and saying that atheism was being taught at the university. The *Varsity* attempted to quiet the furore that was aroused by the news article on the matter by claiming the misrepresentation and restated their position. However, the university board of governors, who are mostly business men, met and considered the charges as reported in the downtown press. The board denounced the suggestions of atheism and instructed the university ruling body to take disciplinary measures against the *Varsity*.

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## McCLURE SPEAKS BEFORE N. C. CLUB

Head of Farmers' Federation Tells of Its Activities In State.

Dr. J. G. K. McClure of Asheville spoke to the North Carolina Club Monday evening at seven-thirty o'clock, explaining the work of the Farmers' Federation of which he is president, and whose paper "Farmers' Federation News," he edits.

Dr. McClure was a Presbyterian minister in Chicago and came to Asheville to regain his health. There he became interested in the economic problems of that region, primarily through the University news letter and through the year books published by the North Carolina Club showing the economic conditions of the mountain farmers.

Dr. McClure told his listeners that ten years ago the Federation was started with a few farmers at Fairview in Buncombe county. The thing the Federation worked for was to give the western North Carolina farmers an outside market for their produce. In the beginning, there was only one warehouse at Fairview, but now there are eight in the four counties centering around Buncombe. The Federation has at present more than 800 members and produced last year over a million dollars worth of farm produce. The Federation is managed by the farmers themselves.

Dr. McClure next outlined the different projects which the Federation has carried on and will continue in 1931.

## Randolph Churchill



Randolph Churchill, son of the famous English statesman, Winston Churchill, will lecture Tuesday in Memorial hall on "Can Youth Be Conservative."

## HAMER OUTLINES WORK OF Y.M.C.A. IN CHAPEL TALK

Y President Gives Freshmen Reasons for Participating in Work of Organization.

Speaking in chapel yesterday morning, Ed R. Hamer, president of the Y.M.C.A., outlined the purposes of the Y and told of the benefits that a student might derive from participation in the activities of the organization.

President Hamer urged students to take an interest in campus activities and affairs of the whole state. The four main aims of the Y association are: to develop a spiritual fellowship among the students; to create and maintain throughout the University a better attitude toward the finer things of life; to promote clean morals; and to provide a well rounded program for the campus. Quoting Dr. Harry W. Chase, president of the University from 1919-1930, Hamer said that it was a pleasure to deal with the Y.M.C.A. and that it was generally conceded that Carolina's association was one of the most effective in the country.

In point of service the local Y is the third oldest in the United States, the first and second having been established in 1858 at the Universities of Virginia and Michigan. The Carolina association has existed continuously since its establishment in 1860, except for a brief period following the Civil War. The present building, he pointed out, was erected in 1904 and is entirely inadequate to the needs of Carolina's student body. Some of the former presidents of the Carolina association are: Dr. Samuel Patterson; Dr. Howard Rondthaler, noted educator of Winston-Salem; Francis F. Bradshaw, dean of men at the University; and President Graham.

## GRAHAM AND FAUST AT CONSOLIDATION MEETING

President Julius Faust of North Carolina College for Women and President Frank Graham of the University attended the hearing in Raleigh Monday night on the question of consolidating the University of North Carolina, North Carolina College for Women, and North Carolina State College.

## STATE'S OLDEST NEGRO RECALLS HARD TIMES WORSE THAN 1930

Uncle March Taylor, Who Celebrated His 106th Birthday Last Sunday, Has Lived Through Four Wars and Vividly Describes The Horrors of the Struggle Between the North and South.

By Dick McGlohon

Sunday, March 1, marked the passing of another year for Uncle March Taylor, North Carolina's oldest Negro citizen, who at the age of 106, still active, takes as much interest in the people about him as the day when he turned from plow to pulpit.

A birthday now means more to Uncle March than even an all-day protracted meeting back in slavery times, for all of his friends, mostly white folks from the countryside and nearby towns, are expected to pay him a visit.

The tumble-down, one-room log cabin, once as much a part of the rural landscape as the fields themselves, today kept neat and clean as a pin by his faithful sixty-five year-old wife, will again echo with colorful tales of bygone days when a Southern gentleman took up arms in defense of a cause they thought to be right.

It was exactly eighty-five years ago that Uncle March, then a lad of twenty-one, first saw his native state prepare to fight a war. That was the Mexican scrap of 1846. Since then he has lived through three other wars, one of which carried him to the firing lines where for four years he got his fill of suffering and bloodshed.

"Hard times was in dis country atter de Civil War, shore," declares Uncle March. "Folks nowadays makes me sick a-talkin' hard times ober nothin'. Dey hain't suffered yit. We couldn't hope ourselves den, but de folks now hain't got nobody to blame but demselves. When de fools had sompin' dey wouldn't keep hit fer a rainy day. Now dey's gittin' wet an' dey hain't got nairy umbrella. Dat's right, shore."

"Hard times done been heah an' now dey's a-wearin' out an' gittin' ready ter leave. You sees dem ever Sadday a-sittin' all long both sides ob de street at de same place de ole hosses an' de steers use ter stan' an' paw groun'."

"All de money done gone up North fer dese heah ottimobiles an' dere hain't none ob hit come back. Dat's de trouble wid dis country, shore. An' now de folks is runnin' all roun' a-shoutin' starvation lak a pack ob younguns scared half ter deaf. Dey done spent all dey money an' now dey's a-cryin' 'cause dey hain't got no mo' ter spen.' Dey ought ter know dey can't eat all de cake an' hab it too."

"When de Angel Gabriel blows his horn fer de day ob Judgment, I 'spects ter see de folks all a-running' out ter hop de ottimobiles an' busses. Dey'll want ter be de fust ter git up ter de Golden Gates so's ter git de fust good look at Ole Saint Peter. Dere's a fool born ever minit down here on dis old worl'. Dey does mo' devilish talkin' dan thinkin'. Dey don't know nothin' 'bout hard times."

This is not the first depression that Uncle March has lived through. The one that occurred during President Cleveland's last administration, some thirty-odd years ago, brought a greater scarcity of money and the best cotton then sold for four cents a pound. No other "money crops" were raised in this section at

that time and Uncle March says that the people lived comfortably in spite of the panic for they had their homes and made plenty to eat on the farms.

The scene of wholesale plunder and devastation that greeted Uncle March and his young master as they rode in silence down that lonesome road returning from Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House in the spring of 1865 still remains a clear picture in the old darkey's memory, the unplowed fields; deserted farm houses—those still standing, for many lay in ashes; plug mules grazing ditch-banks where once stout rail fences stood; former slaves struggling lazily down the narrow country road, while tired women and children grubbed industriously in small garden spots.

"Dat shore looked bad," says Uncle March, "but we got a eye full when we got ter de big house. De smoke house an' de barns was all burnt up. De Yankees done stole all de meat an' corn. De 'lasses done all gone. Dey tuck all de hosses an' lef' three no-count mules. Dey tore up de floor in de big house a-lookin' fer de money, but de Missus done got ahead ob dem an' buried all dat wid de silber down in de swamp. All de slaves done gone 'cept a few ob de ole ones."

"Dat shore was a time on dis earth. Dat shore was a time. Me an' mah marster, we got busy an' raised us a late crap dat year. We didn't hab no money but we had some meat an' bread. We was glad ter git dat much, fer we liked ter perished in de army, shore."

Uncle March served four years with the Third North Carolina Regiment, infantry, as manservant and personal aide to his young master, Sergeant-Major Kenchen R. Taylor. He did no actual fighting but saw every battle from behind the lines where he and the other slaves belonging to the officers looked after the ammunition and reloaded guns. He drilled regularly with the regiment's company of colored manservants, cooked, mended uniforms, kept the camps in order, and helped bury the dead. He wore a Confederate uniform and marched with his company at the rear of the regiment.

Like other soldiers Uncle March had his experiences and hairbreadth escapes, but through it all he stuck faithfully by his master's side, never faltering. Of course, he ducked his head when the "minie balls" came whistling—over, but he wants everybody to understand that March Taylor wasn't scared in the least. "Naw Suh, mah knees didn't shake. Dey hain't neber shaken. I knowed what I'd git ob dem legs started workin'. I seen too many ob dem poor fellows sot up by a pine tree an' shot by de shootin' squad."

The pitiful screams of dying men set Uncle March ill at ease at first, but after the first few battles he found himself so hardened to the horrible sights that he didn't care much whether he lived or died. Hundreds of other soldiers felt the same way. He has heard the

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## Graham Memorial To Have Bowling Alleys

It has been decided to use the ground floor of Graham Memorial as a recreation center, and among the things planned to be installed will be several bowling alleys.

Bowling alleys have been prohibited from Chapel Hill since 1789, and recently students have been going over to Durham and Raleigh for this sport.

The group that will have charge of Graham Memorial will consist of representatives from the student body, the faculty, and the alumni.

## PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATION FOR SOUTH PLANNED

Voorhees Speaks at Raleigh Banquet and Begins Permanent Organization.

At a dinner given in honor of Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, of New York, at the Carolina Hotel in Raleigh Monday evening, steps were taken to organize an association of Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest society of its kind in this country. There Dr. Voorhees, the national secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, made the principal talk of the evening.

Dr. Voorhees described how the first society of order was organized at William and Mary College, in Virginia, on December 5, 1776. The words of the original charter described it as an organization to promote a "happy spirit and resolution of attaining the important ends of the society." The chapter at William and Mary, lasted only four years, being discontinued on account of the Revolution, but before it was dissolved, it had granted rights to form branches as chapters were then called, at Yale and Harvard. The society has now grown until it comprises some 114 chapters all over the country. Membership in the chapter is limited to those who have graduated from institutions of college rank. The rule of the society is to grant membership only to those who have been leading scholars in their classes, or to outstanding graduates of the colleges. The celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the chapter at Yale celebrated December 5th, when the noted professor and writer, William Lyon Phelps read an original for the occasion that reflected much credit on its author. The 100th anniversary of the establishment of the chapter at Brown University was celebrated last year also. Chief Justice Hughes, one of the most distinguished alumni of the institution was the principal speaker of the occasion.

In addition to the 114 chapters are some sixty associations, these, however, are not allowed, under the rules of the society, to grant charters.

Representatives from fifteen chapters, scattered all the way from Maine to Kansas were present at the preliminary meeting to form an association in Raleigh Monday-night. A committee composed of Dr. Joseph L. Peacock, chairman, Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith, Dr. W. W. Way, and Dean B. F. Brown, of State College, was elected to bring about the permanent organization of the association here.

## CHURCHILL WILL LECTURE TUESDAY ON CONSERVATISM

Son of Winston Churchill Brought Here by Grant Made By Owen Hill Kenan.

The directors of the student entertainment committee have arranged to have as a speaker on the entertainment program this quarter Randolph Churchill, son of the famous English statesman, Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill will lecture on "Can Youth be Conservative" in Memorial hall next Tuesday evening at eight-thirty o'clock.

This lecture was made possible by a grant from Owen Hill Kenan, who is acquainted with the young Englishman and feels sure he will please his audience here. The entertainment directors had planned to bring a sixth program to the students, and they are pleased to welcome Randolph Churchill to Chapel Hill.

Randolph Churchill has distinguished himself in England by his smashing attacks against the proposed Anglo-Egyptian treaty, and he is decidedly a conservative. Although he is only nineteen years of age he has impressed the English public greatly by his stirring opinions and the dashing manner with which he presents them to his audience.

Coming from a long line of distinguished English statesmen, Randolph Churchill seems capable of upholding his family prestige and even of surpassing it. He clings firmly to the policies of the Constitutional party in England, and there are many who predict that he possesses the force that will

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## TAYLOR SOCIETY TO HEAR SIMONDS

General Manager of Simonds Company To Speak in Bingham Hall Today.

Gifford K. Simonds, the general manager of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company, will speak in Bingham Hall this morning at twelve o'clock under the auspices of the Taylor Society on the subject of "The Modern Trend of Industrial Architecture."

Simonds will use the "Simonds Windowless Factory" as an example of the perfect factory from the standpoint of elimination of all changeable conditions. This factory has perfect illumination at all times. The air, moreover, is washed, dried, heated or cooled to the correct temperature, and blown through the building at the rate of 500,000 cubic feet every ten minutes. The walls have been planned to be acoustically perfect.

Because the well-known effect of colors on human reactions and efficiency, the interior coloring of the building has been selected with the idea in view of obtaining the highest possible output from the workmen. The heating system is, of course, thermostatically controlled.

The results of this experiment are claimed to have increased the efficiency of production thirty-three per cent. In connection with this subject Mr. Simonds is furnished with first-hand information and will be willing to answer all technical questions.