

The Daily Tar Heel

The official newspaper of the Publications Union Board of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where it is printed daily except Mondays and the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Spring Holidays. Entered as second class matter at the post office of Chapel Hill, N. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, \$4.00 for the college year.

Offices on the second floor of the Graham Memorial Building.

Jack Dungan Editor
Ed French Managing Editor
John Manning Business Mgr.

Editorial Staff

EDITORIAL BOARD—Charles G. Rose, chairman; Peter Hairston, Vass Shepherd, E. W. Barnett, Ruth Newby, Oscar W. Dresslar, Louise Britchard.

FEATURE BOARD—Donald Shoemaker, chairman; James Dawson, Robert Berryman, Scott Mahon, E. H. Jack Riley, Frank Hawley.

CITY EDITORS—George Wilson, T. W. Blackwell, Robert Woerner, Tom Walker, William McKee, W. E. Davis.

DESK MEN—William Blount, Morrie Long.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT—Jack Besen.

LIBRARIAN—E. M. Spruill.

NEWS MAN—Clairborn Carr.

HELPER—J. S. Fatman, Donoh Hanks, A. G. Ivey, J. H. Morris, Walter Rosenthal, Joseph Sugarman, A. M. Taub, C. G. Thompson, A. G. Leinwand, J. D. Winslow, Milton Baucher, P. W. Crayton, A. T. Dill, V. C. Royster, R. H. Crowell, Franklin Wilson, P. W. Markley, C. S. McIntosh, W. E. N. Ormand, Mary Parker, W. R. Edleman, F. C. Litten, E. C. Bagwell.

Business Staff

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT—Tom Worth, manager.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT—R. D. McMillan, Pendleton Gray, and Bernard Solomon, assistants.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT—Jimmy Allen, manager; Howard Manning, H. A. Clark, assistants; Joe Mason, Nathan Schwartz, Bill Jones, J. W. Callahan, H. Louis Brisk.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT—John Barrow, manager; Joe Webb, Henry Randolph Reynolds, H. G. May.

SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT—R. H. Lewis.

Saturday, November 21, 1931

Ehringhaus, Economist And Educationalist

From the agrarian eastern section of North Carolina, the "cradle of the colony," there comes a son of the University upon whom the spotlight of the gubernatorial campaign of 1928 will again focus public attention. Descended from generations of public-spirited statesmen, J. C. B. Ehringhaus has launched his campaign with a predominant note of educated moderation and restraint that is consistent with and becomes such a man, who is both a possessor of and a believer in higher learning.

One glance over the list of activities engaged in here on the campus by this outstanding example of what every man would want his son to be will present a fair introduction to his personality. Entering the University in 1898, he received his A.B. degree in three years, graduating *sum laude*. Returning after a year's absence he entered the law school, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1903. As an undergraduate he managed to make Phi Beta Kappa while holding the offices of editor-in-chief of the *Tar Heel*, business manager of the *Helenian*—the University annual—president of the Phi debating society, business manager of the campus magazine, and chief ball-manager in 1903, playing class baseball all the time. He was also in the glee club, being one of the four original members first to sing "Hark the Sound."

Although practicing law quite successfully in Elizabeth City, he has nevertheless maintained the tradition handed down by his forefathers in taking an active part in the government of the state. Twice he has been in the State House of Representatives. In 1905 he started the movement for the foundation of the Eastern Carolina Teachers college; in 1907 he cooperated in the formation of the bill which was to give life to the infant college. This alone shows his betrothal to the cause of education.

Mr. Ehringhaus is delivering a message of clear, sound logic through the jumble of theories

and fanaticisms. He is a light of sanity shining through a fog of inane innuendos. Cognizant of the difficulties which confront the administration, he makes no effort to avoid the question of taxation as other candidates have done. Showing the schooling of an expert economist, he strongly opposes both the general sales-tax and the luxury tax, realizing that such taxes take the burden off of land only to put it on the owner's back. He is determined that the manufacturer shall pay and not the consumer, which policy shows clearly his independence of western capital which has played so ignoble a part in state politics for the past decade. Moreover, he insists upon quarterly evaluations of real estate to offset the injustices which are inflicted as the result of the fluctuation in the earning power of land. On the whole his recommendations in regard to taxation represent an attitude which has been all too lacking in the past; justice to the small landholder.

Praising Governor Gardner's administration and faithfully pledging himself to uphold the projects entered into by the party now in power, Mr. Ehringhaus pledges that no economic waste will be incurred as the result of a shift in policies. Above all he insists upon a balanced budget, strongly denouncing any attempt to increase the state debt by bond issues.

As an educational center the University should keep a wary outlook on the prospects for the 1932 campaign, zealously working against the element which considers "book learning a lot o' tomfoolery." In Mr. Ehringhaus the state and the University finds a candidate who is not only a cultured gentleman and a graduate of the University but an active crusader in the cause of education, whose efforts have resulted in the establishment of the present rural high-school school system, and the Eastern Carolina Teachers college. Certainly such a governor, expounding a policy of "sane economy," could never consider further cuts in the appropriations to the University as sane. For this reason all voters who feel that the progress of education in North Carolina is at stake in the economic policies of the next administration, should welcome the opportunity to support a man who is not afraid to face issues but is willing to present facts instead of rhetoric to the populace, and who, in this statement of policies, champions the cause of the commonwealth against that of the moneyed monopolists. Such a man, who is true to his principles in regard to economics, is not likely to be a traitor to the cause of education.—W.V.S.

There Be Art In Living

According to a very old saying, life is what we make it. The newer school of psychology believes it is entirely up to the environment as to how much we will make of ourselves, and, incidentally, how much we will enjoy living. It has never been questioned that good living is one of the fine arts, and one which the individual must cultivate.

Certainly good living does not imply that wealth must be a background. It implies merely the existence of a philosophy of life which makes the most of opportunities that fate presents. Usually the poor southern plantation negro is one of the happiest of beings—also normally being one of the poorest. Imagination builds for them air castles and places of contentment which constantly buoy up their spirits so that they get a real "kick" from life.

Machines and matter-of-fact

personalities are stunting the imaginative play of the normal human of the western world. People who are so unimaginative and stereotyped as to build houses exactly alike row after row, who are so mechanical in their actions that you can almost set a clock with their passing, and whose lines of thought are always within the fields of their specialties are certainly rapidly making western civilization anything but enjoyable.

Richard Halliburton, gentleman adventurer, is not far wrong in saying—"escape from every-day existence is what the average citizen needs." But equally boring is the personality that is all emotional romanticism. This type shows a shallowness which is all but laughable. Balance in perspective is obligatory.

Music, travel, personal adventure, originality in ideas, reading, and the other arts should be finely balanced to form in the individual a rich background for his every-day experience and cause living to be a joy. An active imagination can be cultivated to the extent that nothing becomes old which still has the elements of adventure. If we could all cultivate an optimistic, adventurous imagination for our own lives, are in living would be very much nearer to a reality.—O.W.D.

Machines And the Man

A thin yellow pamphlet was circulated a few years ago. It contained excerpts from Stuart Chase's *Men and Machines* and was called "One Billion Wild Horses." In that crisp and forceful bit of literature three main points were brought out with regard to the apparent dangers in the present social order. The dangers of natural deprecation, of mechanical warfare, and of technological tenuousness were dealt upon with almost dramatic seriousness. The danger of such technological tenuousness as to preclude the possibility of human control or understanding, of making man a mere cog in a vast and complicated machine has for a few years past been a horrifying but remote possibility in the minds of many critics of present day affairs.

There has always been a strong doubt in a great many person's minds as to the actual possibility of a system growing larger than the man. It may be safely said that the system may, quite possibly, temporarily grow larger than its human control but eventually it will crumble and it will be the problem of the mind to devise a new system to replace it.

And these systems that seem so ominous? They are the systems of great machines, impersonal power, great masses. They are, in other words, condemned because they are materialistic. A slightly sensational but very forceful cinematic production showing recently at the local cinema palace pictures Walter Houston at the mercy of a great, selfish, materialistic, ruthless system—wringing tribute for "protection." He said at one point, "But the system has grown bigger than me." But when he died the system crumbled. In other words, in this man—inhabited world of ours, man is head man. He can construct as he pleases, even destroy as he pleases, but at all times it is possible for man, if he has a great enough desire, to be and do as he wishes.

Machines, it is said, threaten to crush and mold us. They make us their slaves. They mash us into insignificance. But they also can serve us, if only we can get the whip handle and drive them to our service. To serve us now is the most troubling problem—if it be merely materially it is comparatively

simple, but if it be materially with an eye to the development of the more human, cultural, sympathetic qualities of mankind there is need now more than at any other time for cultivating a deep and clear-eyed philosophy of the why and wherefore of machines.—R.W.B.

Conscience Our Bitter Enemy

The dictionary defines conscience as a sense of duty. Being dutiful children, we all have our own ideas upon the subject. Why should we thwart our desires to satisfy conscience? From childhood and throughout life we pamper this tyrant, thereby monotonizing our existence.

The most colorful lives are those led by persons free and unshackled from restraints. They have not beauty but glamour, and glamour dominates beauty. Cleopatra, Judas, Nero, Napoleon, and lately Capone have captivated our interest, and spellbound we read of lives separated from our own by the slender thread of conscience.

In the daily newspaper, it is sensational articles which first attract us, articles picturing liberty from duty to society. If these individuals later pay the price, what of it? They have experienced emotions denied their more conventional brethren.

We find that theatres rarely portray the realities of life for they hold no allurements for us. We seek in plays the gratification of desires suppressed by conscience.

So we go our way content in our own trivial affairs, lacking the imagination to create for ourselves enchantment. Satiated and finally bored with the routine that our conscience sets for us, we seek peace in death, not realizing by what a narrow margin the destiny of a Napoleon has eluded us.—L.P.

SPEAKING the CAMPUS MIND

Education in Conservation

The state of Pennsylvania, whatever may be thought about its political system, has succeeded in educating great numbers of its people to an active participation in the conservation of some of its natural resources. I believe that the majority of the people respect the conservation laws and not only observe them but help see that they are generally observed. This cannot yet be said for North Carolina. We have good laws for the conservation of game, for example, but our people do not have much respect for the law. This disrespect is born of ignorance. Pretty soon, if we continue to destroy our resources, there will be nothing for anybody. It is a well known scientific fact that with the exercise of some thought we can preserve our forests, our streams, our game, our sea food on the coasts, the strength and vigor of our race, so that there will be plenty for the present generations to come. Interest in the generations to come is a thing which is conspicuous among us for its absence. We do not seem to get excited about it at all, yet it is perhaps the most characteristic possibility of the human race as compared with other animals.

The University of North Carolina has a very fine chance to take part in the kind of education needed for the proper conservation of our North Carolina resources. We have students here from most of the counties in the state, if not all. If these men would get interested in the proposition they could disseminate interest in and

knowledge of this vital governmental undertaking throughout the state in a wonderful way. Not that we are the only ones to do this but that we should do our part better than we are now doing it.

There is no way under heaven to reach the people we need to reach except by personal conversation. Many of them do not read anything. It is absolutely useless to write great appeals to them because they will never see these appeals. What we must do is talk to all the people we come in contact with, and go out of our way to talk to as many as possible. It is almost wholly a matter of education. No body of officers in the world can enforce the laws unless the people believe in the laws and want them enforced.

We do not need courses in conservation. What we need is a series of lectures on the subject followed up by reading of the literature which is available to us all. The state department of conservation and development will gladly co-operate with us as students to make this kind of education effective. Colonel Harrelson, head of this department has agreed to come here soon and give a talk at the student assembly on this question and it would mean a great deal to the state and to us as individuals to take an active part in this great program. The date of Colonel Harrelson's talk will be announced in the *Daily Tar Heel* several days before he comes so that all of us who are interested can try to be present and help launch a campaign of education here at Chapel Hill for this important cause. —A. W. Hobbs.

The Need For Controversy

A live subject makes argument. There are on this campus several organizations formed in recent and past years whose purpose was to be a stamping ground for new ideas, ideas of social science, government, economics, music, and drama. The program of Graham Memorial shows that new forums are added to this list daily. Evidently students think that discussion on vital subjects is not only worthwhile but necessary, otherwise these forums would not exist.

One loudly voiced and often repeated criticism of class room work in literature is that discussion is a lost cause where the main idea seems to be to cover so much ground or bore through so many feet of books. Perhaps students insist on this point because, under expert management, a discussion can soon become a dull session. Yet taking into account all the student's ulterior motives, the criticism is often too obviously well founded. Observe the interest in the editorial page of the *Daily Tar Heel*. Repeatedly one hears expressed the appreciation for the paper's opening its columns to everything from an antebellum whisper to the most anarchistic shout; but obviously there are the limits of space and it is too much to ask that the *Daily Tar Heel* devote itself to any one activity exclusively. Here is where the *Carolina Magazine* comes in!

The magazine should be an indication of the interest taken in creative work by the students. If literature is a vital force on this campus, why not more discussion over the subject, more argument, or even controversy, if you will?

This is not a new thing for the magazine. In one of the early issues this year, several men broke lances over the possible existence of didactic art. Why not a permanent column for such lance-breaking? Certainly there are scores of themes which students would like to argue pro and con if only a battleground were provided. With

the editor's direction and encouragement, a column of controversy would add to the vitality of voluntary literary work and study.

Since the students have already favored the discussion method in other realms and have voiced their desire for it in a literary way, the *Carolina Magazine* would do a distinct service in revealing whatever vital thought on literature is present. Surely with all the commotion in the air generally, a little could be aroused on these matters.

BRAD WHITE

To Our Hall Of Fame

We Nominate

University News Bureau, who, in a news dispatch to state papers on the Duke-Carolina football game Saturday say, "Carolina has always managed to come out on top, except when Duke won an 0-0 tie and the state title last year," indicating that at least among collegiate news bureaus, the old spirit of "We'll die for Dear old Rutgers" still exists.

With Contemporaries

Prep School Psychology

Last week the *Princetonian* called attention to what it considered the injustice and unwisdom of the ruling in Politics 303 which imposes a 50 per cent dock on the weekly grade of any man who is absent from one of the problem discussions which take place nearly every week. Quite unexpectedly, the officials of the course deigned to make no public explanation of the matter. But one professor justified the regulation by stating that the problem discussions are not held every single week. However, the fact remains that they take place on nine specified week-ends a term, and that attendance is therefore to all practical purposes required at eight out of nine previously required Saturday classes. Hence, the regulation's utter inconsistency with

(Continued on page four)

Dr. J. P. Jones
Dentist
Over Cavalier Cafeteria
PHONE 5761

More Thrills — More Surprises Than You Ever Saw!



HE WANTED TO LIVE... THOUGH HIS OWN BARGAIN CONDEMNED HIM TO DIE!

He ransomed his life for a year of love and luxury. Then came the 366th day!

BILL BOYD
THE BIG GAMBLE
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
WARNER OLAND

Comedy Novelty
NOW PLAYING
CAROLINA