

The Daily Tar Heel

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Saturday, April 23, 1932

We're Just Boys After All, Colonel

The Charlotte *Observer* editorial writers are worried. In the lead editorial column, under a black-face, italicized, capitalized, quoted head, "Liberalism," they ask this question: "What's going on at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill?"

Why, nothing out of the ordinary, Colonel, you may be assured. We had another speaker down here this week-end, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, who is something of a radical in his own right. For several years he has been about the business of destroying old ideas and theories on the nature of time and the composition of matter. He came all the way over here from California to propagate his insidious doctrines among the plastic minds of the campus.

But we fellows are not so easily taken in by these furriners as you might think. As for this fellow Thomas who was down here a week or so ago, he has been forgotten by everybody except our 2800 Socialists and the editorial writers on the campus daily. Incidentally, more of the boys turned out to hear Millikan than went to hear Thomas.

As soon as we can get rid of Millikan, everybody will probably settle down to enjoy the warm weather. In spring, you know, a college man's fancy turns to dances and such things. You can't be bothered about socialism and physics when your best girl is around wearing a good-looking new dress.

In fact, one speaker, more or less, never interferes with the routine of Carolina students very much anyway. A day never passes in Chapel Hill that somebody doesn't mount a platform and start expounding. The boys have become sort of hardened to speakers. They don't laugh at them or boo them. They just listen courteously and then go home and read a magazine or study for tomorrow's classes.

—E.C.D.

Throttling Politics on Government Economics

Among the suggestions advanced by Norman Thomas during his recent visit here was that of superseding one of the two houses of Congress by an industrial body, and of associating with the executive branch of the government an economic board representative of the engineering and working classes of the country.

The details of this idea could

perhaps be improved upon, but its general value should be obvious nor should approval of the proposal be confined to those desirous of changing our present system of government in the direction of socialism. A government even more avowedly capitalistic than ours has ever been could benefit by the introduction into its machinery of features similar to those proposed by Mr. Thomas. The presence of problems already receiving the care and attention of the government such as the tariff, banking and currency regulations, taxation, public works, etcetera, ought to make this apparent.

Boards and commissions remotely resembling the features suggested are not lacking at present; in fact, a tariff commission was established half a century ago. These bodies, however, are principally or entirely the creatures of the legislature and of the executive, subject to the will and control of the latter, and utterly lacking the strength and prestige of representative, legislative, or constitutional organs. Even should the government not presume to control or direct business, and the capacity of the new bodies be largely advisory and investigative, their opinions, reports, and suggestions would carry more weight and receive more respect if emanating from independent departments of the government, representing economic classes and technical professions and co-equal in dignity with the legislative and the executive.

Should the economic life of the nation ever be definitely subjected to political control, the establishment of governmental institutions of this sort would be an absolute necessity. Even if our present system should continue largely unchanged, however, their desirability remains apparent, and merits careful and thoughtful consideration.—K.P.Y.

Commercializing Honor

The delicate question of the honor system that was so much discussed a month or so ago has apparently been pigeon-holed in the minds of the University. This state of affairs is extremely deplorable and should be remedied at once, particularly since mid-term examinations are with us.

Since the only reason a newer and more practical honor system has not been put into effect is due to the fact that the authorities are unable to locate a practical one, perhaps it would be wise to follow the practices of so many large firms who are in the throes of large advertisement campaigns.

The first step in the undertaking would be to make a public announcement that some official, student, or interested party was going to promulgate a contest for students, faculty members, and townspeople with the object of obtaining some practical honor system plan.

After these announcements had been made to the parties interested, the next step would be to appoint a committee of disinterested persons (if such could be located) and have them judge the solutions. To make the contest more interesting, the number of words should be limited, there should be quite a number of useless rules, and then the judges should fail to observe them.

When the committee had finally decided upon the winning solution, another committee should be appointed to investigate the practicality of the plan. When this had finally been accomplished, then the committee should make a public proclamation of the name of the winning person and the solution submitted.

It is not doubted in the slight-

est that this plan would arouse the interest of the entire campus, for the prize would be quite worthy of the attention and endeavors of everyone. If, however, there is any doubt to the effect that someone might have failed to have observed the contest and the following results, then the original committee should have numerous copies of this practical system printed and distributed by hand (not mailed) to the individual students.

It is hoped that some enterprising person will take it upon himself to carry out the outlined plan above and in that manner better the existing conditions.—E.J.

Wasting Good Time

With economists and bankers denouncing the proposed soldiers' bonus bill and with the majority of newspapers attacking the plan editorially, the House of Representatives persists in seriously considering its passage. The latest to condemn the plan is the soldier-diplomat—financier Charles G. Dawes. As present head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Dawes flayed the bill savagely.

An issue of treasury notes to meet the bonus payment would, in Dawes' opinion, "have a disastrous effect upon the country's currency system, upon the credit of the federal government and upon the entire credit system of our country." Dawes is in a position to know what he is talking about, and is only reiterating the opinion of other financial experts.

Although the American Legion is divided in its support of the measure, politicians are sure of obtaining some Legion votes when they support the bill, while they seem to be running little risk of losing anything by this action. Popular opinion is too lax in permitting political maneuvering of this type. The House is wasting valuable time in considering a bill which is almost sure to fail in the more courageous Senate, and which, even if it should pass the upper house, is destined for a presidential veto. The resentment of the voters towards any who, for political reasons, support this unsound measure ought to be so aroused that it will clearly express itself at the polls when next these misguided politicians run for election.—B.P.

Shallow Water Near The Shoals of Bankruptcy

It is left for the oncoming generation to face one of the most difficult situations in the history of economics, was a statement made by Joseph F. Leopold, manager of the southwest division of the United States Chamber of Commerce, before a group of students in Oklahoma. He attacked mainly government expenditure, and salaries. He also stated that the law-making body of the United States does not see the necessity of taking steps to save our country from inevitable bankruptcy. He must have composed his speech before Congress started pushing through the new tax bills.

The nature of our economic system and the size of the country necessitate a large government expenditure. To insure the property rights of individuals in enterprises and ownership of property, a large group of officials is necessary. The size of the country complicates the problem.

Mr. Leopold made one very foolish criticism of the present system. He branded as useless the sums of money spent on statistical bulletins. One of the most obvious causes of depression is the ignorance of individual producers of the activities of the other producers in the

same line. Bulletins aid in avoiding the evils of overproduction or underproduction by keeping as accurate a check as possible.

America may be headed toward bankruptcy but the remedies of Mr. Leopold seem in many ways shallow.—H. H.

With Contemporaries

Does Education Pay?

The statement of Dr. Harold F. Clark, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, that a college education is a distinct detriment to the earning capacity of the youth of the land, warrants serious consideration.

Of course no statistics can be produced by any research worker will prove the statement, since there is no method by which the abilities of two persons, one with education and one without it, can be equitably paired. Prof. Clark, like many who seek to prove a theory by outright assertion, declares that "you can take a number of equally capable persons, giving one group education and putting the other group to work. You will find then that an education does not help much." But, we do not believe that Professor Clark has ever attempted to make this demonstration.

The college man of this generation, even the student possessed of ambition and self-confidence, is increasingly a realist in regard to the world's probable attitude toward him. It is the other type of student upon whom the problems of adjustment to the economic facts of post-college life bear hardest; the type of whom Professor Clark notes that college training makes them "too pensive and hesitant for the task of money-making, when courage and daring are the prime necessities."

This perhaps is an unflattering allusion to the fact that college education frequently changes the student's ideals, that it does not erect money-making into the sole goal, that it even might be said to decrie the present-day standard of success, which is measured by ability to amass wealth and not ability to find happiness. The process of accommodation which will fit this fact into the exigencies of material competition is indeed difficult to imagine; but despite this difficulty, and the genuine and pressing nature of the problem, it is an ancient and honorable point of view which sees education primarily as a liberal and cultural asset.—*McGill Daily*.

Deferred Fraternity Pledging

A severe condemnation of deferred fraternity pledging came last week from the University of Michigan, where both the dean of men and student leaders are working to throw overboard a deferred pledging arrangement which has been in operation for only a single semester.

Under the system used, freshmen were allowed contacts with the houses at dinners and smokers, and at the beginning of the second semester both freshmen and fraternities submitted preference lists to the dean of men. The system was all right on paper, but the trouble was that it simply wouldn't work. Out of 642 eligible freshmen, only 240 were pledged through the dean's office, although sixty-seven fraternities which handed in lists named more than 1000 men on them. Seven houses received no men at all.

With the weaker fraternities facing bankruptcy and ruin, the student leaders are naturally looking for a new system of pledging. Perhaps they will soon return to the old system, which,

"English Drape" Coat the Thing

But You Must Be Slender to Wear This Newest Garment With Bulging Breast and Tucked Sleeves

THIS Spring it's the "English drape" coat for young men—but you must be slender. The "fatties" are just out of luck because almost the whole smartness of the garment depends on a "suppressed" waistline. Snug and narrow at the waist and hips, the coat is almost "bulgy" in the breast, back and



shoulders, although it has a neat, close-fitting neckline. A distinctive touch is found in the top of the sleeves, which have several "tucks" like those in trouser tops during the last few years. There is a slight bagginess at the shoulder blades and the sleeves taper to marked narrowness at the wrists. Imported from British custom tailors, the drape has found instant popularity in America and manufacturers are showing it.

In color the young man's fancy turns to gray. Judging by what is demanded and worn by college men and young business men, the vogue is more definite than it was during the Fall and Winter and a greater and even more attractive variety of gray in both pattern and tone is offered. The most distinctive development is a trend toward lighter grays, in which the shades run from ice cream to silver. Dark gray is also popular but the lighter shades are in the lead. Even when young men ask for blues

and browns they want them dusted with gray and some smart effects in this type of suiting are being worn. Plain, severe colors are evidently going out except in flannels and flannel finished worsteds for sports and semi-sports wear.

As might be expected, the lighter gray vogue in suits is accompanied by a tendency to brighter colors in shirts and ties. Shirts in solid blues and greens or white shirts with fine stripes of blue, green, tan or lavender are popular, either with tab collars or white starched collars. Ties with cluster stripes in bright colors continue to prevail, with proper shirt and collar background.

Spring surveys show that some browns, which were much in style during the winter, are being worn. The most popular shade is very dark, verging on black, and is likely to be seen in an odd coat with gray trousers for informal, outdoor occasions. Another shade is brown is bronze, which seems to strike the fancy of some young men for similar purposes. Tweeds and crases are said to hold about their usual popularity, especially for less formal wear when patch pockets or semi-sports clothes are appropriate.

There is greater variety than last year in self-pattern goods. Among them are trellis weaves, pebble weaves and spangle weaves. Miniature herringbones are also seen in large numbers. While spring check-ups do not show a craze for checks they do reveal what may be the beginning of a revival of this pattern in suits and odd coats. It is a quiet, modest revival, however, as the checks are fine—small, sharp cut, 200 or more to the square inch, but very smart.



in spite of its alleged shortcomings, is as satisfactory as any other system. Fraternity leaders may complain about the problem of moving pledges out of rooming houses, but their woe would be the greater if they faced the problems of deferred pledging.—*Purdue Exponent*.

Canada has twenty-three colleges and universities. The largest is Montreal University with 7,268 students. The oldest is the University of King's college at Halifax, founded in 1789.—*The Daily Illini*.

In all the colleges and universities of the United States there are a total of 40,498,291 library volumes.—*The Daily Illini*.

It's Worth Knowing That—

Through government aid 25,000 houses have been built in the Irish Free State in the last ten years.

The first actual prohibition law was enacted in Maine in 1851, and is still in force.

The dean of Nebraska University states that love is one of the main reasons for freshmen flunking out of college. No particular reason was given for blaming it on the freshmen.



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