

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Tuesday, February 20, 1934

### A Middle Course

Sometime ago the DAILY TAR HEEL printed an editorial recommending to the editor of the Buccaneer that he depart from his (then) policy of clean humor. This editorial was written immediately after the publication of the first issue of the Buccaneer. This particular issue had little in it to commend except that it was clean. Needless to say, a "comic" magazine that has no other attribute save saintliness not only fails in its purpose, which is but to amuse—not educate (as some would have it), but, moreover, is unable to justify its existence.

Accordingly, the DAILY TAR HEEL, seeking to express the general opinion of the student body, offered the suggestion that the Buccaneer should enliven its columns with a little raciness. We are certain that neither the tone nor the expression of the suggestion carried any idea, direct or implied, that the student body wanted a filthy Buccaneer. In this regard the staff of the magazine seems to have misinterpreted student opinion. A Police Gazette was no more desired than a Y. M. C. A. sheet. It seems as if the Buccaneer has gone from one extreme to the other, whereas, it is the middle ground that is desired—snappy, up-to-date jokes, not necessarily hiding the "facts of life" nor yet flaunting them—in other words, a sensible Buccaneer.—M.K.K.

### A Master For a Master

People from all over the state were anticipating the performance of Sergei Rachmaninoff, who was to have been in concert here Wednesday night. Great disappointment was expressed when it was learned that the world's greatest pianist would be unable to appear on account of serious illness. It was deemed impossible to secure anyone who would or could replace Rachmaninoff on such short notice. But Phi Mu Alpha, which is sponsoring the concert, has been astoundingly fortunate in engaging Josef Lhevinne for the scheduled concert.

Josef Lhevinne is renowned throughout the world; his name is coupled with Rachmaninoff's among the greatest living pianists. The panic of the sponsors, on learning of Rachmaninoff's illness, was alleviated when they, almost unbelievably, learned that Lhevinne could appear. They feel that those who were anticipating hearing Rachmaninoff, although they realize and understand the prevalent disappointment, will begin to look forward to hearing Lhevinne. It is hoped that the student body and the citizens of Chapel Hill, instead of bemoaning their misfortune in losing Rachmaninoff, will rather feel their extreme good luck in having a substitute as good as the scheduled artist.—J.S.C.

### Issue Behind

#### The Austrian Revolt

Why should a riot in the capital of so small a country as Austria cause quaking knees all over the world? Why should it matter that the government at Vienna might be overthrown? Why should there be talk on the one side of international armed intervention, and on the other side veiled threats as to what will happen if intervention takes place?

The answer is that Austria in herself is un-

important. Austria is important only inasmuch as her acquisition by any European Power will upset the status quo in Europe and place into the hands of the country which acquires Austria more power than the rest of Europe likes. Germany wants, or even, intends to acquire Austria. If she does, it will increase German power, and thereby pave the way for further increases. With the increased power that Germany would gain from the acquisition of Austria, she would make further advances. In the international relationships of the world today, a country can increase her power only if the might and prestige of another country diminishes.

So it seems that the recent terror in Europe goes deeper than the mere fact that a revolution in Austria might end in Austria's falling into the clutches of some other state, more specifically, of Germany. The terror lies rooted in apprehensions of what might follow should the acquisition take place. Thus there arose last week the suggestion on the part of France that England, Italy, and France send an international military force to Vienna, if necessary, to preserve Austrian independence. While Italy brought troops to the Austro-Italian border, both Germany and Czechoslovakia issued warnings against intervention. In the meantime, people asked themselves if the "next" world war was about to break.

For it will be recalled that armed conflict came in 1914 as the result of conditions strikingly similar to those created by the Austrian revolt. In the campaign that the old Austro-Hungarian Empire initiated against Serbia in July, 1914, Russia saw an increase in Austria's power at the expense of Russia's. So she intervened against Austria. Her intervention involved the prestige and power of the two alliances in Europe, and as a result the World War came. The World War was fought not on account of Serbia or the murdered Austrian archduke; it was a struggle for supremacy between two spheres of power in Europe. Germany and the central powers lost. They were all but crushed. But now, twenty years after the outbreak of the World War, the threatened re-expansion of Germany, with the acquisition of Austria as only the first of her anticipated steps to power, strikes terror into the heart of Europe.

The general European disturbance last week over the Vienna riots was not a new international disease. It was merely symptomatic of an old one, one which brought the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, one which brought the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, one which brought the World War of 1914, and one which will cause another general catastrophe unless arrested. That international disease is the lust for power, whether you call it expansion, imperialism, "Weltpolitik," or "manifest destiny."

Now the re-expansion of Germany appears inevitable. It must be followed by one of two trends: Either on the one hand by a strengthening of peace machinery, or on the other hand by a wild, widespread, anarchical scramble for world supremacy, which must inevitably lead to war. The choice between those two alternatives is the fateful fundamental issue lying behind the Austrian crisis of the past week.—D.B.

### King Cotton's Throne Is Threatened

It is held by many industrial and professional idealists that agriculture plays a constantly diminishing role in American civilization. The trained economist will point out, however, that even though a smaller percentage of our total population than formerly may depend on agricultural pursuits for subsistence, yet agriculture constitutes today, and likely will for years to come, the basis upon which our economic structure is built.

Admitting, as we must, the importance of the farmer, as a class upon which our national well-being is directly dependent, it is strange that more interest is not evinced by the intelligentsia, both on campus and off, in the activities of the Federal Farm Board, under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment act, to rehabilitate agriculture to its pristine glory. Coming nearer home, very few of our intellectuals profess to have knowledge of, or interest in the efforts of the Agriculture Department to regulate the production, and indirectly the price of cotton in the south, even though the success or failure of the plan will determine to a large extent the well-being of this section.

Last year, an attempt was made to reduce acreage by voluntary cooperation of the farmers, but the response was so feeble that not much success attended the attempt. Many farmers sought to take advantage of prospective higher prices by increasing their output of the staple. Now, the Agriculture Department estimates that a crop of more than eight million bales next year would spell the ruin of the cotton interests. To limit production to that quantity, it is proposed that ginning permits be issued to growers, limiting their product to approximately sixty-five per cent of their average annual output for the past five years. All over this amount would be checked at the gin, and would be practically

confiscated by a tax, and destroyed, or stored by the government. Such a step seems drastic of depriving citizens of liberty, but the ultimate salvation of the entire cotton industry seems to depend on some such limitation, and this seems to be the only plausible method of accomplishing it.

The liberty-loving citizen may, however, console himself with the knowledge that eight million bales of cotton properly marketed will yield a greater return in money than would a yield of fourteen million bales marketed in the old haphazard fashion; and further, that adoption of the plan will depend on the response of a majority of the cotton farmers to questionnaires seeking their opinions on it.—W.A.S.

### SPEAKING the CAMPUS MIND

#### War and the Phi To the Editor:

The DAILY TAR HEEL of February 14 carried an article concerning B. C. Proctor's speech before the Philanthropic assembly. It did not, however, say anything concerning the activities of the Philanthropic assembly for the next two weeks. I believe this program would be of interest to the student body as a whole, and therefore ask for space in the DAILY TAR HEEL in which to outline the program.

There has been a good deal of war talk in the last few months, and a good deal of Jingoism both in the press and on the campus. In the light of these facts the Philanthropic assembly decided to inaugurate a symposium relating to the war problem and psychosis. Realizing the scope of the subject, the assembly instituted a procedure that is somewhat different from the usual procedure of the literary societies on this campus. The Phi's procedure in this case was to invite informed individuals to address it on some phases of the war problem. B. C. Proctor's speech dealt with the causes and effects of war, and an outline of what the American youth can do to prevent war. For our second and last speaker in this series we will have the good fortune of having Professor Frazer of the department of government address us at our next meeting. Professor Frazer's theme will probably deal with an outline of the methods for peace, via an international body for the enforcement of peace.

The object of the Philanthropic assembly in conducting this symposium was to acquaint its members, and all others interested in the subject, with the possibilities of avoiding imminent and future wars. During the symposium it is urged that all members study the problems involved and prepare briefs for a debate on February 27. The vote will be taken upon the following resolution: Resolved: That we, the Philanthropic assembly of the University of North Carolina, do solemnly pledge that under no circumstances shall we engage in any aggressive war; i. e., we shall never cross our borders armed.

It promises to be a lively debate since there is a good deal of intellectual interest in the problem among the members of the assembly. All members who have not been regular in attendance are urged to attend the next two meetings; since a significant vote will be taken. All other interested parties are cordially invited to attend.

**NORMAN KELLER**  
**ROBERT E. SMITHWICK.**

**PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS**

### Flight Shots

By

**CARL G. THOMPSON, JR.**

Sergei Rachmaninoff is forced to play his well-known and popular-like Prelude in C-Sharp Minor so often to please audiences that, it is said, as he starts off with the three chords that compose the theme of the piece, he now thinks, very musically but very disgustedly—Oh! (A) My! (G-sharp) God! (C-sharp).

And how many ticketholders to his concert are saying the same words this morning as they read the paper? Surprise! Surprise! They say there were 1300 tickets sold.

Roger Harper, son of Coca Cola scion, wonders of the miracle performed by one of the town's most popular cafeterias: How do they cook the food without heating it?

Maybe, Roger, they expect each individual to 'eat it.

**DI SENATE VOTES NOT TO GO TO WAR**—headline in DAILY TAR HEEL.—Won't Roosevelt be relieved?

And why not that smoking room in the library? Several have thought it a good idea.

Such a room could be supervised and kept quiet and orderly while fellows (and girls) studied and smoked as they liked. Ventilation for the room could be easily installed, and students who happen to enjoy puffing a cigarette, chewing a pipe, or what have you? while they study could sojourn to this room. It would save much time for those who have to take about five minutes from their work everytime they want a smoke.

And after all, provision is made for the non-smokers, why not something for the smokers? They probably compose at least a majority on the campus, if not a big majority.

From physicist Scott Barr comes interesting information about one of those eternal Japanese games called Go-San (Honorable game of Go), which is played on a square board composed of about a hundred little squares. At each corner of the board, used in Japan, are indentations used to fit over the round of a human skull, which were (not any more) used as standards.

It seems that in the days when emperors and empresses played the game the resentment against kibitzers was more fiery than today. Should an on-looker at one of the games venture a helping remark to one of the players—chop chop chop and his head came off. Said head being used to support the board.

Could we interest Roosevelt in such a law for bridge, poker, chess, checkers, and such games?

**BROKEN ARROWS: We've run the galley already.**

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(Continued from page one) jobs. Generally the type of work will be clerical, research, and labor, on buildings and grounds. It is specified that the work must not be instruction. The self-help committee will meet this afternoon at 4:00 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. building to approve jobs and assign students to various positions. Work will probably start Wednesday.

This program of aid is the outgrowth of activities of the

Greater University student aid committee, which is represented in the Chapel Hill unit by Dean F. F. Bradshaw, chairman, and Felix A. Grisette, executive secretary. Representing State College on the students aid committee are: T. S. Johnson and C. M. Heck, and Claude Teague represents the Woman's College in Greensboro.

### REFORM PARTY'S MEETING SHIFTED

(Continued from page one) tion is an instrument by which the students can shape the policy to be followed by the group when they get into office. It is not essentially a non-fraternity party, but a party that shall attempt to serve and according to the student body's confidence in their ability." stated Proctor.

The delegates are to be instructed by their constituencies as to what is to be written into the party platform, who they are to suggest for nomination, and above all, according to Proctor, they are to be warned against any effort to steamroll the meeting.

### MED GRADUATES TO GATHER HERE

(Continued from page one) the American public health association. Dr. M. C. Guthrie, also one of the alumni, is deputy general of the United States public health service, in charge of Indian affairs.

Dr. Charles S. Mangum, dean of the University medical school, in discussing the contributions of graduates of the school, pointed out that it is the fine type of general practitioners that were graduated that gives the school its chief significance. He said, "They are the type of day-and-night physicians who form the backbone of the medical profession in North Carolina.

**LENTEN SERVICE**  
Tom Nisbet will conduct the Lenten devotional this morning at 10:30 o'clock in Memorial hall. Music for the service will be played by Walter Patterson.

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