

INTERSCHOLASTIC TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD ON APRIL 13TH AND 14TH

Sixth Annual Meet at Wake Forest; Many Prizes and Medals To Be Awarded.

Plans are rapidly going forward for the sixth annual High School Track Meet and Declamation Contest, to be held here April 13 and 14. Posters and letters containing rules and regulations of the contest are being mailed to the high schools of the state by the Interscholastic Tournament Committee. Even though the tournaments of the past year have been decidedly successful it is the plan of the committee to make the one of this year the most successful in its history. Those in charge are very optimistic as to the outcome, and all indications point toward the fulfillment of the highest expectations.

The interscholastic tournament, which is sponsored by the two literary societies, has, since its adoption as an annual event, been one of the outstanding features of the spring semester. Each year since its inauguration the number of schools and contestants have increased in a very gratifying manner, and an interest has developed which is pleasing in every respect. This year the committee in charge is expecting a large increase over previous years, both in the number of entries and in the interest shown, and plans are maturing with this in view. In fact, it is the desire that every high school in the state be represented, both in the track meet and in the declamation contest.

Each school is entitled to only one representative in the declamation contest, while five contestants are allowed each school in the track events. The winner of the declamation contest is awarded a scholarship to Wake Forest College, and in addition is given a gold medal. All contestants reaching the finals receive gold pins. In the track meet gold, silver, and bronze medals are given for first, second, and third places, respectively. These are given in each event, except the mile relay. The school winning this is awarded a loving cup. The highest individual scorer in the meet is given a scholarship by the College. The school winning the next gets a large silver cup, which becomes its permanent property upon winning it for two consecutive years or for three separate years. Charlotte High School won the cup in 1926 and again in 1927, thereby being the first school to gain permanent possession of it. Roanoke Rapids, Reidsville, and Burlington have held the cup one year each.

Last year 48 entrants from as many high schools took part in the declamation contest. Of this number 10 reached the finals. C. S. Hooper, of Durham High School, won first place, using as his subject "Tolerance," by Vanhook; Carl Ousley, of Buies Creek High School, won second place. The subject of his speech was "The Constitution." Irwin Kitchin, of Wake Forest High School, chose for his speech "Sparticus Persuading the Gladiators to Rebel," and won third place.

All young men had good speeches and delivered them well. The winners could well afford to congratulate themselves, for they had no easy task in winning over their competitors.

Two hundred and eight men, representing 60 high schools, entered the track meet.

The relay cup was won by Asheville High School. The tournament cup, as was stated above, was won for the second consecutive time by Charlotte High School. Individual high scorers were: Brown, Greensboro, 9 points; Millstead, Charlotte, 8 points; Woodside, Charlotte, 6 points.

Rules Governing Declamation Contest

1. Any high school in North Carolina shall be entitled to one representative.
2. Each speaker shall have at his disposal not more than eight (8) minutes.
3. Preliminaries for the contest will be held on April 13, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.
4. The final contest will be held in Wingate Memorial Hall, April 13, at 7:30 p.m.
5. Each contestant is requested to file before the contest a copy of his declamation.
6. Awards: Gold medal and scholarship to Wake Forest College for first place; silver medal for second place; bronze medal for third place, and a gold pin to each man in the final contest.

Rules Governing Track Meet

1. Each school is limited to five contestants, not more than two of which may enter each event.
2. Statements to the effect that these

VISITORS ARE TO BE ENTERTAINED FREE

Much Consideration Being Given to Entertainment Interscholastic Tournament Visitors

In order that the visitors who attend the twelfth annual Interscholastic Tournament at Wake Forest may find their stay here pleasant and enjoyable many considerations are being made in the arrangement of the entire program for the entertainment of the guests.

On Friday afternoon there will be a baseball game on Gore Field, to which all visitors will be admitted free. Then, in the evening after the finals of the declamation contest, there will be a reception in the society halls, to which all the guests will be invited.

Throughout the entire course of events the visitors will be treated as guests of the institution, and their entertainment will be provided free. The tournament committee plans to have the visitors get some definite ideas as to college life as it really is and carry away with them the facts as to what the college stands for and strives to do.

Elbert MacMillan Wins National Kappa Alpha Essay Prize

Wake Forest Man's Essay in the Contest Wins Prize: Life Size Portrait of Robert E. Lee

Elbert MacMillan, '29, and a member of the local chapter of Kappa Alpha fraternity, has recently been awarded the first prize in a national essay contest fostered by the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

The theme or subject of the essay was: "Upon the Benefits To Be Derived by the Kappa Alpha Order by the Establishment of the K. A. A. F."

The following prominent Kappa Alphas were judges in the contest: Dr. Hubert McNeil Potteat (he did not serve as judge); Hon. Asa W. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. W. Elliott Dunwoody, Jr., Macon, Ga.; Hon. H. Capshaw, New York City, and Hon. J. W. S. Butler, Sacramento, California.

There are 47 chapters of the Kappa Alpha fraternity throughout the country, and practically every chapter submitted a paper for the contest. The prize won by Mr. MacMillan is an oil painting of General Robert E. Lee, 24x29 in., suitably framed. The portrait is from an original photograph of General Lee, given personally to Brother Jo Lane Stern, Alpha '67, while the latter was a student at Washington College, by General Lee, who at that time told Brother Stern that the photograph was one of the best he had ever had taken.

The picture was awarded at a convention of the Kappa Alphas in Atlanta during the Christmas holidays, and Mr. T. K. Carleton, of the Wake Forest Chapter of K. A., who attended the convention, brought the picture home with him.

'Red' Taylor Not In College Yet; His Wife Is Sick

Football Player of Belleville, Ill., Forced To Be Out of College for Few Days

R. T. ("Red") Taylor, of Belleville, Illinois, has sent word to the college that he will not be back in college for a few days on account of serious illness of his wife.

It is hoped that Mrs. Taylor will soon be well and "Red" will be back on the campus.

NOTICE !

THE HOWLER staff has decided to have a feature section in the book of about four pages. This section will give a history of this college year in snapshot pictures. Any student that has kodak pictures representing student life on the campus and in the dormitories is asked to bring them to THE HOWLER office and let us use them in this feature section.

DR. H. M. VANN HAS RETURNED TO WAKE FOREST MED. SCHOOL

Former Wake Forest Professor, Who Has Been at Tulane, to Teach Anatomy Here

Dr. H. M. Vann, former Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School and for the past two years connected with the Medical School of Tulane University in New Orleans, La., has returned to Wake Forest to take the place of the late Dr. William A. Johnson, of Raleigh, who was killed Thanksgiving Day in an automobile accident near Rutherfordton.

Dr. Vann was connected with the Medical School here for nine years prior to his removal to Tulane University, and has many friends who welcome him and his family on their return. Dr. and Mrs. Vann, together with their two little children, Jane and Bobbie, motored to Wake Forest shortly after Christmas, and have taken a home on Faculty Avenue.

Members of the first-year Medical class who received their start in Anatomy under Dr. Johnson, have been working at their dissecting minus the services of an instructor since his tragic death, a little more than a month ago, and it is no slight task that faces the new professor as he continues the class of thirty in their work. It is considered that the school is highly fortunate in procuring the services of a man such as Dr. Vann, who is not alone familiar with the teaching of Anatomy, but is also conversant with conditions here at Wake Forest. Dr. Vann has visited Wake Forest on a number of occasions since taking up his work at Tulane, and is personally acquainted with practically every man in the school. The Wake Forest Medical School has gained an enviable reputation for giving to its students a prodigious amount of personal attention, and with the return of Dr. Vann this standard may be well upheld.

Large Number of W. F. Men To Take Bar Exam. Jan. 30

Of 145 Men Registered for Bar Examination, Wake Forest Has Around 40 Men

A total of 145 applications to take the bar examination on January 30 were on file with Edward F. Seawell, clerk of the Supreme Court, when he closed his office last Saturday afternoon. The time for filing applications expired at midnight Saturday.

The number, which includes 139 applicants for the written examination and six under the comity act, is not a record breaker, but is unusually large for the winter examination, which as a rule attracts fewer applicants than the one given in the summer.

The list of Wake Forest men who will take the examination follows: John Henry Arnold, R. F. D. 1, Raleigh.

Samuel Ray Byerly, Sanford. John Vernon Blackwell, Lumberton. Cecil Wood Beaman, Stantonburg. Thos. A. Bennett, King. J. H. Bradshaw, Wake Forest. Raymond Carson Benthall, Woodland.

Algernon Lee Butler, Clinton. Edward Mallette Bledsoe, R. F. D. 1, Hickory.

Joseph Carlton Cherry, Kelford. John Boddie Crudup, Kittrell. Fred Duffy Caldwell, Maiden. Wharton Milton Fuller, Wake Forest. William Douglas Fussell, Bowden. Robert Hilliard Greenwood, 33 Hiwassee street, Asheville.

Charles Parson Gaylor, Magnolia. Walter George Hamilton, Asheville. Ingram Purefoy Hedgepeth, Jr., Lumberton.

William Thomas Hatch, Millbrook. Buford Terrell Henderson, Hamptonville.

William Leslie Johnson, Elizabethtown. Oliver Key Joyner, Woodland.

Karl Lee Justice, Bostic. C. Kuykendall, Biltmore. Claude Kitchin, Scotland Neck. Raye Virginius Knight, Cypress Chapel, Va.

Pearce Inman Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla.

John Carl McBee, Bakersville. Edward H. McMahon, Marion.

John Fairbanks Mottsinger, Wallburg. Jasper Lee Moody, Siler City. Roswell Penny Pipkin, Murfreesboro.

Goebel Porter, Wake Forest. Arthur J. Redden, Hendersonville. Wilbur Gardner Stroud, Kinston.

Robert Lee Smith, Jr., Albemarle. John Edmondson Taylor, Wingate. Robert Ward Winston, Virginia, Va.

William Chappel Webb, Louisville. William Oliver Williams, Beaufort.

BAPTIST CAMPAIGN ONE-THIRD COMPLETE; PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Forces Move Into Piedmont Section; Go to Mountains for Final Drive

The North Carolina Baptist Centennial Campaign to provide \$1,500,000 for educational purposes in the State, is nearly one-third complete, and prospects for the final stages of the drive are bright, Dr. Charles E. Maddy, director of the campaign, said recently.

The Raleigh district, first field of work for the campaigners, has subscribed upwards of \$230,000, and the eastern district \$200,000, while the Roanoke district has put up \$60,000 of its quota. The drive is expected to close in April.

Campaign forces have already moved from the eastern territory into the Piedmont section, establishing headquarters at Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Charlotte this week. After intensive work there, the directors will move into the mountains for the final drive.

Individual memorial subscriptions have formed a great part of the fund, says Dr. Maddy, many church leaders making contributions of \$500 and \$1,000. All churches have responded well, and many of them have gone far beyond their established quotas.

B. Y. P. U. Study Course Commences Sunday Evening

Mr. E. Norfleet Gardner, Rev. J. A. MacMillan, and Dr. A. P. Bagby to Teach Courses

Sunday evening, January 8, at 6:30 in Wingate Memorial Hall, the B. Y. P. U.'s will start a study course which is to last until the latter part of the week. Several books will be taught by very capable teachers, and it is the wish of the officers and others that a large attendance may be had throughout the meetings.

Mr. E. Norfleet Gardner from Thomasville, president of the State B. Y. P. U. Convention for both this and last year, will be here to teach the book entitled, "Senior B. Y. P. U. Administration." Dr. A. P. Bagby will teach the book entitled, "The Plan of Salvation." Dr. J. A. MacMillan will teach the book that is widely known, "People Called Baptists." And the book called, "The Books of the Bible" has not as yet been able to secure a teacher.

This wide scope of study courses should enable anyone to get a course that he has not taken before, and thus be 100 per cent. It is very important that a large number of the student body take part in this religious phase of the campus life. Let's all take a course.

Ministerial Class Hears Dr. Cullom

Dr. Cullom Tells Class of the Student Conference Which Met in Detroit Recently

The Ministerial Class met in the Biology lecture room Wednesday evening at 6:30 for the first meeting of this year. The president called the meeting to order and ran through the business and then turned the meeting over to E. C. Shoe.

Brother Shoe in a very appropriate way reminded the class of its love for the beloved teacher, Dr. Cullom, and in a few words presented to Dr. Cullom the small tokens of appreciation from the class.

Dr. Cullom, in his characteristic gracious manner, received these tokens and pledged his love to each of the members in return. Then he continued and reported briefly yet very favorably concerning the Detroit convention, held December 28 to January 1. He stated that all the leading colleges of the State had several delegates at the conference, and that he greatly regretted that Wake Forest did not send anyone. He said that he did his best to show that Wake Forest was on the map. He also stated that it was his wish to report the convention to the whole student body at some early date.

Among the college girls home for the holidays were: Misses Mable Bagby, Lella Holding, Margaret Trotman, Elma Holding, and Verna Jackson of Meredith; Isabella Gill and Pearl Mangum of N. C. C. W.; Greensboro; Susie Powell of West Lampton, Richmond.

ANNIVERSARY DAY COMES JANUARY 31; PROGRAM PLANNED

Two Literary Societies to Celebrate Ninety-third Anniversary of the College

On Tuesday, January 31, the ninety-third anniversary of the college and the ninety-second anniversary of the literary societies will be celebrated, in keeping with its past custom, in Wingate Memorial Hall. The first classes began on February 3, 1834. One year later, on February 14th, the Euzelian and Philomathean literary societies were founded.

For a long time down through the history of our college these annual anniversary days of the founding of the societies presented not only to the students, but to the outside friends of the college as well, the glorious heyday of the entire college year. For many years the college enjoyed the distinction of having its students rank at the top in oratory and debate, and crowds from over the State came to hear the intercollegiate debates in which Wake Forest participated.

For several years the interest of the students and of the public in debate and oratory seemed to wane; but, last year, there was a perceptible increase in interest in the Anniversary Day exercises by the students and the public. This year it is hoped that the successful program of last Society Day will have its counterpart here on Anniversary Day.

The Anniversary Day will be celebrated this year as usual with a debate in the afternoon on the following query: "Resolved, That the United States should not protect its foreign investments by armed force except after formal declaration of war." In the evening each of the societies will be represented by an orator. The societies have voted to dispense with the reception this year.

The speakers are working hard in preparation for this annual event, and it is hoped that this year's Anniversary Day will prove to be one of the best and most successful for many years past.

Dr. C. E. Maddy Delivers Address In Wingate Hall

Leader of Baptist Centennial Campaign Talks About It to W. F. Students

Dr. Charles E. Maddy spoke at chapel hour in Wingate Memorial Hall Friday in regard to and concerning the Baptist Centennial Campaign of the State, of which campaign he is the active and nominal leader.

In opening his remarks Dr. Maddy took for the Scripture lesson the story of the building of Solomon's temple.

Dr. Maddy gave a historical resume of the organization of the Baptist State Convention and presented some facts concerning the Centennial Campaign—the organization, the purpose, the progress the campaign is making, and other features of the educational campaign.

In appealing to Wake Forest men to lend their every effort and support to the campaign he declared that all the Baptist students of North Carolina are very hopeful and optimistic as to the outcome of the campaign.

Committee Appointed To Revise Certificate Requirements in State

Dean Bryan Named as Wake Forest Man to Serve on This Committee

The State Department of Education is planning to revise the standards and requirements for teaching certificates in state high schools. And, in naming a committee of North Carolina educators to work out a new standard requirement for certificates the State Department of Education has named Dr. Bryan, Dean of Wake Forest.

The committee mentioned is composed of the following: Dean John H. Cook, Dr. Holland Holton, President R. H. Wright, Dean D. B. Bryan, Dean N. W. Walker, Dr. George Howard, President H. T. Hunter.

Two branches of United States banks in Buenos Aires were damaged December 24 by bomb explosions which injured 19 persons and are alleged to have been caused as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, radicals put to death in Boston last August.

DR. GAINES MAKES STRONG NEW YEAR TALK WEDNESDAY

President Points Out Some Resolutions College Men Might Profit By

President Gaines on Wednesday morning at chapel hour delivered a searching and keenly interesting talk relative to the making of New Year resolutions.

Dr. Gaines, in looking back over the work of 1927 and estimating the value and significance of such, pointed out the inescapable fact that whatever record has been made cannot be changed. And, in the light of the fact that every new year as well as every new day brings a new opportunity to strive toward those ideals one has failed to live up to, one can well look out on 1928 with a spirit of buoyancy and with new energy. And New Year resolutions are the best starting points from which to begin one's efforts for a better year.

Dr. Gaines closed his talk by pointing out some resolutions that any college man could well afford to make.

"If I were again a student in college," said the president, "I think I would resolve:

"To obtain within myself a higher degree of purity.

"To participate more in student activities.

"To keep better company.

"To be more patient and persevering in my work and to strive always toward a more thorough mastery of it.

"To read more and better literature; literature that is cultural, elevating, educational.

"To love everybody, regardless of how great might be the incentive for dislike and hatred towards a person."

F. Martin Howard Former W. F. Man, Publishes Verse

Howard Publishes Small Volume of Verse Entitled "Sketches and Etchings"

F. Martin Howard, a former student at Wake Forest College, who left school at Christmas, 1926, to take a position with the Occidental Life Insurance Company, has published a small volume of poems entitled, "Sketches and Etchings."

The volume is bound in a three-color mottle brown background cover. It has sixteen pages and contains twelve short poems. There are two parts to the book. The first part is entitled irrelevancy and the second part called Seasons.

We did not search in this little volume for signs of a coming Milton, but we enjoyed the poems. Quite significant is his choice of "To a Friend," by Grantland Rice, as his preface. Another point to be noted is that Howard has written of youth and life as he knows, not of some deep and melancholy subject of which he has only a faint knowledge. This fact will be his remedying feature if he continues to give expression to his emotions through poetic channels.

In the center of the volume is his definition of Poetry, from which we quote extracts for the refreshing viewpoint of a man who knows what he wants. He states that "Impression is poetry. . . . Poetry has no other object than to give impressionism." Howard has promise in that he follows in his verse the tenets he lays down. Take, for instance, his poem "Night":

"Why travels the night
As though the day were dead forever,
And he, draped in his sable robe,
Her only mourner?"
R. D. B., Jr.

WATER TANK BURSTS FROM FROZEN PIPE

While the mercury played around the zero zone last Thursday the water tank on the front side of the campus, or rather the main pipe leading into and from the tank, burst and students and passersby witnessed a dramatic deluge of H₂O on the campus, near the tank. All of the water in the tank was lost, as it was impossible to fix the burst pipe with the water escaping. The tank holds a reserve supply of water, and the students did not suffer any lack or diminution of water in the dormitories.

Old Gold and Black



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NO MORE PETITIONS

Holidays and petitions throughout
the year have come to be almost
synonymous, and the extension of
holidays gained by the petitions
have been most pleasant.

But Dr. Gaines' plan of placing
before the students the facts relative
to the number of weeks of teaching
the college year must include if
Wake Forest is to remain a standard
college is reasonable, fair, and con-
siderate. The students have been
given the privilege of choosing the
number of holidays they shall have
next year, provided they include 34
weeks of teaching in the year's pro-
gram. And, after mapping out the
calendar of the year according to
their wishes as to holidays, no peti-
tions for extension of holidays will
be considered next year.

With the holidays set according to
such a plan, the periods of uncer-
tainty, indefiniteness, and eager
hopefulness for cessation of class
work before schedule time, all of
which make for very little work for
a few days before each holiday—the
new plan will or should eliminate
this fault.

The plan of the faculty to have
the students choose the length of
their several holidays, observing the
requirements as to weeks of teach-
ing, gives the students a sense of re-
sponsibility, and, it is believed, will
continue to be used to the best inter-
ests of all concerned.

YOUTH AND THE AGE OF
FLYING

Lindbergh's goodwill flight or series
of flights through Mexico and Cen-
tral America might be said to con-
stitute a New Year's resolution on
the part of the United States to ex-
ercise a spirit of peacefulness to-
ward her neighbors. And even the
ironical turn of events in Nicaragua
does not make the flight a grand but
meaningless flourish on the part of
the United States.

As others have pointed out, the
Crusades during the Middle Ages,
the New World during the period of
its exploration and settlement, and
the Wild West of the United States
—these places and things have af-
forded restless, discontented, bound-
ing youth opportunities for action,
accomplishment in a vivid and dash-
ing way, and bravery and daring
throughout it all. Today, youth seems
to have turned to the air for new
fields of exploration and achieve-
ment, and every day brings a record
of some feat accomplished by youth
in this field.

All indications are that fairly
soon the aeroplane will be used gen-
erally and the age will be known as
the age of flying. A successful and
even a trustworthy pilot of a plane
must be a person who is physically
and mentally in good condition and
able to control himself with more
than average skill. And such phys-
ical and mental condition cannot be
gained and maintained except
through the observance of laws of
body care that make for strength,
both physical and mental, and, inci-
dentally, form a basis for strong
character. The point is that no

field that history has opened to
youth for new achievement has ever
demanded as rigorous self-discipline
as does this period of flying. And,
under such standards, youth stands
a chance of being of a higher type
and grade, though it may seem far-
fetched to say so.

Lindbergh could never have ac-
complished all he has accomplished
had he not lived according to rig-
orous standards. A man cannot im-
press mankind as he has done with-
out leaving some of the impress of
his personal character on the gen-
eration and age in which he lives.

THE LIBRARY

MRS. ETHEL TAYLOR CRITTENDEN

"Johnson used to say that no man
read long together with a folio on his
table. 'Books,' said he, 'that you may
carry to the fire, and hold readily in
your hand, are the most useful after
all.' Another admonition of his was,
never to go out without some little
book or other in the pocket. 'Much
time,' he added, 'is lost by waiting,
traveling, etc., and this may be pre-
vented by making use of every possible
opportunity for improvement.'—J.
Boswell, Life of Johnson.

Roger Lewis (1900-01; 1902-03)
speaks for us all in a charmingly whis-
pery manner in his "I Have My
Doubts," published in the December
Atlantic Monthly. Judging from
statements made in this article Mr.
Lewis would seem to have gone far
afield since leaving Wake Forest; hav-
ing "spent several years in Russia." We
have asked Mr. Lewis to give us some
account of his adventures, which we
hope to be able to share with Old
Gold and Black readers.

A pleasant surprise greeted us on
our return to the library after the hol-
idays. Mr. Dimock, our New Jersey
benefactor (shall we style him our
fairly godfather?) having sent us six-
teen boxes of periodicals. Dr. Gaines
was told at Columbia University this
summer that many of the periodicals
sent by Dr. Dimock, such as McClure's
and Cosmopolitan, are no longer to be
had.

The library is conscious of a debt of
gratitude to Mr. Dimock for his gen-
erosity.

A YEAR'S HARVEST OF
SCIENCE

The year just past was fruitful in
many fields of science, notably in aeo-
nautics, radio, and archaeology. Lind-
bergh's flight from New York to Paris
led a series of exploits that showed
shining progress in man's mastery of
the air. They demonstrated, among
other things, the utility of the earth in-
ductor compass which avails itself of
the earth's magnetism for determin-
ing direction. A substitute for "gold-
beaters' skin" as a gas cell fabric in
airships was developed by the United
States bureau of standards, whereby
both cost and permeability are said to
be reduced one-half. Atmosphere maps
showing conditions at eight different
layers were inaugurated by the weather
bureau as an aid to commercial flying,
and important plans were made to
bring meteorology more tellingly into
the service of aviation. To unknown
men immured in laboratories or watch-
ing aloft the behavior of aircraft
mechanism and to unheralded thinkers
in a hundred quiet nooks of the world
we are and shall be indebted for much
of the glory of the air.

Radio, an invaluable handmaid of
aviation and a friend to man at every
turn, has advanced materially during
the last twelve months and has
glimpsed new shores of achievement.
From a dependable summary of the
record we take these salient items:
"Electron tubes operating directly on
house-supply alternating current were
developed. Broadcasting upon low
wave lengths was developed, necessi-
tating adapters to many ordinary re-
ceiving sets. Quartz plate was de-
veloped by the United States bureau of
standards as a standard of radio fre-
quency, bringing agreement between
frequency standards of different na-
tions to three parts of one hundred
thousand. Five-meter wave experi-
ments by the General Electric Company
showed that these short waves seem to
cast shadows much like light. The
experience of the United States ship
Kittery with a radio compass during
hurricane weather indicates that the
intensity of static may be of use in
detecting and locating these disastrous
storms at a distance. Reception of
short-length radio signals during
periods of high sunspot activity. A
highly successful process of television,
by wire and radio, the development of
the Bell laboratories under the direc-
tion of Dr. Herbert E. Ives, was demon-
strated on April 7. The televox, an
apparatus by which the telephone note
of a tuning fork can be used to ex-
tinguish lights, start and stop electric
fans, and operate other devices, was
exhibited by its inventor, R. J. Wens-
ley.

From these latest wonders of our in-
ventive time to the dim explorings of
the archaeologist seems a far flight.
Yet is not the modern a true child of
the ancient, and the scientist of today
beholden to men who were dust long
centuries gone? Think of the unsung
genius who discovered copper, some six
thousand years ago at least, and so

ushered in the age of metals—a vast
event from which was destined to come
the skyscraper, with its glittering radio
pinnacle, and aircraft soaring above.
That so much of the scientific enter-
prise of the year 1927 should have
gone into archaeological research and
related pursuits is in no way to be re-
gretted, but rather to be applauded for
the liberal spirit it reveals. A joint
expedition of the University of Penn-
sylvania and the British museum
found at Ur, in the birthland of Abra-
ham, the relics of previously unknown
kings who ruled five thousand years
ago. French scientists digging in
Egypt came upon a temple to the war
god Montou which was built around
2200 B.C. In that same country Ger-
man investigations of as many as
thirty thousand mummies showed that
dental trouble among the Egyptians
increased as their civilization ad-
vanced, and also that the most terrible
of the "social" diseases known to the
modern world was virtually nonexistent
among the ancient dwellers on the
Nile. These are but flashes from the
store of knowledge brought to light by
the year's far-reaching research.

To the Egyptian, the Greek, the Ro-
man—most of all to the Greek—we are
indebted for the fundamentals of our
science; they labored, and we have en-
tered into their labors. Likewise the
future will look back to our age and
be proud of the patient thinkers who are
building yet wider foundations, build-
ing yet more wondrously. In chemis-
try, in physics, in biology, in the sci-
ences all, the little steps of today in
generous coveyork make possible the
strides of a marvelous tomorrow. Who
thus can reckon the full significance of
1927 to the golden regions that will un-
fold beyond the frontiers of the year
2000?—Atlanta Journal.

AN ELECTRIC THINKER

An electrical machine which thinks
for itself has been developed in the de-
partment of Electrical Engineering of
the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology. Into this "mechanical mind"
can be fed the conditions of a mathe-
matical problem too complex for the
human brain to master, and it will
promptly grind out the answer and
write it down, as efficiently as a ma-
chine takes in lumber and chemicals
and produces finished boxes of matches.
We quote from a press bulletin issued
by the Institute:

"The new machine, which is called
the 'product integrator,' opens the
doors to important fields of re-
search hitherto inaccessible. It was
developed by Dr. Vannevar Bush, Pro-
fessor of Electric Power Transmission,
and a staff of research workers, in-
cluding F. G. Kear, H. L. Hazen, H. R.
Stewart, and F. D. Gage. The work
was begun several years ago with the
object of meeting the urgent need for
a machine which would automatically
solve problems of advanced electrical
theory rapidly and with a high degree
of accuracy. A technical description of
the instrument is to be published by
the Franklin Institute.

"The product integrator," Dr. Bush
explained, "might be called an adding-
machine carried to an extreme in its
design. Where workers in the busi-
ness world are ordinarily satisfied with
addition, subtraction, multiplication,
and division of numbers, the engineer
deals with curves and graphs which
represent for him the past, present,
and future of the things in which he
deals."

"The integrator, a device of electrical
measurements, gears, and recording
tables, is virtually a man-made brain
which transcends human reasoning and
readily plots the answer to problems
that cannot now be solved by formal
mathematics. It requires from eight
minutes to a few hours to make com-
putations which would take an engineer
from a month to a year to work out
by ordinary methods.

"The formation of the integrator is a
wait-hour meter of the same type as
that used in every one's home for re-
cording the amount of power used
during the month. This machine adds
up the power which is used from time
to time and records the sum on its
dials. It does this by running as a
motor.

"Integration is merely a mathemat-
ical way of expressing the sum of a
series of numbers which vary accord-
ing to a given rule. The mathe-
matician, in using the integrator, takes an
algebraic equation and plots it on a
sheet of paper. These sheets are then
passed slowly under pointers, and
operations stationed along the length
of the machine keep the pointers on
the curves. As these pointers move up
and down, the power flowing through
the meter varies in proportion, and
the number of revolutions it makes
during the operation is the integral or
sum which is desired.

"Instead of moving hands over a
dial, the meter controls a motor
through a relay, and the motor is made
to drive a pencil on another sheet of
paper also moving slowly along. The
result of all this is to trace on the
sheet a curve which expresses the re-
sult sought.

"The machine does not stop at this,
however, but by a second integrating
device, somewhat different than the
first, but performing the same opera-
tion, integrates the result a second
time. This makes the machine even
more valuable, since many electrical
equations that require but two integra-
tions can thus be handled directly.
"Another device is a system of back
coupling whereby the curves which
must be followed by the pointers de-
pend upon the final result itself. This

is accomplished by driving the tables
upon which the plotted curves are
fastened, by means of the same motor
which drives the recording pencil.

"The machine will solve practically
any second order differential equation,
which is a type of equation with which
engineers have a great deal to do.
Many of these equations can be formally
solved only after long computation ex-
tending over months, whereas this ma-
chine accomplishes the same results in,
at most, an afternoon."

WHY SHOULD FRANCE
HEDGE?

When Foreign Minister Briand last
April proposed a "pact of perpetual
friendship" between France and the
United States" there were already in
existence two Franco-American treat-
ies designed to ease any irritations
which might arise between the two
countries.

One is the arbitration treaty of
1908, signed for the United States by
Secretary Root, which expires next
month. The second engagement is
the Bryan-Jusserand conciliation
treaty of 1914, which remains in
force until twelve months after de-
nunciation by one of the contracting
parties. The Bryan treaty suppli-
ments the instrument of 1908 by pro-
viding that the advisory opinion of a
neutral commission shall be asked in
conflicts arising over issues which are
excepted from arbitration under the
Root treaty. But it is the less im-
portant treaty because its conciliation
clauses have none of the binding
force possessed by the arbitration
provisions of the earlier document.

To be anything more than a polit-
ical gesture, therefore, the Briand
proposal had to be regarded as an
advance on the Bryan and Root
treaties taken in combination, for re-
newal of the latter is regarded in
both countries as a matter of course.
And since M. Briand is a sincere and
hard-working friend of peace, our
State Department paid him the com-
pliment of taking his "outlawry-of-
war" proposal seriously. Received in
draft form through our Paris Em-
bassy, it has been closely studied. On
December 28 the State Department,
in addition to sending a draft for
renewal of the Root treaty, furnished
M. Briand with its views on how the
Briand proposal could be improved
and made a real advance on existing
contracts of friendship.

This advance consisted in the sug-
gestion that the Briand proposal
should be opened to signature by
other powers. It is obvious that an
exclusive treaty of perpetual peace

between France and the United
States would be of little value in for-
warding international peace, amount-
ing really to little more than a neu-
trality guarantee extended to a fa-
vored foreign power. And none be-
lieved in the beginning that France
merely wanted an alliance with the
United States to assure her of a
powerful friend in the event of fu-
ture wars. Crediting M. Briand and
his colleagues in the Poincare govern-
ment with real sincerity for inter-
national peace, Mr. Kellogg therefore
recommends "the adherence of all
of the principal powers of the world
to a declaration renouncing war as
an instrument of national policy."

Unfortunately and surprisingly, a
sudden disposition to hedge is now
apparent in the French Foreign Of-
fice. It is suddenly argued that the
Briand proposal was unnecessary be-
cause the Root and Bryan treaties,
taken together, make war between
the United States and France all but
impossible. And another after-
thought on the subject is that our
acceptance of the Briand proposal is
less promising as an anti-war mea-
sure than guarantees already estab-
lished by the League of Nations.

Such criticisms, of course, can only
stimulate a belief that after all what
the French Government desires is not
a treaty encouraging international
peace so much as a treaty protecting
France in the event of another war.
Mr. Kellogg's amplification of the
Briand proposal is in thorough accord
with its spirit, as written. And it is
also entirely in harmony with the
Locarno idea of regional peace agree-
ments supplementary to the general
program of the League Covenant.

Nothing could be more absurd than
to maintain that there is anything
hostile to the League of Nations in
our acceptance, and improvement
upon, the original suggestion of the
French Foreign Minister for a "mutual
engagement tending to outlaw
war."—Baltimore Sun.

Some North Carolina farmers fol-
low the practice of successful business
houses in making an inventory at the
first of the year.

Liver is a valuable addition to the
family diet says Miss Mary Thomas,
nutrition specialist at State College.
It is rich in vitamins and iron.

Eggs from blood-tested flocks of
pure strains will furnish the best sup-
ply of baby chicks, warns poultry
specialists at State College.

LOCALS

—Mrs. Don P. Johnston, of Oke-
chobee, Fla., is the guest of her sis-
ter, Mrs. B. Frank Powers.

—Mr. H. H. Coburn, of Wellesley
Hills, Mass., has returned home after
spending the holidays here.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. M. McKaughan
and family spent the past week-end
with relatives in Richmond, Va.

—Miss Mary Love Davis has re-
turned to Cliffsides, where she is
teaching, after spending the holidays
here.

—Mrs. Ben Huntley, and son, Ben,
Jr., of Winston-Salem, are spending a
few days here.

—Miss Lois Gorrell has returned
to Greenville, N. C., after a visit to
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Gorrell.

—Dr. C. C. Pearson spent the holi-
days in Havana, Cuba.

—Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Jones spent
a few days in Wingate Christmas.

—Mrs. C. C. Carpenter has re-
turned from Frederica, Del., where
she spent several weeks.

—Mrs. E. T. Crittenden and Mr.
Chris Crittenden spent several days
during the Christmas season with
friends in Greenville, S. C.

—Mrs. W. L. Poteat has returned
from Williamston, where she visited
Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler Martin.

—Prof. and Mrs. J. G. Carroll spent
the holidays in Wingate.

—Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Quisenberry
spent Christmas with relatives in
Orange, Va.

—Miss Marguerite Harrison, who
is now at Erwin, N. C., for a few days,
spent the holidays at home.

—Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Reid and fam-
ily spent the holidays in Canton, Ga.

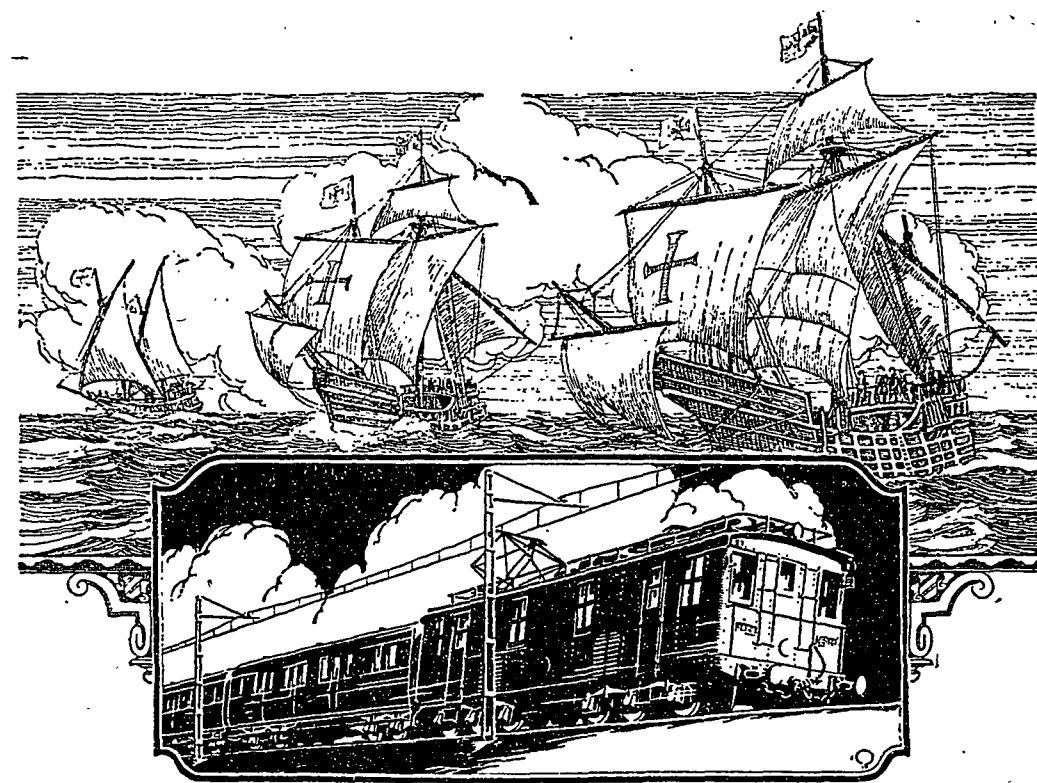
—Mrs. Fred Baldwin and Miss
Marguerite Baldwin, of Boston Mass.,
visited Mr. and Mrs. James Baldwin
during the Christmas holidays.

—Miss Margaret Holden has re-
turned to Richmond, Va., after a visit
home.

—Mrs. Clara Miller and Miss Ma-
rien Miller, of Knoxville, Pa., were
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F.
Lingle during Christmas.

—Miss Gladys Sladd returned to
Farmville, Va., Thursday.

—The many friends of Mrs. John
F. Lanneau will regret to learn that
she has been critically ill for the past
few days. At the present time, how-
ever, she is slightly improved, though
still seriously ill.



America Discovered for \$7200

Old records show that the cost of Columbus' first
expedition to America amounted, in modern exchange,
to only \$7200. To finance Columbus, Isabella,
Queen of Spain, offered to pawn her jewels. Today
word comes from Spain indicating that a twentieth
century importation from the new world is fast effect-
ing a sufficient saving to ransom many royal jewels.
The Spanish Northern Railway reports that the
American equipment with which in 1924 the railroad
electrified a mountainous section of its lines from Ujo
to Pajares has accomplished the following economies:

1. A 55% saving in the cost of power.
2. A reduction of 40% in the number of engine miles for
the same traffic handled.
3. A saving of 73 1/2% in the cost of repairs and upkeep
for locomotives.
4. A saving of 63% in crew expenses.
5. A reduction of 31% in the cost of moving a ton-
kilometer of freight.

In every part of the world, electricity has replaced
less efficient methods and is saving sums far
greater than the ransom of a queen's jewels. You
will always find it an important advantage in your
work and in your home.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

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Have the Women Folk Changed?

Miss Gertrude B. Lane, editor of The Woman's Home Companion, is said to be the highest paid business woman in the world. No definite figure is given for her remuneration as the head of one of the greatest periodical enterprises in the country, but it is known that she receives a higher salary than the President of the United States, and she also owns a large share in the \$25,000,000 company which publishes this magazine and four others of national note and enormous circulation.

Miss Lane, in an address to an audience of editors and publishers a few days ago answered the oft-repeated question: Have women changed? She said:

"Of course they have changed—in their attitude of mind, in their habits of life, in their participation in affairs. They have changed so amazingly and dramatically that the past decade has become one of importance to everyone whose business involves women in any way."

"As regards the home, they are organizing it as efficiently as the up-to-date business man is organizing his business. The day of the amateur home-maker is passing. "Whether woman's rapid rate of progress will continue for another decade no one can say. But it behooves all of us who are engaged in shaping her opinion, to watch her. One thing is certain—she is no longer the static creature we once thought her."

According to Miss Lane, 41 per cent of the checking accounts in the United States are in the names of women, or are held by women jointly with men. Among other interesting figures cited by her are the following:

There are 14,000,000 bobbed heads in America today, and 3,500 tons of hair have been shorn from the heads of American women.

Beauty shops collect \$400,000,000 a year from 60,000,000 customers, and they employ 70,000 people.

American women spend \$1,825,000,000 a year for beauty, which has become a major industry.

Salaries paid to women have increased enormously in the past decade. There are hundreds of business concerns today, such as department stores, insurance companies, banking houses, magazines and newspapers, where \$10,000 salaries for women are nothing unusual.

Neither editors nor advertisers any longer "talk down" to women. There

are 13,000,000 homes in this country, and in most of them the major part of the expenditure is in the hands of the women of the household.

Interscholastic Tournament To Be Held on April 13th and 14th

(Continued from page 1)

students are bona fide students must be signed by the principals.

3. Names of all contestants must be in one week before the event.

4. Points will be counted: 5, 3, and 1. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given as prizes for first, second, and third places, respectively, except in the relay race. (See section 6 below.)

5. The highest individual point winner will receive a scholarship to Wake Forest College.

6. The relay race will count five points for the winning school. A loving cup will be given as a prize for this event.

7. A large silver cup is offered to the school winning the meet. The cup becomes the permanent property of the school winning it for two consecutive years, or for three separate years.

Track Events

- 100-yard dash.
- High jump.
- One-mile run.
- 120-yard low hurdles.
- Shot-put.
- 220-yard dash.
- Pole vault.
- Discus throw.
- Javelin throw.
- 440-yard run.
- Broad jump.
- 12-mile relay.
- 880-yard run.

This year two scholarships to the College and a total of 42 medals will be given for the winners in the tournament. Provisions are being made to care for the largest number of representatives in the tournament's history, so send in your application before the first of April.

Any high school wishing to enter either the declamation contest or the track meet, or both, is requested to write R. R. Caudill, Secretary Interscholastic Tournament, for information of any nature.

The Tournament Committee is composed of the following members: From the faculty, Dr. F. P. Gaines, President; Dr. A. C. Reid, and Prof. J. G. Carroll. From the students, W. C. Whitley, chairman; R. P. Caudill, secretary; J. B. Ousley, B. T. Henderson, R. F. Councilman, and W. H. Plemons. Any of these gentlemen will be glad to give any desired information and they ask the cooperation of every high school in the state, in order to make this North Carolina's greatest tournament.

Declamation Finals for 1927

1. I. B. Jackson, Vance County Farm-Life High School: "A Good Name Dependent on Personal Exertion."
2. I. C. Kitchin, Wake Forest High School: "Sparticus Persuading the Gladiators to Rebel."
3. Carl Ousley, Campbell College High School: "The Constitution."
4. C. A. Honeycutt, Collegiate Institute High School: "The Old South and the New."
5. Clarence Baker, Boiling Springs High School: "The Melting Pot."
6. C. S. Hooper, Durham High School: "Vanloo's Tolerance."
7. Mr. Humphrey, Lumberton High School: "The Constitution."
8. Lynn Wilder, Raleigh High School: "Woodrow Wilson."
9. Carl Bowden, Cary High School: "President Harding's Address at the Burial of the Unknown Soldier."
10. T. F. Boone, Mars Hill High School: "The Call of the Ages."

Mr. Hooper, of Durham High School,

MISS HARPER'S Business School

Room 5, Over Citizens Bank

COURSES in
Shorthand, Typewriting
and Bookkeeping

ENROLL ANY TIME

LET US DO YOUR COPYING

We Sell TYPEWRITERS
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Sanitary, Reasonable
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RALEIGH

CASTLE T:H:E:A:T:R:E

Monday, January 9

"COVERED WAGON"

Tuesday

"CRADLE SNATCHERS"

Wednesday

"SPRING FEVER"

Thursday

"PASSION"

Friday

"FIGURES DON'T LIE"

Saturday

"THREE BAD MEN"

ADVERTISING SPACE in

"The Howler"

Has Been Purchased by the Firms Listed Below

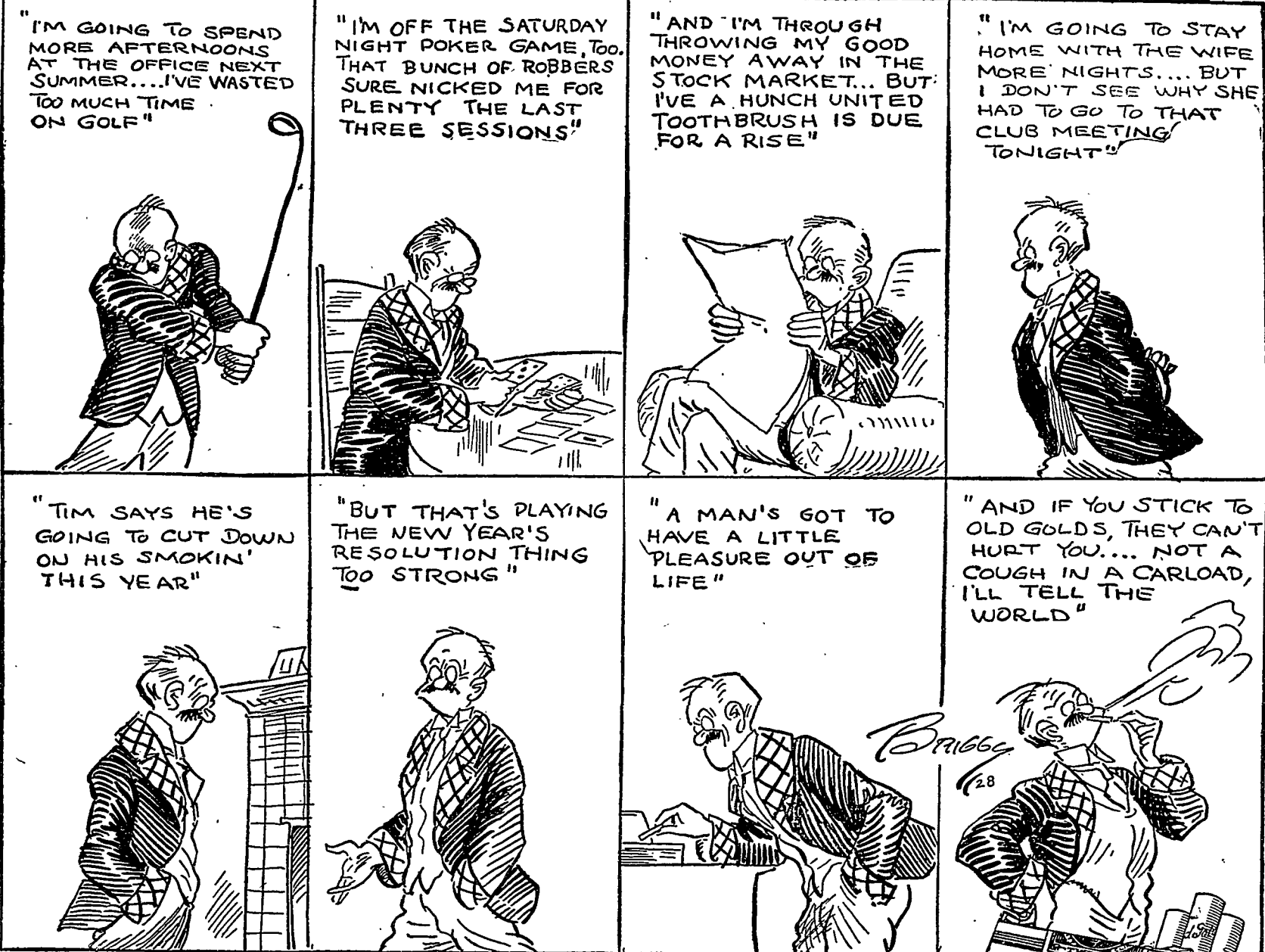
They have shown their loyalty to the College and the
Community

LET'S ALL HELP BOOST THEIR BUSINESS

Athletic Supply Company—Sporting Goods.....Raleigh
Boon-Isley Drug Co.—Sodas.....Raleigh
Brantley's Drug Company—Toilet Goods.....Raleigh
California Fruit Store—Candy.....Raleigh
Carolina Power & Light Co.—Electrical Supplies.....Raleigh
Carroll-Hoe Saw Service—Saws and Mill Supplies.....Hamlet
Capital Printing Company—Printing.....Raleigh
Martin & Cates—Clothing.....Raleigh
David J. Molloy Co.—Annual Covers.....Chicago, Ill.
Safety Transit Company—Bus Lines.....Raleigh
Southern Theological Seminary—College.....Louisville, Ky.
Southwestern Theological Seminary—Seminary Hill, Texas
Strouse & Company—Clothes.....Baltimore, Md.
Wilson's Sandwich Shop—Restaurant.....Raleigh
Whiting-Horton Company—Clothes.....Raleigh
The Vogue—Hats and Ties.....Raleigh

Movie of a Man Formulating His New Year's Resolutions

By BRIGGS



OLD GOLD

The Smoother and Better Cigarette

.... not a cough in a carload



© 1928, P. Lorillard Co., Est. 1760

won first place and was awarded a scholarship to Wake Forest College and a gold medal. Carl Ousley, of Campbell College, won second place and received a silver medal. I. C. Kitchin,

of Wake Forest High School, won third place and received a bronze medal. All the other men appearing in the finals received a gold pin bearing the seal of Wake Forest College.

Records for 1926

Event	Record	Athlete	School
100-yard dash	10.8	Ison	Charlotte
220-yard dash	23.8	Farris	Charlotte
120-yard low hurdle	15.7	Pettigrew	Charlotte
Broad jump	20.7	Cook	Charlotte
Javelin	139.75	L. Edmondson	Roanoke Rapids
440-yard dash	57.2	Milstead	Greensboro
1-mile run	5:6.2	Pettigrew	Charlotte
Discus	100.7	Brown	Greensboro
Pole vault	10.4	Dry	Cary
Shot-put	38.9	Patterson	Friendship
High jump	5.7	Johnson	Lafayette

Records for 1927

Event	Record	Athlete	School
100-yard dash	10.6	Craver	Charlotte
220-yard dash	23.8	Farmer	Wilmington
120-yard low hurdles	15.1	Milstead	Charlotte
Broad jump	19.6	Goodman	Roanoke Rapids
Javelin	149.9	J. Edmondson	Roanoke Rapids
440-yard dash	57.00	Woodside	Charlotte
1-mile run	4:56.8	Phoenix	Greensboro
Discus	112	Brown	Greensboro
Pole vault	10.2	Black	Franklinton
Shot-put	44.9 1/2	Williams	Stovall
High jump	5-6	Rankin	Wilmington

(The cup has been held one year each by Roanoke Rapids, Reidsville, Burlington, and for the last two years by Charlotte. This is the sixth year of the competition for the cup.)

"WHAT OF THE REBELS?"

The average thinking American, with no axe to grind in the matter, was astounded at our expedition into Nicaragua. So far as he was informed then, and so far as he is informed now, there was nothing to warrant such action. If two political factions—both of them bad enough, perhaps—wished to fight it out in the little republic to the south, why should Uncle Sam get all wrought up and dispatch a small-sized army of marines to see to it that a questionable person of ambition be kept firmly seated in the presidential chair? Apologists for the administration told us that Washington felt impelled to this course by reason of the fact that our citizens were in danger and that foreign nationals, whose own governments were barred by the Monroe Doctrine from sticking their noses in the business of these particular people, must be protected. There was at the time, and there is yet, strong suspicion that bananas and such things were more largely mixed in the situation than were endangered Americans and the lamb-like foreign nationals.

When news came that some of our marines had been killed and others had been wounded, in conflict with what the Washington government pleases to term bandits, every American, both average and otherwise, felt a pang of sorrow. The thing seemed to be so useless, if it did not actually contravene the Constitution of the

United States, which does not empower the President to declare war, but reposes that authority in the Congress. No one seemed to think—certainly not sympathetically—of the hundreds of poor Nicaraguans who had been sent unceremoniously to their deaths through the superior fighting equipment and the superior fighting quality of the trained American soldiers. No doubt, each and every one of those dead Nicaraguans regarded himself as a patriot, risking death, and suffering death, for such things as he held dear. Even, however, if he was not a patriot, that was none of the business of this country. Is it our duty to kill out all non-patriots, wherever they may be in small countries?

The average American was astounded at the staging of this miniature war; he is almost equally astounded now at the insistent demand, in the halls of Congress and in the editorial columns of some of the newspapers, that the war be waged with renewed vigor—not because any principle in which we may be interested is more endangered at this moment than it ever was, but because we must revenge, in stamping out the last vestige of armed resistance in Nicaragua, the deaths of those marines who were sent there on an aimless expedition!

[We went in for a war, and we got it on a bigger scale than we had expected. Surely that was no fault of the Nicaraguans who believe the man who now occupies the presidential

chair to be a usurper. We can kill them all out, of course. But would that be either sensible or humane? We went into the mess on our own volition; why not get out of it as gracefully as we can?

Here is a matter to which the statesmen in Congress may well direct their attention. They were not consulted about the starting of the war; but that is no reason for them to stand back when the time comes to end the war.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

THE "SOLID SOUTH"

References to the Solid South will be increasingly frequent as the date of the National Democratic convention approaches. It will be mentioned by some with pride, and by others with bitterness and derision for a section which will not change its political mind. It was used recently, however, in an entirely new sense by Collier's Weekly. Speaking to those whose impressions of the South are built of scare-heads telling of Ku-Klux violence and unorganized floggers and lynchers, Collier's says:

"You hear talk of the Solid South, meaning a section dominantly Democratic, as much of New England is solidly Republican. The South is solid in other ways. It is solid in energy and enterprise and in achievement of the most valuable sort. Throughout the South education and industry are advancing at prodigious rates. Factories are being built and enlarged. Motor roads are being built. Enormous sums are being spent for schools and for higher education."

Although the editorial is devoted largely to a summary of the progress which has been made by North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, Virginians know that today their State is as much a part of the industrially solid South as it is a part of the politically solid South. It is doubtful if any State, North, South or West, is facing the New Year with as much assurance of progress along every line. The forecast for 1928, made by the Director General of the United States Employment Service, mentions the development on a large scale of anthracite coal fields in Pulaski and Montgomery counties; the

activity in prospect at Newport News, where ships costing \$20,000,000 will be built; the \$4,000,000 bridge across the James; the huge nitrogen plant at Hopewell; the terminal and bridge construction at Norfolk; the du Pont rayon plant at Richmond, the large appropriations for roads and the great amount of public work to be done by the cities.

These are only the outstanding developments which are assured for 1928, but they are indicative of the trend which has brought many smaller industries to Virginia and will bring many more, adding to the wealth of the State and the opportunities of each citizen. It is this last, of course, which makes worth while the State-wide effort to bring new industries into the State.

There is nothing to excite the admiration in an overall factory or a chemical plant, but they bring with them jobs and opportunities for Virginia boys and girls; more money for the State to spend on education; wealth which will permit the individual more leisure for the enjoyment of the finer things of life. The new Solid South is being built on industry, which is creating the wealth for the roads and schools which are slowly but surely spreading enlightenment even to the most remote strongholds of ignorance.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

In an official letter to Congress, made public December 26, Secretary of War Davis urged that steps be taken to revive the private manufacture of war munitions, which he said except for the making of ammunition has disappeared in the United States since the World War.

Democracy and freedom have lost ground in the nine years since the war "to make the world safe for democracy" ended, Edwin L. James, New York Times correspondent, asserted December 25, in a special cable from Paris.

One hundred forty-four men, five women, and four children were reported, during November, as having lost their lives in industrial accidents in New York State, according to a statement by Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton.

THE BANK of WAKE

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

Capital Stock . . . \$20,000.00
Surplus \$10,000.00

The Bank of Service

R. E. ROYALL, President

T. E. HOLDING, Cashier

Is Interest-Taking Wrong?

By IRVING FISHER
Professor of Economics, Yale University

Why interest should be paid on a loan has always seemed something of a mystery.

Among the many mistaken ideas about it is the idea that all interest-taking is morally wrong. If I borrow of you \$100 and afterward give every cent of it back, why should I have to give you anything more? Is not interest a kind of robbery?

Because of such a feeling against interest, the laws of Moses forbade interest-taking between Jews, and the laws of ancient Rome forbade it between Romans. So, also, through the Middle Ages, for over a thousand years, the church fathers fought interest-taking. St. Thomas Aquinas claimed that interest extorted a price for the use of things already used up, as for instance grain or wine. He also said that it was a payment for time, and that time is a free gift of the Creator to which we all have a natural right.

Of course there is justification for a part of the prejudice against interest-taking, for there are always "loan sharks," people who take advantage of the necessities of the poor and charge exorbitant rates of interest. We may properly condemn such exorbitant interest and call it usury, just as we condemn extortion by a grocer. But we need not condemn a lender for taking some interest any more than we condemn a grocer for charging some price, or profit. Nobody today complains (as some people did in the Middle Ages) that a shopkeeper ought to sell an article at the same price at which he bought it.

And today, even, the old prejudice against interest as morally wrong has also nearly disappeared. The only important prejudice left is among the followers of Karl Marx. He taught that interest was a robbery, the essence of the "exploitation" perpetrated by capital on labor. He said labor ought to get all that it produces. But he forgot the time element. It is perfectly true that the laborer, if paid in the present, deserves the entire present value of his product, and it is also true that, if paid in the future, he deserves the entire future value of his product. But it is not at all true that he deserves in the present the entire fu-

ture value of his product. Yet that is really what Marx proposed.

If one man, called a capitalist, pays another man, called a laborer, for planting a tree which will bear fruit in years to come, the capitalist will not, and ought not to be expected to, pay the laborer today the full value of the fruits to come in later years. If the laborer is to have his pay today, and the capitalist is to wait many years for the fruits, it is both necessary and just that the laborer should be paid only the discounted value of these fruits. While the capitalist gets the advantage of a future product greater than the wages paid, the laborer gets the advantage of early payment. Both are impatient of the delay, but the capitalist can better afford to wait than the laborer.

It is this very fact that makes him a capitalist. If the laborer could himself afford to wait and the capitalist could not, the position of the men would be reversed, and the laborer would become the capitalist. The laboring men who built the railways across the continent could not afford to wait till they were finished to get the reward of their efforts. Had they been able to do so, they might have owned the railways instead of the capitalists; and would, in that case, have become the capitalists themselves.

A Marxian laboring man once did some work for me. We fell into a discussion, during which he informed me that interest-taking was all wrong; that any lender ought to be content with the return only of his principal without any interest whatever. Thereupon I asked him if he were willing to lend me, without interest, for twenty years, the \$25 which I owed him; in other words, to wait twenty years for his pay. To this he answered very simply that, being a poor man, he could not afford to wait. I then offered to pay him, in case he would wait twenty years, not only the \$25, but the interest upon it, but he said he would rather have his \$25 at once than even \$100 twenty years later.

That is, he did not think it was fair for him to have to wait so long even if he would get \$75 interest. Then I asked him if he thought it would be fair to have to wait a year, or even a month, and only get his \$25. Of course he didn't. He finally agreed that it would be fair

to wait a month if I would then pay him not \$25 but \$1 besides. That \$1, of course, would be interest, and would be 4 per cent a month on the \$25. He began to see that it is fair that a man who has to wait for his money should get some extra pay for the waiting. That pay is interest.

VOTING MACHINES

An experiment with voting machines in this city in the coming Presidential election would be interesting as paving the way for their adoption. But should legal or other objections appear which would make it impossible to conduct a trial of them that would be worth while, the fact should not be permitted to interfere with demand for their installation.

Voting machines have passed the experimental stage. They have been in use in a number of large cities for two decades. New York, after making thorough test of them, adopted them as the best means of obtaining an honest and prompt count of its great vote. Pennsylvania is pressing a Constitutional amendment to permit their use in that state. In the circumstances, it may be assumed that this city and State will ultimately follow suit.

It would be safe to install the machines without the proposed experiment, as opportunities to become familiar with them can be readily provided prior to an election. The chief advantage of a preliminary test of their operation is that it would help to eliminate factious opposition which might find in the mere fact that they had not been actually used here argument against them in the Legislature. The assent of that body must be had to changes in our election laws before the machines can be generally installed.—Baltimore Sun.

—Miss Isabel Starbuck, with her brother, Mr. Eric Starbuck, of Sunbury, Conn., visited points in Kentucky and Virginia during the holidays.

I often sit and meditate
Upon the scurvy tricks of f-8
That keeps me still a celib-8.
Oh, cruel f-8,
I want a 10-der maid sed-8
To love and be my m-8.
My 40-tude is not so gr-8
I cannot w-8.
Oh, f-8, be-9, be-4 2 1-8
Relieve fe of my awful single st-8,
We'll oscul-8.

All-American Business Eleven

A Wall Street statistician, undertaking to prove that it is the country boy, rather than the city lad, who makes his mark in the world of business and finance, has just picked an all-American "business team" for 1927. He has selected eleven names, using for this purpose the men who have occupied the most prominent position each month in The American Magazine, and who therefore may be considered the most conspicuous examples of achievement for the year. The list includes ten men and one woman. It includes one newspaper man, one banker, one railroad, and several merchants and manufacturers. Here is the "All-American Business Eleven":

1. John A. Spencer, Revere, Massachusetts. Obligated to quit school at eleven, he evolved the \$2,000,000 idea of a thermostat.

2. Daniel Murray Edwards, dry-goods king of Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester despite being crippled.

3. George Matthew Adams, Saline, Michigan. Thrown out of work during the panic of 1927 with \$27 in his pocket, he now heads one of the biggest newspaper syndicates in America.

4. William Todd, Wilmington, Delaware. He worried so hard about his parents that he bought a \$7,000,000 shipyard on his nerve.

5. Peggy Hoyt, Saginaw, Michigan. At 19 years of age she borrowed \$300 to start a fashion shop, which has grown into a big Fifth Avenue enterprise.

6. John G. Lonsdale, Memphis, Tenn., who is now president of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis.

7. Laurence A. Downs, Indiana boy who is now president of the Illinois Central Lines.

8. Theodore Gary, of Macon, Missouri, who after 43 years of hard luck manufactures 80 per cent of all world's automatic telephone equipment.

9. Edward E. Shumaker, president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, who saved the industry when it was believed the radio had killed the business.

10. H. M. Aylesworth, Colorado lawyer, now head of the National Broadcasting Company.

11. William A. Burnette, Tennessee mountain boy who started to get an education at 21, and now owns a great aluminumware firm.

It is noted that all of The American Magazine's selections for these coveted positions of national eminence are country boys who have beaten their city-bred rivals into the Hall of Fame.

A WAR CONGRESS NEVER DECLARED

United States Army officers and men are being killed and maimed in Nicaragua and we are moving 1,000 additional Marines to the Nicaraguan front to wipe out General Sandino and his troops. This is what the State Department calls coöperating "with the constabulary of Nicaragua effectively to establish order throughout that country." Calling it a rose does not make it anything but the thistle that it is. There is a war in Nicaragua and it is being fought between Nicaraguans on the one side and Americans, assisted by American-officered native constabulary, on the other. It is a war not declared by Congress, the constitutional war-declaring agency, but by the President of the United States and the State Department. A resolution declaring war between the United States and General Sandino's irregulars, if offered in Congress, would go down in overwhelming defeat. Congress wants no war with Nicaraguan political factions and the American people want no war with them. What is afoot now in Nicaragua is a war declared by the President and the State Department, without the consent of the people of the United States, without any real justification on the score of protection of American interests, and in the worst tradition of international meddling.

It is none of our business to settle the factional quarrels of Nicaraguan politicians. That is what we are undertaking to do. By force of American arms we are keeping in the presidential palace at Managua an executive that a majority of the Nicaraguan people do not want there, and by force of American arms we are undertaking to annihilate a native faction that has declined to become a party to Stimson's pax Romana. The shootings and bombings that we are carrying out in pursuit of this policy are as ruthless as the British bombing of villages in Iraq and the French bombing of Damascus, and on a lower moral plane, because while Great Britain and France were engaged in wars of pacification in Mesopotamia and Syria under League of Nations mandates formally charging them with maintaining peace in those territories, the United States is conducting a war of pacification in Nicaragua without any authority, or color of authority, save that of a self-imposed police duty violently deduced from a five-power Central American treaty

SHORTS ON SPORTS

(By McNeill)

Plans are about complete for a new magnificent stadium at the University of Virginia. This immense structure is to have a seating capacity of twenty-five thousand people, and bids fair to rival the new one at the University of North Carolina.

The inside story of Army's victory over Navy was made public last Wednesday when Head Coach "Biff" Jones of West Point waxed oratorical. The chief ingredients of the victory, as explained by Coach Jones, was a snappy three-minute talk between halves—and the confidence the team had in their captain, "Light Horse Harry" Wilson.

"We just gave the boys a little of which America is not one of the signers.

Our sole duty in Nicaragua is to protect American rights, lives, and property. The decent way to protect these interests is the way that we are following in China—by the detailing of defensive forces to ports and cities where American interests are exposed to possible jeopardy. We could have done that in Nicaragua. Instead, we elected to identify ourselves with a political quarrel between Nicaraguan Conservatives and Liberals. Had we not meddled in Nicaragua's internal politics, the emergency created by the Sacasa revolution would long ago have been history. There is no good reason to believe that the ousting of Diaz in response to force majeure would have jeopardized American interests any more than they have been jeopardized by the brief and numerous Nicaraguan revolutions of the past. The lending of our Army and Navy to Adolfo Diaz to enable him to fasten on the Nicaraguan people a rule that they did not want was a monstrous misuse of executive power in Washington, and it is working out into a shameful American war against native Nicaraguan elements with which the United States has no just quarrel.—Virginian-Pilot and Norfolk Landmark.

A new face was seen in the Deacon line-up last night when the Baptists tackled Lenoir-Rhyne. Scarborough, the newcomer, performed like a veteran. Faust, his running mate, also exhibited good form. The last named player is a graduate from Coach Lingle's last-year freshman team.

Ad Warren, the University of North Carolina's star athlete, has entered the professional class. He scored his second knockout last week.

The Baptists pried the lid off their 1928 basketball schedule last night when they tackled the strong quint representing Lenoir-Rhyne College. This game was resplendent with brilliant playing by both sides.

Wake Forest was greatly handicapped by the loss of Captain Ralph James, stellar forward. Ralph's injured ankle, received during the holidays in a practice contest, will necessitate his absence until the State game on the 11th.

Foust, the High Point youth, playing in James' forward position, showed that the Deacons have plenty of good reserve material. He and Scarborough, another newcomer, exhibited as pretty a passing game as has been seen on the local court in some little time.

As Old Gold and Black goes to press there is no definite information on hand as to the players, scores, and officials. A detailed report of the game will appear in the next issue.

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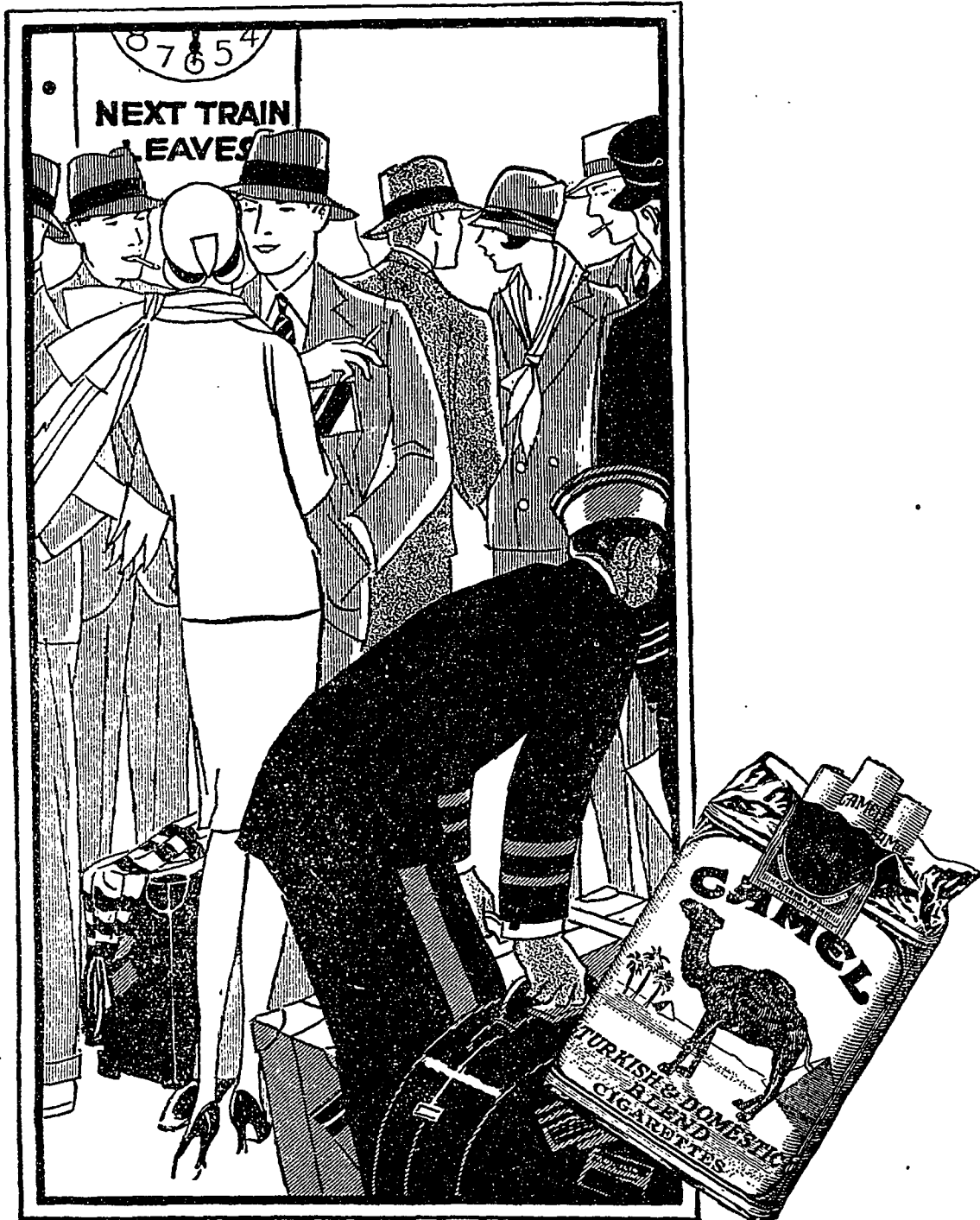
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