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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA



ALUMNI REVIEW

VOLUME I

APRIL, 1913

NUMBER 4



DAVIE HALL

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THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The University of North Carolina



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THE REGISTRAR

CHAPEL HILL

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NORTH CAROLINA

THE ALUMNI REVIEW

Vol. I

April, 1913

No. 4

OPINION AND COMMENT

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION The dedication, on May 2, of Peabody Hall, the new home of the School of Education, will mark an event in the life of the University and State of great importance. On that date, the Department of Education, with a record of thirty-seven years of splendid service to the State in spite of the lack of adequate quarters and funds, will be established in new quarters, and with greatly increased facilities and instructional force, will strive to bring in what it and the University as a whole hope may be an epoch of genuine educational upbuilding for North Carolina.

To the different interests involved, the opening of the building will bring new responsibilities. Upon the University will fall the immediate necessity of providing the school with such additional financial support as will enable it, through an adequate instructional staff and physical equipment, to do the work which is so greatly needed in the State. This it is actively planning to do. The further duty will fall upon it of thinking along broader public educational lines. Its policies as to this School, in view of the fact that it is to be vitally bound up with the interests of the complete school system of the State, will have to recognize the actual conditions which obtain in the system and will have to meet them. The teacher in the modern public school requires a very much more extensive and less narrowly restricted preparation than that required of the private school principal back in 1877. Familiarity with hygienic and public health laws, a working knowledge of school agriculture, instruction in the art of leading social betterment movements, actual experience gained by teaching in all the grades of a thorough practice school, serve as examples of the requisites, in addition to a thorough general and professional knowledge, which are essential to the equipment of the teacher of today who is to prove himself an effective teacher and man. To do this, the University will be confronted with the necessity of providing courses in the regular term, in the Summer School, and through correspondence, which will enable teachers to increase their professional knowledge without giving

up entirely, for a period of years, their daily task in the class-room. The machinery of the State's highest public school will have to be made so flexible that it may help equip hundreds of teachers in the lower schools who under the present requirements of the University, are totally cut off from participation in the benefits which it should confer.

Upon Dean Noble, whose appointment as the head of the School has recently been announced, and his colleagues, will rest the task of formulating constructive plans and carrying them out effectively. The School of Education is logically the vital, connecting link between the University and the State. Its opportunity for direct service to the people is greater than that of any other department of the University. Upon the manner in which it renders or fails to render this vital service, will depend in large measure the welfare of both the University and the State.

Dean Noble's experience, gained in the school work of the State and here at the University, and his intimate knowledge of the educational conditions and needs of North Carolina, justify the University's expectation that these opportunities will be realized and fully met by him and those associated in the School with him.

Upon the other departments of the University, the duty of hearty co-operation will fall. Already it has been clearly shown that this will not be considered a duty, but rather a high privilege. The other departments are eager to aid the School in all of its undertakings, and will meet any demand which may be made upon them.

The ultimate burden of the cost involved falls upon the State. Its duty in the matter, provided the University and the officers of the School meet their responsibilities, is clear. It sorely needs more efficient teachers. With a six-months' term and a compulsory attendance law, it is more necessary than ever for the State to equip teachers of true character and the highest professional ability. If, as Dr. McIver said, the teacher is the "seed corn" of our civilization, and if the School produces this "seed corn" of a high quality,

the State's duty will be to give the support required in its production.

If all the interests concerned assume their duties, there can be but one result—the vitalization and upbuilding of the whole system of public education in North Carolina.

* * * * *

THE DEBATING CONTEST To the debating Union Committee and to C. E. McIntosh, the originator of the Debating Union idea in North Carolina, the University and State owe a real debt; for the contests held throughout the State on February 21, and the finals held here on the sixth and seventh of March, were in the highest sense successful, and marked the beginning of a movement of unquestioned significance both to the University and the State.

The nature of the success was composite. The suggestion made by Mr. McIntosh to the Societies to aid the State high schools in debate was a call to them, century-old in point of indirect service to North Carolina, to take a part in the social service of the State. It woke the Societies up to the fact that they, while still here on the campus and out of touch with the State at large, could reach out and touch the State at its most vital spot.

For several years the University has taken a very conservative view of the question of University Extension. Lack of funds, possibly, has been in the main the determining factor in the holding of this view. But the example of what the Societies have been able to do—at comparatively small expense—has enabled the University to see more clearly its opportunity for a larger direct service to North Carolina than it has ever rendered. Under the stimulus of this example, the University will hereafter push its work further afield, and attempt to reach in helpful service the fireside of every North Carolina home.

As a work of social service, it was an unqualified success. The need and use of libraries for purposes of reference and careful study was sharply emphasized. Schools from every section of the State were brought into friendly rivalry, and students from rival schools exchanged visits. Four or five hundred boys and girls, citizens of the next decade, thought out a practical vital question of the day, and mastered

the art of presenting their views on it in an effective, a convincing way. Sixty-four of these won their right to come to their State University, and did come, and became acquainted with its life and spirit, and here, under the stress of the keenest competition, fought out anew the question which they had presented to ninety communities of the State.

As a debate, the final contest between Pleasant Garden and Durham was of the very first order. The four men handled themselves like skilled inter-collegiate debaters. The entire University was out to hear them. The spirit of the contest was perfect, and the victory won by Pleasant Garden was distinctly memorable.

* * * * *

SOCIAL SERVICE The success of the Societies in their enlarged activities suggests the possibility of a more general participation in social service work by all University alumni. The alumni of other colleges, especially those grouped together in the larger cities, devote their energies to some special restricted object. The Haverford alumni and undergraduates in Philadelphia, for example, conduct a night school for the Italians, and the alumni in New York of one of the central western universities have asked for the privilege of aiding in the organized relief of the poor.

In North Carolina opportunities for such work have not been as apparent as in the larger centers, because of the smallness of the cities. The number of alumni who are united in any one group is also necessarily limited. But this condition does not preclude a more general social betterment work. Just now, through the organization of the county clubs at the University, and of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, the first meeting of which was held in Raleigh, February 11 and 12, an opportunity for entering this work has been given to every alumnus of the University. And this is just the kind of work for which the educated man is peculiarly fitted. Public health in North Carolina needs to be conserved. Conditions obtaining in some of the manufacturing industries can be improved. The social isolation of the rural community should be made less deadening. Child life can be further protected and uplifted. But enough of the catalog. University men who have been aided by the State have in these new movements the opportunity of repaying their debt to the State, and of doing the finer thing—which is in keeping with the fundamental spirit of their alma mater—namely, picking up the burden where it rests heavily on the State, and lightening it.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS The Legislature which adjourned on March 13 was, considering the deficit with which it was confronted, generous to the University, in that it increased the annual maintenance fund from \$87,000 to \$95,000, and confirmed the action of the Legislature of 1911 which appropriated \$50,000 a year for 1913 and 1914 for permanent improvements. A larger annual maintenance fund could be used to very good purpose, and it is greatly to be regretted that it could not be secured. The new School of Education, the Summer School, the Bureau of Extension, all of which are planning for a more vital and direct service to the State, will be more restricted in their work than they should be, and several departments in the University which for years have been in need of additional instructors and equipments will have to carry on their work upon the present basis. This is very unfortunate, but the additional \$8,000 will meet these needs in part, and will be used to the great good of the State. The appropriation for permanent improvements will go to the immediate erection of the new Commons, and in doing so will provide dining quarters for a large part of the student body. Recently this has been the University's most pressing need, and that the University has been enabled to meet it is cause for genuine gladness.

DELEGATES SHOULD BE ELECTED In view of the fact that the General Alumni Association of the University is now, under the new plan of organization, a body in which only duly-appointed delegates can vote, the various city and county associations should hold meetings at an early date and discuss measures to be acted on and select delegates to the alumni meeting on Tuesday, June 3, of commencement week. Alumni who are present, but who are not delegates, have the privileges of the floor during the meeting, and may take part in the discussions, but are not entitled to a vote. In order that the associations may be able to present their views, and follow them up with votes, it will be necessary to name and send properly-qualified representatives.

* * * * *

SECRETARY DANIELS THE REVIEW takes genuine pleasure in chronicling the appointment of Josephus Daniels to membership in President Wilson's Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Daniels is the fifth North Carolinian and fourth alumnus of the University to hold this position. He is eminently worthy of the great honor bestowed, and his alma mater and fellow alumni congratulate him most heartily.

SECRETARY DANIELS

The Editor of the News and Observer Becomes Secretary of the Navy

When, a week before Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated as President of the United States, the semi-official announcement was made of the appointment of Jo Daniels, '85-'86, editor of *The News and Observer*, national committeeman from North Carolina for sixteen years, and last-ditch Bryan supporter, as Secretary of the Navy, there was little surprise among those who have followed Daniels' part in the last four national campaigns. And there was general rejoicing from Cherokee to Currituck, or from Murrephy to Manteo (to use a *News and Observer* stereotyped headline), that after more than fifty years North Carolina is to take its place once more at the cabinet table. Those who have felt the stroke of Jo's heavy pen, those who are sufficiently conservative to object to red ink in their newspapers, and even those who belong to a political organization not particularly beloved of *The News and Observer* one and all were glad that Josephus had arrived. There was no one to doubt his deserts, and no one to deny his ability.

Those who delve back into the dark and dusty past, at once called to mind the fact that of the five cabinet officers North Carolina has "given" the nation just five have been Secretaries of the Navy. Precedent counts with a historian-president. Even as far away from home as New York, we see an inquisitive letter writer in *The Times* asking the whyness of North Carolina's unproportionate representation in the office of Secretary of the Navy. In a reply two weeks later, a Tar-heel exile in Richmond took the trouble to call attention to the maritime future of our State when the great port at Point Lookout is finished, and what is more, to the fact that Secretary Daniels "knows something about salt water, and what he has not learned yet will shortly be acquired, if energetic taking hold of a subject means anything."

Attention has not, however, been called to the fact that of the five North Carolinians who have served as Secretary of the Navy four have been alumni of the University of North Carolina. University men

who have held this office are: John Branch, 1801, from 1829-1831; William A. Graham, 1822, from 1850-1852; James C. Dobbin, 1832, from 1853-1857; Josephus Daniels, 1885-1886, 1913—. In addition to these, J. Y. Mason, 1816, was twice Secretary of the Navy, from 1844-1845 and from 1846-1849. Mason was appointed from Virginia; and George E. Badger,



JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Secretary of the Navy during 1841, a member of the Class of 1813 at Yale, was a trustee of the University from 1818 to 1844.

The University's list of cabinet officers is greater than that of the State. J. Y. Mason, 1816, of Virginia, held in addition to the position of Secretary of the Navy the Attorney-Generalship of the United States under Polk (1845-1846); J. H. Eaton, 1803, was Secretary of War from 1829 to 1831, being appointed when he was a resident of Tennessee; A. V. Brown, 1814, also of Tennessee, was Postmaster-General from 1857 to 1859; and Jacob Thompson, 1831, of Mississippi, served as Secretary of the Interior from 1857 to 1861.

None of these cabinet officers was a more devoted son of the University than is the new Secretary of the Navy. Josephus Daniels was a student at the University in the year 1885-1886. In 1901 he was elected a trustee. This is one of the few positions of "trust and profit" Daniels has ever held. In 1904 he was placed upon the executive committee of the trustees, a position in which his knowledge of men and things and his deep interest in everything educational have given him an unusual opportunity to render great service to his alma mater. He has taken advantage of this opportunity.

A few weeks before he left North Carolina temporarily, Secretary Daniels was made chairman of the building committee of the new Commons Hall. This plant is a part of the State's Chapel Hill property, in which the new Secretary is especially interested through his desire to see the man of average means have provided for him by the State a proper place in which to eat his moderately-priced meals.

Those who know editor Daniels' plan of conducting what he himself likes to call, when he is in New York, his country paper at Raleigh, are not at all surprised at the vigorous and intelligent way in which the Tarheel Secretary has gone at his new job. Although the Raleigh editor had a large staff on his paper, he himself was as a matter of fact, managing editor, business manager, chief editorial writer, and sometimes reporter. He trusted his men, but he always knew exactly what they were doing, and he saw that they did their work as he wanted it done. Thus he has built up a paper of personality, which puts the seal of itself on even the most trivial piece of news.

From the beginning it was seen that Daniels is going to be managing editor of the Navy. He has already seen a real battleship target practice. He has already begun his tour of inspection of the nation's navy yards. It would be impossible for Jo Daniels to be a figure-head Secretary of anything. He wants to know how the whole plant is run. He will come as near finding out, too, as any man President Wilson could have found. In other words, Jo is interested in his job. He is interested in everything he comes into contact with.

The ancient chart in the Registrar's office picturing the number of high offices that have been filled by University men will have to come down for a pleasant revision.

HANNIS TAYLOR, LL.D.

Hannis Taylor was born at Newbern, N. C., September 12, 1851. His father was Richard Vipon Taylor, his mother, Susan Stevenson, representatives of families settled at Newbern long prior to the Revolution. The records show that Joseph Hannis made a deed to Craven County as early as 1737. Mary Hannis, the paternal grandmother of Hannis Taylor, who is buried in the cemetery at Chapel Hill, described to him as an eye-witness the visit General Washington made to Newbern just after the close of his second term as President. The Stevensons were among the settlers who came by way of Virginia; William Taylor, who married Mary Hannis, was a Scotch lad who came directly from Paisley with his brother Isaac. An account of his Scotch ancestry was given by the subject of this sketch in the speech made by him at his laureation in the University of Edinburg.

After the evacuation of Newbern, early in the Civil War, the Taylor family purchased a residence at Chapel Hill, where Hannis began his classical education, with Hoke Smith as a schoolfellow, under the tutelage of Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer, to whom he was tenderly devoted down to the day of her death. After further instruction at the then famous preparatory schools of Dr. Wilson and Mr. Lovejoy, Hannis Taylor entered the University of North Carolina, where he remained during the freshman year. His father's business reverses then forced him to begin prematurely and without adequate preparation the study of law at Newbern, in the office of the cultured John N. Washington. Before his first year of study was over the Taylor family removed to Mobile, Ala., where Hannis Taylor was admitted to practice in the lower courts shortly after his eighteenth birthday. In a few months he was appointed State's attorney of an adjoining county, and before he was twenty-one he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Alabama, where he was engaged to argue an important case involving a grave question of Constitutional law. His adversary was Robert H. Smith, the then acknowledged leader of the Alabama bar, who was born at Edenton, N. C. The youthful advocate lost his case, but a few years later the court reversed its decision in order to maintain the principle for which he had contended.

Hannis Taylor says that his resolve to write the history of "*The Origin and Growth of the English Con-*

stitution," a task to which he devoted himself for thirty years, was the outcome of the intensely English environment in which he was born—an environment saturated with a knowledge of English history, English literature, and English law. After fifteen years of work appeared his first volume, which was received with acclamation throughout the English-speaking world. The University of Dublin, by a formal vote of its senate, adopted it as a text-book, and gave its author its honorary LL.D. Montagu Burrows,



Chichele professor of modern history at Oxford, said: "No other book exhibits so clear a view of the English Constitution, broadening down from precedent to precedent"; John Fiske said it "is evidently a masterpiece"; the Boston *Advertiser* said: "The most thorough, the most scientific, and most readable work upon the origin of our institutions which has yet appeared or is likely to appear." It is now in the eighth edition.

As a recognition of his fame thus won, President Cleveland appointed Hannis Taylor as Minister to Spain. There he completed his second volume, published just after his return, of which the *Review of Reviews* said: "The completion of the second volume rounds out one of the most important recent achievements of American scholarship." A large number of American universities, including his alma mater, conferred upon the successful author the LL.D. degree.

For four years and a half Hannis Taylor was on duty at Madrid, without a single leave of absence, during the critical period of the war between Cuba and Spain. So bitter was the feeling against this country at that time that his house was guarded by Spanish soldiers, night and day, for more than two years. His reward was the unqualified thanks and approval of the Cleveland and McKinley administrations. During those four years and a half of arduous diplomacy he composed his now famous work on "*International Public Law*," characterized by the *Harvard Law Review* as "the best American work since Wheaton." The *London Law Quarterly Review* has said that "this book is, probably on the whole, the fullest treatise in the language on its subject." It brought to its author the honorary LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh. At his laureation there Sir Ludovic Grant, professor of international law, in his speech, said: "I do not hesitate to say that Dr. Hannis Taylor's *International Public Law*, replete with historical learning, characterized by philosophical breadth of view, and distinguished for the classical stateliness of its diction, entitles its author to a conspicuous place in a galaxy which includes the names of Wheaton and Kent and Halleck, of Woolsey and Dudley Field." The new kind of reputation thus won induced the government at Washington to employ Mr. Taylor to assist in the argument of its cases before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, and before the Alaskan Boundary Commission at London. After his notable argument there, the *London Law Times* said: "Mr. Hannis Taylor, who has just concluded his argument on behalf of the United States before the Alaska Boundary Commission, is one of the most eminent jurists of the present generation, and has not merely a theoretical but a practical knowledge of international practice and equity. He is the author of a work of monumental learning which is a standard book of reference and cited as an acknowledged authority before all international tribunals. The *Treatise on International Public Law*."

Determined to live at Washington, in order to practice in the highest national tribunal, Mr. Taylor published in 1905 his "*Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Supreme Court of the United States*," upon which Chief Justice Fuller, and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Peckham, and Day have bestowed the highest praise. Justice Harlan wrote: "It is most admirable in every way, and will become a necessity to every lawyer who practices in our court, or who prepares a case which may come here for final determination." Then followed in 1908 *The Science of Jurisprudence*, "a treatise in which the growth of positive law is unfolded by the historical method, and its elements classified and defined by the analytical." So marked was the impression made in Europe by this work that the famous French jurist Rodolphe Dareste made a formal presentation of it to the Institute of France, while in Germany it was applauded by Dr. Rudolph Sohm and Dr. von L. Mitteis, the most eminent jurists in the University of Leipsic. The latter wrote as follows: "I began immediately with the reading of the book, and am enthralled by it. The idea of representing the operation of Roman and English law in universal historical relations is as fruitful as it is splendid, and I have found in your book a great deal of instruction and inspiration. It is a work whose study appeals to the heart of every man. I, as a Romanist, am particularly delighted to find a comprehensive appreciation of the lasting and immortal significance of the Roman law in the most distant regions, and have found in it a mass of facts with which I was unfamiliar. The combination of English and Roman elements of law which you portray is most interesting, and only a scholar who possesses an almost incomprehensible knowledge of both systems of law could produce such a work. The breadth of your view has at all times excited my wonder."

The crowning work of Mr. Taylor's life, for which all that preceded was a preparation, is "*The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution*," an historical treatise in which the documentary evidence as to the making of the entirely new plan of federal government embodied in the existing constitution of the United States is, for the first time, set forth as a complete and consistent whole." Out of the mass of commendations bestowed upon this work the following estimate, made by the *Boston Herald*, may be accepted as typical: "Taken as a whole, it is the most notable work on the Constitution of the United States that has yet been written. Long ago 'The Origin and Growth

of the English Constitution' won for itself a permanent place in the literature of the world. The sequel to that work, 'The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution', promises to eclipse the reputation of its predecessor." *The Nation* has said: "The story of the origin of the Constitution must henceforth be told in the light of what Mr. Taylor very properly regards as a discovery, and for his own connection with that discovery he is entitled to hearty praise." *The Journal of Commerce* has said: "The distinctive value of the present volume lies in the fact that the author

has discovered and here places in its true light, for the first time, the document out of which our constitution grew—the Pelatiah Webster pamphlet." *The North Carolina Review* has said: "A notable work presenting the story of our federal constitution in a wholly new light which will probably revolutionize methods of studying constitutional history." As a writer on government and law, Mr. Taylor has had no failures. Each of his five works has taken its place among the foremost in the sphere to which it belongs.

PLEASANT GARDEN WINS THE FINALS

Debating Union Brings Most Successful Movement to Climax

Sixty-four high-school debaters, representing sixteen North Carolina high schools, gathered in Chapel Hill Thursday and Friday, March 6 and 7, for the first annual final contest of the High School Debating Union of North Carolina. Out of the ninety schools and 360 debaters who discussed the "Woman Suffrage for North Carolina" question on February 21, there were nineteen that succeeded in winning both sides of the debates, and so were entitled to send their representatives to Chapel Hill for the finals. Sixteen schools availed themselves of this privilege, and sent their teams here. The coming of these boys to the University to contest for the Aycock Memorial Cup was an event of significance. It was significant of the larger life of the University in the State—of the interlacing of the upper and lower parts of the State's educational system.

To Messrs. Grady Bowman and Samuel C. Hodgkin, the affirmative speakers for Pleasant Garden High School, of Guilford County, belongs the proud honor of winning out over the other sixty-two debaters who were here. After they had won out in the two preliminaries, Friday night in Chapel they were pitted against Messrs. Henry Greenberg and David Brady, of Durham, on the negative side, and were victorious. Their names, together with the name of their school, will be inscribed on the Aycock Cup.

Previous to this final debate, two preliminaries were held. Thursday night the sixty-four debaters were divided into four sections for the first preliminary. From these sections four teams were chosen on either side for the second preliminary Friday morning. These four teams on either side were: affirmative, Pleasant Garden, Durham, Holly Springs, and Graham; negative, Durham, Holly Springs, Morganton, and Hawfields. From these teams the two chosen for the

final were Pleasant Garden on the affirmative and Durham on the negative.

THE FINAL

Rarely has there been seen in Gerrard Hall a larger or more enthusiastic crowd than gathered there Friday night to witness this final contest for the Aycock Memorial Cup. Fully eight hundred people were jammed into the building. As the teams entered the Hall there came from one side a hearty Rah, Rah for Durham, while from the other side there came a resounding yell for Pleasant Garden.

Prof. E. K. Graham presided over the debate, and E. R. Rankin acted as secretary. The debate itself was of the inter-collegiate caliber. Especially effective was Mr. Samuel C. Hodgkin, the second speaker for Pleasant Garden. In native ability, and for rough and ready power in debating it would be difficult, if not indeed impossible, to find his superior in any college in the State.

The query was the same that had been discussed in the triangular debates in the ninety high schools scattered over North Carolina, "Resolved, That the Constitution of North Carolina should be so amended as to allow women to vote under the same qualifications as men."

Pleasant Garden had the affirmative, and Durham the negative. Mr. Grady Bowman was the first speaker for the affirmative.

Mr. Bowman argued that the idea that women were inferior to men was a relic of barbarism. The nation which gives the most liberties to women is the most civilized. He showed that the ballot would not deter women from the care of the home and raising children. Women can do many things without the ballot, but they could do more with it.

Mr. Henry Greenberg was the first speaker on the negative. He admitted that woman suffrage might be right in some States, and in a small degree in North Carolina, but not "under the same qualifications as men." He argued that woman would not better conditions with the ballot, and he pleaded that she be kept out of the strife of politics.

Mr. S. C. Hodgin was the second speaker for the affirmative. He was as much at home as a seasoned stump speaker. He argued that woman represents the sentimental and moral side of human nature, and would be a good addition to the ballot. Physical force shou'd not and does not prevail, and the ability to bear arms should not count. If physical force prevailed, "Jack Johnson," he declared, "would be President of

who were Dr. C. L. Raper, Dr. H. W. Chase, Prof. H. H. Williams, Prof. M. H. Stacy, and Rev. W. T. D. Moss, voted separately. The votes were taken by Professor Graham, and were turned over to Prof. W. S. Bernard, himself an old inter-collegiate Carolina debater, to whom had been assigned the pleasant task of awarding the Aycock Memorial Cup. Professor Bernard announced that the decision of the judges was for the affirmative. In presenting the cup, he told of the splendid record for the Di and Phi, and expressed the hope, which was the conviction of the Hall, that in awarding it to Pleasant Garden the judges had awarded it to worthy keepers.

After the awarding of the cup, a reception was tendered all of the visitors in the Y. M. C. A. building.



DEBATING UNION CONTESTANTS

the United States." Morality and intelligence is the real basis for suffrage.

Mr. David Brady was the last speaker on the negative. He contended that woman suffrage in the Western States had been a complete failure. The conditions in the suffrage States are no better than in those adjoining. He cited quotations from Roosevelt, Bryce, and others to prove this. He contended that North Carolina had no business to take up suffrage for women—that it didn't need it at all here.

The rejoinders were spirited on both sides. The applause was frequent when the debaters dug into their adversaries both in their first speeches and in rejoinders.

After the speeches were over, Professor Graham called on the judges for their decision. The judges,

Walter Stokes, Jr., president of the Senior Class, was master of ceremonies. The reception was delightful in its informality and in the spirit of common understanding which it expressed.

ENTERTAINMENT

No small part of the great success of this final contest is due to the County Clubs and the Greater Council, which two organizations had complete charge of entertaining the guests. The plan of having each County Club entertain those who were from their county was followed out. The high-school boys were thus enabled to get a taste of college life, and the principals who accompanied the boys were enabled to get a glimpse of life that was a remembrance of their old days. Baseball games, an auto ride, trips to the Pickwick—these were among the pleasant features

provided for in the entertainment line. A picture of the whole group was taken. This picture is seen in *The Tar Heel*, *THE ALUMNI REVIEW*, and *High School Bulletin*.

PERMANENCE OF THE UNION

The Debating Union, as provided for by the Di and Phi Societies, is to be a permanent affair. This year its success was phenomenal. Letters from superintendents all over the State express approval of the Societies' work in extending their aid to the high schools. Every high school in the State is invited to become a member of the Union next year. Already a committee is planning for the enlarged usefulness of the Union for next year. The great success this time and the benefit to 360 high-school pupils are but forerunners of still larger achievements in the future.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS AND DEBATERS

The schools that were represented here, together with the names of the representatives are: Pleasant Garden, F. L. Foust and K. H. McIntyre, principals, with Grady Bowman and S. C. Hodgkin, affirmative, and D. Hodgkin and John Rockett, negative; Graham, S. G. Lindsay, superintendent, with Miss Julia Cooper and Coy Williams, affirmative, and Chas. Jones and Marvin Massey, negative; Oxford, William Mallonee and Basil Horsfield, affirmative, and Henry Renn and Paul Daniels, negative; Lumberton, R. E. Sentelle, superintendent, with Lewis Sheldy and John Warwick, affirmative, and Ertel Carlyle and Knok Proctor, negative; Hendersonville, H. G. Hunter and L. J. Pace,

affirmative, and R. C. Bennett and M. W. Edgerton, negative; Mount Pleasant, G. F. McAllister, principal, with J. D. Thomas and F. B. Lingle, affirmative, and G. F. Davis and Z. L. Edwards, negative; Shelby, Price Hoey and Marion Ross, affirmative, and Crawley Hughes and Julius Mull, negative; Concord, C. E. Norman, principal, with Fred Dayvault and Buford Blackwelder, affirmative, and J. Lee Crowell and Walter Furr, negative; Hawfields, J. H. Johnston, principal, with W. K. Scott and A. E. Gibson, affirmative, and H. E. Jones and Roy Barnett, negative; Holly Springs, M. L. Wright, superintendent, with C. L. Adams and William F. Scholl, affirmative, and Roy Norris and Ernest Norris, negative; Stoneville, Eugene Trivette, with Guy Stanford and Works Trivette, affirmative, and Hamlin Stone and Thos. A. Boaz, negative; Durham, C. E. McIntosh, with Ben Muse and James Patton, affirmative, and Henry Greenberg and David Brady, negative; Coolceemee, J. T. Cobb, principal, with Lawrence Zachary and Raymond Smith, affirmative, and Wade Lefler and Noah Grimes, negative; Smithfield, A. Vermont, superintendent, with A. Coats and Edward Woodall, affirmative, and Miss Emma Wellons and Thos. Spence, negative; Stem contested by Creedmore, J. B. Vernon, with L. B. McFarland and R. H. Stem, affirmative, and F. P. Sherman and E. B. Hardee, negative.

The schools that won both sides but did not send representatives for the final are Harmony, Philadelphia, Liberty, and North Wilkesboro.

—E. R. RANKIN, '13.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

A Review

Some books are of interest to all; some to only a particular class or vocation; some especially to a particular class but, in a lesser degree, to everyone. Of this last class is Dr. Kemp P. Battle's *History of the University of North Carolina*. To University men, it is of especial interest and value. But to the public at large it will be of great worth, especially as dealing with the history of the State and nation in which the University has played so prominent a part. The first volume, published in 1907 by Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, Ra'leigh, 880 pages, tells the story of the University from 1789 to 1868. The second, 875 pages, printed by the same publishers within the last few months, continues this story to the com-

mencement of 1912. The price is three dollars per volume.

To alumni who have been in college since the reopening in 1875, these volumes have a peculiar interest, apart from their historical matter, for in the style of every page one sees the personality of the author. The reader must pause from his reading every now and then, and say to himself, with a smile coupled with some pleasant recollection: "Old Pres." He feels that he is again sitting on the hard benches in the "Old West," listening to a lecture in History 6.

Dr. Battle, who for more than a half-century has been so close'y associated with every movement, large and small, in which his alma mater has been concerned,

it, of course, the one man peculiarly fitted to tell its story. The larger part comes first hand. But that part of Volume one which deals with events before the author's association with the University indicates a most thorough and comprehensive study of original documents. As the compilation of the data has been the labor of several years, a labor of love, the author was enabled to gather a fund of information which others would think did not exist.

The beginnings of the University are fully told. We learn the spirit which impelled our people to require, in the Constitution of 1776, that "all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities"; the efforts of those pioneers who labored



"PRES." K. P. BATTLE

with Davie for the charter of 1789 and for funds with which to erect the Old East Building in 1793; the continuations of these efforts for funds to support the infant institution. We are told of how the idea of State education was then in its infancy, and how problems had to be solved without precedent to guide. As pioneers in education blazed the trail, others, equally active and zealous, followed the path, sometimes with success, sometimes with failure, but on the whole with decided advancement.

As the University of North Carolina was for many years the only institution of its kind in the South, it became the center of culture and scholarship for not

only its own State but for many others as well. Students came from all over the South. They received their training from scholars who ranked with the best in the country. They left Chapel Hill to play their parts in this and other States. All this is told in the pleasing style so peculiar to the author. No little detail of student life, no material fact concerning the alumnus in his life's work, seems to have been overlooked. Not only do we read the history of the University, from the larger concerns of its administration and its relation to the State, but we read also the history of North Carolina and the other States in which alumni played their part.

It is but natural that we find the ante-bellum University colored by the social conditions of the "Old South." A large number of its students came from the slave-holding and office-holding class. Chapel Hill society therefore had an air of that genuine aristocracy which was the best asset of what we call the "chivalrous South." Likewise its graduates, of necessity, became leaders in a society essentially political. As he reads the first volume, the alumnus must feel pride in hearing of how vitally the University influenced the political and social conditions of the South prior to the war.

But as those conditions were destined to change, and undergo a reconstruction, through much tribulation, so was the University. Trying heroically, but vainly, to stem the merciless tide of opposition to all things representing the society of the "Old South," the University was forced to close its doors. But as sleep is necessary to an awakening, so the temporary suppression of scholarship was a necessary prerequisite to the New University, the University of the "clearer air and the larger view," the University representing not the self-centered culture of the Old South, but the active, busy, progressive spirit of the New South; not the Greek and Latin of the ante-bellum statesman, but the science and practical learning of the modern man of affairs. The institution was merely changing with the country and the times. And as a war marks the sudden change of spirit of the one, so it does of the other. This is the story told in Volume two. And as Dr. Battle, more than anyone else, has influenced and directed the life of the New University, it is he that can tell, and has told, it best.

Perhaps for the first time has been told in detail the causes for closing the institution, and the untiring efforts for its reopening, the political struggles which had to be fought out, and the contests between opposing factions. While Dr. Battle tells this story in

full, he tells it without harshness or unkind criticism. Where he feels impelled to comment adversely on the acts of some man, he frequently states the facts, but does not give the name. It may be this is not the best way to write a history, but it is the best way to avoid wounding one's feelings, or perpetuating the errors of the dead.

Another interesting feature of the second volume is the recounting of the several efforts made to induce the Legislature to cut off appropriations. The story of these short-sighted policies of certain religious denominations is told without acrimony, but often by the printing in full of many original documents used on both sides in the several contests.

The history is pleasingly interspersed with anecdotes and stories of student pranks and amusing incidents at Chapel Hill. The history of the village and its well-remembered characters is delightfully preserved. The college yells and songs are printed in full, in so far as they have been preserved. We are told of the many college publications and societies, of changes in the curriculum, of the government of student life, of the idiosyncracies of the faculty, of their nicknames, of the summer schools, of other schools not strictly a part of, but incident to, the University, of the walks and woods around Chapel Hill, and of the birds in Battle's Park. We can hardly think of Dr. Battle without thinking of his birds.

Throughout the work we have abundant information concerning those who have been the University's chief

supporters. As we read, our admiration increases for Davie, Caldwell, Mitchell, the Philippses, Swain, the Hoopers, Graham, Cameron, and a host of others, living and dead. We get an acquaintance with these men that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Those who know Dr. Battle, know how he can tell of the little characteristics of men, which escape the ordinary historian, yet make a biography. His history is a library of University biography.

The work will be read by University men with a peculiar and increasing interest, and will furnish valuable aid to the student of State history. Neither can afford to be without it. While it is not such a book as will be read straight through, it is one which will furnish abundant pleasure when read piecemeal, and abundant information as a work of reference. Its appendices alone are worth the price, as they give in tabulated form a short history of those who have administered the University and those who have received instruction. The article by Dr. Joel Whitaker on "University Athletics" will be of interest to the students of recent years.

No book is complete without a good index, and in this the history is very fortunate.

For this work every University man owes a debt of gratitude to the author, who, after giving the best of his life to his alma mater, in active service, retired to a labor of love in writing its history.

—J. K. WILSON, '05.

PEABODY EDUCATION BUILDING

The New Home of the School of Education Will be Opened in May

Peabody Hall, the most recently erected building on the campus, will be formally dedicated on May 2, and the School of Education, with Prof. M. C. S. Noble as its recently-elected Dean, will on that date begin its larger career of usefulness to the State. In connection with the dedication of the building, there will be held a three days' conference for all workers in North Carolina secondary schools.

In addition to being the occasion on which the University opens the doors of its new educational building—the realization of a long-delayed and much-desired wish—the event will mark the homecoming of many alumni teachers, and will bring to the University many distinguished visitors from other colleges and universities. Final plans for the event are rapidly

being completed, and a program of wide interest has been tentatively decided upon.

The new building, whose opening is to be thus fittingly celebrated, is the gift of the Peabody Educational Board, and represents the expenditure of \$40,000. It stands near Commons Hall, in the spacious lot lying between Commons and the residence belonging to Mrs. Graves. It faces Cameron Avenue, and has been so located that the proposed practice school and any other additional buildings which it may be desirable to connect with it may be erected according to a well-conceived general plan. Its exterior is highly pleasing, and its interior is admirably adapted to the general and special uses to which it is to be put.

The program for the occasion, with slight modifications, will be as follows:

THE ALUMNI REVIEW

PROGRAM

High School Conference and Dedication of Peabody Education Building, Chapel Hill, May 1, 2, 3, 1913

THURSDAY, MAY 1

3.00 p. m.—General Session. Topic: The Place and Function of the Secondary School in a System of General Education

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|---|------------------|
| 1. The Rural High School | Zebulon Judd |
| 2. The City High School | R. J. Tighe |
| 3. The Non-Public School | W. T. Whitsett |
| 4. The Program of Studies in Relation to— | |
| a. Preparation for College | E. C. Brooks |
| b. Preparation for Vocational Activities, | |
| | J. E. Turlington |
| 5. Modern Tendencies in the High School, | |
| | H. H. Horne |

6. Round-Table

8.00 p. m.—General Session Topic: Standards of Efficiency for the Secondary School as Determined by

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. The School Plant: Its Equipment and Environment | R. H. Latham |
| 2. Organization and Administration of the Program of Studies: | |
| a. Required and Elective Subjects | |
| b. The Time Element | |
| c. The Requirements for Graduation | |
| 3. The Teachers: Their Preparation and their Working Conditions | J. A. Matheson |
| 4. The Product: or Measured Results, Geo. W. Lay | |
| 5. Round-Table | |

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

9.45 a. m.—Departmental Conferences

1. English and History

2. Modern Languages

3. Latin and Greek

4. Mathematics

5. General Science: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Biology

6. Agriculture and Domestic Science

3.00 p. m.—Departmental Conferences Continued

8.00 p. m.—Dedication of Peabody Education Building

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|--|-------------------|
| 1. A Word of Welcome | Dr. F. P. Venable |
| 2. Responses: | |
| a. On Behalf of the Country Schools, | |
| | C. W. Massey |
| b. On Behalf of the City Schools, John J. Blair | |
| c. On Behalf of the Private and Denominational Schools and Colleges | J. H. Highsmith |
| d. On Behalf of the State Schools and Colleges, | |
| | J. I. Foust |
| 3. Address: The Need for a Broader and Deeper Professional Training for Teachers and Superintendents | J. Y. Joyner |
| 4. Address: The Function of a School of Education in a State University | H. H. Horne |
| 5. A Word from the Dean | M. C. S. Noble |
| 6. Reception in the Peabody Building | |

SATURDAY, MAY 3

9.45 a. m.—General Session

1. Reports of Committees on Discussions and Conclusions
2. Discussion of Reports
3. A Constructive Program
4. Adjournment

ATHLETICS

BASKET-BALL

From a season of eleven games, Carolina emerges triumphant in only four, not a very satisfying record. The team was erratic. Against Virginia Polytechnic Institute it worked with the precision and accuracy of a machine; but on foreign floors it seemed to lose the greater part of its skill. It is a striking fact that of the seven games lost, five were played away from Chapel Hill. Not a single game was won on the road.

With the exception of the Guilford game, none of the defeats was by a large margin. Virginia and A. and M. won, 30 to 19 and 26 to 18, respectively. Both games were played in Raleigh. The first half of the Virginia game ended with a tie score, 15 to 15. The teams were pretty evenly matched, and it looked to be anybody's game. In the first few minutes of the second half, Redmon, one of the Carolina guards, was put out of the game for roughness. Carolina imme-

diately went up in the air, and Virginia, taking advantage of every miscue, ran away with the game.

The A. and M. contest, the first real meeting of the two State institutions in seven years, proved conclusively that basket-ball has come into its own in this State. Nearly 2,500 people jammed into the Raleigh Auditorium and cheered a contest that for speed and excitement has rarely been equaled. Both teams seemed to realize the significance of the game, and each strove for first blood in the new era of athletics between A. and M. and the University. Though hard fought, the game was clean and sportsmanlike in every respect. A. and M. played well, and deserved the victory.

The two Wake Forest games were both close. The one at Wake Forest, which was lost, 22 to 21, was the roughest of the year. At the end of the second half, the score stood 20 to 20. A five-minute period of play

was added, and the Baptists snatched the victory. At Chapel Hill, Carolina had her revenge, 19 to 15. Carolina held the lead from the start, though in the second half the score was dangerously close.

Elon won on her home floor, 23 to 19. Carolina displayed the poorest form of the season, and in addition was handicapped by an unusual floor. The first Elon game was won easily.

The regular line-up of the team was Long and Tillett, forwards; Carrington, center; Redmon and Captain Chambers, guards. Homewood, Ranson, and

University of North Carolina....22	Durham, Y. M. C. A.....23
University of North Carolina....42	Davidson
University of North Carolina....41	Elon
University of North Carolina....17	Emory and Henry
University of North Carolina....19	Virginia
University of North Carolina....21	Wake Forest
University of North Carolina....18	A. and M.
University of North Carolina....29	V. P. I.....
University of North Carolina....21	Guilford
University of North Carolina....19	Elon
University of North Carolina....19	Wake Forest

TRACK

Carolina's victory over the Carlisle Indians in a two-mile relay race at the Georgetown Indoor Games, March 1, was one of the most notable track events in Carolina history. Whiting, Hazel Patterson, Spence, and Captain Earl Patterson, composing the team, showed up in splendid form, and reflected great credit on the University and on Nat Cartmell, their coach.

Whiting led off for Carolina, and at the end of his half-mile was a few yards behind his redskin opponent. Hazel Patterson, taking up the race, ran in great style. He regained the distance, and touched off Spence with a five-yard lead. Spence not only held this lead, but picked up three yards more, and gave Captain Patterson an eight-yard margin. "Pat" had a hard struggle, but managed to hold the lead, and crossed the line two yards a winner. The time, 8:47, is considered good for the track conditions, and was only three seconds slower than Yale's time over Princeton that same night.

The warm weather of February and March brought out a host of track candidates, and Coach Cartmell is kept busy every afternoon. Seven Varsity men are on the squad. Another veteran, Wakeley, the quarter-miler, is being held off by his studies, but he may go later. The old men are well distributed over the different events, and there is every prospect of a well-balanced team. Sears in the sprints, Spence in the half, Patterson in the mile, Cobb in the two-mile, Strong in the pole vault, Woolcott in the high jump and hurdles, and Blalock in the broad jump and hurdles are all experienced men who have not yet reached the height of their development. On their shoulders will fall the burden of the season's work.

Close upon them are three men who, barring accidents, should make good: Whiting, Ranson, and Hazel Patterson, all distance men. Whiting and Ranson were on last year's squad, but they have improved until they are Varsity material. Patterson is a Freshman, brother of Captain Patterson; he seems destined



CAPTAIN CHAMBERS, '14

Parker substituted at various times. Tillett and Carrington, the two most valuable players, will be lost by graduation, but Long, Redmon, and Chambers will be back, and practically all the substitutes and second team men.

The season's complete record is given below. It will be noted that though only four games were won, Carolina's total score exceeds that of her opponents, 271 to 228.

to extend the notable achievements of the family. All three of these men ran on the cross-country team against A. and M. in the fall, and Whiting and Patterson ran on the relay team against the Carlisle Indians. The distance events, therefore, seem unusually well taken care of. Ranson, in addition, is a promising pole vaulter, and will make a capable assistant to Strong.

From the large number of other candidates there loom up many possibilities. Mebane, Tayloe, and DeVane are leaders in the sprints; and Harrison, Scott, and Robinson look promising in the mile. Struthers and Blair have shown good form in the hurdles. Parker from last year's squad and Cox are



BOWERS

TRENCHARD

CARTMELL

putting the shot, while Axley, Homewood, and Ervin are throwing the hammer. Discus throwing, a new feature, has attracted much attention, Parker and Hogan being the most promising men. The only weak event is the quarter, and that may be remedied if Wakely comes out.

The schedule calls for the following meets:

March 28, Inter-Class Meet, at Chapel Hill
 April 5, A. and M., at Raleigh
 April 12, Washington and Lee, at Chapel Hill
 April 26, State Meet, at Raleigh
 May 2-3, S. A. I. A. A. Meet, at Baltimore

—J. L. CHAMBERS, '14

BASEBALL

With the coming of Bowers, baseball for this season started on the Hill. He looked over the sixty-odd

aspirants, shoved them through the preliminaries, and annexed the "can" to all save thirty. Bowers handles the men with an experienced hand, and he has our confidence.

One marked feature of this season's workout is the fight for jobs. There is a place for Captain Edwards, and one for Leak at first. At every other corner, in the box, and out in the field, there is action. The catchers are Stubbs, Long, G. M., Heart, and Knowles. On the mound, Tom Craven, a veteran of Oak Ridge, Foust, Graves, and Aycock are struggling. Norris is on Leak's trail for first. Field and Rousseau are after second. Hussean, a youngster, handles himself with ease and has a good hitting eye. Captain Edwards has shifted to short this season, and there is a feeling of satisfaction to watch him scoop 'em up and pull 'em down around his territory. Williams, a Senior, and Lewis, of the All-State prep. team, are having it out at third. In the outfield, are Long, a class team star, Johnson, a letter man of Guilford, Thompson of Trinity, Zollicoffer, of Warrenton High School, Nance, and Bailey. Long, Johnson, and Thompson have shown best form at the bat so far. In addition to these, there are on the field Redmon, Hatcher, Kennedy, Garrison, Williams, W. M. Bailey, the second baseman of last year, had his suit on for the first time Thursday. He has been laid up with a strained ligament. The youngsters will find it hard to keep him out of his old position. With such rivalry it is hard to dope about the team. Everyone is anxious to see whom Bowers will select to start the season of 1913. Friday, the fourteenth, was the appointed day, and Earl Holt had journeyed down to start things off, but he had to return with only a rain guarantee. So the season commences in Greensboro, on Wednesday, the nineteenth, with Princeton.

ROBERT STRANGE, Manager.

THE LAW CLASS WINS DISTINCTION

Carolina's Mock Trial of the "Case of Jenny Brice" is Awarded First Place in Nation-Wide Contest

Formal announcement by the Ridgeway Publishing Company, of New York, N. Y., that the Law Department of the University of North Carolina was a successful contestant for first State prize in the nationwide mock trial contest in "The Case of Jennie Brice," as instituted by *Everybody's Magazine* last December, scores a distinct triumph for the law school in a contest of such keen and capable competition throughout the Union. So keen was the rivalry for the prizes offered in the contest that the editor of the magazine

in the March number makes the point that in some places members of the Supreme Court presided, district attorneys prosecuted, and newspaper men were the alleged criminals. In awarding the prizes, the judges considered points of comparative excellence on this basis: (a) The way the mock trial was held; (b) the way the verdict was arrived at; (c) the way the report was made. Reports of the various trials were submitted to a committee of lawyers, consisting of Chas. S. Whitman, district attorney of New York; Herbert Noble and J. B. Sheenan, attorneys for well-known publishing firms, for the passing of judgment as to the winners of the contest.

The trial by the University law class began on December 14, and embraced two days' time, and throughout the trial marked interest was in evidence by the five hundred hearers that followed the legal battle from start to finish. The entire procedure of the court assumed proportions of a real murder trial; the judge ruling with as firm decision as if a life were at stake; the array of counsel was sharply drawn, and the clash between the attorneys in their final appeals to the jury will be memorable in the moot proceedings of the University law school. Thus the fitting recognition of the northern magazine of the legal talent displayed in the mock trial by the awarding of the first State prize is only in keeping with North Carolina's record to lead the way in work of brain or hand.

This is one of the most successful contests in the fifty or more years of the history of the law department of the University, and there is general rejoicing by members of the law class and members of the law faculty over the gratifying announcement. Credit is duly attached to the following members of the law school: Horace E. Stacey, of Maxton; James W. Morris, of Tampa, Fla.; John W. Hester, of Hester; W. L. Warlick, of Newton; George H. Ward, of Waynesville; L. A. Swicegood, of Salisbury; W. F. Taylor, of Faison, and J. J. Henderson, of Mebane.

The presiding judge was Prof. P. H. Winston, of the University law faculty; court reporter, S. R. Winters.

—S. R. WINTERS.

UNIVERSITY MEN IN THE CONFEDERACY

The Daughters of the Confederacy Erect a Monument on the Campus in Their Honor

On Monday, June 2, of Commencement week, the North Carolina Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy will unveil a monument in memory of all the University men who entered the service of the Con-

federacy from 1861 to 1865. The monument will be erected in the campus at a spot about half-way between Main Street and the Caldwell Monument, and in a line with the latter monument and the well—the median line of the campus. It will commemorate the heroic service of more than fifteen hundred University men, living and dead, who left the University prior to the war and later entered service, or who went directly from the University into the field.

The monument has been designed by a Canadian sculptor, John Wilson, and will be very beautiful. The front die will bear a bronze tablet depicting a woman—the country entreating a young student to take up arms for his commonwealth. Books are falling from the youth's arms as in evident agitation he listens to her appeal. The figure surmounting the shaft, that of a young soldier, the soft felt hat pushed back from his brow, enthusiasm in every line of his face, represents the call answered. On the reverse side will be another tablet reciting the number of University students who from first to last enlisted in the cause.

Standing on the campus for all time the monument will ever be to all future generations an object lesson of service rendered and duty performed, and it will impress upon them their obligation to be faithful to the record of the past.

The monument is being erected under the auspices of the North Carolina Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy and will cost ten thousand dollars. Preparations are being made for a large attendance of veterans and University friends at the unveiling, and Mrs. Henry A. London, of Pittsboro, chairman of the committee on arrangements, announces that the speaker for the occasion will be His Excellency, Gov. Locke Craig. The monument is being placed now and the Daughters of the Confederacy and the University will honor themselves by doing this honor to the boys who wore the gray.

The Student Council

The Student Council, the organ of student self-government at the University, has taken two important steps this year in deciding to keep open to the student body a record of its deliberations and by organizing the Greater Council, which is composed of two representatives from each of the academic classes, one from each of the professional schools, one from the graduate school, and the regular council.

In former years the council has held its meetings and taken action in the cases coming before it without the full knowledge of the student body,

THE ALUMNI REVIEW

frequently causing criticism by the students, who could not find the grounds for the decisions reached. When a student is brought before the council now, he is given the name of his accuser, and the witnesses for and against him. All of the evidence is recorded, and is subject to investigation by the students, thus eliminating all possibility of unfairness on the part of the council or of unjust criticism on the part of the student body.

The Greater Council has been organized with twenty members. The two representatives from each of the four academic classes and one representative from each of the other schools in the University meet with the regular council on the first and third Monday nights each month, or oftener if necessary, for the purpose of discussing college problems and for devising means for the betterment of existing college conditions. Complaints and grievances are heard from anyone desiring a hearing, and remedies are offered. The Greater Council is the natural outgrowth of a long felt need in college life, and serves as a strong tie between the various classes. As a result the student body is more unified and greatly strengthened.

The plan of electing the class officers and representatives who compose the regular council in the spring preceding their term of office is being tried for the first time this year and is proving beneficial. Under this arrangement it is possible for the council to organize and take up its work early in the fall term when there is special need of its service.

The members of the regular council for this year are as follows: President, Walter Stokes, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., president of the senior class; Secretary, D. H. Carlton, of Kernersville, president of the junior class; Phillip Woolcott, of Raleigh, president of the sophomore class; A. L. Hamilton, of Atlantic, representative from the student body; W. G. Harry, of Grover, senior elected by the council; F. P. Graham, of Charlotte, law representative; J. N. Tolar, of Sanford, Fla., from the second year medical class; and C. L. Cox, of Warsaw, from the second year pharmacy class. The Greater Council is composed of the students named above and representatives from the various classes as follows: senior class, G. B. Phillips, of Trinity, and M. T. Spears, of Lillington; junior class, S. W. Whiting, of Raleigh, and J. L. Chambers, of Charlotte; sophomore class, W. P. Fuller, of Bradentown, Fla., and T. C. Boushall, of Raleigh; freshman class, B. P. Beard, of Salisbury, and C. W.

Beckwith, of Raleigh; medical school, J. S. Milliken, of Pittsboro; school of pharmacy, J. H. Henderson, of Hickory.

Commencement, 1913

The program for commencement, June 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1913, as given by the President's office, is as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 1.

11.00 a. m. Baccalaureate Sermon, Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D., President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

8.00 p. m. Sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. Josiah Sibley.

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

9.30 a. m. Seniors form in front of Memorial Hall and march to Chapel for prayer.

10.30 a. m. Senior Class-Day exercises in Gerrard Hall. Orations by members of the graduating class in the contest for the Mangum medal.

4.00 p. m. Unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument. Address by His Excellency, Gov. Locke Craig.

5.30 p. m. Closing exercises of the Senior Class.

7.30 p. m. Annual joint banquet of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies in Commons Hall.

9.30 p. m. Anniversary meetings of the Literary Societies in their respective Halls.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

10.30 a. m. Alumni Address, by the Right Rev. Robert Strange, D.D., '79, Bishop of the Diocese of Eastern North Carolina. Class reunion exercises of the classes of 1863, 1888, 1893, 1903, 1908.

12.30 p. m. Business meeting of the Alumni Association.

1.30 p. m. Alumni luncheon, at Commons Hall.

8.00 p. m. Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, in Chemistry Hall.

8.30 p. m. Annual debate between representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies.

10.00 p. m. Reception in the Library by the President and Faculty.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4

10.45 a. m. Academic procession forms in front of Memorial Hall.

11.00 a. m. Commencement exercises in Memorial Hall. Commencement address, by the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States. Degrees conferred. Presentation of Bibles. Benediction.

The Rand Hazing Trial

The trial of R. W. Oldham, A. C. Hatch, W. I. Merrimon, and A. H. Styron, the four former University students charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Isaac William Rand, while he was being hazed on the night of September 12, was held in Hillsboro, March 13, 14, and 15, Judge R. B. Peebles presiding. After all the testimony was heard, and before the speeches by the attorneys, A. H. Styron was released on the ground that no testimony had been introduced by the State connecting him with the hazing, and a verdict of not guilty was ordered to be returned by the jury and entered upon the records.

In the case of Oldham, Hatch, and Merrimon, after testimony and speeches had been concluded, the State received a verdict of guilty. In pronouncing sentence, Judge Peebles made it clear that while he did not wish to be severe, at the same time the demands of the law should be met, and to that end imposed upon each of the three defendants a sentence of four months' imprisonment in the county jail, and costs, with the privilege of allowing the County Commissioners to hire them out for four months instead of serving the jail sentence. After the conclusion of the trial, an agreement was reached by the defendants and the commissioners by which the former students were hired to their parents, and the costs of the case were provided for.

The case consumed three days, and was participated in by a large number of attorneys from many parts of the State.

A New Commons

A new Commons Hall, built in keeping with the most approved modern appointments, was decided on recently by the Board of Trustees as the next building to be erected on the campus. The committee named by the Trustees to make plans for the new dining-hall met in Chapel Hill on February 25, and made tentative arrangements for it. The committee is composed of Josephus Daniels, chairman; J. S. Carr and A. M. Scales, from the trustees; F. P. Venable and A. H. Patterson, from the faculty.

The site selected is the plot of ground lying back of the University Inn and A. S. Barbee's residence. The hall will face towards the New East Building. It will be so placed that a driveway from the kitchen to the street will pass over but very little of the campus.

According to the plans, the new building will be an ideal dining-hall, fitted with the most modern system of cooking, baking, refrigerating, and cleaning. It

will be large enough for six hundred people on the ground floor, with three hundred more in the balcony, and it will be so constructed that it may be doubled if the growth of the University demands it. The cost will be \$40,000, the funds coming from the sum of \$200,000 appropriated by the Legislature two years ago, out of which Caldwell Hall and the Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Dormitory have already come.

Mrs. Martha A. Battle "Falls on Sleep"

Mrs. Martha A. Battle, wife of Dr. K. P. Battle, died at her home in Chapel Hill, at 5 o'clock, Sunday morning, March 16, after a short illness of pneumonia caused by a broken hip received in a fall several weeks ago.

Mrs. Battle was a native of Edgecombe County, and on the fourteenth of February was eighty years of age. She was a member of one of the State's most prominent families, and was married to Dr. Battle over fifty years ago. Her home in Chapel Hill has been one from which many fine influences have emanated, and she was universally beloved in the community to which she and Dr. Battle have contributed so largely for the past forty years.

Mrs. Battle's long life of kindly thoughtfulness of others and her beautiful simplicity made her death a personal loss to everyone who knew her, and the sympathy and love of the entire community go out to her husband and family who survive her.

A simple service was conducted at the Battle home in Chapel Hill Tuesday morning and the funeral services were held in Christ Church in Raleigh Tuesday afternoon, the interment being in Oakwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Battle is survived by her husband and four sons: Dr. K. P. Battle, Jr., of Raleigh; Thomas Battle, of Rocky Mount; Herbert Battle, of Montgomery, Ala., and Dr. W. J. Battle, of the University of Texas.

The Y. M. C. A. Extends Its Work

Since the first canvas for membership was made in October by the Y. M. C. A., the number of members has increased from 210 to 325, and includes representatives from every part of the University.

One of the best services the Association is rendering is its work in the Sunday Schools around Chapel Hill. Twenty students are engaged in this work, and participate in the management of seven outlying schools. Their activities are not confined merely to teaching, but they help arrange entertainments, provide books and magazines for the pupils, aid in improv-

ing the singing, and strive in every way possible to extend the helpful influences of the Association.

Special interest centers in the mission work of the Association because of the representative in the mission field, Mr. E. E. Barnett, of Hangchow, China, to whose support the Association contributes \$500.00 annually. Mr. Barnett was General Secretary of the Association at Chapel Hill from 1908 to 1910, helped Carolina win a Pennsylvania debate, was deeply interested in everything affecting the University, and touched the life of the University and of the students associated with him in a way wholly good.

Granting that the Y. M. C. A. building is too small for the needs of the University, and in that particular is inadequate, it is nevertheless the center of college life, and has never been so much used by the students as at present. *The Magazine* and the *Tar Heel* have rooms in it; the *Yackety Yack* uses it; all county clubs, the dramatic club, the athletic council, the senior class meet in it; and the regular religious meetings of the Association are held in it. Its reading-room and game-room are always occupied, and the students find in it more nearly than anywhere else in college the closest approach to home life.

Only a Few Brickbats Remain

A good many of our people are not aware, perhaps, that the first astronomical observatory connected with an institution of learning in America was erected at Chapel Hill, yet such is the case. This was built by Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University, and was finished in 1831. The second similar observatory was that of Professor Hopkins, at Williams College, in 1836. Dr. Caldwell's observatory was on the summit of the hill, on the left side of the Raleigh Road, just before reaching the cemetery from the town. The structure was about twenty feet square, without a portico or entrance hall, and with a window in each of its eastern and western faces. Observations were made there by Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Elisha Mitchell, and Dr. James Phillips. Being of faulty materials, the building soon began to show signs of decay, and in a few years the instruments were removed to other quarters. In 1838, the building was destroyed by fire, kindled by a student, so tradition says. The sound bricks were used to erect a kitchen for Pres. David L. Swain, on the lot next to the Episcopal Church. Fragments of brickbats and a depression in the ground where the basement was still

mark the site of the old observatory, while several cedars cluster around the spot.

Dr. Caldwell erected the observatory out of his own funds, the cost being \$430.29½. A few days before his death the trustees of the University reimbursed him for the amount he paid out.—*Chapel Hill News*.

The Greater Council Arranges a Track Meet for the High Schools

At the last meeting of the Greater Council, the problem of arranging for a state interscholastic track meet for April 11, was taken up. Coach Trenchard, Earl Patterson, and the committee who managed the high school debate were present by invitation. It was decided to make the meet into an annual affair, beginning this year. A cup and medals will be given. All high schools and preparatory schools are eligible to enter. Entertainment will be provided by the County Clubs and other organizations as in the debate. A committee composed of Spears, Whiting, and Fuller was appointed to draw up the rules and regulations of the meet, and attend to all preliminary arrangements.

This committee will be aided by Patterson, McKay, and Rankin. While this meet will take place at the same time as the district State High-School meet it will in no way interfere with it or supersede it. It will be managed by the same officials, however.

The athletic association, alumni, faculty, and student body are expected to back up the project financially if the admission charges fail to cover expenses.—*Tar Heel*, March 13.

The Legislature Elects Trustees

In joint session, on February 25, the Senate and House elected the following men trustees of the University:

Eight-year term: Thomas H. Battle, of Nash; George B. McLeod, of Robeson; W. E. Breese, of Transylvania; W. R. Dalton, of Rockingham; F. J. Cox, of Anson; Claudius Dockery, of Wake; R. A. Doughton, of Alleghany; R. C. Ellis, of Cleveland; W. N. Everett, of Richmond; Charles C. Laughlin, of New Hanover; Thomas J. Gold, of Guilford; J. S. Hill, of Durham; J. A. Holt, of Guilford; A. H. Price, of Rowan; J. D. Proctor, of Robeson; J. M. Morehead, of Mecklenburg; Haywood Parker, of Buncombe; A. M. Scales, of Guilford; J. M. Carson, of Rutherford; A. M. Ferabee, of Granville; James A. Gray, Jr., of Forsyth.

Six-year term: W. H. S. Burgwyn, Jr., of Northampton; John H. Dillard, of Cherokee; J. E. Swain, of Buncombe; R. S. Hutchison, of Mecklenburg.

Four-year term: Eric A. Abernathy, of Orange; W. R. Edmonds of Guilford; J. R. Williams, of Johnston.

Two-year term: Paul R. Capelle, of Nash; R. D. W. Connor, of Wake; Jeter C. Pritchard, of Buncombe.

When Old Friends Meet

The long-desired has at last been consummated. Carolina and A. & M., the State University and the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, have at last met again in dual athletic contest. And nobody was killed! There was not even a riot! And why should there have been? Nobody knows, but for many years they have said that it was impossible otherwise, all the same. The best of good spirit was manifested throughout the game. There was only one regrettable feature about the contest. That was the score. We should have preferred for it to have been otherwise; but since it wasn't we can only wait until next time. And we hope that the next times will come often, and come and go with the same fine spirit of clean play that attended this time. A. & M., we are glad to meet you again!—*Tar Heel*.

Dr. William E. Dodd Lectures

Dr. William E. Dodd, Professor of History in the University of Chicago, was a visitor in Chapel Hill on Wednesday, February 26, and delivered a lecture in Gerrard Hall, on Robert James Walker. This was Dr. Dodd's first visit to the University since his connection with the Summer School in 1904, and he was heard with much pleasure in his discussion of what he characterized as America's greatest imperialist. In addition to being Senator from Mississippi, Walker was Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk, was the author of the Walker tariff of 1846, and was the financial representative of the United States in Europe during the Civil War.

Coming Lecturers

The faculty committee on lectures, concerning which mention was made in the last number of THE REVIEW, announces the following speakers for the remainder of the year:

March 28, Prof. Percy H. Boynton, of the University of Chicago; April 4, Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers; April 25 and 26, Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the Bureau of Mines; May 2, Pres. D. H. Hill, of the A. & M. College, of Raleigh.

Recent Fraternity Initiates

At various times recently the following men have been initiated into fraternities:

Kappa Sigma—R. E. Little and Zack Whitaker.
Beta Theta Pi—W. T. Ragland and W. F. Carter.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon—F. D. Conroy.
Alpha Tau Omega—W. Speight Beam.
Kappa Alpha—L. A. Blue, Jr.
Delta Kappa Epsilon—Evan Norwood.
Sigma Nu—T. M. Ramsaur, R. S. Houston, and C. P. Mangum.

Chemists Discover Something

C. B. Carter, of the Department of Chemistry, has succeeded in preparing ammonia from hydrogen and air by the catalytic action of rubidium. This seems to be another step in the utilization of the immense store of nitrogen of the air for practical purposes. This is a problem that has been receiving the attention of the chemical world for some time, and if the production can be put on a practical basis it should greatly affect the production of ammonia. The experiment has at least a great chemical value, in that it has never been done before.—*Tar Heel*.

The Mid-Year Lawyers

Twenty-one students of the University Law School passed the February examinations of the Supreme Court. Seventeen of these had certificates from Dean McGehee. Those passing were: Wm. B. Byrd, Greensboro, N. C.; L. A. Swicgood, Salisbury; J. J. Henderson, Chapel Hill; Luke Lamb, Williamston; W. L. Warwick, Newton; H. E. Stacy, Chapel Hill; J. W. Morris, Tampa, Fla.; W. L. Daniels, Winston, N. C.; John Scott, Statesville; J. Shipp, Newton; E. F. McCulloch, Fayetteville; P. T. Stiers, Reidsville; J. W. Mitchell, Winston; W. O. Burgin, Lexington; J. F. Thompson, Paison; C. A. York, High Point; J. T. Johnston, Chapel Hill; J. W. Hester, Hester; George Ward, Waynesville; F. E. Hines and C. W. Broadfoot, Fayetteville.

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THE UNIVERSITY IN LETTERS

There has recently come to me a most interesting and suggestive monograph, which had the power to cause me to read it over carefully—twice. It is entitled "The Real Authorship of the Constitution of the United States Explained," with the sub-title, "James Madison and Pelatiah Webster defended by Hannis Taylor against attacks contained in Senate Document No. 402, etc." This controversy has been projected through the publication of Hannis Taylor's *History of the American Constitution*. Attention is called to a sketch of Dr. Taylor and his career found in another part of this issue of THE REVIEW. Dr. Taylor's elaborate address before the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina on the subject of Pelatiah Webster, several years ago, is remembered by many in North Carolina.

Dr. Taylor contends that Pelatiah Webster's pamphlet entitled "A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America" (reproduced in the present document, being Senate Document No. 787), which was printed February 16, 1783, contained the epoch-making proposal for a new Federal system with the independent power to tax—an indubitable fact. In furtherance of

this conception, Webster proposed (1) the division of a Federal State into three departments—executive, legislative, and judicial; (2) the organization of a Federal assembly with two chambers; (3) the existing judicial system of the United States, based on the supremacy of Federal law; and (4) that the new Federal creation be one of delegated powers, the residuum of power remaining in the States. As early as May, 1781, according to James Madison, Webster in a pamphlet pointed out the necessity for Congress to call a Continental Convention "for the express purpose of ascertaining, defining, enlarging, and limiting the duties and powers of their Constitution." By a comparison of the 'plans' submitted to the Convention of 1787 by Madison, Pinckney, and Hamilton respectively, Dr. Taylor maintains, without confirmatory positive evidence, that since all three embodied the principal features of Webster's "plan," advanced in 1783, that Madison, Pinckney, and Hamilton must have been directly influenced by Webster's pamphlet. He consequently pronounces Pelatiah Webster the "architect of the Federal Constitution."

Dr. Taylor bases his contention upon the remarkable coincidence of similarity in the four "plans." In rebuttal, Mr. Gaillard Hunt, in the *Nation* (afterwards republished as Senate Document No. 402), asserts that "Madison's sketch, in which the error of attributing the pamphlet to Webster occurred, was written by him in extreme old age and was not one of the papers which he prepared for posthumous publication." Furthermore, Mr. Hunt maintains that Webster's pamphlet of 1783 "contains only two features which also appear in the Constitution—the power of Federal taxation and the bicameral legislature—and there were no two principles of government better understood in the States at the time Webster wrote than these." In Vol. III of his *History of the United States*, just from the press, Professor Channing, of Harvard, says: "Professor Farrard, of Yale University, has well expressed the opinion of students who have generally believed that the American Constitution would have taken its present form if the pamphlet in question had never been written, or indeed, if Webster had never lived." It is true that Webster's pamphlet appeared four years prior to 1787; but Dr. Taylor is forced to base his case upon a "remarkable coincidence," and not upon direct contemporary testimony to the effect that Webster's plan actually influenced Madison, Pinckney, or Hamilton. On the documentary side, he is only able to adduce the fact that

Webster and Hamilton became acquainted as early as 1783. Professor Farrand, a close student of the period, avers that he has found "not a scrap of evidence that Webster's dissertation directly influenced a single member of the convention. In fact I have found practically no reference to it at that time."

It is not perfectly clear, then, as Professor Channing puts it, that "the framers of the Constitution were acquainted with Webster or with his 'Dissertation', but whether they were or no, and whether the Constitution owed anything to him or not, this essay is one of the most interesting dissertations ever printed in America." Dr. Taylor has done an admirable piece of work in calling attention, "virtually for the first time, to what is undoubtedly the most important single documentary anticipation of the Constitution, and places Webster, hitherto known chiefly as a writer on finance, in the front rank of early American publicists." *The Nation* concludes the above review with the laudatory statement: "The story of the origin of the Constitution must henceforth be told in the light of what Mr. Taylor very properly regards as a discovery, and for his own connection with that discovery he is entitled to hearty praise."

—A. H.

LETTERS

The Athletic Situation at the University

To the Friends of the University:

I take this opportunity of telling you I have been at work here for the past month, that I can always be found at No. 1 Battle Hall until we build an alumni club-house, and that I want your earnest co-operation in putting our athletics upon a permanent and progressive basis.

I find our college spirit is at low ebb; that there is no systematic effort to get new athletic material here; that the candidates for our football teams lack elementary knowledge of the game and preliminary training; that sufficient steps are not being taken to keep our athletes in the University until graduation; and that the co-operation between the students, alumni, and faculty is very poor.

That our college spirit will improve when the students fully realize each one must strive to put football upon a better basis, is shown by the fact that seventy-five men have come out for spring football practice, half of whom have not played on any but class teams, and more will follow when the track, gymnastic, and baseball seasons close. When they see the alumni thoroughly aroused and putting forth

their best efforts, the faculty sympathetic and co-operating, and that we are working along lines that will bring us lasting success, they will be encouraged, and their enthusiasm will grow rapidly.

We are getting in touch with men in the high schools, the preparatory schools, smaller colleges, and with individual players outside of these institutions, wherever we may hear of them. We are asking the students, alumni, and friends of the University to look up men in their vicinity, and wherever they may hear of them, to see them, get full information about them, and report them to me.

In order to have more football played in the State, and thereby bring to the University better trained players, we will offer to the members of the winning preparatory school team of the State their transportation and admission to one of our big games next fall. We will also give the winning class team at the University the same reward. Upon application from these teams, we will furnish them with coaches and officials, who will be drawn from local alumni players and University students. Mr. DeWitt Klutz, of Davidson College, has been secured to coach our class football and baseball teams next year. One hour each week will be devoted to a talk on football, and the rules will be thoroughly discussed and studied. Spring football practice will continue until June. The General Athletic (Alumni) Committee has authorized me to secure the services of two good coaches next fall to help coach the team and the alumni players in every possible way. The alumni players will return here in force, have their knowledge of the game renewed, help with the coaching here, and work with the preparatory schools in their towns and vicinity.

Conservation of material in the University will be accomplished by keeping in close touch with the men, by learning their needs, and by having a report each month on their class work.

All these means will increase college spirit among the students and alumni. They will increase and conserve the material entering here. The men will be better trained, and the alumni, faculty, and students will work as one.

J. T. TRENCHARD, *Head Coach*

Commendation From Across the Seas

EDITOR ALUMNI WEEKLY:

Please accept my most cordial congratulations on the high quality of *THE ALUMNI REVIEW*, the first issue of which I have received. It is in every way

worthy of the incomparable University it represents. It is destined, I am sure, to render a large service to the University and to the cause of education in North Carolina.

Personally, I welcome THE REVIEW as a coveted and an effective means of keeping in touch with life and progress at Chapel Hill. After reading the first copy, and seeing what large improvements have been made on the campus there since I left it only a little over two years ago, I realized very vividly how far behind I had gotten in this short time, and appreciated thereby the value which such a magazine will have for Carolina and for her widely scattered sons.

With renewed congratulations, and best wishes.

EUGENE E. BARRETT.

Hangchow, China, January 18, 1913.

Preparatory Schools Will Compete at the Hill

At the meeting of the Teachers' Assembly, in Greensboro, the high-school principals of the east central district decided, upon the invitation of Professor Walker, to hold their annual literary and athletic contests at the University in April. The features of the meet will be a declamation contest, track athletics, and a baseball game.

This is the first step taken by the University in bringing the representatives of the schools in the five districts of the State to the Hill to engage in general contests. Eventually all five of the districts are expected to send contestants, and the meet will assume large importance among all the secondary schools in North Carolina.

The State University

(President Vincent, in the *Yale News*)

In fulfillment of its obligations to the State, the university must not only give training to those who resort to its teaching centers, but it must go to the people in their communities and their homes. This service can no longer be regarded as merely incidental, as a kind of by-product of the main activity of the institution. A special staff is needed for the general extension work of the university, just as a corps is engaged for agricultural extension. Among the many forms which this extension movement may profitably take are such activities as agricultural instruction, demonstration farms, industrial contests among the neighbors, evening courses in business and economics, and the like. In the last named series of courses there was a registration of 466 last year, which shows their popularity and usefulness.

If a university is to realize the ideal of a campus as wide as the commonwealth, it must know the natural resources, the people, the institutions, the needs of the whole State, and that this might be true of Minnesota, members of the teaching staff during the past year have addressed audiences throughout Minnesota.

Every institution should seek not only to conform to the best educational standards which prevail throughout the country, but should also aim at fostering an individuality of its own. For example, in the case of the University of Minnesota, there is every reason why we should seek to become the chief center of Scandinavian studies in the United States. Here should be collections, museums, libraries, and a staff of investigators and teachers which would give distinction to the university. In this way, it should be the conscious purpose of the institution to discover its special aptitudes, sources of strength, opportunities for service, and of these to make the most.

Lastly, back of all a university's activities, giving significance and purpose to them, should be a deepening sense of obligation on the part of students and staff conscientiously to utilize the opportunities afforded by the commonwealth in order to make the largest return of skill and efficiency.

The school-teacher, if properly qualified, is our most important public official.

Those who teach the young are civilization's most powerful agents, and society everywhere ought to set apart and consecrate to its greatest work its bravest, its best, its strongest men and women.

The teacher is the seed-corn of civilization, and none but the best is good enough to use.

CHARLES DUNCAN McIVER, '81.

The right of every child to a public school education is no longer a subject of controversy, but is acknowledged by everyone.

Equal! That is the word! On that word I plant myself and my party—the equal right of every child born on earth to have the opportunity “to bourgeon out all that there is within him.”

CHARLES BRANTLEY AYCOCK, '80.

WITH THE FACULTY

In the *Charlotte Observer* of March 9, announcement is made of a forthcoming Carolina book by Dr. Archibald Henderson, entitled “Richard Henderson; His Life and Times.” The book will deal with the settling of Tennessee and Ken-

tucky, and will present fully the part which Richard Henderson, Daniel Boone, and other North Carolinians played in the first winning of the West. Other activities by Dr. Henderson recently have been the publication of "A Proposed Memorial to O. Henry," in pamphlet form; a contribution to *The University Magazine* entitled "Real Conversations With Bernard Shaw," and an address before the Contemporary Club of Henderson on "The Literary Awakening," at a banquet given by the club in his honor.

Mr. John N. Ware, instructor in French at the University for two years, and at present head of the French Department at the University of the South (Sewanee), will coach the Sewanee baseball team this spring. Mr. Ware has had wide experience in baseball. Last year he had charge of the Freshman team here, and did well.

Dr. J. F. Royster will teach this summer at the summer session of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Oliver Towles at the University of Virginia.

Dr. H. W. Chase spent February 2 to 4 in Goldsboro, making investigations concerning backward children in the various grades of the city schools. On February 24, he addressed the County Teachers' Association of Halifax, at Weldon, and on the twenty-fourth attended the meeting of National Superintendents' Association of the National Educational Association, in Philadelphia.

The following note appeared in the columns of *Nature* for January 9, 1913: "Prof. J. E. Duerden, Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, South Africa, has been invited by the Government of British East Africa to visit the Protectorate to lecture and advise upon ostrich farming."

Dr. T. P. Cross, of the Department of English, spoke before the Gaelic Society of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday evening, February 12, on "Irish Romance in English Literature."

Upon the special request of the Student Council, Drs. MacNider, Chase, and H. V. Wilson have recently given a course of lectures on the subjects of Health, Eugenics, and Reproduction. The course has embraced six lectures, and has been largely attended.

Mr. E. P. Hall, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was recently called to his home at Lafayette, Ga., by the death of his mother.

Prof. M. C. S. Noble attended the meeting of the Department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association, in Philadelphia, February 23 to 28.

Prof. Charles W. Bain contributes to volume ten of *Studies in Philology* a study of "the Demonstrative in Sophocles." In the same volume appears an article by Prof. George Howe on "Recent Criticism of Latin Literature."

The ninth volume of *Studies in Philology* contains an extended article on "the French Inchoative Suffix *-iss* and the French *-ir* conjugation in Middle English" by Prof. John M. Boker.

Prof. J. F. Royster lectured on "Reading" before the Wake County Teachers' Association, at Raleigh, on March the first.

Prof. George McKie gave a reading before the student body of the A. & M. College on Friday night, February 28.

Prof. E. K. Graham spoke before the Charlotte Y. M. C. A., on March 9, on the subject, "A Man's Religion." On February 18, he spoke on "The Study of Literature," before the Woman's Club of Raleigh.

AROUND THE CAMPUS AND TOWN

Walter Stokes, President of the Webb School Club, Inc., received a letter from Senator W. R. Webb, of Tennessee, accepting an invitation to pay a visit to his alma mater some time during the spring, and to address the student body. Senator Webb is the head of the well known Webb School, of Bell Buckle, Tenn. His visit here will be eagerly looked forward to.

The triangular debate between Johns Hopkins, Virginia, and Carolina will be held on April 10. The query chosen is "Resolved, That, without regard to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the tolls of the Panama Canal should be the same to the merchant ships of all nations." Carolina has the affirmative against Johns Hopkins, and the negative against Virginia. The Hopkins-Carolina debate will be held at Charlottesville and the Virginia-Carolina debate at Baltimore. Virginia and Hopkins will debate at Chapel Hill.

Rev. W. D. Moss preached the University sermon before the students of the University of Virginia on Sunday, February 16.

The Glee Club and Orchestra toured the western part of the State during February, giving concerts at Morganton, Lenoir, Hickory, Winston-Salem, Mount Airy, and Greensboro. Everywhere the clubs gave genuine pleasure, and the tour was most successful.

Rev. D. H. Ralston, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Charlotte, preached the University sermon for February, in Gerrard Hall, on the morning of the sixteenth. The sermon for March was preached by Rev. Dr. Caldwell, President of Atlantic Christian College, of Wilson, N. C.

I. R. Williams was elected Chief Ball Manager for 1913, on February 11. M. T. Spears, Robert Strange, Walter Stokes, F. H. Kennedy, seniors, and Frank Drew and Lenoir Chambers, juniors, were elected assistants.

In keeping with former custom, class banquets have been held by the three upper classes during the past two months. The class smokers, which were so popular in the fall, have in no way minimized the desire for oratory and prolonged festivity on the part of the present college generation.

Under the direction of F. L. Fules, Managing Editor of the *Tar Heel*, thirty University students attended the inauguration and marched in the line with representatives from other colleges.

Although the trolley to Durham is still a thing to be talked of, but not realized, Sunday papers may be had on the streets at an early hour on Sunday morning, as the result of Boger, the grocer's, enterprise.

The old Pickard livery stable, more recently known as the Hunter stable, on the corner opposite the A. T. O. Hall, has been torn down to make place for new buildings.

Work is going forward on the new depot at University Station. Considerable excavation has been made west of the station to provide for additional sidetracks and for the new waiting-room.

According to information based upon the appropriation bill passed at the close of the recent Congress, Chapel Hill is to have a \$65,000 postoffice building.

Announcement is made by the Athletic Association that DeWitt F. Kluttz, the former Davidson athletic star, will coach the class teams in baseball and football next year. He

will be a member of the University next year, but will not be allowed to take part in athletic contests

B. H. McBane, winner of the Carr medal in 1912, represented the University in the Interscholastic Peace Contest, held in Raleigh on February 28. The prizes were won by A. W. Boyd, of Trinity, and Horace Settle, of Atlantic Christian College

Judge Walter Clark, '64, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the banquet given by the Law Class on the night of February 6.

WHAT OTHER COLLEGES ARE DOING

The University of Wisconsin received \$72,000 in 1912 for the work of university extension.

University of Michigan men in New York have a committee to help introduce the younger graduates who come here to such volunteer civic and social work as they may find congenial. This is in line with the movement among University of Michigan men everywhere to take a leading part in the work being done for the welfare of the community. The committee in New York is affiliated with similar committees from Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Amherst, and Williams.

The University of Pennsylvania now has an endowment in money, buildings, books, collections, etc., of nearly \$18,000,000. Large as this may appear, it is small as compared to Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, and the great and growing State universities of the West. Many of the Western States provide a percentage from revenue for their State universities, so that they are independent of Legislature or the need of seeking personal benefactions.

Eighteen members of the faculty of Williams College, chosen from those who teach freshman courses, have been appointed by President Garfield to take a group of eight or nine freshmen each and act as their advisers. It has been left to each adviser to determine his course with relation to the students under him. This arrangement will in no way affect the present regulations governing the relations of students with the dean's office. It is desired to have the system of advisers quite informal.

An innovation has recently been started at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., in having a night school for Italians. This movement is carried on by undergraduates and is one of the activities of the Civics Club. At present about fifty Italians are enrolled and some of them are making good progress in learning English.

Arrangements have been made with a Yale graduate in each of the 250 cities of the country with 25,000 inhabitants or more, for the distribution of the official volume "Life at Yale" among the public high schools and other preparatory institutions.

With the appointment of Frank B. Moody, assistant State forester of the Wisconsin Forest Service, to its staff, the University of Wisconsin has taken the first steps toward the formation of a course in forestry. Mr. Moody's main work will be to organize a school for forest rangers, and to give courses on woodlot management in the University. The forest

rangers' course will consist of two sessions, of six months each, extending over a period of two years. The new courses began January 1, 1913.

That one Wisconsin citizen in every ten has received direct instruction from the University of Wisconsin, is shown by statistics just compiled by the Alumni Association of the University. This estimate of the results of the University's teaching is figured on the basis of a population in the State of 2,333,860, and takes into consideration 10,000 graduates and regular students of the University scattered over the State; 2,000 farm boys who have attended the short course in agriculture; 3,000 dairy school students; 8,000 correspondence course students who have been enrolled in the extension division; 155,000 who take part in the annual Farmers' Courses and Farmers' Institutes conducted by the University in various parts of the State; 125,000 persons who have attended the lectures delivered by University men in all parts of the State; and 7,000 citizens who have made use of the "package libraries" sent out by the University upon request.

The gifts and bequests to Yale University for the last fiscal year were returned officially as \$1,164,715, but legacies, with life interests attached and sure to come in ultimately, represent an additional amount probably larger than the total sums received. They include the Hotchkiss, McPherson, and Bacon legacies, which alone total probably \$1,000,000.

Since the Christmas vacation the class football games have been played off at Davidson. By this means Davidson keeps her prospective Varsity material in constant training.

An interesting portion of a recent Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education shows the "professional distribution of college and university graduates," and a large part of this is devoted to Harvard University. The following list shows the number of Harvard graduates who have entered each of the professions considered: Law, 6,805; medicine, 5,118; commercial pursuits, 3,672; ministry, 2,410; education, 2,276; public service, 498; dentistry, 446; literature and journalism, 431; engineering, 341; agriculture, 241; veterinary medicine, 110.

For the purpose of bringing Princeton University into closer touch with the high schools of the State, arrangements have been made for lectures of a semi-popular nature to be given from time to time by members of the University faculty, before the high schools and under auspices of local Princeton Alumni Associations. The interest in this plan has been very marked, and a large number of requests for information concerning the lectures have been received. Several lectures have already been arranged for the near future, and the principals of a number of private schools have also asked if they, as well as the high schools, may not draw upon this program.

Greater co-operation between educational activities of Brown University and the State of Rhode Island is indicated in plans for a credit system now under consideration, whereby graduates of the Rhode Island State Normal School will be entitled to obtain degrees at Brown after two years of study in the College, their normal school training being regarded as equivalent to the first two years of a college course.

THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

of the

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE ALUMNI

W. S. BERNARD, '00, Alumni Editor

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Walter Murphy, '92.....Secretary

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Term expires 1914: D. B. Teague, '10; J. K. Wilson, '05; P. D. Gold, '98; T. D. Warren, '91-'93; J. O. Carr, '95.

Term expires 1915: J. Y. Joyner, '81; R. H. Sykes, '95-'97; George Stephens, '96; W. H. Swift, '01; W. S. Bernard, '00.

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It is the purpose of this department not only to publish all timely facts of interest about alumni—changes of residence and occupation, marriages, deaths, meetings, achievements, etc., but also to trace alumni of whom the University and their classmates have no record since their leaving college, thus bringing the class histories up to date. Therefore items of information are solicited from all alumni and their friends, but especially are the secretaries of the associations and the secretaries of the classes requested to keep the editor informed. Notes on a few alumni in each city or county and class contributed every month will be greatly appreciated.

RALEIGH

The alumni council of the University Alumni Association held its regular annual meeting here January 15. The council was largely attended, and the following men elected to have charge of University athletics this year: George Stephens, of Charlotte, C. G. Wright, of Greensboro, Albert L. Cox, of Raleigh, James A. Gray, Jr., of Winston-Salem.

For Memorial Day, May 10, the Southern Confederate Memorial Association has chosen J. Bryan Grimes, '86, Secretary of State, as orator. Colonel Grimes has selected an untouched subject for his address. It will be "Raleigh Boys in the Confederate Army," a subject of greatest interest because it gives a side of local history not before known. Not all details have been made public, but the chief marshal will be Prof. W. C. Riddick, '85, and master of ceremonies is Claude B. Denson, '99. Rev. George W. Lay, of St. Mary's School, is chaplain, and the Raleigh Daughters of the Confederacy will serve the dinner on the State lawn. Last year, Judge Stephen C. Bragaw, '00, made the memorial address.

In a piece that calls for a cast of as many girls as boys, the University Dramatic Club metamorphosed themselves into girls almost as pretty as those who made the bulk of a good audience last night at St. Mary's. "What Happened to Jones" was the number that held the load of femininity upon the college boys. In the exuberance of girlish generosity, there was this persistent tribute: "The prettiest girls that ever played at St. Mary's." They weren't that. But they were supremely good imitations. The cast is composed of a baker's dozen of bright young men. The playing isn't merely a take-off of the women, but is real comedy in which men of talent find exercise of their abilities. The training of the players has been unquestionably good. There was mighty little of the amateurish about them. The polish has been put on. The audience filled St. Mary's, more than filled it, and the play paid at the box office, that shibboleth of the home taken production. It was a frequently cheered theatrical. In pure climax it was a hit.

Immediately after the play, the Dramatic Club came up town, and received the tribute of the Wake County alumni, a delightful dance. The big auditorium was opened at 10:30, and the dancing continued beyond one o'clock this evening. The A. and M. German Club was given a special invitation, and many members of it joined the dance. Fifty or more couples danced with generous chaperonage by the wives of the alumni. Girls from Durham, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and other schools, made up the dancing party with the men who came

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chiefly from the schools. Nearly all the University visitors participated. The music was a real delight, and the ten leads, breaks, and German, with generous extras, gave nearly three hours of as much joy as the college boys have had.

At a recent meeting of the Wake County Medical Society, that organization, composed of the first men in the county, put on record an appreciation of the signal service rendered by Dr. Richard H. Lewis, '70, of Raleigh, in the securing of health legislation and the enforcement of laws that have brought North Carolina's State Board of Health into the position of leadership among such boards in the South. The resolutions are as follows, and will be endorsed by the laymen as well as the legal profession not only in Wake County but in all North Carolina:

"Whereas, the Wake County Medical Society in regular session wishes to put on record its appreciation of the services of Dr. R. H. Lewis in behalf of public health and high standards for the medical profession in North Carolina; Therefore, be it resolved that the following statement be put upon our minutes, and published in the city papers:

"Feeling that we should honor while they are alive the men who best serve society and their fellows, the members of the Wake County Medical Society hereby wish to extend their thanks to Dr. R. H. Lewis for the great services he has rendered during the last twenty-five years in improving medical laws of the State and putting North Carolina well to the front of all the States of the Union in the results obtained through the State Board of Health, of which he was secretary until June, 1909, when Dr. W. S. Rankin, whom he selected, was placed in charge, and the State Board of Medical Examiners of which he was a member from 1880 to 1884.

"The State Board of Health was created by the Legislature of 1877, with an appropriation of \$100, and this was increased to \$200 in 1881, to \$2,000 in 1893, \$4,000 in 1899, \$10,500 in 1900, and \$22,500 in 1911. With meager support, Dr. Lewis rendered splendid service, and finally brought the people to see what a State Board of Health could accomplish if adequately cared for.

"The State laboratory of hygiene has been an object of Dr. Lewis' special nurture, and especially since it has been under the management of Dr. C. A. Shore, '01, has become one of the most useful branches of public service.

"The medical laws and rules prescribed for the State Board of Medical Examiners have been of an advanced character, and have had great influence in raising the standard of graduation in all the medical colleges receiving students from this State.

"To have been the main factor in bringing these things to pass is sufficient to put Dr. Lewis in history as a benefactor to his day and generation. It is high testimony to the character of the man that he was able to accomplish these things, while at the same time raising himself in the esteem of all lawmakers and public officials with whom he came in contact. A fine illustration of this fact is found in the tribute paid Dr. Lewis by the late Governor Aycock, who was four years chief executive of the State while Dr. Lewis was secretary of the Board of Health. Governor Aycock declared that Dr. Lewis was distinguished for prudence in dealing with legislative committees, persuasive in speech, always in thorough

control of himself, always dependable, careful in framing his laws and explaining them, and withal a great patriot and a wise counselor.

"Dr. Lewis accomplished this and more as an incidental feature to his very large practice as an optician. His ability and his true worth as a man have been recognized in the State and Nation. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1891; president of the National Conference of State Provincial (United States and Canada) Boards of Health in 1906; and president of the American Public Health Association (United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) in 1908.

"These are some of the qualities which have enabled Dr. Lewis to obtain for North Carolina the best medical laws of any State in the Union; and the physicians of this county and this State honor themselves in paying tribute to his worth."

ASHEVILLE

The annual banquet of the Asheville bar, held in The Langren, January 4, seems to have been a great success. Of course, Gov. Locke Craig was the guest of honor, although there were others, Federal Judge J. C. Pritchard, the mayor, Hon. J. E. Rankin and Hon. Francis B. Carter, Ex-Supreme Court Judge of Florida. Thomas S. Rollins, '94, presided as toastmaster. Here are some of the toasts and toasters: "The Lawyer in Politics," C. A. Webb, '89; "Au Revoir, but not Good-bye," Locke Craig, '80; "Law Reform," J. C. Martin, Ex-'80; "Good Citizenship," Zeb Curtis, '09; "Suffragettes," A. S. Barnard, '93; "The Bachelor Lawyer," J. E. Swain, '02; "Tribulations of a Judge," J. G. Adams; "Reminiscences of the Past," V. S. Lusk; "The Lawyer as a Banker," J. G. Merrimon; and others. The "penalty of death" was imposed frequently for exceeding the time limit of five minutes on speeches. Judging from the menu, their was equal plenitude of good things to eat and to—omitted from card by way of legal precedent.

LENOIR

The Musical Association of the University of North Carolina gave one of their high-class entertainments here the night of February 7, in the graded school auditorium, to one of the largest audiences ever assembled for a similar occasion in Lenoir. The entire assembly was delighted with the program rendered. The advance seat sale for this attraction was the largest ever known in our town. The local alumni association took the matter of entertainment for the young men in hand as soon as it was learned they would visit our town, and no pains were spared to make the young men enjoy their short stay in Lenoir.

During the afternoon the young men of the University were given a reception at Davenport College by the members of the Junior and Senior classes, during which time light refreshments were served. After the evening's performance the local alumni association tendered the young men an informal reception at the school building. During the reception light refreshments were served.

Class Reunions for Commencement 1913

The classes scheduled to hold reunions during commencement 1913 are those of 1908, 1903, 1893, 1888, 1863, the five-

ten-, twenty-, twenty-five-, and fifty-year graduates. Members of these classes will facilitate preparations for these reunions if they will place themselves at once in communication with their respective class secretaries, and with W. S. Bernard, chairman of Committee on Class Reunions, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WITH THE CLASSES

1867

Under the heading "North Carolinians in The Metropolis," the *News and Observer*, February 8, Mr. R. L. Carraway writes entertainingly of Sen. William R. Webb, of Tennessee, as follows:

New York, February 8.—A veteran of the Confederate Army took the oath of office as a United States Senator when the Senate assembled on Monday, and this may be the last occasion when a man who served in the Civil War becomes a member of that body. He is William R. Webb, of Tennessee, and a native of North Carolina. He succeeds Newell Sanders, Republican, who served by appointment in place of the late "Bob" Taylor, better known for his ability as a public entertainer than as a legislator and political executive.

Senator Webb, at the outbreak of the Civil War, was a student in a North Carolina school. He left his studies to serve as a soldier of the Fifteenth North Carolina Infantry. He was shot three times during the battle of Malvern Hill, being so severely wounded that he had to go home. While convalescing, he studied at the State University at Chapel Hill, and when he was well again heard the call to arms. Unable to march on account of his injuries, he joined a cavalry contingent, was captured three days before General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and brought as a prisoner of war to Battery Park, in this city.

While in the Battery Park prison, Senator Webb made his escape by diving into the bay, and, wearing a wet and ragged Confederate uniform, went ashore and walked the streets of New York north of the Battery in desperation. He likes to tell the story of how, when asked who he was by people on Broadway, he replied: "I'm just an escaped Confederate soldier." But this, he says, was not believed, and the persons to whom he told the truth only laughed and jeered. They thought he was insane.

He managed to get back to North Carolina, finished his studies, took all the degrees which could be obtained at the University of North Carolina, and in 1870 went to Tennessee, where he opened the Webb School, and became famous throughout the State as a teacher. Senator Webb also bears the title of "Professor." With his brother, John M. Webb, he founded the school at Culleoka, Tenn., and it was there that the late Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, and William F. McCombs, who managed the last Democratic national political campaign, were educated.

Senator Webb is a regular visitor to New York, and he always enjoys his trips here. He loves to tell of his experiences here during the war, especially of his tramp up Broadway after his escape from prison. And he is a true-blooded North Carolinian—proud of the State, proud of the University, and proud of being a Tarheel.

1883

Charles Watts Smedes died in Washington, D. C., January 25

1896

Robert E. Coker, a former resident of North Carolina, is a candidate for Fish Commissioner under the Wilson administration. Mr. Coker is now in charge of the United States fish station at Muscatine, Iowa. Twelve years ago he had charge of the station at Beaufort, being the first man to direct the experiment work there.

He is a relative of Dr. W. C. Coker, of the department of Botany in the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Coker's friends will ask that he be appointed to the commissionership, because of his ability as a scientist, and not through any political influence. At a recent meeting of the American Society of Zoologists, in Cleveland, Ohio, a resolution was passed urging President-elect Woodrow Wilson to appoint as Fish Commissioner a man of scientific training. As a member of a committee to press their claim on President Wilson, relative to the appointment of a scientist to this office, Dr. H. V. Wilson, professor of Zoology in the University of North Carolina, was chosen along with Prof. E. C. Conklin, of Princeton University, and Dr. A. C. Nayer, of the Tortugas laboratory—*News and Observer*, February 1.

1897

D. B. Smith, Esq., who has been recorder of the courts of Charlotte, N. C., for the past four years, resigned that position on February 10. The Board of Aldermen extended him a "vote of thanks for his efficient services."

Dr. W. T. Parrott, of Kinston, is the author of an article in the current number of the *Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly*, on intubation in children. Intubation is the introduction of a tube into an organ to keep it open, as into the larynx in croup, and Doctor Parrott's treatise on the subject describes his success in the use of it and includes ideas which are termed invaluable to the medical fraternity by leaders in the profession. A marked compliment to the author is a request from the International Abstract of Surgery to republish the paper in America, Great Britain, France, and Germany. The article received a great deal of attention in the North.

Dr. Parrott was at the University during the year 1893-'94. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1897, the degree of M.D. from Tulane in 1899; attended the Polytechnic, London, England, in 1902.

1898

State Superintendent Joyner has announced the appointment of E. E. Sams, for the past eighteen months chief clerk in the department of education, to the position of Supervisor of Rural Schools, a position made vacant by the death of J. A. Bivins. Mr. Sams is a native of Madison county, a graduate of the University, and is well known in educational circles.

1899

J. E. LAYTON, Secretary

Friends in Raleigh yesterday were gratified to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Julian S. Carr, Jr., of Durham, are the proud parents of twins—one boy and one girl. The young man is Julian S. Carr the third. There cannot be too many Julian Carrs in North Carolina—*News and Observer*, February 5.

Died, Thursday, April 3, Louis Round Wilson, Jr., son and second child of Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Wilson.

1900

W. S. BERNARD, Secretary, Chapel Hill, N. C.

William Frank Bryan, who has been an instructor in English in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., since 1911,

was recently granted the degree of doctor of philosophy by the University of Chicago. *magna cum laude*.

J. A. Cheatham is a resident minister of the Episcopal Church at Pinchurst, N. C.

Dr Ira M. Hardy, superintendent of the North Carolina School for the Feeble-minded, is attending the annual convention of the American Breeders' Association, which is being held in conjunction with the Fifth National Corn Exposition in Columbia, S. C. Dr Hardy addressed the body at today's session on "Work with the Feeble-minded in North Carolina." Leading authorities on eugenics from all over the country are in attendance.—*News and Observer*.

N. C. Curtis, professor of Architecture at Tulane University, is a contributor to the *Tulane Graduates' Magazine* for January on the subject "Architectural Education at Tulane."

1901

F. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*, Hamlet, N. C.

Dr. Albert S. Root, medical inspector of the Raleigh graded schools, delivered a lecture January 28 before the civic club of Rocky Mount. His subject was "Health and Medical Inspection in the Public Schools"

The following card is self explanatory: "J. C. B. Ehringhaus, [01] and W. L. Small, [11], beg to announce the formation of a partnership under the firm name of Ehringhaus & Small for the general practice of law. Offices, 229-230 Kramer Building, Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C."

1902

R. A. MERRITT, *Secretary*, Greensboro, N. C.

Robert L. Godwin of Dunn, N. C., verifies the recent announcement that he will be married on February 27 to Miss Frances Jeanette Rudisell. The bride to-be is the daughter of Mrs. A. R. Rudisell, of King's Mountain, N. C., and is a graduate of the State Normal College of the class of 1908. Mr. Godwin is a prominent lawyer of Dunn, where he located for the practice of his profession immediately after obtaining his license in 1903. He has served twice as mayor of Dunn.

Hamilton C. Jones, Jr., was elected recorder of the city courts of Charlotte on February 10.

Rev. George P. Stevens, A.B. '02, A.M. '02, is a missionary in Lucien, China. He was in the famine district last year, and did much to relieve sufferers. Mr. Stevens prepared for the ministry at the Princeton Theological Seminary and Louisville Presbyterian Seminary in 1903-'05. In 1908 he resigned his pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Marshville, N. C., to go to the foreign field.

Dr. E. P. Gray has been elected Superintendent of Health of Forsyth County to succeed Dr. John Bynum. Dr. Gray received his degree of M.D. from Johns Hopkins, 1906. From June, 1906, to June, 1907, he was an interne at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, N. C. He has since practiced medicine in Winston-Salem, N. C.

The class of '02 is the standard bearer of the Anti-Race Suicide League; it has produced babies to the astonishing number of sixty. Under the family name of Exum are noted six; Burgess, four; Brown, Champion, Ford, Jonas, McGhee, and Winston, three each; while the pairs and singles are too numerous for mention in a brief notice.

Louis Graves is Secretary to Wilson McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. Since graduation, Mr.

Graves, who is one of the most popular men ever graduated from the University, has had remarkable success. As a reporter on the *New York Times*, a writer of short stories in *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and other well-known publications, and now as an important official in the city government, Mr. Graves has made a brilliant record in New York.

1903

N. W. WALKER, *Secretary*, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dr. G. R. Berkeley's address is 209 Dickson Building, Norfolk, Va.

A farewell banquet was tendered the outgoing third assistant postmaster-general, James J. Britt, Law, '03, in the Oak Room of the Raleigh Hotel on the night of March 1, by the officers and employees of his bureau. After a sumptuous repast, several vocal numbers were rendered by the Columbia Male Quartet. Mr. Britt, in addressing the gathering, acknowledged his indebtedness and extended his thanks to the officers and employees of his bureau for their earnest co-operation and hearty support during his incumbency as third assistant. Universal regret was expressed over Mr. Britt's leaving the service. A unique feature of the occasion was the presentation to Mr. Britt by the toastmaster, Clarence B. Hurrey, chief clerk of the bureau, of the pens with which Mr. Britt first signed his name as special counsel for the postoffice department, special assistant to the attorney-general, third assistant postmaster-general, and acting postmaster-general. These pens had been carefully preserved in anticipation of such an occasion as this. Mr. and Mrs. Britt will leave for Asheville Monday morning. Immediately upon his arrival in Asheville, Mr. Britt will again take up the practice of law.

1904

T. F. HICKERSON, *Secretary*, Chapel Hill, N. C.

L. B. Lockhart has recently established an office and laboratory in Atlanta, Ga., for work as analytical chemist. His address is 351½ Auburn Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lenoir Chambers request the honor of your company at the marriage reception of their daughter, Elisabeth Lacy, and Mr. Lawrence Shackleford Holt, Jr., on the evening of Wednesday, the second of April, at half after eight o'clock, at Two Hundred Tenth Avenue, Charlotte, N. C.

1905

J. K. WILSON, *Secretary*, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Charles W. Tillet was elected recorder pro tempore of the city of Charlotte, N. C., February 10.

J. C. Clifford and N. A. Townsend, '05, announce the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Clifford & Townsend. Offices in the First National Bank Building, Dunn, N. C.

Dr. R. P. Noble is a surgeon of the Southern Railway and medical examiner of the Cherokee Life Insurance Company, at Ensley, Ala. Mr. Noble received the degree of M.D. in 1907.

Announcement has been recently received at the University of a series of lectures which Mrs. James Rommel Smith (Mrs Pelton), assistant editor of the *Chataquan*, is making in the cities of the United States. The lectures cover the following general subjects: "Twenty Centuries of Paris," "Paris Past and Present," "Dickens—The Man in his Work," "Six Great Novels." Mrs. Pelton received an A.M. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1905.

1907

C. L. WEIL, *Secretary*, Greensboro, N. C.

Julian K. Warren, Law '07, is practicing law at Trenton, N. C.

Luther Wood Parker, A.M., '08, assistant in French in the University of Chicago last year, has accepted a position in the Faculty of Romance Languages of the University of Minnesota.

Hampden Hill, S.B. '07, S.M. '11, has accepted a position as manager of a large fruit farm in the Coachella Valley, to be developed by Los Angeles capital. His address is still Thermal, Cal.

O. V. Hicks has been teaching since his graduation. He is at present principal of the Public High School at Ruffin, N. C.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Thomasville, the resignation of Mr. L. A. Martin as judge of the recorder's court of Thomasville was accepted. In a few days he will move to Lexington for the practice of his profession, having formed a partnership with Mr. W. O. Burgin, who recently obtained his license to practice law from the Supreme Court. Mr. Martin has practiced law in Thomasville for five years and is well known here. Mr. Burgin until a year ago was closely associated with the affairs of Thomasville, having once been mayor of the town. Mr. D. C. MacRae ['07], of the local bar was elected the successor to Mr. Martin as recorder.—*News and Observer*, February 28.

1908

JAS. A. GRAY, *Secretary*, Winston-Salem, N. C.

S. R. Logan is president of the Flathead Stock Growers' Association of Arlee, Mont. He was manager of a ranch in Stevensville, Mont., the first year after graduating, and became (elected or appointed?) State Water Commissioner in 1909. From 1909 to 1912 he was proprietor of a horse ranch.

Manlius Orr is engaged in the dyestuff business in Charlotte, N. C. He was for awhile chemist for the Southern Cotton Oil Company, of Charlotte, and from 1909 to 1911 Assistant State Chemist, Division of Oil Inspection.

J. B. Palmer held an instructorship in Latin in the University of North Carolina in 1908-'09; was elected principal of the graded schools of Reidsville, N. C.; became a graduate student in Columbia University, N. Y., in 1910; and is now an instructor in the High Schools of Warrenton, N. C.

Marmaduke Robins is a member of the insurance firm of Miller, Robins & Weil, local and general agents, Greensboro, N. C. In 1908 and 1909 he was with the Southern Life and Trust Company, and afterwards assistant secretary of the North Carolina Trust Company. In 1911, he was with Miller & Mebane, general insurance.

L. M. Ross is Assistant City Engineer for Charlotte, N. C., which position he has held since 1908.

O. R. Rand, Jr., won the North Carolina Rhodes Scholarship for 1908 and following. He was assigned to Oriel College, graduating in July 8, 1911, with the B.A. degree in the Honor School of Jurisprudence. In 1911, Mr. Rand was assistant professor of Latin in the University of Alabama. Since he has been and is now professor of Latin in the Sidney Lanier High School, Montgomery, Ala.

Luther Preston Matthews ~~is a graduate of the University of Virginia~~ withdrawn from the firm of B. J. & Matthews and will continue the practice of law at 1206 7 National Bank of Commerce Building, Norfolk, Va.

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of Herbert B. Gunter of the editorship of the *Insurance Forum*, Greensboro, N. C., a trade publication recently organized by local people, and which made its initial appearance in January. Mr. Gunter succeeds W. A. Higgins, whose resignation has just been tendered, and assumes direction of the editorial department of the publication March 1. He gives up the editorship of the *Winston-Salem Journal* to enter the new field. The *Insurance Forum* is published by a local company, and numbers as officers such men as Joseph J. Stone, president; Vander Liles, vice president; S. T. Wyrick, secretary and treasurer; and Isham King, advertising manager. The January issue was a splendid number, and the February number, just off the presses, measures up to the standard of the first in every phase, surpassing it in many departments. In its salutatory the purposes were declared to be the fostering of legitimate insurance concerns located in this territory; an avenue for the discussion of questions common to all; the urging of conservation as applying to life, health and property; the directing of attention to vital statistics, and the dissemination of knowledge in regard to the employers' liability and workingman's insurance. The publication has a wide field and it gives promises of becoming a potent and useful instrument in the development of the Southern insurance business. In securing the acceptance of an invitation to become editor by Mr. Gunter the publishers have removed from the ranks of daily journalism one of its best and most successful young men. Mr. Gunter is a graduate of the State University, ranking high as a scholar and writer while at college. His first newspaper work was with the *News and Observer* and four years ago he went with the *Winston-Salem Journal*, serving as editor since that time. Under his active direction the *Journal* has made rapid strides to the forefront, ranking today as one of the State's live and sound publications. This, in large measure, has been due to the able efforts and tireless energies of its young editor, a man gifted with rare ability and a genial and likeable personality.

In Greensboro, Editor Gunter and his charming wife, a bride of a few months, will find a warm and hearty welcome. They will make their home temporarily at 40 North Elm street.

B. T. Groome coached the football team for the Lynchburg High School last fall, and this team won the high school championship of Virginia. He will coach the team of the Virginia Christian College, of Lynchburg, this spring.

1909

MUNRO GADBY, *Secretary*, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Don C. McRae has been elected judge of the recorder's court, at Thomasville.

Prof. C. E. McIntosh, of the Durham schools, has been made chief clerk to the State Board of Education and has become a member of the administration. Mr. McIntosh accepted the position, immediately made arrangements to come here, and will start in at once. The elevation of the former Chief Clerk, E. E. Sans, to the position made vacant

1868

by the death of Prof. J. A. Bivins, made another vacancy, and Superintendent Joyner looked well before he chose his man. Mr McIntosh is a graduate of the University in the class of 1909, and has spent three years in the Durham schools, among the best in the State. He has had considerable experience in the country schools. In that respect, he will prove a valuable man to Mr. Joyner. Mr. McIntosh hasn't been content to be merely a teacher. The recent high-school debates over the State were inspired by him, and he worked out the plan by which so many of the schools sent their bright young men to contest with one another.

1910

W. H. RAMSAUR, *Secretary*, 2631 Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. Ames Brown, formerly Washington correspondent for the *Raleigh News and Observer*, has accepted a position with the *New York Sun*. This recent graduate of the University is rapidly making good in the newspaper world, and his career is being watched by his friends with much interest.

1911

J. C. MOSER, *Secretary*, Oak Ridge, N. C.

H. R. Leary, ex-'08, Law '11, is engaged in the practice of law in Atlanta, Ga., 1004-1007 Atlanta National Bank Building.

J. P. (Jere) Zollicoffer is junior member of the firm of A. C. & J. P. Zollicoffer, attorneys and counselors-at-law, Henderson, N. C.

"J. C. B. Ehringhaus, '01, and W. L. Small, '09, beg to announce the formation of a partnership under the firm name of Ehringhaus & Small, for the general practice of law. Offices, 229 and 230 Kramer Building, Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Joseph Raymond Lee is to be with Coach Clancy on the Winston-Salem team during the 1913 season.

1912

C. E. NORMAN, *Secretary*, Concord, N. C.

Cyrus D. Hogue, Law 1910-'12, Instructor in German during the last academic year, has been appointed deputy clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, N. C.

W. B. Clinard, ex-'12, author of the Summer School Song of 1912, has recently issued a booklet entitled "Stray Poems." The introduction is written by Rev. Plato Durham, and the volume is dedicated to the University.

NECROLOGY

1858

GEORGE H. GREGORY

After an illness extending over several months Mr. George H. Gregory died on the afternoon of December 13, at 3.30 o'clock, at his home on West Market Street, Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Gregory for many years was a prominent figure in the public affairs of Greensboro and this section. He was a lawyer of distinction, and a man well known in this and other sections of the State.

He was born in Washington, N. C., 77 years ago. He was twice a member of the North Carolina General Assembly—in 1868 and 1870. During President Cleveland's administration he was postmaster in Greensboro. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1848, and studied law under the late Judge Dick. He was a law partner of the late Judge Tourgee.—*Charlotte Observer*.

WILLIAM HYSLOP SUMNER BURGWYN

Col. William Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn, of Weldon, N. C., died suddenly of heart trouble in the morning of January 3, at the home of his nephew, Dr. Harry B. Baker, on East Grace Street, Richmond, Va. He went to Richmond December 21 in quest of medical treatment. He had been suffering from an organic affection of the heart for some time.

Colonel Burgwyn was a native of Northampton County, and was 67 years old. He was reared in Raleigh, his parents living on Newbern Avenue. He belonged to a family which had been prominent in North Carolina since colonial days, and his ancestor, John Burgwyn, held important offices under the royal government, and resided at a handsome country seat called "The Hermitage." He was a brother of Col. Harry Burgwyn, of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and also had several other brothers.

In the War between the States he left school at the University and entered the service as lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, Ransom's Brigade, and later was promoted to rank of captain, which position he held until transferred in January, 1864, to General Clingman's staff, where he acted as assistant adjutant-general and assistant inspector-general. He was engaged in numerous battles, was wounded at the assault of Fort Harrison, and also severely wounded at Cold Harbor.

After the close of the War he studied law and located in Baltimore, where he became colonel of the famous Fifth Maryland regiment. While practicing law in Baltimore he also wrote a digest of decisions of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Later he returned to North Carolina and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco at Henderson.

When the War with Spain came on he was commissioned colonel of the Second North Carolina Volunteers on May 7, 1898, and was mustered in the United States service at Raleigh, serving until November 15, 1898. This regiment of which he was colonel was officered by many other veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, among them being Majors B. F. Dixon, John W. Cotton, Captain Edwin A. Osborne, and Captains Davis, Bell, Jones, Smith, and Cobb. Several years after the close of the Spanish-American War Colonel Burgwyn removed to Weldon, and was engaged in the banking business there up to the time of his death.

He was intensely interested in North Carolina history and made many valuable contributions to the historical literature of the State. He was chosen by Chief Justice Clark to prepare sketches in the Regimental Histories of the Thirty-fifth Regiment and the Clingman Brigade. He was also the author of an address delivered at the University of North Carolina on June 4, 1899, entitled "The Necessity of Preserving the Memorials of the Past and of Transmitting to Posterity a Just and Impartial History of North Carolina." He also, on May 10, 1905, by invitation of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Raleigh, delivered an address on the military and civil services of Gen. Matt W. Ransom.

He was married to Miss Margaret Dunlop, of Richmond, who survives him. He left no children, but is survived by a brother, Col. C. P. E. Burgwyn, of Richmond; four nephews,

Dr. H. P. Baker, Richmond, Harry K., George P., and W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Northampton County; and one niece, Mrs. W. T. M. Long, of Roanoke Rapids. One of Mrs. Burgwyn's sisters is the wife of Rev. Julian E. Ingle, of Raleigh.

The funeral of the late Col. William H. S. Burgwyn, held from Christ Church the afternoon of January 5, was marked by simplicity, and the only reminder of his military life was the presence of a Confederate flag, which covered the casket, and Confederate uniforms worn by Gen. Julian S. Carr, Col. Ashley Horne, Maj. Henry A. London, and other officers of the State division, and by members of the local camp.

The body was taken from the home of Col. John W. Hinsdale to the church and there met by Archdeacon Hughes, Rectors Milton A. Barber and I. McK. Pittinger of the Raleigh parishes, Assistant Rector Swann of Raleigh, and Rector New of the Church at Weldon.

A special train on the Seaboard Air Line from Weldon, brought many prominent people, including Mrs. Junius Daniels, widow of the noted Confederate general, Capt. Thomas W. Mason, Mr. Matt W. Ransom and Mr. D. Y. Cooper. There was a large representation of the Burgwyn family.

Colonel Burgwyn's body was interred in the Confederate Cemetery beside that of his brother, Col. Harvey Burgwyn, who was killed at Gettysburg, aged 22, the youngest colonel in the Confederate service. The grave was covered and surrounded with flowers and at its head a large cross of these in white and purple with the three words, "citizen, soldier, gentleman." The monument of North Carolina granite which marks the brother's grave bears the family coat-of-arms and the motto, which was the mainspring of the lives of both—*semper fidelis*.

Colonel Burgwyn received the A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1852 and the degree of A.M. in 1875; from Harvard University the degree of LL.B. in 1869, and M.D. from Washington Medical University of Baltimore, 1875.

1893

ROBERT HENRY MITCHELL

A telegram was received in Henderson, N. C. on January 11, announcing the death of Prof. Robert Henry Mitchell of San Francisco, Cal. Professor Mitchell received the degree of M.A. from Vanderbilt University in the year 1892, and continued his studies in the University of North Carolina during academic year 1892-1893. He afterwards went west and taught in San Francisco, and in Carson City, Nev., for awhile. He was later Superintendent of Education for California. Professor Mitchell leaves a wife and several children. His father and mother are still living near Henderson, N. C.

1909

HAL F. BOATWRIGHT

Hal F. Boatwright, son of Mrs. Mary L. Boatwright and J. Hal Boatwright of Wilmington, N. C., died in Baltimore, Md., on the sixteenth of January, after a brief illness following an operation which was performed in the hope that his life would be saved. Mr. Boatwright had been studying medicine at Johns Hopkins University for several years, and would have graduated the coming commencement. He graduated from the University with high honors, and is still remembered in faculty and town circles for his sweetness of temperament and high character. He was twenty-five years old.

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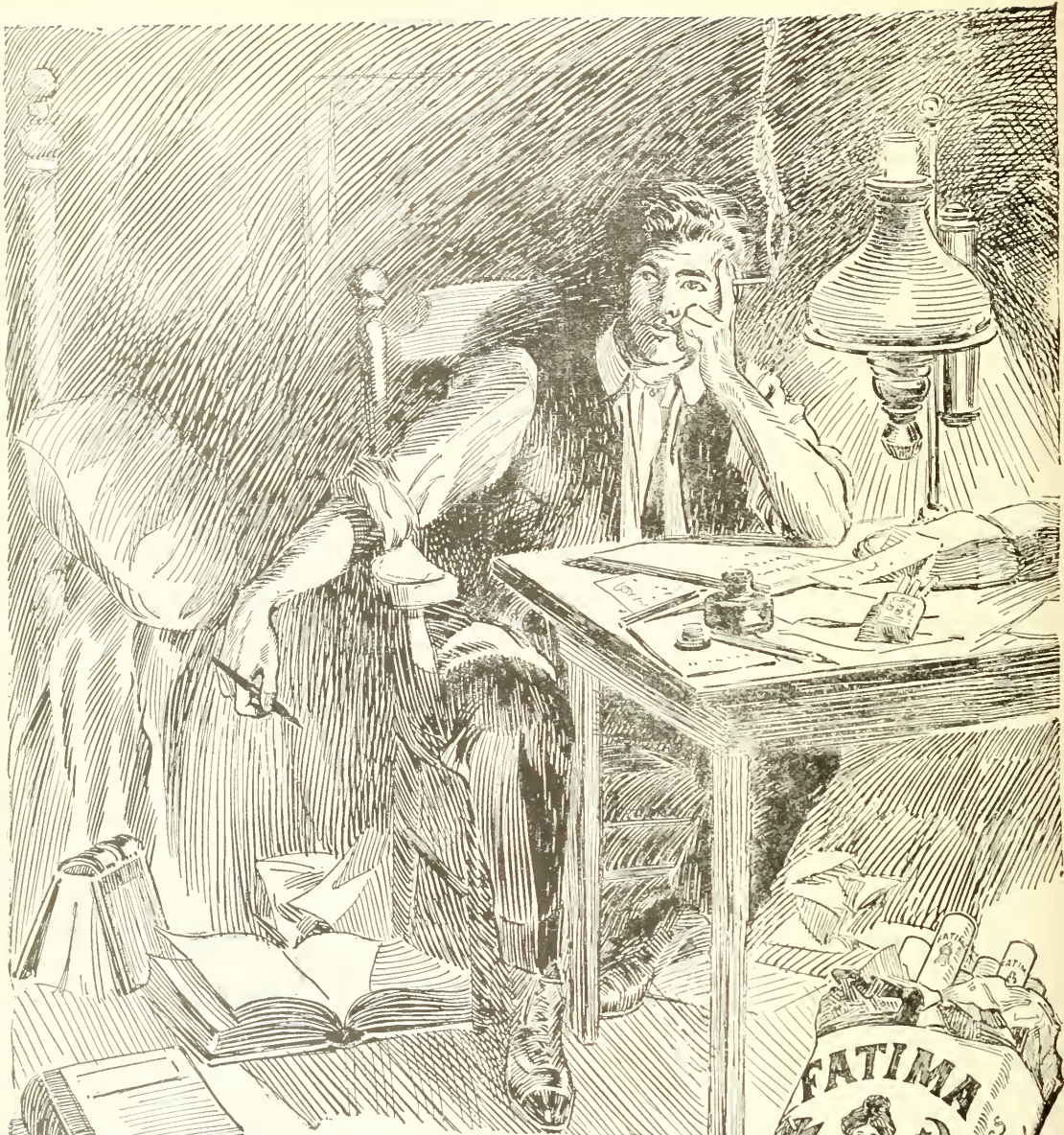
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